



Tree Survey Report

Proposed Residential Development

Durban Road, Bognor Regis PO22 9QT

November 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL AND
SUSTAINABILITY CONSULTANTS

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Executive Summary

The trees on the application site have been assessed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations".

The proposal is for the development of residential flats at Durban Road, Bognor Regis, including the construction of an apartment building, undercroft car parking, landscaping and associated works.

The report includes a survey of 3 individual trees located both within the site and within proximity of the development.

The site comes under the planning jurisdiction of Arun District Council, a search of their online mapping tool confirms there are no trees on site that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order and that the site is not within a Conservation Area.

The trees included in the survey are located close to the site boundaries, 2 are located just outside of the boundary fence and one is within the site itself. All 3 trees are White Willow.

All 3 trees are categorised as B2 - "trees of moderate quality" in accordance with BS5857 cascade chart for tree quality assessment. There are no category U trees which have "no long-term merit for retention" or "high quality" category A trees on site.

The existing trees are large mature willow trees located in the northern part of the site with wide spreading canopies. The location is such that the branches will conflict with the new building and overhang external amenity space. T1 and T3 will require removal and T2 will need to be pruned to reduce the crown by 30% in order to prevent conflict with the new building.

Recommendations have been made within the report to safeguard the retained tree and protect from any damage from construction work including erection of protective fencing to separate from the construction activities.

There is an opportunity to introduce new tree planting to increase the diversity of tree species in the area and increase the biodiversity of the site. Landscape proposals for the development have been prepared which includes the planting of a number of native individual trees within the community amenity areas.

As long as the recommendations within this report are fully adhered to the impact of the development will have a little effect to the tree population of the locality.

1 Introduction

1.1 This tree survey report has been prepared in respect of the planning application for the development of residential flats at Durban Road, Bognor Regis in order to:

- Assess the quality of the Trees in proximity to the proposed building work;
- Investigate any legal protection of the trees;
- Provide an Arboricultural Assessment with regard to the proposals; and
- Recommend measures which will suitably protect the trees during the construction process

1.2 The proposal is for the erection of a 3 storey apartment building with a 4th level set back, including undercroft car parking, surface car parking, cycle parking, landscaping and associated works.

1.3 In accordance with recommended best practice, the Arboricultural information is provided within this report in accordance with BS5837:2012.

1.4 The report is based on the following drawing which has been supplied by the client's architect:

- Topographical Survey, reference 2472 by Enka Surveys dated December 2020
- 2164(21)000 Proposed Plans Ground Floor by JDRM Architectural Design, 29.07.2021

2 Limitations & Methodology

2.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only. The trees, on site have been surveyed and classified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations".

2.2 The survey was undertaken using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology to conduct a preliminary assessment of the above ground portion of the tree.

2.3 Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to their changing nature and other site considerations, this report and any recommendations made are valid for a 12 month period following the site survey which was conducted on 14th September 2021. After a period of 5 years, the information in this survey should not be relied upon.

Third Party Liability

2.4 The limit of Encon Associates Limited indemnity over any matter arising out of this report extends only to the instructing client. Encon Associates Limited cannot be held liable for any third party claim that arises following this report.

Subsistence Risk

2.5 This report is primarily concerned with the condition of existing trees and the application of current guidance for their retention. Any discussion of soil characteristics is only presented where this may have a direct effect on tree growth. This report does not seek to address the specific area of subsidence risk assessment or damage to buildings or structures.

Survey Methodology

2.6 The survey was undertaken from ground level with the aid of binoculars where necessary.

2.7 No aerial inspection nor invasive probing or drilling has been undertaken. No excavations were carried out nor soil or root samples taken.

2.8 The height of each subject tree was measured on site using an electronic Disto measuring device.

2.9 The canopy spread of each subject tree was measured on four compass points using measuring tape.

2.10 The locations of the trees have been taken from the topographical survey provided. We cannot guarantee the absolute accuracy of tree locations; however, the positions are believed to be accurately represented based on the GPS locations used by the surveyor. Encon Associates cannot be held responsible for any discrepancy in the position of the trees.

2.11 The information contained within the “Schedule of Trees” includes the following for each surveyed tree:

- 1 **Tree reference number** - cross referenced with the Tree Survey Plan A5104-01 and Tree Protection Plan A5104-02.
- 2 **Species** - have been given their common and botanical name where specifically known
- 3 **Height** - measured on site using an electronic Disto measuring device
- 4 **Stem diameter** - have been calculated by measuring the circumference at a height of 1.5m from ground level to determine the diameter
- 5 **Branch spread** - the circles indicated on the tree survey plan are a representation of the overall spread of the crown in each compass direction
- 6 **Height of crown clearance** - given in metres above adjacent ground level
- 7 **Age class** - young (YNG) up to 10 years, 1/3 life expectancy semi-mature (SM), early mature (EM) 2/3 life expectancy, mature (M) over 2/3 life expectancy, over mature (OM) declining/moribund, veteran (V) exceptionally old tree towards the end of its life, (D) dead
- 8 **Condition & Comments** - good (G) sound tree needing little or no attention, fair (F) minor but rectifiable defects, poor (P) major structural and/or physiological defects that would be inappropriate to retain and/or expensive, dead (D) no longer alive or those dying and unlikely to recover. General observations on ‘physiological/structural condition’ and ‘preliminary management’ is also provided
- 9 **Estimated remaining contribution** - in years e.g. <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+
- 10 **Category grading** - have been given a grade to classify the quality of each tree based on the Condition Classes and subcategories given overleaf

- 11 **RPA** - Protective measures as per BS 5837 section 4.6 which states that an area based on a radius equal to 12 times the stem diameter should be protected against damage to roots known as the "Root Protection Area" (RPA) given in m². A radius has also been given shown around each tree on the drawing.

2.12 Category grading for the assessment of tree quality (in accordance with Table 1 "Cascade chart for tree quality assessment" within BS 5837:2012) is described below:

- U Trees unsuitable for retention** - Those in such a condition that they cannot be realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
- A Trees of high quality** - With an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- B Trees of moderate quality** - With an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
- C Trees of low quality** - with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

2.13 Subcategories grading for the assessment of tree quality (in accordance with Table 1 "Cascade chart for tree quality assessment" within BS 5837:2012) is described below:

- 1 Mainly arboricultural qualities** - Trees that are a particularly good example of their species, especially if rare or unusual
- 2 Mainly landscape qualities** - Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual as arboricultural and/or landscape features
- 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation** - Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value eg veteran trees or wood-pasture

For full description of subcategories, refer to Table 1, page 9 of the BS 5837:2012 document.

3 Project Requirements & Site Overview

Site Context

- 3.1 The site is located off Durban Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Access is from Durban Road which links to Ash Grove and Orchard Way.
- 3.2 The existing site comprises of a vacant portion of land on the corner of Durban Road and Ash Grove. There are commercial units to the east and a residential area to the west. There was previously a 2 storey commercial building on the site but this has since been demolished and the land is now unoccupied. The ground floor slab remains visible.
- 3.3 The site is located between the large residential area of Bersted to the west and commercial units to the east with a combination of industrial and retail uses, including warehouses, offices and retail units. Further to the east there is a large caravan park.
- 3.4 Overall, the application site is not subject to any sensitivity in terms of surrounding land-uses; there are existing residential developments located in close proximity and the site is vacant for future development.

Proposed Development

- 3.5 The planning application proposes to construct a new 3 storey apartment building with a 4th level set back, with undercroft car parking.
- 3.6 This unit is positioned across the majority of the site and includes undercroft parking, 6 surface parking spaces, cycle storage, private & communal amenities and associated landscaping.
- 3.7 Vehicle access into the development will be from Durban Road. Pedestrian access will be from Ash Grove.

4 Baseline Factors

Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Area (CA) Designation

- 4.1 The site comes under the planning jurisdiction of Arun District Council and a search of their online mapping tool confirms there are no trees on site that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order and the site is not within a Conservation Area. See Appendix E for confirmation.

Existing Trees on Site

- 4.2 There are 3 trees included in the survey which are located around the northern boundary of the site, adjacent to the car parks of commercial premises. There is also some shrubbery along the eastern boundary with Ash Grove, western boundary with adjacent commercial premises and the southern boundary with Durban Road.
- 4.3 1 tree is located within the boundary fence and 2 trees are located beyond the boundary fencing.
- 4.4 There is some shrubbery along the eastern boundary adjacent to further commercial premises. Shrubby is also present along the southern boundary with Durban Road and the western boundary with Ash Grove. In proximity to the trees there is significant overgrown vegetation including brambles and self-set trees and shrubs.
- 4.5 All of the individual trees are unremarkable specimens categorized as B2 “trees of moderate quality” in accordance with BS5857 cascade chart for tree quality assessment. There are no category U trees which are “dead, dying or with serious defects or with no long-term merit for retention” or category A trees - “high quality trees, in groups or woodland of particular visual importance”.

- 4.6 Trees T1 and T2 are located outside the boundary fence. They both create a large visual presence in the area, neither tree appears to have been historically coppiced but both have some deadwood and evidence of branch removal.
- 4.7 T1 is adjacent to the footway on Ash Grove and forks into 3 very large limbs which fork again into a further 5 limbs. The tree has a large arching crown spread hanging into the site and over Ash Grove.
- 4.8 T2 forks into 2 large limbs which fork again into a further 2 large limbs and a large spreading canopy and is located beyond the site boundary fence.
- 4.9 T3 is located within the site boundary fence. Dimensions have had to be estimated as there is no direct access to the trunk due to overgrown brambles and other vegetation.
- 4.10 No trees require removal to facilitate the proposed development. However, the trees adjacent should be crown lifted to give 5m clearance and pruned to clear deadwood.
- 4.11 Details of the locations and Root Protection Areas (RPA) are provided on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) appended to this report.
- 4.12 A schedule of trees and their condition including their category grading and RPA radius is attached in Appendix A.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 4.13 The Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree is defined in BS5837 as the area surrounding the trunk that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree and is calculated as an area based on the stem diameter of the tree.
- 4.14 The RPA's have been calculated in accordance with BS5837 and are detailed in the Tree Schedule located in Appendix A of this report. Where ground constraints have, or are likely to have, had an effect on tree root development, for example, where level changes or changes in rooting medium eg heavily compacted ground, areas of hard

standing etc, have influenced tree root growth, the RPA is unlikely to follow an exact circle and will probably be more elliptical in shape.

4.15 Detailed analysis of the ground conditions has not been carried out, however a visual assessment concluded that whilst some of the trees are growing in landscaped areas around the site, all are within proximity to areas of hard standing including the ground floor slab from the demolished building.

4.16 Tree root systems are typically concentrated within the uppermost 600mm of the soil, although it may be deeper within the dense mass of roots and soil closer to the base of the tree. The development of the root system is influenced by the availability of water, nutrients, oxygen and soil penetrability i.e. how compacted the ground is and therefore the root spread does not generally show the symmetry seen in the branch system. The root systems of all trees are expected to have been affected by their growing environment. Therefore roots of most of the trees are likely to have been influenced by their proximity to adjacent hard standing and infrastructure or level changes with the morphology and disposition of the root system, being drawn deeper, or diverted away from compacted ground and paving subbases in those instances.

4.17 The footprint of the proposed development encroaches within the RPA of all 3 trees. The amount of encroachment is 18% for T1, 8% for T2 and 15% for T3.

5 Arboricultural Implications Assessment

5.1 This section considers the implications that the proposed development may have upon the existing trees adjacent to the site and provide advice on solutions to any issues to ensure the trees are safeguarded.

5.2 No trees require removal to facilitate the proposed development. However, the trees will need to be crown lifted to give 5m clearance and pruned to remove deadwood.

- 5.3 As the trees are not covered by a TPO, an application is not required to carry out tree works, and there is no legal impediment to them being removed or works carried out to them, by the land owner.

New Tree Planting

- 5.4 There is an opportunity to introduce new tree planting to increase the diversity of species in the area and increase the biodiversity of the site. Landscape proposals for the development should include the planting of a number of varied native individual trees.

6 Tree Protection Method Statement

Protective Fencing Prior to Commencement of Work

- 6.1 The single existing tree to be retained is located beyond the site boundary and as such will be separated from the construction activities. However, once the fence is removed, the tree will need to be fenced off to protect from damage during construction operations and machinery circulation routes and material storage areas, as detailed in Appendix C of this report.
- 6.2 The distance from the tree to the construction activity is such that damage could occur and therefore construction vehicles should be prevented from unwittingly travelling too close to the trees and causing damage to overhanging branches or compaction of the root zone.

Tree Pruning

- 6.3 The crown of the remaining will conflict with the proposed development. The working and access space needed for construction will require “access facilitation pruning” carried out to prevent injurious contact between construction plant and the tree canopy. A one-off tree pruning operation, which is directly necessary to provide access

for operations on site, is acceptable in accordance with BS5837 as long as “the nature and effects of the pruning are without significant adverse impact on the tree physiology or amenity value”.

6.4 The trees on site are not protected by a TPO therefore no application is required to carry out work to them. However, the trees must be within the applicant’s ownership or permission given by the landowner, in order to carry out any pruning works

6.5 The proposed tree works should be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities. Trees on site which have been identified to have their crowns lifted and/or formative pruning must be carried in accordance with BS3998 British Standard Tree Work - Recommendations 2010 by a competent tree surgeon to the following specification:

- Where practicable, pruning should be restricted to healthy, small diameter parts of the tree to minimise the size of resultant wounds and enable these to be occluded. The diameter of the final cut should generally not exceed one third of that of the parent stem.
- Crownlift to achieve a clearance of 5m above ground level to include complete removal of the lowest primary branches and thereafter secondary and tertiary branches (not exceeding 50mm diameter cuts). When pruning branches back to the main stem or fork, the branch will be removed in small sections using the step cut method leaving a small stub before carrying out the final cut.
- Formative pruning to branches 20mm and less in diameter to be pruned cleanly back to its point of origin, avoiding damaging the bark of the tree and ensuring the canopy maintains a natural shape. Growth greater than 20mm is to be cut back to avoid damage to the branch bark ridge and collar if applicable. All pruning carried out using a sharp handsaw or secateurs. On no account will a chainsaw be

used in this operation. All shoots will be removed back to, but not into the branch collar leaving no projections or exaggerating the size of the wound.

- Crown reduction pruning to reduce the canopy spread by 30%

Construction of New Surfacing

6.6 BS5837 contains Design Recommendations (7.4.2) where hard surfacing is proposed within the RPA of existing trees.

6.7 There is no paved surfacing proposed within the RPA of the retained tree.

Construction Within the Root Protection Area

6.8 The footprint of the proposed development encroaches within the RPA of all 3 existing trees. The amount of encroachment is 18% for T1, 8% for T2 and 15% for T3.

6.9 T1 and T3 are to be removed because they conflict with the layout of the new development. The new building encroaches into the RPA of T2 and has been calculated at 8% of the area of the RPA. BS5837 states that encroachment which is less than 20% is unlikely to have a detrimental impact to the survival of a tree. Therefore, as the encroachment is only 8%, T2 can be successfully retained as part of the development.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The trees on the application site have been assessed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations".

- The report includes a survey of 3 individual trees located both within the site and within proximity of the development.
- The site comes under the planning jurisdiction of Arun District Council, a search of their online mapping tool confirms there are no trees on site that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order and that the site is not within a Conservation Area.

- The trees included in the survey are located close to the site boundaries, 2 are located just outside of the boundary fence and one is within the site itself. All 3 trees are White Willow.
- All 3 trees are categorised as B2 - “trees of moderate quality” in accordance with BS5857 cascade chart for tree quality assessment. There are no category U trees which have “no long-term merit for retention” or “high quality” category A trees on site.
- The existing trees are large mature willow trees located in the northern part of the site with wide spreading canopies. The location is such that the branches will conflict with the new building and overhang external amenity space. T1 and T3 will require removal and T2 will need to be pruned to reduce the crown by 30% in order to prevent conflict with the new building.
- Recommendations have been made within the report to safeguard the retained tree and protect from any damage from construction work including erection of protective fencing to separate from the construction activities.
- There is an opportunity to introduce new tree planting to increase the diversity of tree species in the area and increase the biodiversity of the site. Landscape proposals for the development have been prepared which includes the planting of a number of native individual trees within the community amenity areas.

7.2 As long as the recommendations within this report are fully adhered to the impact of the development will have little effect to the tree population of the locality.

Appendix A - Schedule of Trees

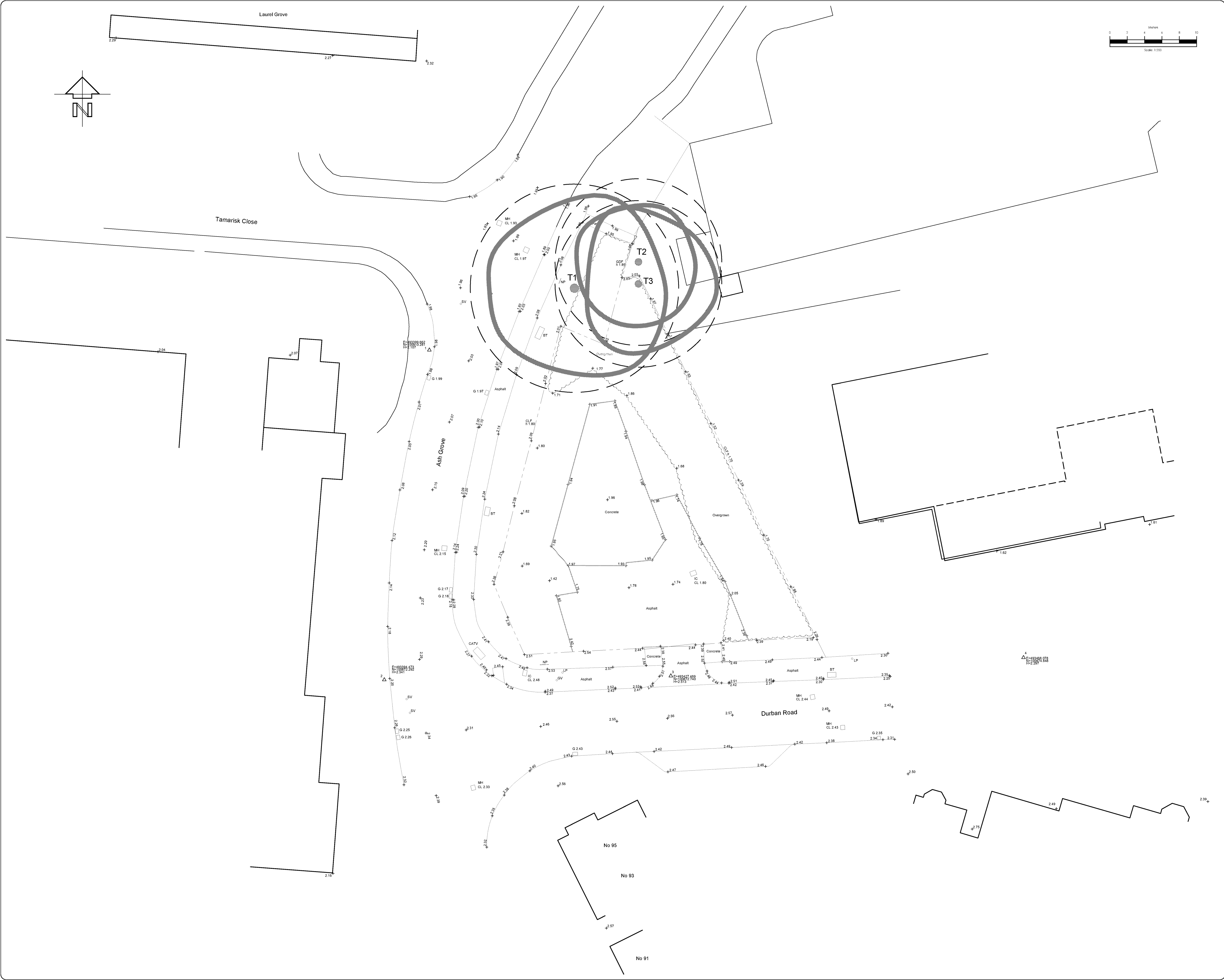
Site: Durban Road, Bognor Regis

Date: 14th September 2021

Weather: Overcast, damp

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m²)	RPA radius
				N	E	S	W							
T1	White Willow (Salix alba)	18	1000	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	1	OM	Fair. High visual presence to the area. Some deadwood and evidence of branch removal. Forks into 3 very large limbs which fork again into a further 5 limbs. Does not appear to have been coppiced. Large, arching crown spread hanging into the site and over Ash Grove located outside the boundary fence, adjacent to the footway on Ash Grove	20+	B2	452	12.00
T2	White Willow (Salix alba)	17	800	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	2	OM	Fair. Part of the 3 trees which create a large visual presence on the street. Some deadwood. Branches removed. Does not appear to have been historically coppiced. Forks into 2 large limbs which fork again into a further 2 large limbs and a large spreading canopy. Located outside of the boundary fence.	20+	B2	290	9.60
T3	White Willow (Salix alba)	17	800	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	2	OM	Unable to gain direct access to the trunk to take measurements due to overgrown branches and vegetation. Dimensions estimated based on visual comparison with T2. Located within boundary fence.	20+	B2	290	9.60

Appendix B - Tree Survey Plan & Tree Protection Plan



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Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

The RPA (Root Protection Area) ie the zone in which the root system is believed to be concentrated, has been calculated for each tree within the site boundary. The results can be found with the Tree Report.

This drawing is based on:

- Topographical Survey, reference 2472 by Enka Surveys dated December 2020
- Z164(21)000 Proposed Plans Ground Floor by JDRM Architectural Design, 29.07.2021
- Site visit by Encon Associates, 23.06.2021

T1

Class A

T1

Class B

T1

Class C

T1

Class U

T1

RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
Client				
PHPM Properties Ltd				
Project				
Proposed Residential Development				
Durban Road				
Bognor Regis, PO22 9QT				
Title				
Tree Survey Plan				
Drawing Status				
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL				
Drawn	MJB	Checked	GM	
Date	14.09.21	Scale (A1)	1:200	
		10 Chapel Lane Arnold Nottingham NG5 7DR		
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Environmental Consultants to the Construction Industry				
- BREEM - Code for Sustainable Homes Assessors - Landscape Architecture - Transportation				
- Life Cycle Costing - Energy Assessment - SAP - BPC - SBEM - Daylight Calculations				
Job Number		Drawing Number		Rev
A5104		01		



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Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

The RPA (Root Protection Area) ie the zone in which the root system is believed to be concentrated, has been calculated for each tree within the site boundary. The results can be found with the Tree Report.

This drawing is based on:

- Topographical Survey, reference 2472 by Enka Surveys dated December 2020
- Z164(21)000 Proposed Plans Ground Floor by JDRM Architectural Design, 29.07.2021
- Site visit by Encon Associates, 23.06.2021

Class A

Class B

Class C

Class U

RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree

Encroachment into RPA

Trees to be removed

Location of protective fencing

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
Client				
PHPM Properties Ltd				
Project				
Proposed Residential Development Durban Road Bognor Regis, PO22 9QT				
Title				
Tree Survey Plan				
Drawing Status				
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL				
Drawn		MJB	Checked	
			GM	
Date		14.09.21	Scale (A1)	
			1:200	
			10 Chapel Lane Arnold Nottingham NG5 7DR	
T: 0115 987 55 99 E: enquiries@enconassociates.co.uk W: www.enconassociates.co.uk			Environmental Consultants to the Construction Industry	
- BREAM - Code for Sustainable Homes Assessors - Landscape Architecture - Transportation - Life Cycle Costing - Energy Assessment - SAP - BPC - SBEM - Daylight Calculations				
Job Number		Drawing Number		Rev
A5104		02		

Appendix C - Method Statement for Tree Protection

The following Arboricultural Method Statement should be followed by the contractor:

1.1 Root Protection Area (RPA)

The RPA required by the current edition of BS 5837:2012 relates to the stem diameter of each tree when measured at a height of 1.5m from ground level, adjusted where necessary to account for actual rooting patterns on site. The RPAs are to be afforded protection at all times and will be protected by fencing barriers. No works will be undertaken within any RPA that causes compaction to the soil or severance of tree roots.

2.0 Protective Fencing

A protective fence should be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g. before any materials or machinery are brought on site, any construction work starts or any stripping of soil commences. The barrier needs to have signs attached stating that this is a Tree Protection Area and that no works are permitted within the barrier. The barrier may only be removed following completion of all construction works.

- 2.1 The fence is required to be sited in accordance with the TCP. The fence must ideally be constructed as per figure 2 in BS 5837:2012 (see detail at the end of this section) and be fit for the purpose of excluding any construction activity. The construction on site should be excluded from the RPA with 'Heras' type Fencing construction, along with a formal briefing of any work person by the site manager with regards to the contents of this method statement.

3.0 Precautions in respect of Temporary Works

If temporary access is required to an RPA then access may only be gained after consultation with the Local Planning Authority and following placement of materials such as geo-textile fabrics that will spread the weight of any vehicular load and prevent compaction to the soil. For pedestrian movements within any RPA then a single thickness scaffold board on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile fabric may

be acceptable. Otherwise, there should be no access within the RPA at any time during the contract.

4.0 Access Details

There is no requirement for any special measures related to the retained trees if access for all construction vehicles is kept away from the trees to be retained and stay outside of the RPA.

5.0 Contractors Car Parking

This is likely to be within the existing car park area onsite. The area designated for parking needs to be away from the area around the trees to be retained.

6.0 Site Huts and Toilets

The area designated for site accommodation needs to be away from the area around the trees to be retained.

7.0 Storage Space

The storage of materials should ideally be on existing hard standing away from existing trees. The contractor should not store any materials on site within the RPA of an existing tree.

8.0 Additional Precautions

No storage of materials or lighting of fires should take place within the RPA. No mixing or storage of materials should take place up a slope where they may leak into an RPA.

8.1 No fires to be lit within 20 metres of any tree stem and the fire size and wind direction should be taken into account so that, no flames come within 5.0m of any foliage.

8.2 No high-sided vehicles or cranes should access the site close to any trees to be retained and should not come into contact with any branches or travel within the RPA

8.3 No notice boards, cables or other services to be attached to any tree.

8.4 Materials which may contaminate the soil should not be discharged within 10m of any tree stem. When undertaking the mixing of materials it is essential that any slope of the ground does not allow contaminates to run towards a tree root area.

9.0 Site Gradients

No alterations of soil levels to take place within the RPA of the protected trees

10.0 Demolition Works

No demolition works to take place within the RPA of the protected trees

12.0 Soft landscaping

Refer to the landscaping scheme for detail on soft landscaping.

13.0 Use of Herbicides

No herbicide use is predicted, however if used, it should be done so in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and contact with any tree foliage should be avoided.

14.0 On Site Monitoring Regime

All operations to be monitored by the main contractor. The site manager shall contact the appointed specialist if there is a breach of the RPA and tree protection measures. The appointed specialist shall recommend an action plan to incorporate mitigation measures where necessary.

17.0 Remedial Tree Works

The recommended tree works should be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities. All tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 British Standard Tree Work - Recommendations 2010. Permission must be granted by the local authority prior to working on any tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

- 17.1 In order to prevent the disturbance of nesting birds, any vegetation clearance, tree works or felling should be carried out outside of the bird nesting season (typically March to August). If this is not possible, and vegetation to be removed should be searched by an ecologist for the presence of active nests immediately prior to clearance. If any active nest are found, these should be retained in-situ until the nestlings have fledged.

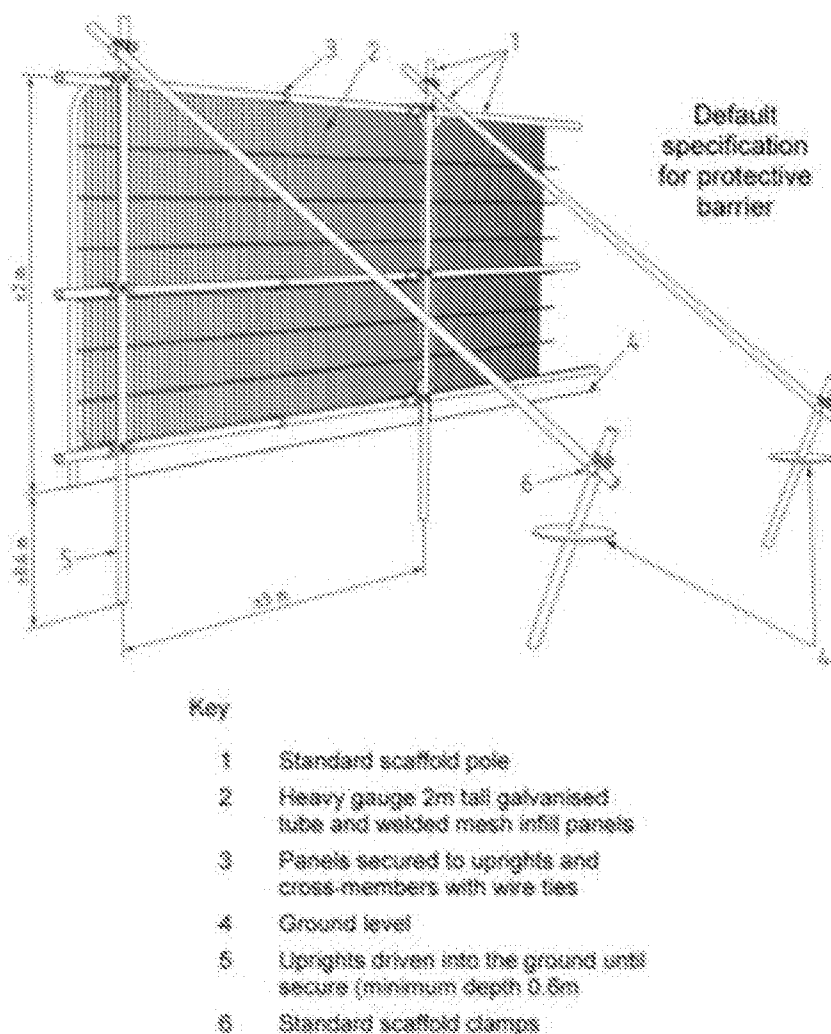
18.0 Responsibilities

It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that planning conditions are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime in regards to tree protection is adopted on site and ensure any necessary licences are in place prior to any felling and all necessary all relevant regulations are adhered.

18.1 The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the Local Planning Authority at any time issues are raised related to the trees on site.

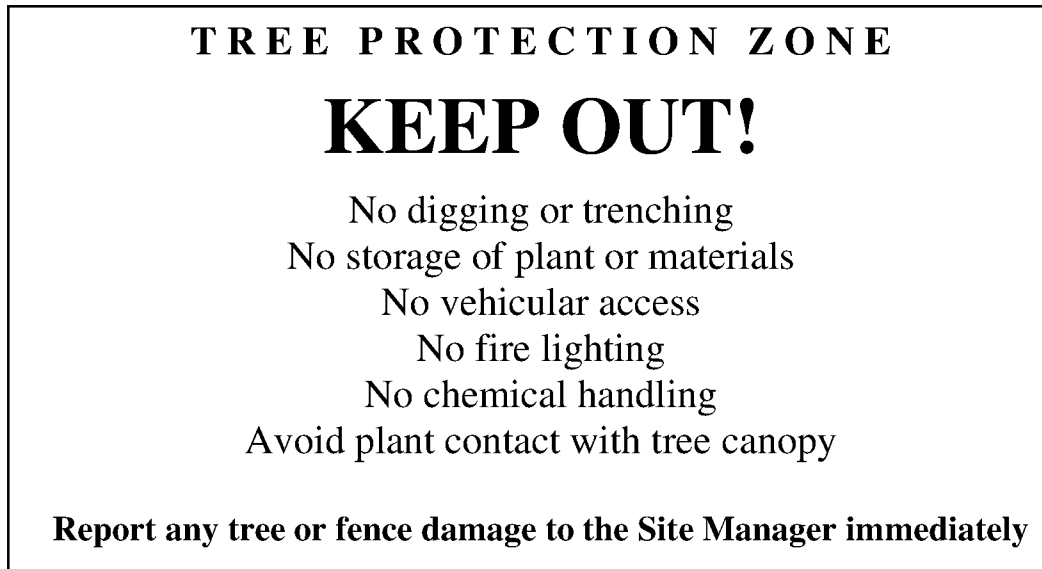
18.2 The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes. Protective fences will remain in position until completion of ALL construction works on the site.

18.3 Protective fencing should be erected around all trees to be retained as per the following specification:



18.4 Signs, in accordance with the following example, should be displayed to inform all personnel where the tree protection areas are and to warn them not to enter.

Example of "Keep Out" Sign:



Appendix D - Photographic Record



Photo 1 - View of T1, T2 & T3 (left to right) willow trees looking north



Photo 2 - View of T3, T2 & T1 (left to right) willow trees looking south



Photo 3 - View of T2 trunk to be retained



Photo 4 - View of T3 to be removed

Appendix E - Tree Preservation Order & Conservation Area

