Arboricultural Impacts: Summary

(For details, see below)

Impact	Nos. of trees
Trees to be removed	22
Trees where manual excavation needed within RPAs	6
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs	1
Trees which require pruning	2

Trees to be Removed

No.	Species	Category
7-10	Syacmore	C
13-15	Englilsh elm	R
16	Sycamore	B
18	Englilsh elm	R
19-22	Sycamore	C
23	Cedar of lebanon	C
24 & 25	Sycamore	C
26	Sycamore	B
27	Sycamore	C
28	Englilsh elm	R
31	Irish yew	C
33-34	Holly	C

Total numbers of trees to be removed

Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	1
C	15	R	5

Trees that require manual excavation within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
3	Common lime	Access road (proposed car parking)
17	Sycamore	Extension & Car parking spaces 1-3
29	Yew	Extension
32	Yew	Car parking
35 & 36	Sycamore	Car parking

Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
3	Common lime	Car parking

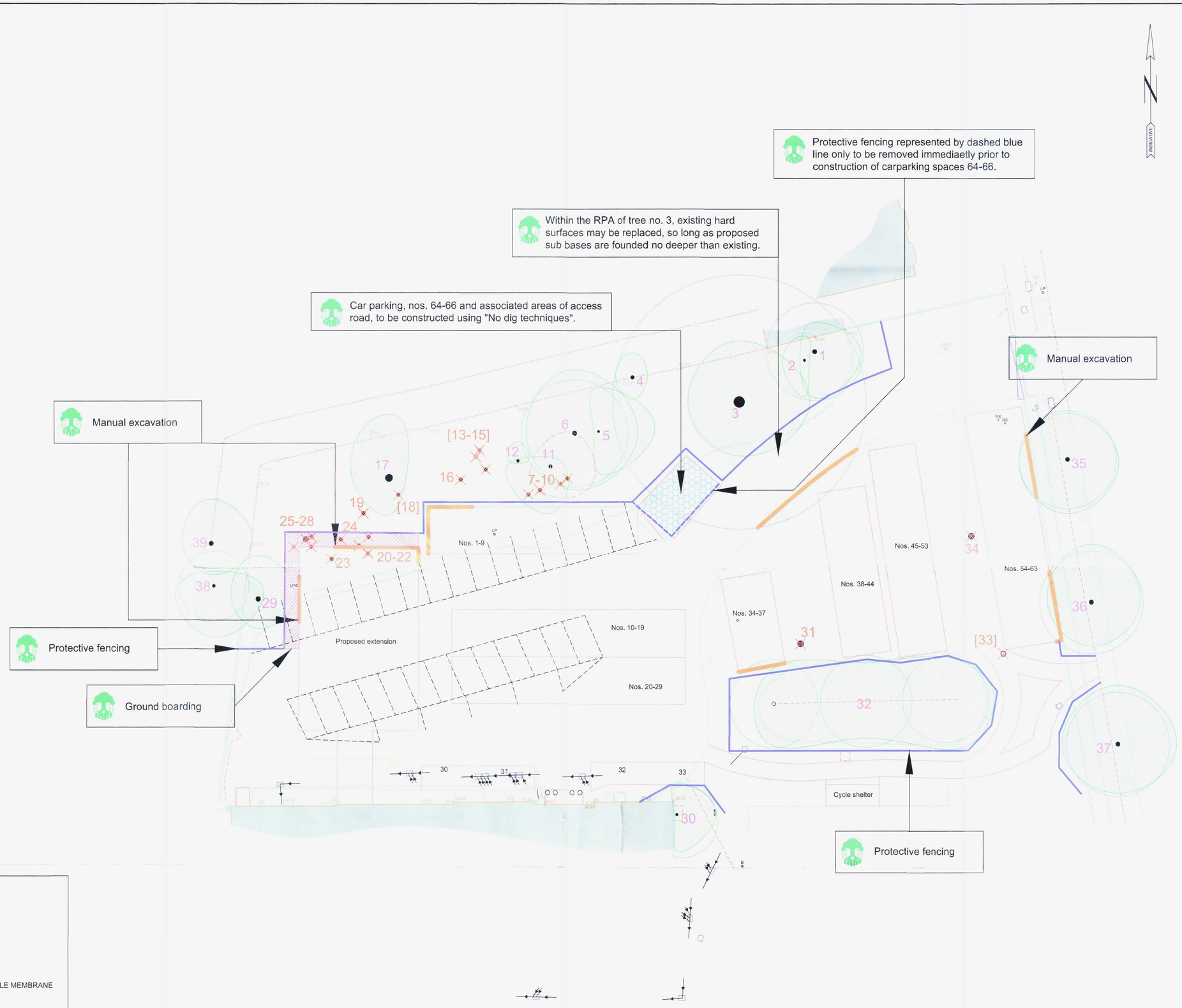
Trees that will require pruning.

No.	Species	Works (outline only*)
29	Yew	Crown reduce E side by 1.5m
32	Yew	Lightly prune, where required, N side to a allow 1m clearance for car parking spaces

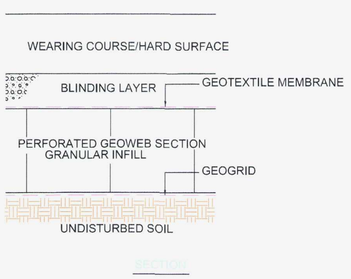
Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS3998: 1989.

Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.

Pruning will be undertaken according to the principles of good arboricultural practice as stated in Arboriculture Research Note ARN 48 'A Definition of the Best Pruning Position' (AAIS, 1983). When removing branches, care will be taken to cut back to the branch bark collar or ridge so as not to leave a stub that could provide a food base for decay fungi; yet not to cut into or beyond this collar or ridge. Where limbs or branches are to be shortened they will be cut back cleanly to a vigourous side branch, leaving the branch bark ridge and collar intact. **At their point of origin, retained side branches intended to form the new dominant shoot shall be at least 30% of the diameter of the parent branch at the pruning point.**



Above soil surfacing



Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.1m high scaffolding framework, with uprights at maximum 3.5m spacings, every other one braced to the ground with 45 degree struts; supporting standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases pinned to the ground by scaffold uprights sunk to a minimum depth of 500mm; individual panels fixed to each other with at least 2 clamps and to scaffolding with heavy-duty cable ties. "TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT" or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

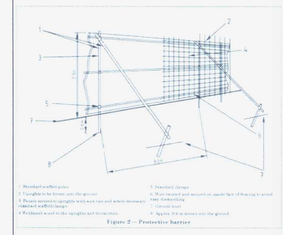


Figure 2 — Protective barrier

TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2005, Section 9 & Figure 2.

Ground Boarding

To be installed prior to commencement of demolition or construction works, at same time as erection of protective fencing. For pedestrian traffic: scaffold boards or similar, of at least 35mm thickness, butted together and attached to each other with wooden battens or steel tie straps, laid either on an above ground scaffold framework, or on a compressible material (a 75mm deep layer of woodchips may be appropriate) above a biaxial geotextile grid ('geogrid' - "Tensar" or similar) and pinned to the ground with steel pins to prevent movement. For wheeled or tracked traffic: temporary aluminium roadway ("Trakway" or similar), steel plates, or reinforced concrete slabs laid on a compressible layer above a biaxial geotextile grid - to be designed by a structural engineer to accommodate likely loadings.

Manual Excavation

Within root protection areas the first 750mm depth of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air soil pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with hessian sackling to prevent drying out, and if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled; and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.

Above Soil Surfacing

Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas of retained trees is to be constructed in accordance with the principles of 'Driveways close to Trees' (Arboricultural Practice Note 1. 1996). Surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, so that no digging is undertaken and no roots are severed; and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to prevent compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing. Such surfaces should be laid down prior to the commencement of any other building works, to ensure that the ground beneath them is protected throughout the construction process.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will directly supervise all construction works that have to be undertaken within root protection areas. These include:

1. Location of protective fencing and ground boarding.
2. Lifting/excavation of existing hard surfaces.
3. Construction of above-ground hard surfacing.
5. All excavations, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services.

Simon Jones Associates Ltd.

Project:	Courtlands, Parklands Avenue, Goring by Seas
Client:	Bond International Software
Drawing:	TREE PROTECTION PLAN
Drawing No:	SJA TPP 01
Revision No:	
Based On:	Scheme B
Drawn By: MR	Date: Jan. 2008
Scale: 1:200	

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Tree nos.:	3	Category 'R' trees:	[18]	Canopies of trees to be retained:	
Trees to be removed:	10	Category 'B' RPA:		Category 'C' RPA:	
Above soil surfacing:		Manual excavation:		Ground boarding:	
Protective fencing:		Bond Int. proposed:			

For further information refer to the SJA Tree Schedule

Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. Simon Jones Associates cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based.

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