Arboricultural Report

Planning and Development

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Preliminary Tree Protection Method Statement

Project Name and Address	**Queensmere House, Queens Road, East Grinstead**		
Prepared for	ATP Group	**Project Ref**	-
ACS Ref	ha/aiams1/queensmere	**Client**	RH19 Estates Ltd
Prepared by	Hal Appleyard Dip. Arb (RFS), F.Arbor. A. MICFor		
Report Date	3rd December 2024		

ACS (TREES) Consulting
Urban & rural tree management

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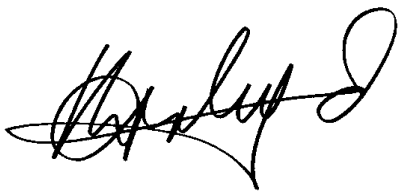

AA Registered Consultant
Institute of Chartered Foresters Registered Consultant
Arboricultural Association Fellow Member

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

ACS (TREES) Consulting

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1.0 Introduction and Scope

Executive Summary

Re-development of the existing college building to residential apartments and associated car parking is proposed in the vicinity of trees both within and adjacent to the site.

None of the trees is of high quality but off-site trees do contribute to local amenity and landscape and consequently they are to be considered within the proposals for construction.

This report assesses the impact of the proposed development upon the trees and sets out tree protection measures in accordance with current, national guidance.

There will be a neutral impact upon the retained trees and landscape subject to implementation of the proposed project in line with the recommendations which are set out in principle in this report.

The re-development project provides opportunities for new tree and shrub planting, which is considered to be a positive outcome of the development

1.1 A planning application for redevelopment of the existing buildings is to be submitted for consideration by the Local Planning Authority. The description of the proposal is provided below:

Conversion of a D1 educational building to 24 No. residential apartments including infilling of existing undercroft areas. associated car parking, landscaping, cycle spaces, amenity areas, 1.1m high metal fence and new ramp.

1.2 The proposed construction is to be undertaken in the vicinity of trees both on and off the site. The implications upon the trees and the methods for tree protection

and preservation during ground works, demolition and construction are set out in this report and which includes a requisite a tree protection plan.

1.3 I have been appointed on behalf of the site owners as a competent and qualified arboricultural consultant to provide this report and to supervise any works that may have the potential to affect the protected and retained trees.

1.4 The trees have been inspected on 9th October 2024. The details are provided accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations' (the BS) and an extract from that guidance is appended herewith. The root protection areas (RPAs) of the relevant trees are indicated upon the plans. Some RPAs may be modified from the standard circle by the presence of structures in the ground e.g. foundations, roads or kerbs.

2.0 The Site and Trees

2.1 The site comprises a former college building with associated tarmac surface car parking areas at the rear. The site is accessible from Queens Road. The land dips away to the west and north. Areas of soft landscaping exist to the east and south of the site. Trees grow mostly to the west and partly to the north and south parts.

Fig. 1 Front (east elevation)

2.2 The BS details of the trees are provided within the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 1** and their corresponding positions are shown on the tree protection plan included at **Appendix 2**.

2.3 There are a number of low quality Goat Willows and Sycamores (T5 and T6), which probably have developed from stray seedlings rather than having been introduced into the landscape deliberately. The canopies are festooned with dense ivy , which prevents a through tree inspection. A Hawthorn (T1) is also an unremarkable specimen which grows in neighbouring land with T2 and T3 ivy-covered Cedar trees.

2.4 The boundary trees have low-hanging branches over the existing car parking areas and it would not be unreasonable to carry out some pruning to the trees to increase the separation between the canopy and ground level irrespective of development.

Fig. 2 Trees to the western end of the site hang low over the existing parking

2.5 Doubtless some roots of the trees will extend under the existing surfaces. **The root systems and trees will be unaffected where the subbase material is retained and the existing surfaces are refurbished for new parking layouts**. No trees are required to be removed in this project, for construction purposes.

2.6 Willows, Hawthorn and Sycamore are tolerant of some root removal and disturbance[1,2,3].

1. Matheny. N, Clark. J. R, 1998. '*Trees and development; A technical guide to the preservation of trees during land development*'. ISA
2. Costello, L.R, Jones. K. S, 2003. '*Reducing infrastructure damage by roots: A compendium of strategies.*' ISA Western Chapter.
3. Roberts. J, Jackson. N, Smith. M, 2006. '*Tree roots in the built environment.*' TSO DCLG
4. Lindsey, P. Bassuk, N. 1991 *'Specifying soil volumes to meet the water needs of mature urban street trees and trees in containers'.* Journal of Arboriculture vol. 17 No 6.
5. Harris et al, 1999 *'Arboriculture, Integrated Management of Trees, Shrubs and Vines'* Third Edition Prentice Hall
6. Watson, G.W., Costello, L., Scharenbroch, B. & Gilman, E. 2008 *The landscape below ground III* The international society of arboriculture

2.7 Subject to the implementation of standard tree protection measures from the outset of construction, the trees of importance to the landscape, will not be adversely affected by the proposals.

Table 1 **Proposed/Recommended Tree Works**

Tree Works (Spec.)	Tree Nos	Visual Landscape Impact of Works*	Space Available for Replacement Planting(Y/N)	Comments
Crown lift to 3.0m (Sp4)	1-6	None	Y	Low hanging branches over the site to be removed
Crown reduce by 2m (Sp1)	6	None	-	Potentially weak unions; safety pruning
Total		None		

*This is a preliminary visual appraisal based upon the opinion of the author having inspected the trees in the context of their current surroundings. – None (no change or beneficial impact) Negligible or indiscernible difference to treed landscape; Low – Noticeable but mitigated by retention of other landscape trees and features; Medium – Obvious but temporary alteration to the treed landscape; High – Obvious and permanent alteration to the landscape.

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

Specifications for recommended tree works:

General

All work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations' and with current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover, equipment and PPE. All works and processes are to comply with all relevant Planning, Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation.
All work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations' and with current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover, equipment and PPE. Unless stated within this report, no checks have been or will be made by ACS (Trees) Consulting, upon the presence of Tree Preservation Orders or conservation areas. All works and processes must comply with all relevant Planning, Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation. All works and processes are to comply with all relevant Planning, Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation.

Sp1. Crown reduction will include reducing the height and spread of a tree's canopy (branching structure) whilst retaining the tree's natural tree form (species determined). The amount of reduction is described in linear metres e.g. 2m (from 6m to 4m radial spread) or 3m (from 15m to 12m tree height). Crown reduction work will be undertaken for a specific purpose, which may include containing tree growth in a given location or reducing wind purchase and stress.
NOTE: Crown Reduction via thinning ('drop-crotching') work will reduce the overall height and spread of the tree crown by specified linear metres and will not equate to exceeding 30%, and more generally not exceeding 20% of the overall height and spread of the tree. This will be carried out by shortening selected leading branches by pruning back to suitable growing point, (which will be a subordinate side branch not less than 30% the diameter of the leading branch). The pruning will be undertaken in a way to preserve the natural form and the proportion of the tree species. Much of the work will be undertaken using specialised hand saws rather than motorised chain saws because it is to be recognised that this type of crown pruning is a delicate and sympathetic operation. The operation of crown reduction via thinning is a matter of judicious pruning and will not be construed as 'lopping or topping'.

Sp2.1 Any branch shortening work, (including as part of crown reduction work) will be conducted by pruning back to a suitable growing point, e.g. a shoot or smaller branch, which can continue to support branch growth.

Sp4.Crown lifting includes the removal of the lowest lateral branches and shoots, (which would not result in irrevocable tree injury), to a specific height above ground level measured in metres.

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

Table 2 Summary of Implications of Construction on Trees*

Tree Ident.*	Landscape Contribution	Implications/Impact	Mitigation measures	Impact Assessment**
T1-T6	Low/Medium	Pruning to enable construction	1. Install temporary tree protection 2. Monitor tree protection 3. Monitor ground work when within RPAs	**Neutral**

* Main trees selected for comment included above. Refer to previous notes on other trees.
** Negative – adverse impact upon trees and landscape; Neutral – no material impact (negative or positive); Positive – improvement (potential) to tree quality and landscape

3.0 Recommended Tree Protection Methods

3.1 In order to afford protection from general construction processes associated with the building project, it will be necessary to erect robust tree protection fences/barriers (normally wire mesh panels) in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 2** (TPP2_QM). A recommended example of the type BS grade tree protection is included at **Appendix 3**. Initially, the barriers will be positioned as shown but clearly these will need to be re-located in order to permit construction/identification of the new parking bays.

3.2 Where construction for the refurbishment of the existing surfaces is required to occur within the RPA of retained trees 1-6, it will be appropriate to conduct any excavations into the soil under the supervision of a qualified arborist, who can advise upon tree root treatment as necessary. The methods of manual digging near trees is described with **Appendix 5** but for clarity I have set out the procedure below:

i) Clearly mark out the area for hand dig (using biodegradable marker paint) (see TPP)
ii) Use hand tools (forks and spades) to remove the spoil and deposit beyond RPA.
iii) Identify roots to be retained by brushing or the use of compressed air
iv) Unless after professional assessment permits pruning, roots in excess of 25mm Ø are to be retained in-situ by manually clearing around (with compressed air for example), wrapping with non-woven geotextile (e.g.Terram), covering with a void former e.g. split, rigid polythene piping.
v) Unless after professional assessment permits pruning, retention of roots 50mm Ø or more will be by the use of void-formers (see **Appendix 5**).

vi) Roots <25mm Ø will be pruned using sharp pruning tools ensuring that no splits or tears occur and that the pruning wound is made as small as possible. Roots will be pruned back to a side shoot where possible or to a suitable position.

Fig. 3 Initial manual dig exercise and root exposure and treatment as necessary

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

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

i) The efficacy and accuracy of the fencing and ground protection
ii) The root inspection and treatment exercise
iii) Maintenance of effective tree protection

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

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

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

i) erection of tree protection barriers:

ii) the installation of ground protection;

iii) lines of communication and incident reporting,

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

3.6 Key times for site supervision include:

1. Completion of agreed/necessary tree works
2. Erection of tree protection barriers
3. Works within RPAs of retained trees
4. Landscaping

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

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

i) Site Agent to contact Arboricultural Supervisor with a minimum of 5 days' notice of any site work commencement.
ii) Arboricultural Supervisor to monitor site to agree tree protection fencing
iii) When all tree protection is installed in accordance with the tree protection plan, the Arboricultural Supervisor is to arrange with LPA tree officer and relevant contractors **the pre-commencement site meeting** in order to agree the tree protection and subsequent works within RPAs of retained trees and importantly the lines of communication between the on-site contractors, the Arboricultural Supervisor and the LPA tree officer and incident reporting,
iv)Arboricultural Supervisor to record all site visits and distribute reports to LPA tree officer and contractors for their records
v)Subsequent to completion, Arboricultural Supervisor to sign-off and complete.
vi) Any incidents resulting in potential tree damage are to be reported in line with the 'Incident Reporting Flow Chart in **Appendix 4**.

Table 3 Preliminary site supervision schedule

Stage	Action	Arboricultural Supervisor (AS) (Required – Y/N)	Notes
1	Pre-commencement meeting*	Y	Site Agent(SA) and LPA tree officer, contractor to attend
2	Tree works	Y	Following completion of tree works
3	Installation of tree protection (primary build)	Y	PRIOR to ground/demolition works
4	Any initial manual dig exercises and any root treatment	Y	SA to advise AS prior to commencement
5	Ground works and Construction phase	Y	AS to monitor tree protection at agreed and suitable intervals
6	Re-location of tree protection barriers	Y	SA to advise AS PRIOR to commencing car park surface refurbishment
7	Remove tree protection fencing	N	No tree protection to be removed without prior agreement with the AS
8	Tree planting/landscaping	Y	Brief landscape company & sign off

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

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

Interested Party	Name	Company/LPA	Contact Number(s)	Comment/ Responsibilities
Site Agent	TBA			Day to day site management; co-ordination of timings; **contact with project Arboriculturist**
Main Contractor	TBA			Legal and administrative running of the project; finance; appointment of and liaison with all project consultants
Arb. Supervisor	TBA			Tree protection and management; dissemination of tree-related information
LPA Tree Officer	TBA			Tree protection and enforcement
Site Engineers	TBA			Technical advice and design
Architects	Mr W Board	ATP Building Surveyors and Architects	020 8532 4141	Design

TBA – to be advised

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

4.0 General site care (trees)

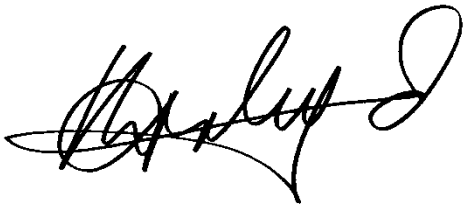
4.1 No fires will be lit on site.

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

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

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

4.5 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan is to remain on site at all times.



Hal Appleyard
Date: 3rd December 2024

APPENDIX 1

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Notes to the tree survey schedule

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Notes:

1. No refers to the tree identification number e.g. T1, T2 etc. numbers preceded by 'G' refer to Groups and 'H' refer to Hedges
2. Species refers to the tree name as an English and botanical. (Sometimes the botanical name will not be included)
3. Height describes the approximate height of the tree in meters from ground level.
4. Trunk Diameter is the diameter of the stem/trunk measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level. The diameter may be estimated (e), where access is restricted. An average (a) may be taken for tree groups. A full inspection is always recommended.
5. Radial Crown Spread refers to the crown's radius in meters from the stem centre. This dimension is estimated.
6. Crown Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above ground level together with the height and direction of the lowest branch
7. Height to first branch is the height in metres from ground level to the first main branch
8. Life stage is the tree's maturity **Y**oung; **S**emi **M**ature, **E**arly **M**ature, **M**ature, **O**ver **M**ature, **V**eteran
6. Physiology describes the tree's general vitality as **Good** (normal), **Fair** (sub normal), **Poor** (weak), **Dead**.
8. Structural Condition - **Good** (no or only minor defects), **Fair** (remediable defects), **Poor** - Major defects present or suspected.
9. Landscape Value (Contribution) - **High** (prominent landscape feature), **Medium** (visible in landscape), **Low** (secluded/among other trees).
10. Estimated Years – Estimated remaining useful years: **10yrs+**, **20yrs+**, **40yrs+**
11. Category - refers to the British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1 Category and refers to the tree/group quality and value; **'A'** - **High**, **'B'** - **Moderate**, **'C'** - **Low**, **'U'** - **Remove or very poor quality**. The sub-category in brackets refers to the retention criteria values where **1** is **Arboricultural**, **2** is **Landscape** and **3** is **Cultural** including **Conservation/ecological, historic and commemorative**.
12. Comments include observations regarding tree condition, setting and function/properties and characteristics
13. RPA radius refers to the radial distance measured in metres from the trunk centre. It is a function of the tree's diameter (s). RPA means root protection area
14. RPA m^2 means the area of the BS standard root protection area derived from the RPA radius.

NB: Column headings may alter and some of the above notes are not applicable to the schedule in question.

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • 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, 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**.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
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)	See Table 2
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** 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 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 visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 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 150 mm	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	See Table 2

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Struct. Condition	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Cate-gory	Comments	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T1	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	8m	220 (e)	3m	2m	2m N	Mature	Fair	Fair	Low	20+	C (2)	Off-site tree; dense with usual dead wood.	2.6m	21.9m²
T2	Blue cedar *(Cedrus libani subsp. atlantica 'Glauca')*	15m	340	N3m E3m S1m W3m	4m	4m E	Early Mature	Normal	Good	Low	20+	C (12)	Off-site tree; drawn form; dense ivy covering.	4.1m	52.3m²
T3	Blue cedar *(Cedrus libani subsp. atlantica 'Glauca')*	10m	200 (e)	2m	4m	4m E	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Medium	20+	C (12)	Suppressed form; adjacent to competing trees; ivy covering.	2.4m	18.1m²
T4	Common Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	11m	270 (e) 220 (e)	3m	1m	1m S	Mature	Normal	Good	Medium	20+	C (12)	Boundary screen tree; possibly off site tree.	4.2m	54.9m²
T5	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	17m	470 460	N6m E6m S7m W7m	5m	5m E	Mature	Normal	Fair	Medium	20+	C (12)	Self-set boundary tree with two co-dominant stems; tight fork with bark inclusion.	7.9m	195.7m²
T6	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	9m	470	5m	1m	2m E	Mature	Normal	Fair	Low	10+	C (1)	Self-set tree with weak branch unions.	5.6m	99.9m²

Note: Trunk Diameter (e) = Estimated

Refer also to 'Notes to the Schedules'

APPENDIX 2

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0 5 m 10 m 20 m

Scale: 1:200

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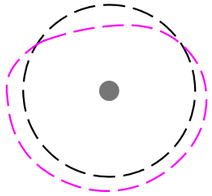

BS Root Protection Area, (RPA) shown uniform (above left) but site features such as roadways, retaining walls and foundations, may modify root patterns and therefore the RPA shape.

Indicative

A grade trees

C grade trees

B grade trees

U grade trees

Position of tree protection barriers during primary build and demilition work

CEZ — Position of tree protection barriers; denotes **C**onstruction **E**xclusion **Z**one for the duration of the project.

Tree Management Methods to be adopted on site.

1. Undertake pre-commencement site meeting to agree tree protection methods and timings.
2. Carry out any permitted tree works - ask before beginning.
3. Install all tree and ground protection (see Appendix 3).
4. Undertake demolition and ground works.
5. Construction phase.
6. Remove tree protection and carry out landscaping.

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Project : Queensmere House Queens Road East grinstead RH19 1BG			
Title : Tree Protection Plan			
Scale : 1: 200 A3	Dwg No : TPP2_QM	Rev : -	
Date : Dec. 2024			

Do not scale from this drawing. Any discrepancies are to be reported to ACS (Trees) Consulting.
This drawing is to be used when printed to scale & in colour.

ACS (TREES) Consulting — Urban & rural tree management

APPENDIX 3

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Tree Protection Barriers

Specifications (specifically identified by outline box and shading)

2.4m Hoarding

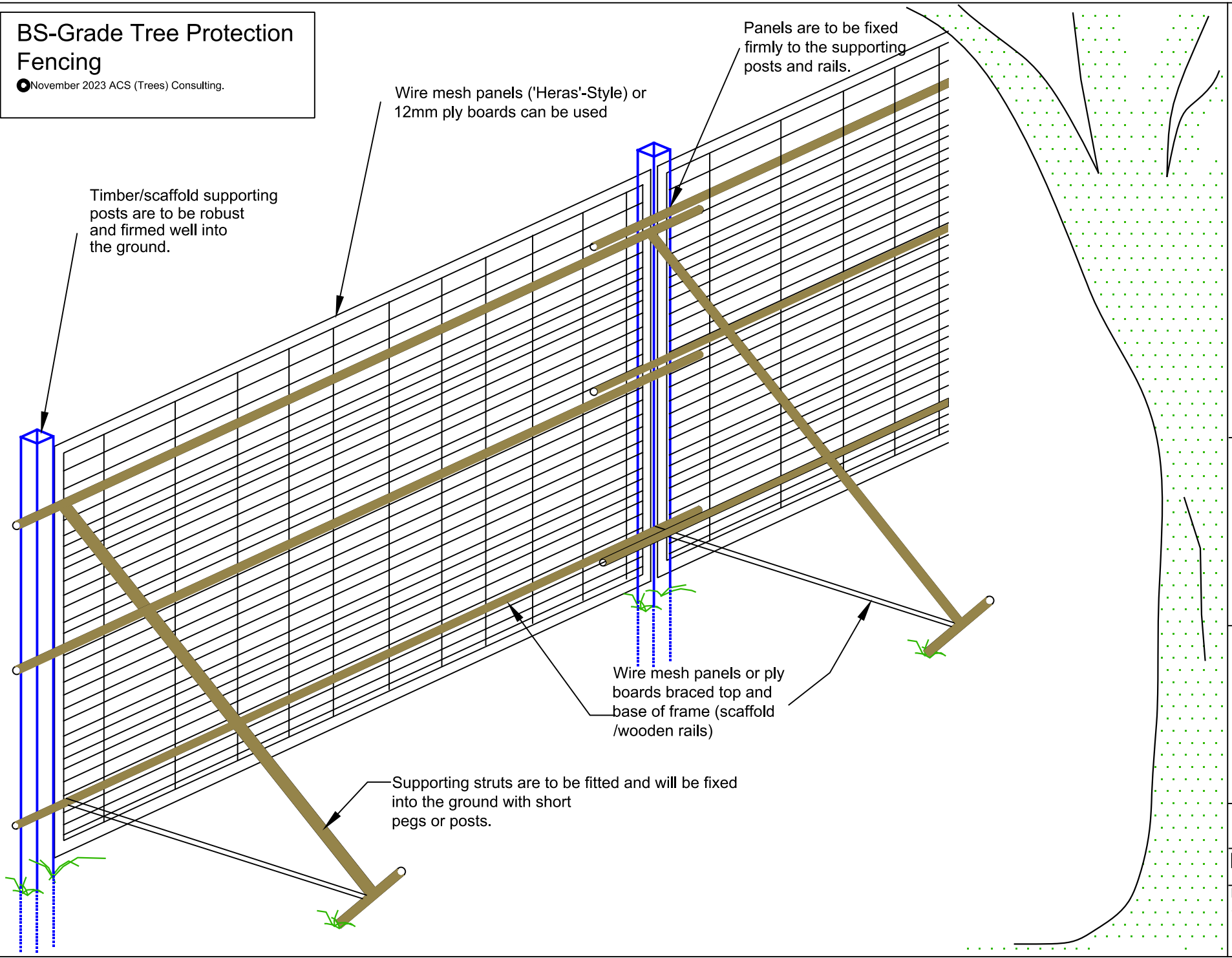
3.0m 100 X 100mm square wooden posts
3 X 38 X 87mm wooden rails affixed to posts
2.4m X 1200 outside grade ply panels (12mm) affixed to rails.
50 X 100mm angled supporting struts affixed internally (quantity as required).

(Supporting posts fixed into position using concrete. All post holes to be hand excavated. Post holes to be no larger than 300 X 300mm.)

'Heras' (Style) Fencing

'Heras' fencing describes the 2.4m galvanised steel mesh panelled fencing normally supplied with block bases and block trays. Block bases are to be used in conjunction with angled scaffold struts only. The use of blocks only is not effective. For extra barrier vertical stability, scaffold poles set at a 45^0 angle upon the 'tree-side' of the barrier and fixed to the ground at the end of each panel. Up-right supporting posts will be braced at the top and the base for added support.

BS-Grade Tree Protection Fencing



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Title:

Example of Tree Protection barriers

Note:

Steel scaffold or timber can be used to support boards or wire mesh panels

Date: Nov. 2023

Ref:

Note: Sketch Plan Only - Not to Scale

Tree Protection Fencing

Scaffold Framework supporting ‘Heras’ type panels with signs attached.

Wooden Framework with ‘Heras’ type panels attached.

APPENDIX 4

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Arboricultural Site Supervision

ACS CONSULTING

Site:	Project Site Address/Name
Inspected By:	Arboricultural Supervisor (AS)
Client:	Client
Site Agent:	Site Agent's Name (SA)
Date of Inspection:	24/02/2017
Time of Inspection:	8:15:00

Tree Protective Fencing

Tree protection in correct location

Comments/Action

Ground protection - temporary concrete and existing paving

Agreed Construction Exclusion Zone

No debris within construction exclusion zone

Comments/Action

Amendments to Documentation Required

No amendments required

Comments/Action

Remedial Works

Robust hoarding and temporary concrete ground protection

Tree protection Hoarding and ground protection over sharp sand.

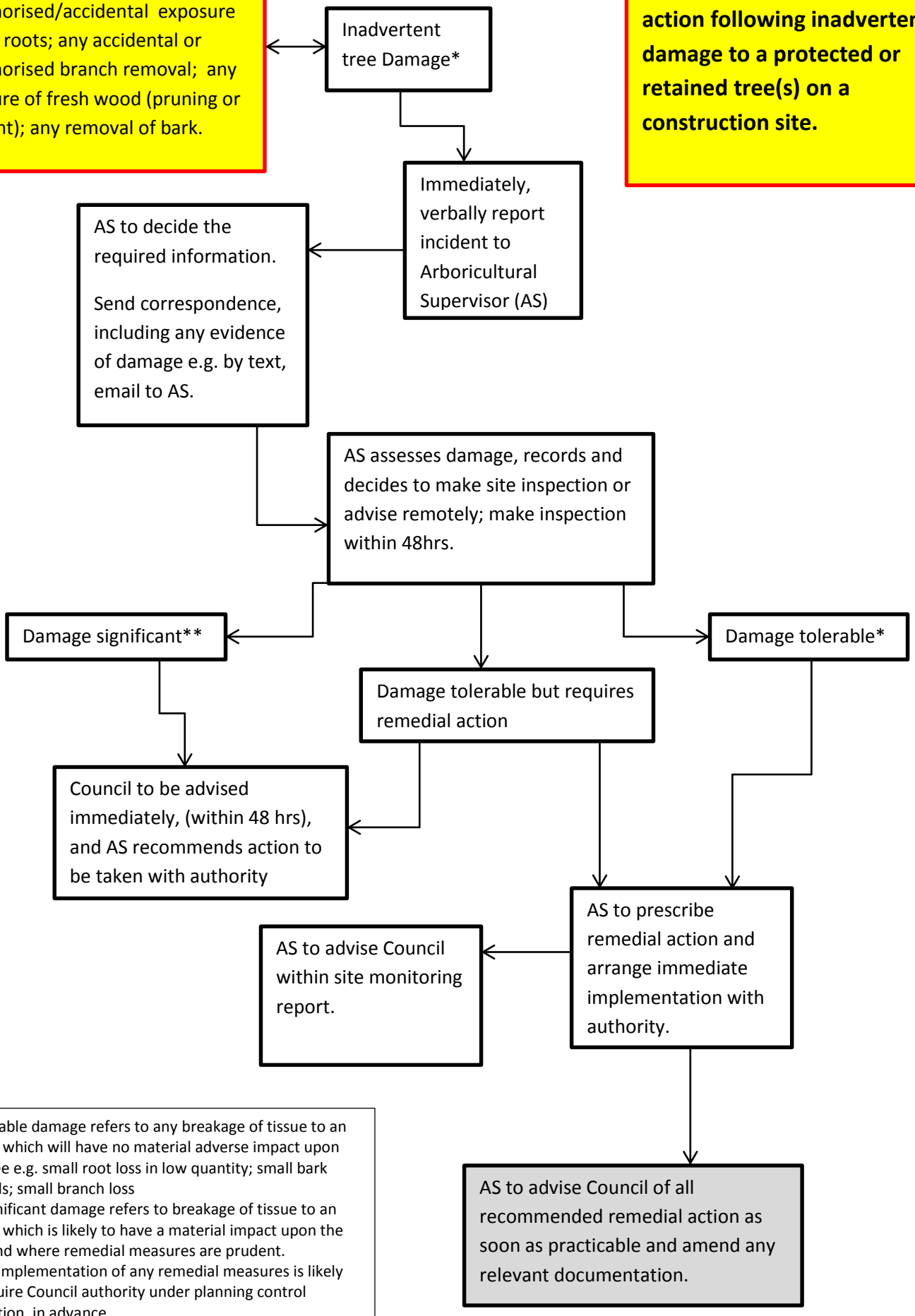
General Comments

1. Tree protection in position and effective
2. Position of site huts used as tree protection for T7 and T10
3. Temporary concrete used for ground protection for T10
4. Hoarding style tree and ground protection effective and in position

Next Inspection April 2017

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

Procedure for reporting and action following inadvertent damage to a protected or retained tree(s) on a construction site.



*Tolerable damage refers to any breakage of tissue to an extent which will have no material adverse impact upon the tree e.g. small root loss in low quantity; small bark wounds; small branch loss

** Significant damage refers to breakage of tissue to an extent which is likely to have a material impact upon the tree and where remedial measures are prudent.

Note: Implementation of any remedial measures is likely to require Council authority under planning control legislation, in advance.

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APPENDIX 5

ACS (Trees) Consulting
Tree Management Consultants
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Root exposure, pruning and protection measures during construction

Mark out area to be excavated by manually and set ground protection at the side of the excavation area

Expose the roots manually and with compressed air as necessary

Undertake root pruning (<25mmØ) using sharp pruning tools, avoiding tears or splits and making the pruning cut as small as possible. Roots in excess of 25mmØ may be pruned following arboricultural advice. Line the exposed soil with an impervious liner before protecting any retained roots.

Contd. Root exposure, pruning and protection measures during construction

Identify the roots for retention and prepare a void-former (root protection ‘sleeve’.

Wrap the identified roots in hessian before fitting the void-former and sealing with duct tape or similar.

Back-fill the construction area (e.g. footing or base slab) following root protection.