

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT AND
METHOD STATEMENT

REGARDING

THE PROPOSAL TO
MAKE ALTERATIONS TO THE
DWELLING
AT
19 CONISBORO AVENUE,
READING.

PREPARED FOR

Mr & Mrs McMahon
(The Current Owner and Occupier)

TO ACCOMPANY
PLANNING APPLICATION No 210703

Prepared by Mr A J Scott
Dip Arb (RFS) N.D. Arb, M. Arbor.A
Original written 27th August 2021.
Revision A 30th September 2021.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA).

- 1) Instructions.
- 2) Site detail and Inspection.
- 3) Potential Impact upon the Trees.
- 4) Mitigation and Amelioration.
- 5) Conclusions.
- 6) Summary.

7) ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS).

Pre Commencement.

Appointment of Arboricultural Supervisor.

During Development.

Site Visits and issuing of compliance notes.

Post Development.

Tree Inspection.

Appendix A Location Plan amended to show tree locations and protection measures (TPP).

Appendix B Tree Schedule. Table A
Schedule of tree works. Table B

Appendix C Typical compliance statement.
Specification for protective barriers.
Specification for pedestrian compression layer.
Image of T9.

Appendix D Qualifications and Experience.

The following information is frequently requested by several Local Planning Authorities (LPA).

I show below the information required with brief comments relating to each item in **bold type** as to where to find the information required within the report.

Standard Condition

An arboricultural method statement prepared by an arboricultural consultant holding a nationally recognised arboricultural qualification providing comprehensive details of construction works in relation to trees shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of demolition development. All works shall subsequently be carried out in strict accordance with the approved details. In particular, the method statement must provide the following:-

- a) A specification for protective fencing to trees during both demolition and construction phases which complies with BS5837:2012 and a plan indicating the alignment of the protective fencing; **See Appendix A (plan) and C (specification BS 5837 fig 3 fencing specified) .**
- b) A specification for scaffolding and ground protection within tree protection zones in accordance with BS5837. **Location shown hatched purple on the plan in Appendix A and a specification with diagram supplied within Appendix C.**
- c) A schedule of tree works conforming to BS3998; **See Table 2 of Appendix B. No trees are required to be felled or pruned to enable the full implementation of this proposal.**
- d) Details of general arboricultural matters such as the area for storage of materials, concrete mixing and use of fires; **Within the development envelope at the front of the site.**
- e) Plans showing the siting of the service and piping infrastructure; **All to link to existing services and soakaways.**
- f) A full specification for the construction of any arboriculturally sensitive structures and sections through them. **None.**
- g) Details of the works requiring arboricultural supervision to be carried out by the developer arboricultural consultant, including details of the frequency of supervisory visits and procedure for notifying the Local Planning Authority of the findings of the supervisory visits; **See table at end of section 7 and point 7.1 & 7.5 .**
- h) Details of all other activities which have implications for trees on or adjacent to the site. **Strip foundations for front porch to be hand dug under Arboricultural Supervision.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

British Standard 5837 (2005) Trees in Relation to Construction (Recommendations) was initially developed to integrate with Planning Policy Statements and Guidelines. The latest version of BS 5837 released in 2012 links to the National Planning Policy Framework and the RIBA phasing system. The NPPF document identifies properties that are approaching 50 years old as requiring redevelopment due to changes in lifestyle requirements and land use and the new standard integrates with this document.

Thus trees that are unlikely to survive development and continue to make a positive contribution to the amenity of an area for a minimum of 40+ years are therefore not viewed as design constraints. Trees of lesser longevity are retained where possible. The noted exception to this is where juvenile trees (Those with a stem diameter of less than 15cm) are in situ, for although they may live 40 years their amenity contribution can be ameliorated for by replanting with trees of a similar or indeed larger size.

However it should be noted that BS5837 is primarily designed for use on virgin sites and thus not all of the principles apply to every circumstance.

The proposal is to make minor alterations to the footprint of the property and alter the roof profile. Although no trees are required to be felled or pruned the proposal could indirectly impact trees which may be subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). It is envisaged that all services and soakaways will link to existing supplies.

This report will demonstrate that there is sufficient soft landscaping space available to enable the small impingement (8SqM) into the Root Protection Area (RPA) of retained trees to be offset in other directions in accord with parts 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS 5837.

The precautions required will be the closure of the rear garden to construction operatives and the erection of some temporary barriers to maintain the soft landscaped areas (even if car parking) and retard development sprawl, the use of a pedestrian compression layer and an element of Arboricultural supervision is required to ensure that the specified precautions are correctly installed at the appropriate time.

Therefore I am able to conclude that this proposal will have no direct impact upon the area and indirect risks identified can be easily managed by precautions specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

1) INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1.1) I was formally instructed by Mr McMahon, to carry out a visual tree assessment from ground level of the trees on or adjacent to 19 Conisboro Avenue, Reading, RG4 7XJ where he lives and where it is proposed to make minor alterations to the dwelling.
- 1.2) I was required to survey the trees within the affected development area in accordance with BS 5837. I was supplied with a scaled topographical plan of the site upon which the location of the salient trees was plotted. I marked upon this plan the associated tree number relevant to this report only, with the extent of notional circular Root Protection Areas (RPAs) shown as a purple circle. For tree T8 the RPA is also expressed as an irregular polygon shown green.
The extent of the canopy spread is smaller than the RPA. The canopy spreads shown are retained on the plan but they are indicative only and do not affect site layout or use.
The protective measures required were added to the plan. A copy of this plan, The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) is supplied as Appendix A.
- 1.3) Due to the nature of BS5837 I was initially required to identify trees suitable for long term retention and those that should be removed.
In this instance as all trees are to be retained, I am to comment upon the potential of this development to impact upon their health and recommend ways to minimise the impact of development and future site use.
- 1.4) I am to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) based upon my findings to demonstrate the timing of events and the feasibility of the project.
- 1.5) I confirm that I hold one of the industries premier qualifications, the RFS Professional Diploma of Arboriculture and I am a professional member of the Arboricultural Association.
I also hold the National Diploma of Arboriculture which I obtained over three years from Merrist Wood College, Surrey from the years 1984-1987.

2) SITE INSPECTION AND REPORT LIMITATIONS.

- 2.1) The site was visited by Mr A J Scott on the 20th August 2021 at 1pm to collect tree data. Mr Scott was unaccompanied throughout the visit. The weather on the day was dry and sunny with light winds.
- 2.2) The trees were assigned numbers which relate to the supplied plan and not any Tree Preservation Order (TPO). The trees are few in number and some are in the ownership of a third party. Therefore they were not tagged as they can be identified by size and location. Their "T No" relevant to this report is shown on the plan supplied in Appendix A and the number is colour coded in accord with BS 5837 categorisation.
- 2.3) The data collected was the tree species, the age class, the measured or estimated stem diameter at 1.5M above ground level, upper side in this instance, the foliage extension to cardinal compass points, and associated clearance above site, an assessment of the trees structural condition, an assessment of the trees physiological condition and an assessment of the trees longevity. This data is supplied as Appendix B.
- 2.4) The trees were inspected from ground level only without the use of decay detection equipment. As such upon climbing the trees further defects that are not visible from ground level may become apparent. The heights of some of the trees was established using a digital clinometer.
- 2.5) The proposed areas of development were not assessed for shade as they are pre-set by other factors. I have not been supplied with soil samples or asked to comment upon this factor but it is noted that the land falls to the West towards the dwelling.
- 2.6) The web site of Reading Borough Council suggests that Tree Preservation Order 268/06 applies to some of the trees on site but the web site does not allow access to the document to check its validity or view the subject trees. However in this instance all trees are to be retained and treated as if they are subject to the TPO.

3) POTENTIAL IMPACT UPON RETAINED TREES.

Direct Impact Upon Area.

- 3.1) No trees are required to be felled or pruned to enable the proposal to be fully implemented.

Indirect Impact.

- 3.2) Two elements of the proposal increase the size of the property footprint. Both elements present indirect risk to the trees on site via generic development risk.
The side element is very small and its location has no impact upon the trees on or off site.
The front element impinges some 8SqM into the notional circular RPA of T9 which will create a reduction in the amount fibrous rooting environment available.
- 3.3) During development the main indirect risk to retained trees is from plant and machinery moving around the site and peripheral area where fibrous roots could be encountered leading to soil compaction. Further compaction may be caused by development sprawl into areas of soft landscaping especially those located to the front of the property.
- 3.4) The build space required in order to construct the front element will also be located within the RPA of retained trees. This could lead to pedestrian induced soil compaction and incidental toxification of the soil by particle transfer on footwear.
- 3.5) The new structures could require new services and soakaways. There will be a risk that these could be installed within the RPAs of retained trees leading to root death and an inevitable decline in tree health.
- 3.6) The mixing of mortars could also have the potential to impact upon the health of the tree by the toxification of soil, via run off, into areas where fibrous feeding roots are located.

4) MITIGATION AND AMELIORATION.

Direct Risk

- 4.1) No trees are required to be felled or pruned to enable the development to be fully implemented. Therefore any post development planting will only enhance and improve the amenity and biodiversity of the area.

Indirect Risk.

- 4.2) The risks presented to the retained trees by plant movements and the storage of building materials can be overcome by the early erection of robust temporary barriers. This will form a large Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and a development envelope. The location of the barriers is shown by a solid blue line on the plan in Appendix A and a minimum specification for this barrier is supplied at Appendix C of the AMS. It should be noted that the position of the barriers stops access by development operatives to the rear garden. In addition it stops the potential movement of contractors vehicles within the RPA of T9.
- 4.3) The risk presented by pedestrian movement within the RPA can be overcome by the installation of a pedestrian compression layer created using absorbent materials. Detail of how to construct this are supplied within Appendix C and the location of this measure is shown hatched purple on the plan in Appendix A.
- 4.4) It is envisaged that services and collected rainwater for the new elements will link to existing supplies and soakaways. Existing manholes are located on the main plan. This has no impact upon the retained trees.
- 4.5) The area for the mixing of mortars/concrete and storage of materials will take place in the location where the materials can be easily delivered. As such the location for these operations will be at the front of the property, (location shown on the plan) which is outside of all RPAs and has no impact on the retained trees. However due to risks associated with run off protocols for the mixing of mortars will be included within the AMS.

Rooting Assessment and Foundations.

- 4.6) The main tree closest to the development is a large Douglas fir (T9). The tree requires a minimum RPA of 308SqM which if expressed as a circle would have a radius of 9.9M. The proposed front area of development is

within this area but over 6M from the stem. At this distance from the tree it is unlikely that any structural roots will be encountered in this location.

- 4.7) However if the RPA were expressed as a circle the dwellings on this property and the adjacent property would be located within this notional RPA. Therefore we know that the RPA should be better expressed as an irregular polygon located where conditions are suitable for fibrous root development. In this instance I would suggest that the driveways of the two properties are the areas where the roots are likely to have developed. Therefore as a visual aid the two areas of existing development and the proposed front porch are shown in their geometrical shape relocated within the adjacent driveway to show that this amount of space is available. These areas are shown hatched orange and referred to as area A and area B. The green line shown on the plan creates an RPA of 330SqM but quite clearly more space than this is available and will already be colonised by fibrous roots.
- 4.8) As noted T9 requires a minimal RPA of 308SqM. The proposed front porch impinges 8SqM into this area. This equates to less than 3% if expressed as a percentage. This is within the acceptable parameters outlined within BS 5837 (parts 4.6.2 and 4.6.3) if there is sufficient space available to offset the impingement. The visual aid referred to above moves the areas of impingement in their geometrical form as a guide only. If these areas were expressed as regular shapes they could be located closer to the tree. It should be noted that there are no restrictions within the adjacent driveway and thus the available rooting environment is far greater than that indicated by the green line denoting the extent of the irregular polygon. Thus although an RPA of 330SqM is shown by the green line, far more space is available. This suggests that the 8SqM impingement can be offset.
- 4.9) The topography of the site is such that it falls slightly from the road towards the dwelling. Given the topography of the site it is likely that surface water will, to some extent, flow under the new front extension bringing with it oxygen and nutrients which will further maintain the fibrous rooting environment in this area.
- 4.10) In addition it is possible to specify within the AMS that the foundations for the front porch will be excavated by operatives using hand tools only under the supervision of the project Arborist.

Proximity of foliage to new elements of the proposed development.

- 4.11) It should be noted that T9 has been pruned in the past. There are no branches below 8M in height and the lateral branches above this point have been artificially truncated. The proposed new front development will be further from the canopy of the tree than the existing dwelling. As such I can see no greater future pressure to prune the tree than currently exists.
- As the new elements will be further from the tree than the existing dwelling this implies that no greater level of pruning will be required to maintain a harmonious relationship between tree and structures.

5) CONCLUSIONS.

- 5.1) No trees are required to be felled or pruned to enable the proposal to be fully implemented. As such any post development planting that does take place will only enhance the amenity and biodiversity of the site.
- 5.2) The front new structure is located within the RPA of a retained tree. However this is a small impingement within the acceptable parameters outlined within BS5837 as there is sufficient space available to offset this small amount as is demonstrated within the TPP. As such ordinary strip foundations may be utilised so long as they are excavated by hand.
- 5.3) The risk that inadvertently the fibrous root systems of the retained trees are damaged by development activity can be easily managed by pre-commencement discussion, the early installation of robust temporary barriers and the use of a pedestrian compression layer. Other risks can be managed by the supervision of an appointed project Arborist and the installation of other precautions if necessary.
- 5.4) The creation of a development envelope enables all other development matters (material storage, mixing of mortars etc) to take place within it, outside of the RPAs. However special precautions for the mixing of mortars is required to be detailed within the AMS .
- 5.5) In accord with the perceived risks identified in the AIA, within the AMS that follows a moderate level of supervision and photographic recording is required to be specified throughout the development to ensure that no damage occurs to the retained trees.

6) SUMMARY.

- 6.1) I must therefore conclude that this proposal has no direct impact upon the healthy tree stock of the area, and that the indirect impact can be reduced by the use of simple precautions which will be most effective if implemented early in the development process.
- 6.2) The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) which follows demonstrates the feasibility of the precautions, shows how they are to be implemented and the timing of events.

Rev A Written 30th September 2021
Original Written 27th August 2021.

By Mr A J Scott. Dip Arb (RFS) N.D. Arb. M. Arbor. A.

7) ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.

Prior to Commencement.

- 7.1) The developer/ site owner will appoint a Project Arboriculturist (PA) who holds a nationally recognised qualification in arboriculture and whom the Local Planning Authority (LPA) accept. A pre-commencement meeting will be held on site between the site owner, the builder and the PA, at which the site/protocols for the mixing of mortar and location of utilities trenches will be discussed. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend.
- 7.2) The site foreman shall be issued with a copy of the AMS and he/she shall sign a compliance statement to the effect that he/she has a copy of it and that he/she has read and understood it.
- 7.3) The temporary protective barriers to create the development envelope will be erected to restrict vehicular and plant movements. This will create a development envelope and Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ). The temporary fencing is required to be robust enough to withstand vehicle impact and will therefore comprise of a scaffold framework with Heras panels attached to it and locked together with two clamps. Specification drawings are supplied in Appendix C. The fence location and type is shown by solid blue lines on the plan in Appendix A. An all weather sign stating “Construction Exclusion Zone Keep Out” will be fixed to all fencing at 5M intervals. The sign will be A4 minimum in size. This phase shall be photographed.
- 7.4) Once the site is set out it will be necessary to install a pedestrian compression layer between the temporary barrier and the front extension. Details of this are supplied in Appendix C and the location shown hatched purple on the plan in Appendix A.
- 7.5) The PA will forward photographs of the installed protective measures along with a copy of the compliance statement to the Senior Arboricultural Officer, or appointed other Reading Borough Council via email.

Demolition and enabling works should only then proceed.

During Construction

- 7.6) During initial construction the Project Arboriculturist will make unarranged and irregular site visits at a maximum interval of 2 weeks to ensure that the tree protection measures remain functional and in situ. This interval will be extended to every 4 weeks once the foundation has been

laid to ensure that the protective measures are effective for the duration of the construction period. Non compliance notices will be left with the builder, site foreman, or his representative if these precautions are not in place and details of all site visits and photographs will be forwarded via e mail to the developer and the Senior Tree Officer.

- 7.7) It should be noted that when the front porch area is excavated that this activity must be completed by operatives using hand tools only. Any roots encountered will be cut cleanly using hand saws or secateurs. The sides of the excavation will be lined with construction paper or other non permeable material prior to backfilling.
This activity will be photographed by the PA.
Should it be necessary to excavate deeper than the fibrous root soil horizon this activity may be completed by excavator but a photographic record of this will be retained and any roots encountered will be cut cleanly by hand saw.
- 7.8) It is envisaged that services and collected rainwater will link to existing supplies. Should this not occur for any reason and a new soakaway is required the PA should be consulted prior to any excavation and an addendum to the AMS may be required.
- 7.9) The storage of materials and the mixing of mortars will take place at the front of the site.
Due to the risks associated with topography and contamination of the soil the mixing of mortars will take place upon a non permeable membrane within a bunded area. A proprietary spill kit or a 25 Kg sack of Fullers earth or cat litter will be kept on site in case of accidental spillage. All waste from this will be removed from site. Mixer washings may be placed within the foundations whilst they are below the 600mm soil depth.
- 7.10) The need for the use of herbicides, mobile cranes and site huts upon this site is not currently foreseen and temporary toilets will not be linked to the main sewers.
- 7.11) **A copy of the method statement will remain on site at all times during development.**

Post Development Landscaping.

- 7.12) Upon completion of the development the vertical and horizontal protection measures may be removed. Five days written notice shall be served upon the LPA tree officer prior to the removal of these features.

- 7.13) The Project Arboriculturist will inspect the retained trees and liaise with the LPA regarding any further necessary works or amelioration required.

Revision A Written 30th September 2021

Original Written 27th August 2021.

Mr A Scott. Dip Arb (RFS), N.D. Arb. M. Arbor. A.
Arboricultural Consultant.

Summary Arboricultural Supervision For 19 Conisboro Avenue.	
Prior to enabling works	
Pre- commencement meeting. Signing of compliance statement.	Project Arboriculturist (PA) to attend.
Erection of robust temporary fencing.	PA to photograph its erection.
Installation of pedestrian compression layer.	PA to photograph its creation.
Enabling works if required.	
The foundations for the porch will be excavated by operatives using hand tools comprising of spades and shovels only. No axes or pick axes may be used. Any roots encountered will be cut cleanly with a hand saw.	PA to photograph.
Edges of any excavation for foundations lined with construction paper or non porous material	PA to photograph.
Creation of service trenches or soakaways if varying from proposal.	Liaison with the PA prior to creation.
Emerging design issues that may lead to variation of the AMS.	Addenda to be created by the PA and submitted to the LPA for agreement.
Ongoing unarranged site visits.	Project Arboriculturist to photograph.
End of development.	Removal of all protective measures installed. Final tree inspection to be carried out.

APPENDIX A

ACCOMPANYING PLAN AT 1: 200 SCALE SHOWING
AT A3

TREE PROTECTION PLAN SHOWING.

- A) TREE LOCATIONS AND NUMBERS COLOUR CODED IN ACCORD WITH BS 5837.
- B) THE NOTIONAL ROOT PROTECTION AREAS OF THE TREES ARE EXPRESSED AS PURPLE CIRCLES.
- C) LOCATION OF PROTECTIVE BARRIER SHOWN SOLID BLUE. THIS WILL REMAIN IN SITU UNTIL THE END OF THE DEVELOPMENT.
- D) THE LOCATION OF THE PEDESTRIAN COMPRESSION LAYER SHOWN HATCHED PURPLE.
- E) AREAS OF IMPINGEMENT SHOWN ORANGE AND LOCATION OFFSET WITHIN THE CEZ ALSO ORANGE.

APPENDIX B

TREE SCHEDULE.

TABLE ONE: TREE SURVEY AT 19 CONISBORO AVE, READING.

Tree No	Species English. <i>Latin</i>	Height M	Age Class	Stem Diameter Cm RPA R	Branch Spread NSEW	Height Of Crown Clearance	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition.	Preliminary Management Recommendation	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years.	Cat Grading
T1	Lime <i>Tilia spp</i>	18	YM	50e RPA = 113SqM R = 6	4 6 4 5e	Not above site.	Good	Good.	Neighbours tree.	30-40	B2
T2	Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	19	M	65 RPA = 191SqM R = 7.8	4 6 6 4	5	Good	Good. Natural lean East	No current action.	30-40	B2
T3	Lombarii poplar <i>Pupulus italic</i>	24	M	83 RPA = 308SqM R = 9.9	4 4 4 1	2	Good	Poor. Natural lean East due to loss of comp shelter. Exposed buttress root damaged by mower, decay noted. Tight bifurcation at 6M tree previously topped at 18M	No current action. Further investigation advised.	10-20	C2
T4	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	7	YM	20e R = 2.4	4 2 2 4	2 over site	Good	Good but previously pruned. Could not fully inspect.	Neighbours tree. No current action	10-20	C2
T5	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7	YM	15e R = 1.8	2 ½ 1 1	2 over site	Good	Good but previously pruned. Could not fully inspect.	Neighbours tree. No current action	10-20	C2

Tree No	Species English. <i>Latin</i>	Height M	Age Class	Stem Diameter Cm RPA R	Branch Spread NSEW	Height Of Crown Clearance	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition.	Preliminary Management Recommendation	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years.	Cat Grading
T6	Holly spp	4	YM	11 + 7 RPA = 8SqM R = 1.5	2 1 1 1	0	Good	Good but previously topped.	No current action.	10-20	C2
G7	Elm x 3 <i>Ulmus spp</i>	4-8	J	10av N/A	N/A	Not over site	One dead.	One component of group dead likely to be Dutch elm disease.	Neighbours trees. Advise they seek their own advice.	>10	U
G8	Irish Yew x2 <i>Taxus spp</i>	5	J	10 e R = 1.2	1 2 1 2	2 over site	Good	Good.	Neighbours trees. No current action.	10-20	C2
T9	Douglas fir <i>Psuedotsuga menzesii</i>	24	FM	83 308SqM R = 9	4 6e 4 4	8 over site	Good	Good. Top has natural lean South. Buttress roots forming. Lateral branches previously truncated.	No current action.	30-40	B2
G10	Elm, Ash, G'Willow <i>Amelanchier</i>	10 max	YM	12-15e R = 1.8	3 3 3 3	2 over site.	Good	Good	Prune to clear building by 2M to abate a nuisance.	10-20	C2
G11	Conifers <i>Leylandii</i> spp	6	YM	Largest 20e R = 2.4	1 1 2 1	0	Good	Good	Conifer hedge requires annual pruning.	10-20	C2
T12	Cedar <i>Cedrus spp</i>	18	M	72 RPA 238SqM R = 8.7	8e 7 7 7	3	Good	Good	No current action.	30-40	B2

Glossary of Terms.

Column One	The tree number as shown on the attached plan . (If tagged this number is also shown)
Column Two	The common English name. Latin binomial in italics.
Column Three	The height of the tree, in this case irrelevant.
Column Four.	The age class. Y= Young YM = Young to mature (early age) M= Fully Mature OM= Overmature V = Veteran. Exceptionally old for species
Column Five	The diameter of the stem measured at 1.5M above the ground (d) provided in mm. The minimum area required as a Root Protection Area is calculated by $d \times 12 \times \pi$. (3.142) If expressing this RPA as a circle R indicates the radius of the circle from the centre of the tree. If expressing the RPA as a square, Squ indicates the distance from the tree centre to the midpoint. Est= indicates diameter estimated. oi = measured over ivy, I then deduct up to 5cm. For multi stemmed trees a mean average stem diameter is used as per 5837 2012.
Column Six	The branch spread of the tree provided to the four cardinal compass points in whole metres.
Column Seven	The distance from the ground to the first branch, provided in Metres or less than 1M
Column Eight.	Physiological Conditions. The general overall health of the tree gained by viewing the vigour/ vitality of the tree from foliage and twigs.
Column Nine.	Structural Condition. A note of any defects that may adversely effect the structure of the tree.
Column Ten	Preliminary Management Recommendations. Obvious defects that require early rectification or that may require action following a change of site use.
Column Eleven	An estimation of the trees possible remaining useful life expectancy. U < 10. C 10-20. B 20-40. A>40
Column Twelve.	The resultant category grading taken from the life expectancy and matched to a sub category from table One of BS 5837.

TABLE TWO TREE WORK REQUIRED AT 19 CONISBORO AVE, READING.

Tree No	Species English. <i>Latin</i>	Works required	BS 5837 Cat	Timing of work.
No trees are required to be felled or pruned to enable the full implementation of this proposal.				

All works to be in accord with BS 3998 2010.

All works to be carried out by personnel holding the relevant NPTC certificate.

All debris to be removed from site to recycling centre.

APPENDIX C

SPECIFICATION FOR PROTECTIVE FENCING.

SPECIFICATION FOR PEDESTRIAN COMPRESSION LAYER.

**COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
TO BE SIGNED BY APPOINTED SITE SUPERVISOR AND
FORWARDED TO LPA.**

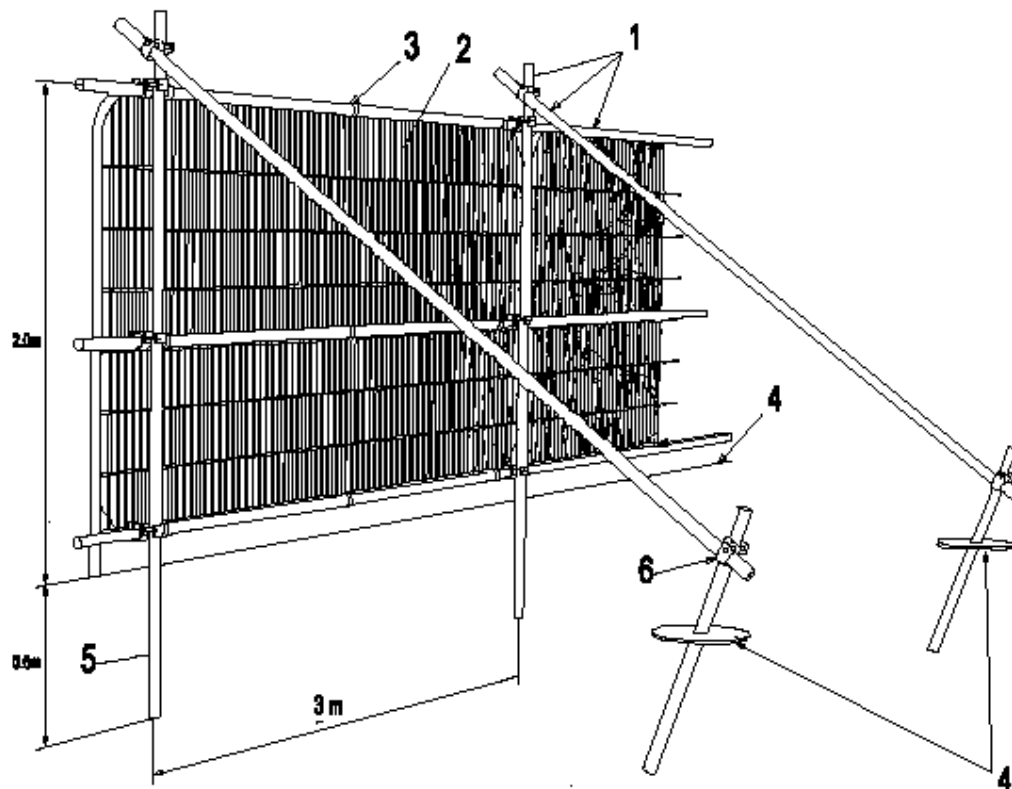
IMAGE OF T9 SHOWING CURRENT GROUND CONDITIONS.

FENCING SPECIFICATION Supplied in case any required during development.
(Vertical Protection Required in section 7.3).

In this instance some of the fencing is to be robust enough to withstand vehicle impact and to remain in situ for the entire development. (Location shown dark blue.)

It will comprise of a scaffold framework with a minimum of two Horizontal supports and the Vertical supports at 3M centres driven into the ground. Wire mesh panels such as Heras will be wired to the framework and the panels locked together with standard scaffold clamps.

Additional angled scaffold bracing will be erected from each horizontal with the end of these driven into the ground. A typical fence section is shown below.



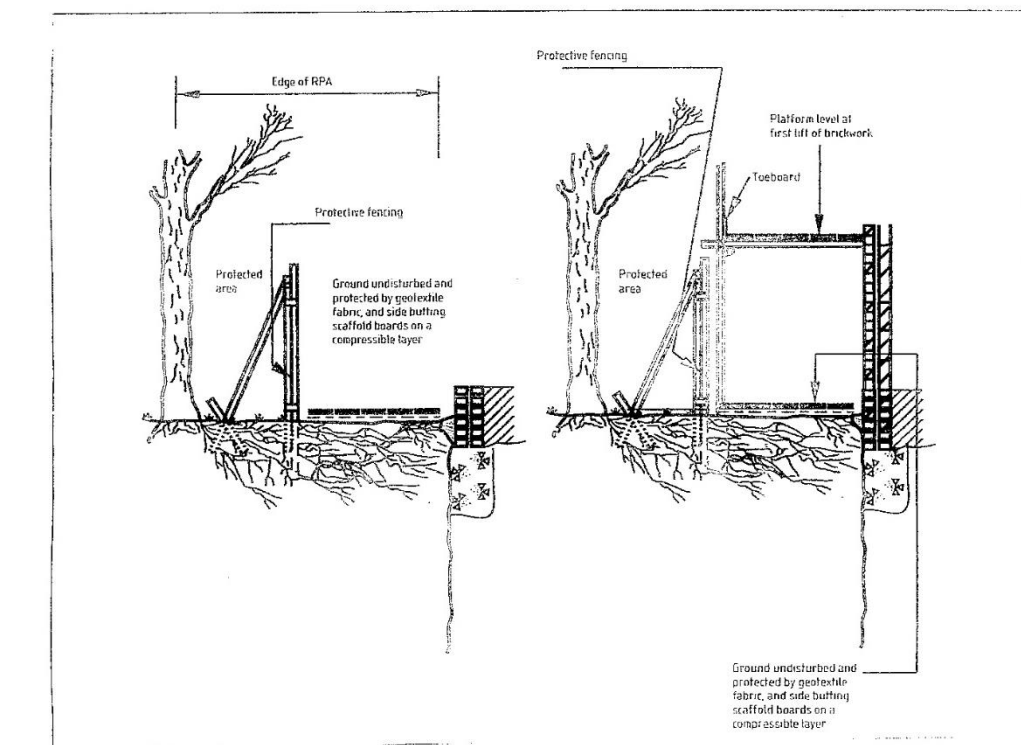
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall Galvanised 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 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

PEDESTRIAN COMPRESSION LAYER. (Horizontal protection as required in section 7.4)

Between the barrier and the new building repeated pedestrian movements will take place. This area will be covered with a geotextile membrane. This will be covered with a 200mm deep layer of mulch. Lateral spread of the mulch will be contained by side edged scaffold boards placed against the barrier. This layer of mulch will then be covered with side butted scaffold boards to form a working surface. Any scaffolding required will be erected from this surface.

A diagram showing this relationship is shown below,



REGARDING TREE PROTECTION AT
19 CONISBORO AVE, READING.

I (insert name here) am the appointed person that will be responsible for the implementation of the tree protection measures during the development at 19 Conisboro Ave, Reading

I confirm that I have been supplied with a copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and that I have read and understood it.

I accept that if I have any queries regarding the interpretation of the AMS or if I must deviate from that I will contact either,

Mr Scott the Project Arboriculturist Tel 01202 571918

info@scotttrees.co.uk

Mr TBA

Tel TBA.

and get written agreed confirmation before that aspect of the works commences.

I understand that it will be my responsibility to inform either of the above parties if I am no longer the person responsible for the implementation of tree protection measures.

Signed.....

Date..

Address.

Image of T9 showing current ground conditions.



APPENDIX D

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

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1) QUALIFICATIONS.

I studied OND Arboriculture from 1984-1987 at Merrist Wood College and qualified at Merit level.

This qualification is now known as the B-Tech N.D. Arboriculture.

I have passed the Royal Forestry Societies Professional Diploma of Arboriculture the industries premier qualification.

I also attend several courses a year as part of a programme of continuing professional development. I attended a course in May 2012 on the correct interpretation of the new British Standard 5837 Trees In Relation to Construction and I attended the Arboricultural Conference in Warwick Sept 2007.

2) PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Prior to entering college two years experience was required, and this was achieved with an Arboricultural Association approved contractor.

Since 1986 I have carried out contracting and consultancy as the principal of A J Scott Tree Surgeons, now known as Scott Tree Services Ltd.

From the period of 1986 -1990 I was employed by the Firma Loesch Scholl to carry out consultancy work for the Starnburg Stadt in Bavaria.

From 1990-92 I was contracted to provide Arboricultural advice to Frankfurt City council by Firma August Fichter.

Since that date our consultancy activities have been in England and related to providing Arboricultural advice to the general public, and local authorities.

I have worked locally as a locum consultant for Mark Hinsley Arboricultural Consultants and Colin Bashford Associates. (CBA)

I am currently associated with the BBC radio Solent morning programme providing “on air” advice to unarranged callers.

3) CURRENT CLIENTS.

Christchurch
Borough Council. The Crown Estate. Dorset County Council Education & Highways.
Wessex Water, The National Trust and BBC Radio Solent.

4) Mr A J Scott is the Principal Consultant with Scott Tree Services.

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