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Ecology

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Landscape Architecture

74-76 CANADA ROAD
ARUNDEL

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT & METHOD STATEMENT

Prepared by
ACD
ARBORICULTURE

for

Miss L
St-Quintin &
Mrs H Attoe

Written By:	M Welby
Checked By:	
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. ACD Arboriculture was instructed by Miss Lynnette St-Quintin, in June 2010, to prepare the following report to ensure protection for all retained trees on the development site at 74-76 Canada Road, Arundel. Implementation of the protection methods and other details within this report are integral to achieving this goal.
- 1.2. **This revision (a) has been drafted following a recent site visit (April 2015) to update for the current British Standard¹, and to address a revised layout.**
- 1.3. This Method Statement is to be made available to all operatives on site during the construction process, so that they understand the scope and importance of the measures set out for tree protection.
- 1.4. For details of the tree, and locations and types of special protection methods, reference should be made to the latest revision of Tree Protection Plan (ref: PRI17371-03), which should be displayed prominently on site for all staff to see.
- 1.5. The information contained within this Arboricultural Method Statement is in line with BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*.
- 1.6. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Arboriculture, Courtyard House, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey, GU71EY, 01483 425 714/07796 832 490, quoting the site address and report reference number.
- 1.7. The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document:
 - Root Protection Area – RPA
 - Construction Exclusion Zone- CEZ
 - Tree Protection Plan – TPP
 - Tree Protection Fencing – TPF

¹ BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*

2. TREE DETAILS AND IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 2.1. There is one tree within the area of development. As per the recommendations of BS5837 it has been surveyed and the following data obtained:
- It is an English Oak (*Quercus robur*) of about 17 in height, with a stem diameter of 7410mm. This stem diameter gives a notional circular RPA with a radius of 9m (251sq/m). Given the existing landscape this has been adjusted to account for constraints to root growth and is shown on the Tree Protection Plan.
 - The crown is clear of the ground by 1m in places and the crown spread is shown on the plan.
 - The tree is of moderate amenity value and moderate arboricultural quality. It has more than 20 years useful life expectancy and therefore, taking into consideration its less than perfect form, and scattered deadwood, it falls into the BS5837 B1 category. Regardless of its category, the tree is to be retained and the following steps taken to reduce any impact to it during development.
- 2.2. The existing garage is a constraint to root growth and it is anticipated that there will be very little, if any root development beneath it. Therefore once it is removed works in that area can proceed with traditional methods.
- 2.3. The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) shows the extent of the root protection area, and the methods proposed for its protection.
- 2.4. The red fence line is to be erected before any works start and retained during all development. Any hard surfaces or hard landscape within those areas shall be removed sensitively, as per the appropriate section of this report.
- 2.5. The blue honeycomb hatching shows the area of existing drive that shall be replaced/renovated as per the appropriate section of this report. This shall involve taking up the existing blocks and maybe the underlying sand, but retaining all sub base material and reusing it for the new drive. Where this overlaps onto surrounding grass, a no-dig surface will be used to avoid disturbance to any underlying roots.
- 2.6. The tree will require some pruning. It is proposed to crown lift to allow 5m clearance underneath the canopy, and to cut back any epicormic growth on the lower stem.
- 2.7. Provided the recommended steps are taken in the order prescribed, the impact on the tree will be negligible and no significant impact will result. These recommendations are within the recommendations of BS5837.

3. PHASING OF OPERATIONS

3.1. The arboricultural protection on this site must be carried out in the following order:

- 1) Tree removals and access facilitation pruning
- 2) Accurate erection of tree protection measures
- 3) Installation of the no-dig drive OR protective trackway
- 4) Pre-start site meeting with project arboriculturist
- 5) Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic
- 6) Demolition/site clearance
- 7) Construction
- 8) Installation of no-dig drive surface as required
- 9) Removal of tree protection fencing. To be carried out only after agreement with the Council and project arboriculturist.

3.2. The above phasing must not be changed without approval from the project arboriculturist and agreement with the Council.

4. SITE SUPERVISION

4.1. Arboricultural supervision is to be carried out during the installation of the drive surface and the removal of any hard surface or landscape within the fenced areas. Also during any other, unplanned incursions into protection areas, for whatever reason.

4.2. This supervision will require the arboriculturist to be present throughout the task, to ensure all the arboricultural objectives are met.

4.3. If the task is to take a long period of time, provided the arboriculturist is satisfied, and after an initial 'tool-box talk', the supervision may be reduced to telephone contact between the site foreman/contractor and arboriculturist.

4.4. The local authority arboriculturist will have free access to the site and pass any recommendations direct to the project arboriculturist.

5. TREE PROTECTION AREAS

5.1. Based on tree survey data, tree protection areas have been determined for every retained tree. These areas are designed to protect at least a functional minimum of tree root mass in order to ensure that the trees survive the construction process.

5.2. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

6. RESTRICTIONS WITHIN TREE PROTECTION AREAS

6.1. Inside the exclusion area of the fencing, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist.
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools)
- No storage of plant or materials
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings
- No vehicular access
- No fire lighting

6.2. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

7. AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

7.1. Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity of retained trees to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury to them and might make their safe retention impossible.

7.2. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity of trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is at all times maintained. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this without pruning works known as 'access facilitation pruning'.

7.3. Access facilitation pruning shall be kept to the barest minimum necessary to facilitate development and shall be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance below (Tree Surgery). Under no circumstances shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.

8. TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- 8.1. The Tree Protection Plan (see the latest revision of: PRI17371-03) shows the alignment of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF), which is to be installed prior to any of the following taking place:
- Demolition
 - Plant and material delivery
 - Soil stripping
 - Utility installation
 - Construction works
 - Landscaping
- 8.2. Stages for installation of TPF:
- 1) Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access.
 - 2) Setting out of fencing points²
 - 3) Fencing erected
 - 4) Site meeting with project arboriculturist to 'sign-off' tree protection fencing.
 - 5) Site accessible to demolition/construction traffic
- 8.3. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.
- 8.4. The typical TPF construction is suitable for areas of high intensity development, and shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels, well braced to resist impacts by attachment to a scaffold framework that is set firmly into the ground. A detailed specification can be found on the TPP.
- 8.5. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.
- 8.6. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence.
- 8.7. All weather notices should be erected on the barriers (for example see figure below).

² It is advised that, to ensure accuracy and avoid future costly fencing adjustments, that the TPF is set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

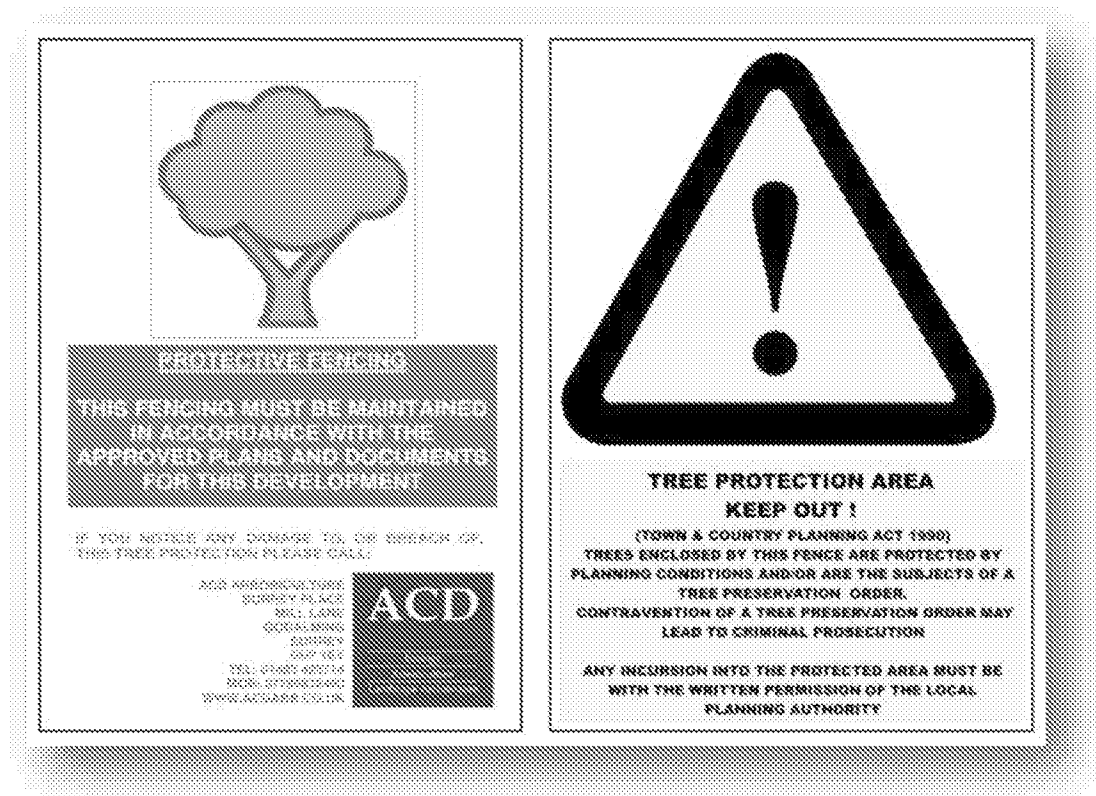


Figure 1: Tree Protection Sign (digital copies available for download at: www.acdarb.co.uk)

9. SITE STORAGE, PARKING, WELFARE FACILITIES ETC.

- 9.1. The site will require provision for; site storage, contractor parking, welfare facilities, temporary services/drainage, material drop of points, etc.
- 9.2. No details of these provisions are available at the time of writing of this report.
- 9.3. None of the above provisions will be sited within RPAs of retained trees without the input or the project arboriculturist and the consent of the Local Authority.

10. TREE SURGERY AND REMOVAL

10.1. The following surgery works are to be carried out:

Location	Species	Work to be carried out
1	Oak	Crown lift to 5m. Remove epicormic growth on lower stem (to crown break), and deadwood.

- 10.2. If any further surgery works are proposed, it will be submitted to, and approved by, The Council, before being carried out.
- 10.3. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Work, industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the Council.
- 10.4. The Tree Surgeon shall ideally be chosen from The Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor list. All work shall be undertaken at the appropriate time and with the consent and approval of the Site Agent.
- 10.5. The statutory protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.
- 10.6. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either; cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.
- 10.7. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

11. SOFT LANDSCAPING

11.1. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within exclusion zones will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area. Removal of existing vegetation will be carried out by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.

Turfing

11.2. Stages for turfing gardens and open spaces:

No plant machinery³ to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 3) Re-erect TPF to secondary location (if required and shown on plan)
- 4) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 5) Existing poor quality turf may be removed with a turf stripper.
- 6) Use good quality top-soil to level any low-lying areas and hollows, and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area.
- 7) Import turves by hand in wheelbarrow
- 8) Lay turves

Planting

11.3. Should the soil be compacted or have a poor structure that may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.

11.4. Stages for planting within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 3) Re-erect TPF to secondary location (if required and shown on plan)
- 4) Remove existing vegetation by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper.
- 5) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 6) Import good quality top-soil by hand (with wheelbarrow) into area.
- 7) Level to a depth of no more than 100mm with hand tools
- 8) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted)
- 9) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.

11.5. No works will be carried out within any protected areas if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur.

³ Including rotovators

12. INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES

12.1. Although every effort has been made to ensure the routing of services does not encroach into RPAs, if for whatever reason installation within RPAs is required the project arboriculturist and local authority must be notified prior to any tree protection barrier removal and the following details adhered to.

12.2. Stages for installing services within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to area and facilitate trenching
- 3) Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools
- 4) Using an air-pick excavate the trench, keeping to minimum dimensions required.
- 5) If roots over 10mm diameter are encountered they will be retained, and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required)
- 6) Feed in services
- 7) Back fill trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported top-soil (to BS3882:1984), firming down with heels
- 8) Repeat step 7 until trench is filled.
- 9) Re-erect tree protection fencing as per approved plan

12.3. The method of excavation above, for trenching within RPA's, is using an 'air-pick' or similar. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. ACD can provide details of contractors supplying Air-pick services if required.

12.4. Alternatively trenchless technology, such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.

12.5. Reference can be made to NUJG Vol4⁴ for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

⁴ National Joint Utilities Group- Volume 4: NUJG Guidelines For The Planning, Installation And Maintenance Of Utility Apparatus In Proximity To trees

13. DEMOLITION CLOSE TO TREES

13.1. All TPF to be installed as per approved Tree Protection Plan prior to any plant arriving on site.

13.2. Sensitive demolition will occur under supervision from the project arboriculturist

13.3. Stages for demolition within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Dismantle any fencing to allow work to proceed
- 3) Buildings to be folded in on themselves
- 4) Removal debris by hand or with plant machinery not located on any exposed rooting area.
- 5) Floor to be broken up with had held breaker and pieces removed by hand. Slab floor can be lifted carefully by machinery if appropriate
- 6) Underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur
- 7) Any exposed roots and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported top-soil (to BS3882:1984). Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand.
- 8) Tree protection fencing to be erected in final position as shown on plan

13.4. No reduction in levels of the underlying soil surface will occur.

13.5. At no point are any heavy machinery permitted within the RPA.

13.6. Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all cost. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

14. HARD SURFACE REMOVAL

14.1. No hard surface removal within RPAs will occur without arboricultural supervision.

14.2. Stages for hard surface removal within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Plant machinery to run only on existing hard surfaces with consent from arboriculturist
- 3) Plant may be used to carefully peel up existing tarmac and concrete
- 4) Other surfaces are to be removed by hand (paving etc.)
- 5) Where any sub base is not likely to contain roots, and only on approval from project arboriculturist, it may also be carefully removed.
- 6) Underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur
- 7) Any exposed roots⁵ and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported top-soil (to BS3882:1984). Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand.
- 8) Tree protection fencing to be erected in final position as shown on plan

14.3. If the area around the retained trees is to be left following the removal of the existing hard surface, before a new hard surface is laid or soft landscaping implemented, then the line of protective fencing MUST be correctly re-established immediately the hard surface removal work has been completed.

14.4. If, for whatever reason there is a delay before the area is left exposed prior to awaiting a new surface, then a temporary surface must be implemented or the area fenced off.

⁵ Should any roots over 25mm diameter, have grown above the final soil level and be a hindrance to any new surface installation, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.

15. RESURFACING/REPAIR OF EXISTING DRIVE

15.1. Tree protection measures will remain in place until work commences and when removed all personnel to be working within the area are to be made aware of the extent and nature of the area.

15.2. All work within protected areas to be supervised at all times by project arboriculturist.

15.3. Stages for repair/replacement of existing hard surface within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Plant machinery to run only on existing tarmac surface
- 3) Plant may be used to carefully peel up existing tarmac
- 4) Other hard landscape features are to be removed by hand (paving etc.) or carefully lifted with plant
- 5) Sub-base to be retained.
- 6) Sub-base to be enhanced if required
- 7) New tarmac surface to be installed

15.4. Should any roots over 25mm diameter be encountered during deconstruction of the old profile, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.

15.5. Any new kerbing must be installed within the current hard construction profile.

15.6. No new excavation closer to the tree will be permitted.

16. INSTALLATION OF BOUNDARY FENCING WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

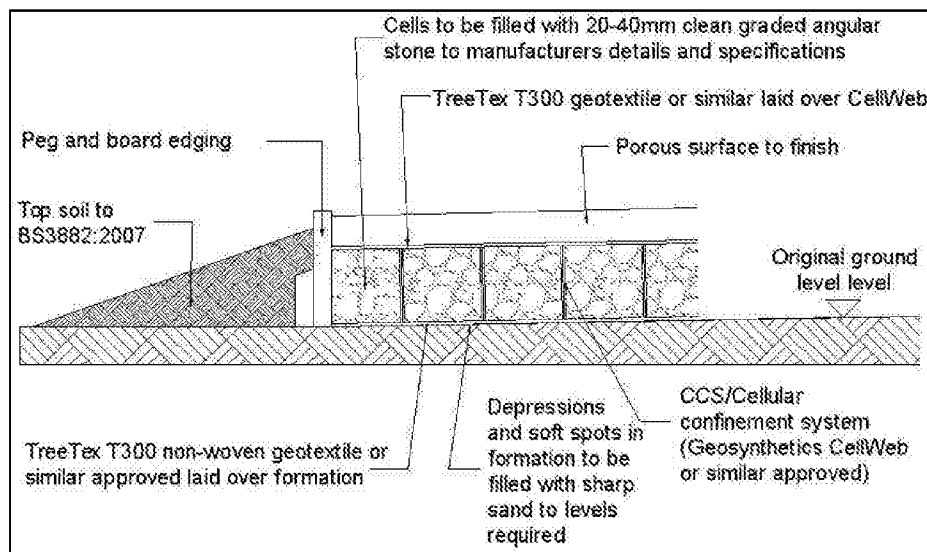
16.1. Stages for installing wooden fence posts:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 3) Dig postholes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
- 4) Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
- 5) Line hole with non-porous lining, for example durable polythene bag.
- 6) Insert post and fill posthole with concrete to just below ground level.
- 7) Trim polythene to ground level and fill with clean topsoil.

17. Installation of no-dig surface

17.1. To ensure that tree roots, within the ground under this proposed surface, continue to survive during and after construction a cellular system such a CellWeb⁶ of 75-200mm depth is to be used.



No-dig cross-section

⁶ Geosynthetics Ltd, 01455 617139, www.geosyn.co.uk

17.2. Stages for Installation of the cellular confinement surface:

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Dismantle TPF and re-erect in secondary location as shown on TPP
- 3) Remove existing vegetation by using a specific herbicide (as advised by a specialist) or manual removal with hand tools only. Agreed removal of shrubs, saplings or trees, within the protected areas of retained trees are to be cut, or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
- 4) Retain all original ground levels after vegetation removal. No excavation whatsoever.
- 5) Remove any existing hard surfaces (paving, tarmac etc.) Hand tools should be used if possible. If machinery is required for this operation, it must be used only on existing surfaces or outside the protection areas and tree canopies (approval from project arboriculturist must be sought before using machinery). The sub base of existing surfaces or foundations should be left in situ where possible to avoid unnecessary root disturbance and provide a base for the new surface.
- 6) Install a non-woven Geotextile (such as TreeTex T300) directly over soil grade level (levelled where necessary, by non-compacted washed sand) and fix in place.
- 7) Lay the cellular system over the Geotextile, which is secured open under tension during the infill process with steel staples or wooden pegs.
- 8) Install kerbs and edgings directly on top of existing soil grade level. For light structures, a treated peg and board may be acceptable. For more substantial structures, railway sleepers, haunched concrete with road pins, drilled kerbstones, gabions or cast in situ kerbs will be appropriate.
- 9) Fill the cellular system ensuring any machinery works only on already filled areas. Typical infill consists of no fines angular granular material 20-40mm, which will remain un-compacted.
- 10) Cover with a non-woven Geotextile (such as TreeTex T300).
- 11) Install porous wearing surface.

17.3. Any variation to the above specification must meet the following design criteria for low-invasive surfaces to provide the conditions for continued tree survival and growth:

- Maintain oxygen diffusion through new surface to rooting area (5-12% by volume⁷)
- Maintain sufficient passage of water to the rooting area (12-40% by volume⁸)
- Avoid compaction by maintaining a soil structure sufficient to sustain root growth (soil bulk density below 1.4g/cc⁹).

⁷ Smith, R. J. (2006). *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. HSO

⁸ Coder, D. K. (2000). *Tree Root Growth Requirements*. University of Georgia

17.4. Site analysis of the soil type and its structural characteristics will be required prior to determining the specific depth of products to be adopted for example, footpaths normally require a depth of 75mm and, 100mm to 200mm depths are used for residential driveways, while greater depths may be required for the passage of heavier traffic such as for construction access and delivery vehicles.

17.5. If ground levels are to be raised more than 150mm this should be achieved by the use of a granular material, which does not inhibit vertical gaseous diffusion. For example: no-fines gravel, washed aggregate, structural soil (min. 20% sand content) or cobbles.

Mark Welby P D Arb(RFS) M Arbor A
30th July 2010

Revised 15.04.15-MW: New layout and update to BS5837:2012

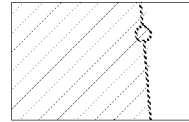
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⁹ Harris, C. M. (2004). *Arboriculture, Tree Management of Shade Trees and Vines*.

APPENDIX: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

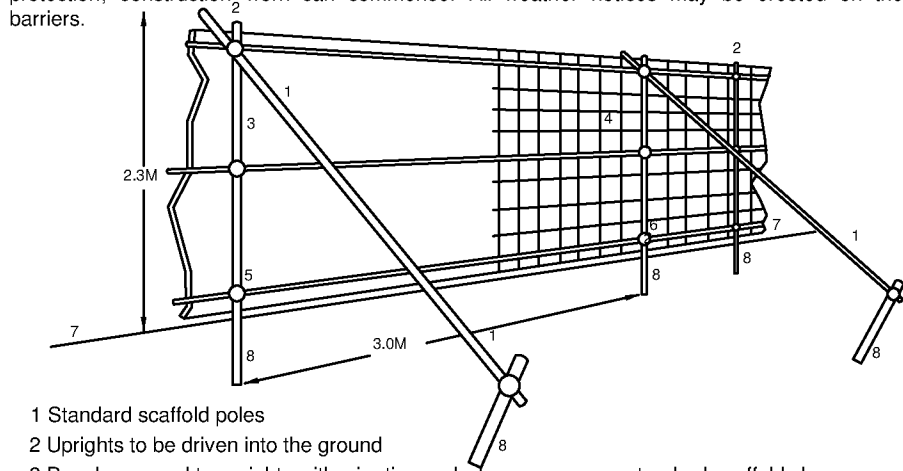
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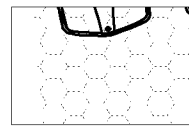
TREE PROTECTION FENCING & EXCLUSION ZONE

All fencing shall be installed prior to any plant activiy on site whatsoever, including: demolition, utility installation, groundworks, and soil stripping

Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority. The TPF is suitable for areas of high intensity development, and shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels, well braced to resist impacts by attachment to a scaffold framework that is set firmly into the ground. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.

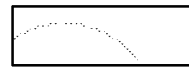


- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
- 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
- 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
- 5 Standard clamps
- 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
- 7 Ground level
- 8 Approx. 0.6m driven into ground



NO-DIG SURFACE/REPAIR OF EXISTING SURFACE

The existing surface is to be repaired/replaced in a no-dig manner. Retaining any sub-base and installing new surface on top. If this is not to be done initially then the area must be protected by trackway during development..



ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR RETAINED TREES

RESTRICTIONS WITHIN TREE PROTECTION AREAS

Inside the exclusion area of the fencing, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist.
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools)
- No storage of plant or materials
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings
- No vehicular access
- No fire lighting

In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

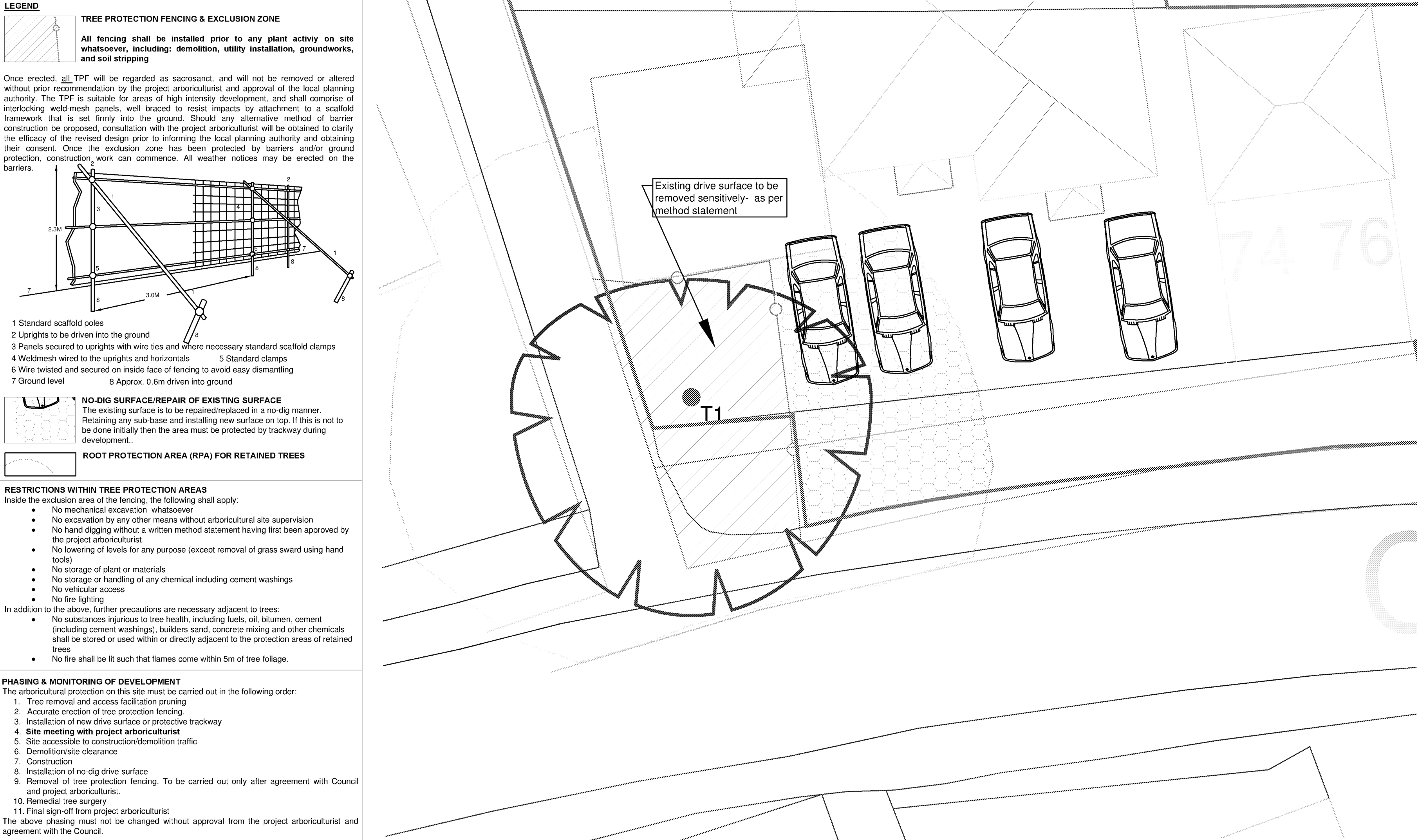
- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection areas of retained trees
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

PHASING & MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT

The arboricultural protection on this site must be carried out in the following order:

1. Tree removal and access facilitation pruning
2. Accurate erection of tree protection fencing.
3. Installation of new drive surface or protective trackway
4. **Site meeting with project arboriculturist**
5. Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic
6. Demolition/site clearance
7. Construction
8. Installation of no-dig drive surface
9. Removal of tree protection fencing. To be carried out only after agreement with Council and project arboriculturist.
10. Remedial tree surgery
11. Final sign-off from project arboriculturist

The above phasing must not be changed without approval from the project arboriculturist and agreement with the Council.

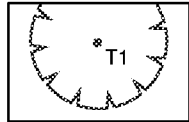


LEGEND



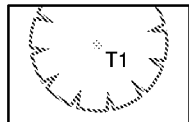
A CATEGORY TREE

Of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution



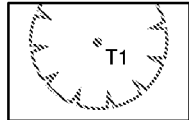
B CATEGORY TREE

Of moderate quality and value: in such condition as to be able to make a significant contribution



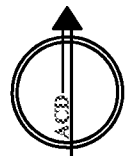
C CATEGORY TREE

Of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established



U CATEGORY TREE

In such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management



NOTE: DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING



A	15.04.15	Layout revised	MW
Rev	Date	Details	Drawn

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scheme: 74-76 Canada Road
Arundel

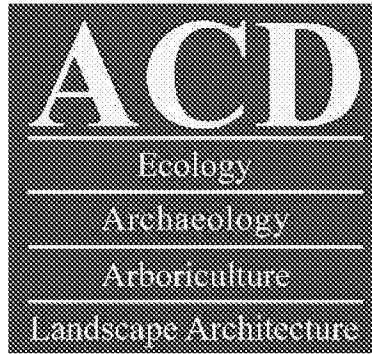
client: Lynnette St-Quintin
drawing: Tree Protection Plan

date: July '10

scale: 1:100@A2

dwg no: PRI17371-03a

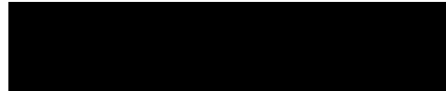
drawn: MW



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