OMC Associates

BSI 5837 Arboricultural Report for Development

CLIENT:	Excel Care
SITE:	Rheola Care Home,6 Broad Leas, St. Ives PE27 5PU
OUR REF:	2247D/CJO/3001
DATE OF REPORT:	January 2025

Prepared by Christopher Overbeke MSc Arb, BA (Hons), ANC (Dist), M, Arb. A
Checked by Christian Sheldon ND (Arb), QCF L4 Dip (Arboriculture)



28 Shelford Road, Cambridge, CB2 9NA
Tel: 01223 842253 Email: info@omc-associates.co.uk

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Brief and background
- 1.2 Documents
- 1.3 Site description
- 1.4 Proposed development

2.0 Trees

- 2.1 Tree data
- 2.2 Trees and the Legislative framework
- 2.3 Tree details

3.0 Tree Related Site Constraints - General

- 3.1 Tree crowns/canopies
- 3.2 Longer term implications of retained trees on quality of life
- 3.3 Indirect damage (Subsidence)

4.0 Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA

- 4.1 Affect of development on trees - General
  - 4.1.1 Direct/ mechanical damage (D-1)
  - 4.1.2 Ground compaction (D-2)
  - 4.1.3 Changes in ground level (D-3)
  - 4.1.4 Severance of roots by ground works (D-4)
  - 4.1.5 Contamination of ground (D-5)
  - 4.1.6 Change in ground surface (D-6)
- 4.2 Effect of development on trees specific to this site
  - 4.2.1 Tree Removals
  - 4.2.2 Facilitation pruning
  - 4.2.3 RPA Encroachment
  - 4.2.4 RPA incursion of underground services
  - 4.2.5 Removal of existing structures/hardstanding within
  - 4.3.6 General construction activity/site clearance within RPAs
- 4.3 Issues to be addressed by the AMS

5.0 Phasing of Inspection/Monitoring

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

- 6.1 Installation of protective fencing for construction of CEZ
- 6.2 Ground protection
- 6.3 Treatment of roots**/**root pruning - excavation/groundworks within RPAs
- 6.4 Tree works
  - 6.4.1 Tree removals
  - 6.4.2 Facilitation pruning
- 6.5 Construction surface paths
- 6.6 New underground services within RPAs
- 6.7 Concrete mixing
- 6.8 Removal of concrete structures/paths within RPAs
- 6.9 Site set-up
- 6.10 Landscaping
- 6.11 Additional precautions outside the tree exclusion zone

7.0 Sequence of events

- 7.1 Phases of tree protection
- 7.2 Arboriculturist involvement

Appendix A Tree schedule
Appendix B Key to tree schedule
Appendix C Cascade chart explaining tree quality assessment
Appendix D Photos
Appendix E Tree survey plan
Appendix F Tree constraints plan
Appendix G Tree Protection Plans
Appendix H Details for Heras protective fencing
Appendix I Information posters to attach to protective fencing
Appendix J Ground Protection
Appendix K Services installation
Appendix L Monitoring/Inspection Record

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief and background

OMC Associates are instructed to provide an arboricultural report to assess the implications on trees/vegetation of a proposed development at Rheola care home, St Ives and detail a protection scheme to mitigate any impacts on trees.

Recommendations are consistent with the most recently revised version of the British Standard on this subject, “Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations”, BS 5837 (2012).

These details are provided to assist the planning authority in determining the application. Opinions expressed in this report in relation to the physical or aesthetic quality and value of trees are made on an impartial and non-prejudicial basis, based on observations made during the site survey.

1.2 Documents

We have based our plans on the drawings provided by SB Architects.

1.3 Site Description

The site comprises a care home located centrally in St Ives.

Car parking and asphalt lies to the front and small garden areas wit early mature and mature trees lie to the rear and between buildings.

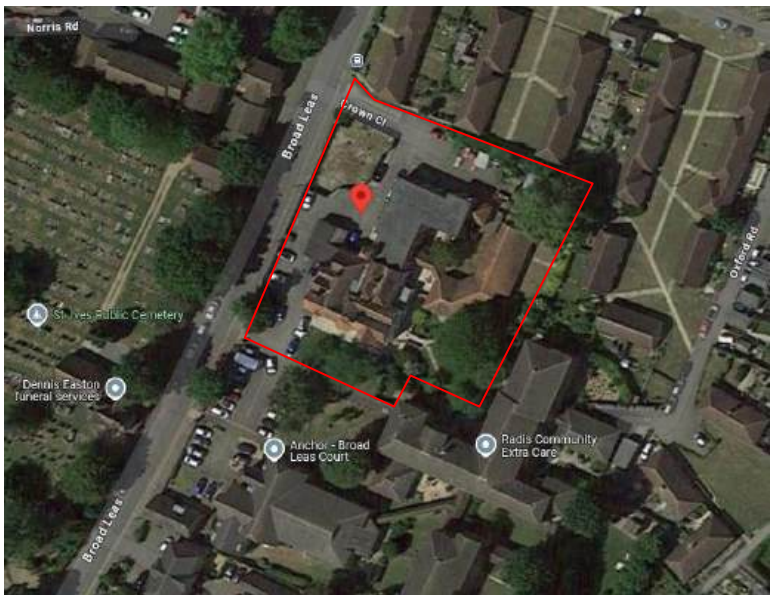


Figure 1 - Site extents (Google maps)

1.4 Planning Proposal

The application comprises a proposal to demolish the existing buildings and construct a new single block covering essentially the same footprint with new landscaping.

2.0 TREES

2.1 Trees data

Dimensions relating to height, crown spread (at four cardinal points where considered necessary), girth at 1.5m as well as age class, structural and physiological condition and BS 5837 (2012) category are noted. The inspection assesses the height of the crown and suitability to develop near to it. This survey does not include a detailed assessment of the health of the trees, but clear faults are factored into structural and physiological category.

2.2 Trees and the legislative framework

Where statutory tree protection exists (Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, historic planning conditions) no works around trees should be carried out without the approval of the Local Planning Authority (since it is likely to incur large fines) unless planning permission has been granted that indisputably necessitates the removal or pruning back of any of these trees.

The site is located within St Ives Conservation Area. Reference to the HDC website indicates no TPOs. S

Section 197 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1948 states that it shall be the duty of the local planning authority to ensure whenever it is appropriate, that in granting planning permission, "adequate provision is made, by the imposition of conditions, for the preservation or planting of trees" Even when no specific legal protection exists it may be necessary to obtain a felling license from the Forestry Commission if the volume of timber removed exceeds felling license quotas.

Section 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework adopted in July 2024 states that, "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment".

The Council's Local Plan also contains policies relating to the protection and retention of trees and landscape.

It is understood that none of the trees are subject to any such restrictions.

2.3 Tree/Vegetation details

Details of trees are provided in the tabulated information at Appendix A.

Please refer to Appendix B for a key to the tree schedule and for an explanation and definitions of the BS 5837 quality categorisations. What requires particular attention, however, is that whilst BS 5837 states that trees in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are all a material consideration within a planning context in the development process, the retention of category 'C' trees may be considered for removal where they represent a significant constraint to development. BS 5837 does note, however, that C grade trees that are young or of good form and vitality and which have the potential to develop into quality specimens when mature should, where possible, be retained.

1 A grade walnut , 2 B grade willows, 11 C grade trees and 2 U grade trees are noted.

The walnut T8 represents the most significant tree and is a prominent and important feature on the site as well as contributing significantly to the prevailing landscape.

The two willows T5 and T15 also represent important, mature landscape features. The large weeping willow is less visible from a public vantage point than prior to being pollarded but at 14m is still clearly visible and

forms a backdrop to the site. To the front the willow T15 is highly prominent and is a shapely specimen that softens the site within the public domain.

The remaining trees are C grade or U grade and though C grade trees represent less of a material planning constraint than A and B grade trees, the best of these trees, specifically the yew T7, rowan T14 and cherry T16 are particularly worthy of retention and incorporation in to the new scheme.

3.0 TREE RELATED SITE CONSTRAINTS – GENERAL

3.1 Tree crowns/canopies

Sometimes crowns/canopies of trees to be retained are so close to proposed developments that they may be deemed a constraint to development by obstructing building work - including erection of scaffolding - or result in the need to regularly prune back to prevent them coming into contact with the new build.

If this results in the need to remove or prune back to an extent that may harm their health or appearance (amenity), this may be deemed sufficient grounds for an objection.

BS 5837 does state that ".... care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post completion demands for their removal".

The northern side of the crowns of T11 and T12 and the western side of the crown of T10 required pruning back hard to accommodate the new paths.

If the yew T7 is retained this will require effectively cutting back to 2m and allowing it to reshoot and be managed in the future to accommodate the new hard landscaping. Alternatively, this is removed.

3.2 Longer term implications of retained trees on quality of life

Inappropriately positioned new structures too close to trees may give rise to long term resentment of them because of concerns, some real and some perceived, resulting on pressure to remove or reduce the trees. These can include loss of ambient light or sunlight, leaf/needle litter and other debris from trees accumulating in gutters and gardens, sticky residues (honeydew) on surfaces and cars, perches for birds - particularly pigeons - and consequent bird droppings, and anxiety stemming from the presence of large trees close to new development.

Periodic tipping back of the northern extremity of T15 and annual crown lifting the crowns of T10, T11 and T12 that cross the new paths will be required to avoid conflict with the new layout.

The northern western extremity of T8 may requite longer term tipping back/crown-lifting but the new building is set further back from T8 than the existing so this is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

3.3 Indirect damage (Subsidence)

This is applicable where a shrinkable substrate prevails. Where applicable an appropriate foundation compliant with NHBC guidelines must be designed to ensure that tree and building co-exist for the long term and longer-term pressure is not applied to remove nearby trees because of indirect damage.

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT (AIA)

4.1 Affect of development on trees - General

The objective of the report is to identify and evaluate the extent of direct and indirect damage on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of the proposed development without appropriate guidance. A tree may take a century to reach maturity, but it can be irretrievably damaged in a few minutes often because of a failure to appreciate the vulnerability of trees and particularly the root systems. *Irreparable damage is frequently done to existing trees in the first few days of a contractor's occupation of a site.*

It is important to be aware that the effects of tree damage may not be apparent for some time.

There are a multitude of activities that can kill or damage trees on construction sites and there is a need to be mindful of these activities and why they may be so harmful to trees. These are briefly summarized below.

4.1.1 Direct mechanical damage (*Referred to as D1 in this report*)

Direct damage to the crown or stem is unlikely to kill a tree unless it is significant but may disfigure it and result in long-term decay setting in. This often occurs as a result of construction activities taking place too close to trees without protection or appropriate pre-construction tree surgery.

4.1.2 Ground compaction (*Referred to as D2 in this report*)

This is likely to be the most common cause of tree death or decline on a building site. The vast majority of tree roots are located in the upper soil horizons where soil conditions are most favourable for root growth. It is these upper horizons that are most vulnerable to ground compaction. Compaction destroys soil structure, and this prevents soil moisture absorption into the ground and loss of natural aeration. This process deprives tree roots of moisture as well as giving rise to root asphyxiation and is often fatal to trees.

4.1.3 Changes in ground level (*Referred to as D3 in this report*)

The majority of a tree's root systems are generally located in the upper 0.6m of the ground and the bulk of these roots happen to be very small, delicate and essential feeder roots. Reductions in ground level such as soil stripping can be catastrophic for a tree's health. Conversely increases in ground level can result in root asphyxiation.

4.1.4 Severance of roots by ground works (*Referred to as D4 in this report*)

Excavation of ground to remove old foundations and hard standing, construction of conventional concrete footings, new hard standing or the installation of services such as water/sewerage pipes, gas/electricity cables, TV/telephone cables using open trenching within the driplines of trees severs any roots present, potentially leading to destabilization, decline or death of trees. It May also have implications for local soil hydrology.

4.1.5 Contamination of ground (*Referred to as D-5 in this report*)

Spillage of petrol, diesel, paint removers, wood preservatives and many other toxic liquids regularly used on building sites can kill roots.

4.1.6 Change in ground surface (*Referred to as D6 in this report*)

Covering surfaces with impermeable materials – especially areas that were previously open ground can prove fatal for tree roots. Trees derive moisture from regular moisture recharge of the ground and nutrients generated by the nutrient cycle from decomposing leaf litter. Impervious surfaces can also prevent gaseous interchange between the ground and the atmosphere creating a build-up of toxic waste gases such as carbon dioxide and a deprivation of oxygen.

4.2 Effect of development on trees specific to this site

4.2.1 Tree Removals

Tree removals are determined where aspects of the development unavoidably necessitate removal to accommodate the scheme.

The scheme requires removal of 3 C grade trees (tabulated below).

This will have negligible impact on the prevailing landscape since the trees are generally poor quality or are relatively small and not visible form any public vantage point.

Reason	A Grade	B Grade	C grade	C/U and U Grade
Accommodate new block	-	-	T3, T4	-
Accommodate landscaping	-	-	T2	-
Arboricultural reasons	-	-		T6, T9
Total	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**

All works would have to be carried out in full compliance with BS 3998 (2010).

4.2.2 Facilitation pruning

The northern side of the crowns of T11 and T12 and the western side of the crown of T10 requires pruning back hard to accommodate the new paths.

If the yew T7 is retained this will require effectively cutting back to 2m and allowing it to reshoot and be managed in the future to accommodate the new hard landscaping. Alternatively, this is removed.

4.2.3 RPA Encroachment

An RPA is defined in BSi 5837 (2012) as “the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree”.

The 2012 British Standard formula for calculating the RPA has been used in conjunction with prevailing existing site conditions that can affect root morphology and dispositions such as the presence and type of hardstanding, structures and underground apparatus; topography and drainage; tree health and vitality; species type of root severed; disposition of incursion and the soil type and structure to determine likely RPAs. The resultant RPAs are shown at Appendix F.

The British Standard states that incursion "should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA". This is guidance; though encroachment upon the RPA should be avoided, it can be acceptable in certain conditions, and this involves assessment of the tolerance levels of the tree based on a variety of factors.

All encroachments upon RPAs of retained trees as a result of the proposed scheme have been identified and shown on the tree constraints plan at Appendix F.

The percentage of these encroachments have been tabulated below. For clarification, we have coloured these in green when below 10%, in amber when 11-19% and in red when 20% and over.

The proposed hard landscaping - paths/patios - involves incursions on to the RPAs of T5, T8, T10, T11 and T12 of 4.9%, 14.2%, 16%, 32% and 13.5% respectively.

These involve flagged paths that will not result in loss of roots since the surface and base will be fully porous and they will be laid at ground level.

The new block will encroach upon 4.6% of the RPA of T8 which is well below the generally recognised threshold of 20% and not deemed harmful. Removal of the existing building, moreover, re-instates open ground to the RPA of T8 so that there is a net gain in open ground for the walnut's root zone.

It is noteworthy that, though there is long term benefit to reinstating open ground, the action of removing the structures can be damaging to roots. See comments in Section 4.2.5

The total RPA incursions are tabulated below.

Tree No.	Flagged paths	New Block	**Total**	Gain in RPA (removal of structures)
T5	4.9%	-	**4.9%**	-
T8	14.2%	4.6%	**18.8%**	12.7%
T10	16%	-	**16%**	
T11	32%	-	-	-
T12	13.5%	-	**13.5%**	-

Green <10% **Amber 11-19%** **Red 20%+**

Blue Gain in RPA

4.2.4 RPA incursion of underground services

Utilities are generally laid between 250 and 1200mm (NJUG 2013a) so that, in view of the relatively shallow nature of the bulk of tree root systems, significant damage to trees can occur when laid within root zones. Manifestation of this damage is often not fully apparent until years after the damage was inflicted. Where a need to install utilities within or near RPAs develops, therefore, a suitable methodology for installation will be required that may include a trenchless technique.

BS 5837 states "early consultation and cooperation" with developers and the National Joint Utilities Group utility installation guidelines promotes design for trees and utilities to coexist successfully.

Since retained tree populations are required early in the planning application and underground utility installation does not require planning permission and is often determined weeks before commencement of work, there is a substantial period of time where utilities layout can be considered so there is no reason why design is not fully informed by the constraints posed by the disposition of root protection areas, ensuring that these are avoided or only peripherally encroached upon.

Where good professional practise is applied, and suitable acknowledgement of the retained tree population given, little impact will result on tree roots.

Once determined, a bespoke arboricultural impacts assessment and methodology will be drawn up to address this and sent to the LPA for approval

4.2.5 Removal of existing structures/hardstanding within RPAs

A section of the existing building and a flagged path that lies partly within the RPA of T8 will be removed. The process of removing structures within the RPA of trees can result in damage to roots and stems.

Roots may be growing along and in contact with the base of the existing slabs to be removed so that removal can lead to tearing of roots, temporary exposure which, subject to weather conditions, may give rise to desiccation and /or frost damage, and compaction of newly exposed ground.

This can be avoided relatively easily through adoption of appropriate methodology and protection measures as detailed in Section 6.

4.2.6 General construction activity/site clearance within RPAs

Construction activity associated with the proposed extension can potentially be damaging to the RPA of T1 due to the RPA encompassing much of the area of likely building activities.

This includes movement of heavy plant, access to the site, mixing of cementitious substances, storage of materials, demolition of existing structures and site clearance (see 4.2.4), vehicle parking provision, setting up of site welfare and removal of spoil or structures.

This would need to be carefully addressed through the creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone and ground protection, appropriately managing movement of heavy loads and avoiding all cement/concrete mixing within 2m of the identified RPA.

These are detailed in Section 6.

4.3 Issues to be addressed by the AMS:

- Ground protection
- Erection of tree protection
- Ground services layout
- Facilitation tree-work
- Installation of surface mounted paths
- Excavation within RPAs
- Removal of existing structures within RPAs
- Detailed arboricultural monitoring

5.0 PHASING OF INSPECTION/MONITORING

5.1 Introduction

Section 6 provides all the details relating to tree protection specific to this development. Critical to its implementation is a clear understanding of when and how the protection is implemented, what action must be taken when there is a breach of the approved protection and how to implement any changes in the approved protection necessitated by unanticipated events/changes in design.

5.2 Site Arboriculturist

An appropriately experienced and professional arboriculturist must be appointed at the outset whose role will be to ensure full compliance of the approved tree protection measures through regular monitoring and maintenance of a progress sheet that shall be signed off by the arboriculturist and site manager (or equivalent) on completion of the development and submitted to the LPA.

5.3 STAGE 1 - Pre-commencement meeting

This will involve the arboriculturist, the site manager and other relevant site personnel and optionally the local authority arboricultural officer. He/she should be given advance notice of the meeting. This meeting could be viewed as a form of induction and will ensure:

1. a full understanding exists of what and where the tree protection comprises - if necessary, the site can be marked out to indicate the positioning of protection.
2. if and when arboricultural supervision is required.
3. exchange of all relevant contact details and distribution of an arboricultural site monitoring record.
4. that all parties are happy with what is agreed and that it is deemed practical. Any tweaks/changes made at this stage that vary to the approved details must be agreed by the LPA Tree Officer and a means of ensuring this is appropriately recorded with the LPA determined.

There is no reason why the tree protection can't be installed prior to this meeting so long as the opportunity remains for adjusting or improving it according to advice from the site arboriculturist.

5.4 STAGE 2 – Monitoring

The arboriculturist will monitor the development through regular, informal site visits or in accordance with an agreed schedule. The inspection record will be completed and signed off after each visit.

Any discrepancies to the approved, implemented protection shall be highlighted and the site arboriculturist recommended course of action implemented immediately, if necessary, stopping all development until resolved. A re-inspection will be organised to ensure satisfactory resolution.

The site manager will contact the arboriculturist immediately if damage to trees or root zones occurs.

5.5 STAGE 3 – Supervision

The arboricultural method statement (AMS) may specify sensitive works within Root Protection Areas that require arboricultural supervision. These will be clearly shown in the AMS. The site manager will contact the site arboriculturist when this is ready to be carried out.

5.6 STAGE 4 – Completion

On completion of all works on site, the site arboriculturist will be called to site to carry out a final inspection of the trees and the integrity of the RPAs. A Record of Completion will be signed by the site arboriculturist and the site manager and submitted to the LPA for discharge or complete discharge of outstanding conditions.

This will not be completed where damage to trees or RPAs is noted at this final inspection until remedial measures as agreed between the site arboriculturist and the LPA Arboricultural Officer are fully implemented.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

1.0 Successful avoidance of any damage can be achieved through appropriate tree protection details, correct implementation of these details and close liaison with the Council's tree officer and the appointed arboriculturist.

2.0 These details and procedures are provided in the arboricultural method statements outlined below and illustrated in the Tree Protection Plans at Appendix G. All key site personnel must fully familiarise themselves and understand this method statement and tree protection plan. A copy of the method statement must be kept on site at all times. To ensure the correct installation of the tree protection and its continued efficacy throughout the construction process, the following principals must apply:

- **All relevant aspects of this method statement must be incorporated into the construction method statement to avoid any conflicts.**
- **No building work or other activity associated with development can take place until the approved protection measures are in place and secure, and a site meeting between involving the contractor, architect, arboricultural officer and consultant has taken place.**
- **Details of key site personnel will be submitted to the Council's arboricultural officer prior to the commencement of site works.**
- **All key site personnel must fully familiarise themselves and understand this method statement and tree protection plans.**
- **A copy of this method statement must be kept on site at all times. A large (not less than A3 size) copy of the TPP must be placed on the site office noticeboard**.

6.0 TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICS

The tree protection strategy is based on the creation of exclusion zones and ground protection where access within RPAs is required. This will be carried out in two distinct phases, the first to install the drive and access road – which will also serve as ground protection - and the second to construct the dwelling.

Appropriate precautions when excavating for the small sections of extension and MUGA foundations that encroach upon RPAs are specified.

6.1 Installation of protective barriers

An RPA is defined in BSI 5837 (2012) as "the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree".

All damage types to the RPA can be avoided through the establishment of Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) with the use of protective fencing. The use of a CEZ prevents or limits RPA incursion by segregating all trees vulnerable to construction activity.

The positioning of all tree protection fencing is clearly illustrated on the Tree Protection Plans at Appendix G and is phased. TPP 1 illustrates the position of the Heras for demolition and construction and phased 2 shown in TPP2 shows how it will be reconfigured to allow for construction of the hard landscape.

The CEZ will be fixed in place and not moved until the phases are complete.

These CEZs allow for access routes and space and capacity is provided for welfare and site storage and deliveries.

The barriers used to secure the CEZ must be installed prior to commencement of any construction activity. Once erected and secured the Exclusion Zone must not under any circumstances be altered or removed without advice from the arboriculturist and/or approval of the local planning authority.

BS 5837:2012 recommends weld mesh (Heras)-type panels secured firmly to a scaffold framework (scaffold clamps are recommended) and braced with diagonal stabilizer struts all secured to the ground with metal pins, see Appendix H. There will be a need to place part of it on the flagged terrace and the majority of it on the lawn and this section will need to be inserted firmly into the ground.

NOTE: *In the event the fencing becomes damaged it must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable to preserve its efficacy.*

Tree protection posters as shown at Appendix I should be secured to the fencing to serve as explanation for its presence.

Only once the protective fencing is in place and secured, (as well as any other protection measures detailed below) may construction commence. The fencing will remain in place and secured until such time that all construction is complete, and materials/equipment have been removed from the site.

6.2 Ground protection

Protection of the ground within RPAs is essential to ensure the potentially harmful effects of construction activity on ground conditions (compaction and the absorption of potentially toxic materials) are avoided. Creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) using protective fencing is the

optimum means of protecting Root Protection Areas but where access within RPAs is required, protection of the ground is essential.

In this instance ground protection is required in the intervening space between the CEZ and the proposed new build adjacent T8 and, following removal of the hardstanding, in the intervening space between the CEZ and the proposed new build adjacent T15. Where the contractors decide that more space is required, the CEZ can be pushed back (northwards) and the area of ground protection expanded.

Temporary ground protection must comply with British Standard Recommendations, as below:

For pedestrian movements only: a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 120mm depth of woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane; or 18mm 2400x1200mm plyboard also laid onto a compression-resistant layer of 120mm deep woodchip over a geotextile membrane.

For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t: proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g., 150mm of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight: an alternative system (*e.g., proprietary systems of pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs*) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

In this instance the ground protection will comply with (a) above. If ground protection is used as an alternative to laying a surface mounted drive, this section of ground protection will comply with (c) above.

6.3 Treatment of roots/root pruning - excavation/groundworks within RPAs

Encountering roots of T8 is likely when removing paths, and foundations within its RPA and also when removing flags from the RPAs of T5 and T15 (as indicated in magenta on TPP1).

In order to minimise damage to these roots the following guidelines must be adhered to:

- No roots of greater than 25mm must be cut without consultation.
- Where roots can be carefully moved to one side, this should be carried out rather than being severed.
- If cutting of root(s) of less than 25mm diameter is deemed necessary they must be cleanly pruned, preferably back to a side branch, using sharp bi-pass secateurs or loppers. Once pruned, the cut root(s) must be immediately covered with damp, clean, hessian sacking (in summer months) which must be kept damp so long as the roots remain exposed, or dry hessian sacking in winter to prevent desiccation and protect from rapid temperature changes.
- Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content which is toxic to roots) or other granular fill, before soil is replaced.
- If new concrete is to be used, an impermeable membrane must be placed along the exposed face to prevent contact with and scorching of roots, and to ensure leachates do not contaminate the immediate rooting area in the future.

6.4 Tree works

Some management is required to accommodate the scheme. This includes:

Pruning back the northern side of the crowns of T11 and T12 and the western side of the crown of T10 to accommodate the new paths.

If the yew T7 is retained this will require effectively cutting back to 2m and allowing it to reshoot and be managed in the future to accommodate the new hard landscaping. Alternatively, this is to be removed.

All work will be carried out prior to commencement and in full compliance with the guidance BS 3998 (2010)

6.5 Construction of paths within RPAs

The proposed paths/patios within the RPAs of T5, T8, T10, T11 and T12, as indicated in blue hatching on TPP2, will be laid as follows:

- Lay 300g/m2 porous geotextile separation layer.
- Lay 75mm depth of sharp sand supported by timber edging boards or timber baulks supported by pegs.
- Gently compact
- Lay flags stones, optionally using “dot and dab” mortar in corners and compact
- Point with porous mix comprising 6 parts soft sand to1 part mortar.

  All work will take place on mobile ground protection.

6.6 New underground services within RPAS

The routes are yet to be finalised but are understood to be within the RPA of T1. Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routing will be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist.

Underground utilities greater than 3.5m from the stem can be laid using a trench system that is entirely manually dug and complies with the methodology in Section 6.3 and dug under supervision from the site arboriculturist.

To minimise the need for excavation, all services will, where possible, be inserted into a single trench and ideally dug using an air-spade. The services will be threaded through the root architecture at the prescribed depths. See Appendix K.

If within 3.5m of the stem of the tree, utilities will be inserted using trenchless insertion methods such as Microtunnelling or Surface-launched directional drilling with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the RPA or not less than 5m proximal to the stem subject to exploratory excavation complying with the details in section 6.3.

6.7 Concrete mixing

Concrete or cementitious (mortar, cement, slurry) washout wastewater is caustic with a PH over 12 and is, therefore, highly toxic to trees and other vegetation.

Where concrete footings and other structures cast from concrete below ground level near to root systems of retained vegetation is required, the incorporation of protection (e.g., sheathing with an impermeable membrane such as heavy-grade polythene sheeting) is extremely important to prevent it coming into contact with roots.

It is also important not to mix concrete or dispense of concrete in the vicinity of trees in order to avoid the risk of it leaching into the soil. This be avoided within 5 metres of the RPA of any tree.

Additionally, regardless of the presence of trees, the integrity of the ground must be protected for future planting.

The use of a bunded area for the purpose of cement/concrete mixing to contain spillages and runoff is recommended. A proprietary mixing tray would suffice where only small quantities are required.

6.8 Removal of concrete structures/paths within RPAs

The removal of the existing paths/patios, as indicated in magenta hatching on TPP 1, will be removed in compliance with the following precautions to protect the roots:

- Hard surfaces will be broken out to the subbase material below and dismantled manually. Hand operated hydraulic equipment may be used. The work should be carried out in small sections making the shallowest possible excavations.
- Carefully ease out broken surface/concrete (and substrate where this is unavoidable) and any other object such as kerb/kerb haunching etc without tearing larger roots (> 25mm) that may have grown under or around them. If this has occurred, carefully prise the root away and cleanly cut the root first with sharp secateurs.
- Refer to Section 6.3 for general guidance of root pruning and root exposure.
- Cover the area with a shallow layer of sharp sand / damp hessian sacking immediately to prevent desiccation of surface roots.
- Existing ground levels should be retained within the RPAs.
- All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works should either operate outside the RPA or remain on the hardstanding.

6.9 Landscaping

Once all other work has been completed and the site is ready to be landscaped, all protective fencing and ground protection shall be removed to allow for access.

- All work within RPAs shall take place on mobile ground protection plates.

- There will be no vehicular movements of any kind within RPA's.

- There will be no mechanical excavation within RPA's.

- No paths or structures that are not shown on the Tree protection plan associated with this report will be constructed or laid until consultation with the site arboriculturist and a methodology agreed.

- All cultivation within RPA's will be fully compliant with the details in section 6.3.

- Any further tree work required to facilitate for landscape works will be agreed with the site aboard culture list and carried out in compliance with BS3998

Any ground damage or ground compaction within RPAS that occurred during the development where ground should have been protected through protective fencing or ground protection will be fully reinstated by decompaction (terraventing) and subsequent mulching to 80mm depth with suitable composted chippings.

6.10 Site set-up

Welfare - locations for site huts, temporary toilets etc: Where required, this will be located beyond any CEZ.

Storage of materials: This will be located 5m beyond any CEZ.

Cement/Concrete mixing: See section 6.7. No mixing will take place within 5m of the edge of any CEZ. A suitable position is shown on the TPPs.

6.11 Additional precautions outside the tree exclusion zone

Materials that will contaminate the ground such as diesel oil and concrete mixings will not be discharged within the RPA or within 10m of any of the tree stems.

- All-weather notices should be erected on the barrier with words such as "Exclusion Zone – Not to be moved without appropriate consent". Copies of such notices are attached at Appendix I.
- Materials that will contaminate the ground such as diesel oil and concrete mixings will not be discharged within the RPA or within 10m of any of the tree stems.
- Noticeboards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the tree.
- No fires that have the potential for flames to extend to within 5m of any point of the tree are to be lit.

7.0 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

7.1 Phases of tree protection

All key site personnel must fully familiarise themselves and understand this method statement and tree protection plan. A copy of the method statement must be kept at all times on site. A large (not less than A3 size) copy of the TPP must be placed on the site office noticeboard. The general sequence of events should be as follows:

Stage 1: Pre-commencement site meeting involving the site manager/foreman and arboriculturist. The local authority arboricultural officer may also be notified of this meeting in good time to allow the opportunity for he/she to attend. Mark out positions for tree protection and discuss all tree protection issues.

Stage 2: Carry out facilitation pruning

Stage 3: Install tree protection fencing and ground protection and inspect/supervise.

Stage 4: Remove concrete paths/patio, demolish buildings and lay services

Stage 5: Construct new building periodic inspection

Stage 6: On completion, reconfigure tree protection and lay paths.

Stage 7: On completion, remove all tree protection.

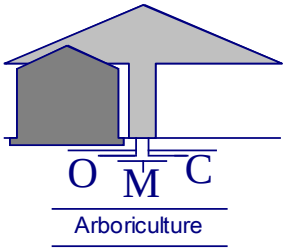
7.2 Arboriculturist involvement

The arboriculturist will monitor the development through periodic site visits or in accordance with an agreed schedule. Regularity will be determined by the impact of the scheme on trees, the complexity of protection and the significance of trees. The inspection record will be completed and signed off after each visit.

Any discrepancies to the approved, implemented protection shall be highlighted and the site arboriculturist recommended course of action implemented immediately, if necessary, stopping all development until resolved. A re-inspection will be organised to ensure satisfactory resolution.

The site manager will contact the arboriculturist immediately if damage to trees or root zones occurs.

Once all works are complete, arrange post construction meeting to ensure no damage to trees and RPAs. (Organise remedial works as recommended by the arboriculturist where damage noted). Remove temporary protection.

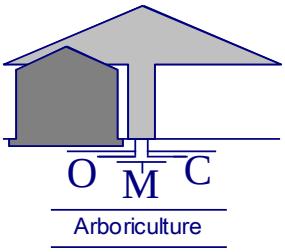


OMC Associates

Appendix A Tree Schedule

ID	Species	Age Class	Dia. At 1.5m (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Height	1st branch	Crown Radius				SULE	Condition Physiological	Condition Structural	RPA Radius (m)	Quality Category (BS:5837)	Tree-Work	Site: Rheola Care Home,6 Broad Leas, St. Ives PE27 5PU OMC Associates www: omc-associates.co.uk Comments
							N	S	E	W							
T1	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	SM	130, 130	8	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	>40	Good	Good	2.21	C2	N	Self-set tree; off-site; significant further growth potential
T2	Wild cherry cultivar (Prunus avium cv)	M	230,210 390	5.3	3	-	4.6	5.2	3.3	3.2	10-20	Fair	Poor	5.99	C2	RA	Dual stemmed with a number of suckering leaders developing; against side of shed with logs and equipment stacked around it; indifferent form
T3	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	EM	210	8.3	2	-	3.9	3.7	1.2	3.6	>40	Good	Good	2.52	C2	RA	Established within courtyard; one of a pair; asymmetry due to proximity to T4
T4	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	EM	220	7.9	2	-	4.3	4.2	4.4	1.8	>40	Good	Good	2.64	C2	RA	Established within courtyard; one of a pair; asymmetry due to proximity to T3
T5	Weeping willow (Salix x chrysocoma)	M	1150	14	5	-	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.9	20-40	Fair	Fair	13.8	B2	N	Large tree recently high pollarded to 11m with vigorous secondary growth to 14m; located in NE corner of the site
T6	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	M	100,190 210	6	0	-	3.4	0.5	2.7	2.5	<10	Poor	Poor	3.6	U	RA	Substantial deadwood content; in decline
T7	Yew (Taxus baccata)	EM	240	4.9	1	-	4.5	2.9	3.2	3.5	>40	Good	Good	2.88	C2	WA or RA	Good health and vitality; some asymmetry due to suppression from trees to south; significant further growth potential
T8	Black walnut (Juglans nigra)	M	560, 740	16	3.6	2.2 (NE)	10.2	10.8	11.1	11	>40	Good	Good	11.14	A1/2	N	Fine tree within garden to the rear of the building; dominant specimen; high public amenity
T9	Whitebeam/rowan (Sorbus sp.)	EM	160,130, 160,70, 70,70	9.2	-	-	2.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	10-20	Poor	Fair	3.46	U	R	Stag-headed; deadwood content; stem damage at base with dead/peeling bark; asymmetric and etiolated form
T10	Whitebeam/rowan (Sorbus sp.)	EM	240, 130	9.2	-	-	1.8	3.8	4.4	4.1	20-40	Fair	Fair	3.28	C2	WA	Asymmetric form; etiolated due to proximity to tall building

ID	Species	Age Class	Dia. At 1.5m (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Height	1st branch	Crown Radius				SULE	Condition Physiological	Condition Structural	RPA Radius (m)	Quality Category (BS:5837)	Tree-Work	Site: Rheola Care Home,6 Broad Leas, St. Ives PE27 5PU OMC Associates www: omc-associates.co.uk Comments
							N	S	E	W							
T11	Apple species (Malus sp.)	M	260	7.3	1.8	-	3.6	3.6	3.6	3	20-40	Good	Good	3.12	C2	WA	Within lawned area in rear garden; large building to south and east; congested crown; trifurcation @ 1m; poor historic pruning
T12	Apple species (Malus sp.)	M	260	5.6	1.8	-	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.9	20-40	Good	Good	3.12	C2	WA	Within lawned area in rear garden; large building to south; congested crown; poor historic pruning
T13	Apple species (Malus sp.)	M	110,120, 90,90, 130	4.6	1.8	-	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	20-40	Good	Good	2.93	C2	N	Within lawned area in rear garden; large building to south; multi-stemmed
T14	Whitebeam/rowan (Sorbus sp.)	EM	150, 170	9.1	-	-	4.2	5.3	5.2	2.9	>40	Good	Good	2.72	C2	N	Good health; visible on frontage location
T15	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	M	630	11.2	2.6	1.9 (N)	6.7	8.7	7.6	6.4	>40	Good	Good	7.56	B1/2	N	Fine shapely specimen; good health; highly prominent with significant landscape amenity
T16	Wild cherry cultivar (Prunus avium)	M	320	4.3	2	2 (N)	5.7	4.5	4.5	3.4	>40	Good	Good	3.84	C2	N	Good condition; prominent location



OMC Associates

Appendix B Key to tree schedule

KEY TO TREE SCHEDULE REFERENCES

Prefix: **T –** Tree **S** – Shrub/Climber **TG/SG** – Group/Hedge of **T**rees or **S**hrubs **Dia.:** **N/A -** Tree less than 100mm (for shrubs: young, semi-mature or mature)

***** Estimated

Age Class:

Young:	Generally less than 10 years old and high life expectancy
Semi-mature:	Within first 30% of life expectancy and significant growth to be expected
Early-mature:	Typically 30-60% of life expectancy, full size almost reached
Mature:	Typically 60% or more of life expectancy, full size reached with very gradual, slight further increases in size
Veteran	A stage of development where intervention/management may be required to ensure the tree remains safe
Over-mature:	Where a tree is so senescent that management is not worthwhile

Life Expectancy: How many years before tree is likely to need removing (subject to human intervention) **Crown Radius:** If crown is symmetrical, one dimension is given for the radius followed by "S"

B.S. Category: **See Appendix 2**

Physiological Condition:

Good:	Healthy tree with no symptoms of significant disease
Fair:	Some disease noted and/or vitality is below what would be expected
Poor:	Significant disease noted and/or very low vitality
Very Poor:	Tree is in severe decline

Structural Condition:

Good:	No significant structural defects
Fair:	Defects noted but not sufficient to warrant immediate work
Poor:	Significant defects. Monitoring and/or remedial works required
Very Poor:	Significant defects requiring immediate work or tree removal

Space Below Crown: A useful indicator to determine the practicality of developing below the crown. Rather than a measurement which can be misleading and open to interpretation.

Y	Potential to develop below the dripline with either no treework or removal of limbs that will not adversely affect the health and appearance of the tree
N	No scope to develop below the dripline of the tree
N/A	Tree to be removed

Treework: This is general since the report is not a tree-work specification. It indicates:

H	High priority. For trees to be retained and where work required to make safe
L	No urgent work required but would benefit from some intervention
N	No treework identified as necessary in the foreseeable future
P	Facilitation tree surgery advised
R	Remove – tree identified to be removed because "U" category tree
RA	Tree removed to accommodate development
WA	Treework to accommodate development
IV	Sever and remove ivy

B.S. Category:

A - Those of high quality and value i.e. make a substantial contribution;

B - Those of good/moderate quality and value, might be Cat. "A" but slightly impaired

C - Those of low quality i.e. adequate to remain until new planting is established or young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm at 1.5m height

U - Those of such poor condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years

1 - Mainly Arboricultural value **2 - Mainly Landscape value** **3 - Mainly Ecological value**

OMC Associates

Appendix C - Cascade chart explaining tree quality assessment

BS 5837:2012 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (Table 1)

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or stability of other nearby trees (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. **NOTE:** Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			DARK RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are of particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated contribution of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated contribution of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

OMC Associates

Appendix D - Photographs



Photo 1

- T4 shown to right of existing house on grass verge (east of site)
- Glimpse of T1 shown in background to left of T4



Photo 2

- View towards front/side gardens
- T1 shown as main tree in front garden
- T4 shown to its left on grass verge (east of site)
- Glimpse of top of T3 just visible above front hedge

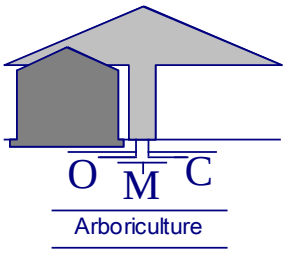


Photo 3

- View towards front/side gardens
- Base of T1 shown in front garden
- T3 shown to its right in front garden
- T4 shown to its left on grass verge (east of site)

	**Photo 4** • T2 shown on grass verge (north of site) and glimpse of T1 behind it (in front garden) • Glimpse of T3 shown behind T1 and glimpse of T4 behind existing house
	**Photo 5** • T2 shown on grass verge (north of site) and glimpse of T1 behind it (in front garden) • Glimpse of T3 shown behind T1 and glimpse of T4 behind existing house
	**Photo 6** • T2 shown on grass verge (north of site) and glimpse of T1 behind it (in front garden) • Glimpse of T3 shown behind T1 and glimpse of T4 behind existing house

	**Photo 7** • T2 shown on grass verge (north of site) and glimpse of T1 behind it (in front garden) • Glimpse of T3 shown behind T1 and glimpse of T4 behind existing house
	**Photo 8** • T2 shown on grass verge (north of site) and glimpse of T1 behind it (in front garden) • Glimpse of T3 shown behind T1 and glimpse of T4 behind existing house
	**Photo 9** • T2 shown on grass verge (north of site) and glimpse of T1 behind it (in front garden) • Glimpse of T3 shown behind T1 and glimpse of T4 behind existing house



OMC Associates

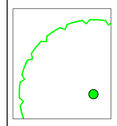
Appendix E - Tree Survey Plan

271665

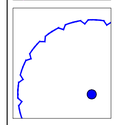


DO NOT SCALE - Use only figured dimensions
To be read in colour

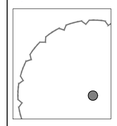
BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES



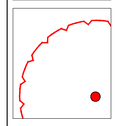
Category A
Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)



Category B
Trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)



Category C
Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.



Category U
Trees 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.

Title
Tree Survey and Proposed Removals Plan

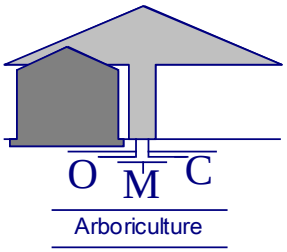
Client
Rheola Care Centre

Project
Rheola Care Home, 6 Broad Leas, St Ives, PE27 5PU

Date	Drawn by
4 February 2025	CO
Dwg Ref.	**Scale**
2247_TSP	1:200 @ A1

O M C
Arboriculture

28 Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NA
Tel: 01223 842253 / 020 8252 7919
Fax: 01223 846870 Mob: 07771 708474
Email: info@omc-associates.co.uk



OMC Associates

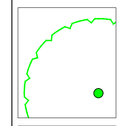
Appendix F - Tree Constraints Plan

271665

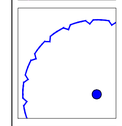


DO NOT SCALE - Use only figured dimensions
To be read in colour

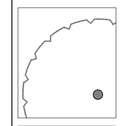
BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES



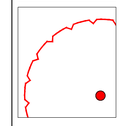
Category A
Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)



Category B
Trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)

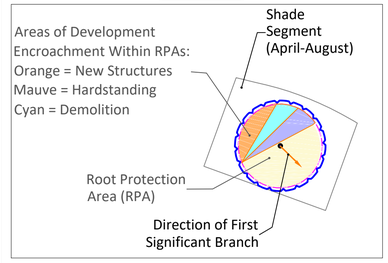


Category C
Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.



Category U
Trees 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.

Tree Constraints



Title
Tree Constraints Plan

Client
Rheola Care Centre

Project
Rheola Care Home, 6 Broad Leas, St Ives, PE27 5PU

Date	Drawn by
4 February 2025	CO
Dwg Ref.	**Scale**
2247_TCP	1:200 @ A1

O M C
Arboriculture

28 Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NA
Tel: 01223 842253 / 020 8252 7919
Fax: 01223 846870 Mob: 07771 708474
Email: info@omc-associates.co.uk

OMC Associates

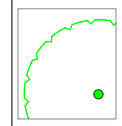
Appendix G- Tree Protection Plans

271665

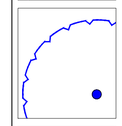


DO NOT SCALE - Use only figured dimensions
To be read in colour

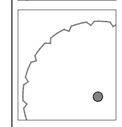
BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES



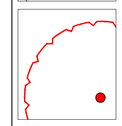
Category A
Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)



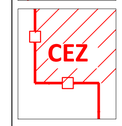
Category B
Trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)



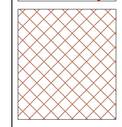
Category C
Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.



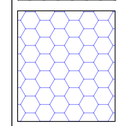
Category U
Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.



BS 5837 Tree Protection Fencing
(refer to Section 6.1 of the Arboricultural Method Statement for description and specification)



BS 5837 Ground Protection
(refer to Section 6.2 of the Arboricultural Method Statement for description and specification)



Construction paths within RPAs
(refer to Section 6.5 of the Arboricultural Method Statement for description and specification)

Title
Tree Protection Plan 2

Client
Rheola Care Centre

Project
Rheola Care Home, 6 Broad Leas, St Ives, PE27 5PU

Date	Drawn by
4 February 2025	CO
Dwg Ref.	**Scale**
2247_TPP2	1:200 @ A1

O M C
Arboriculture

28 Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NA
Tel: 01223 842253 / 020 8252 7919
Fax: 01223 846870 Mob: 07771 708474
Email: info@omc-associates.co.uk

271665



North
(Indicative)

DO NOT SCALE - Use only figured dimensions
To be read in colour

BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

Category A
Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)

Category B
Trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)

Category C
Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Trees 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.

BS 5837 Tree Protection Fencing
(refer to Section 6.1 of the Arboricultural Method Statement for description and specification)

BS 5837 Ground Protection
(refer to Section 6.2 of the Arboricultural Method Statement for description and specification)

Removal of structures/surfaces within RPAs
(refer to Section 6.8 of the Arboricultural Method Statement for description and specification)

Title
Tree Protection Plan 1

Client
Rheola Care Centre

Project
Rheola Care Home, 6 Broad Leas, St Ives, PE27 5PU

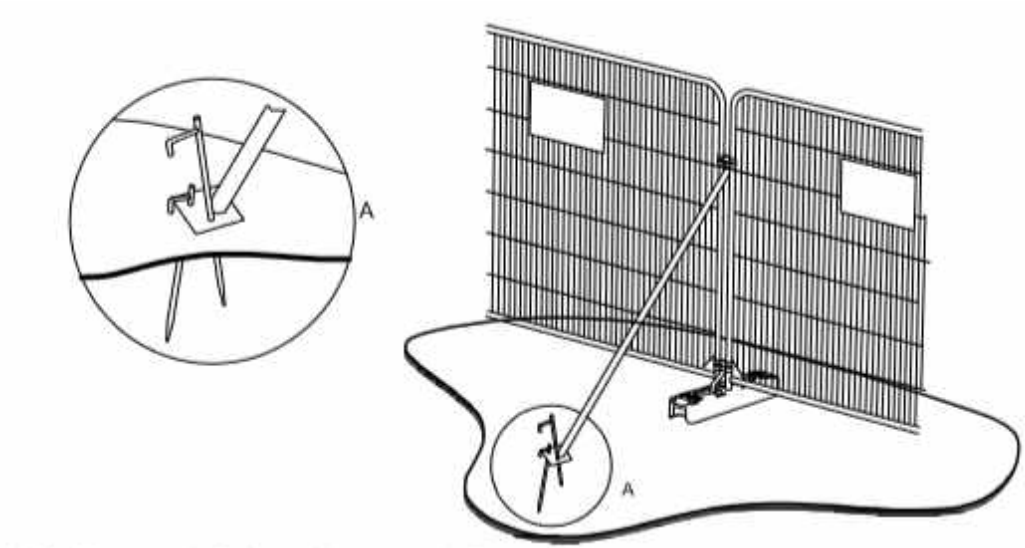
Date	Drawn by
4 February 2025	CO
Dwg Ref.	Scale
2247_TPP1	1:200 @ A1

O M C
Arboriculture

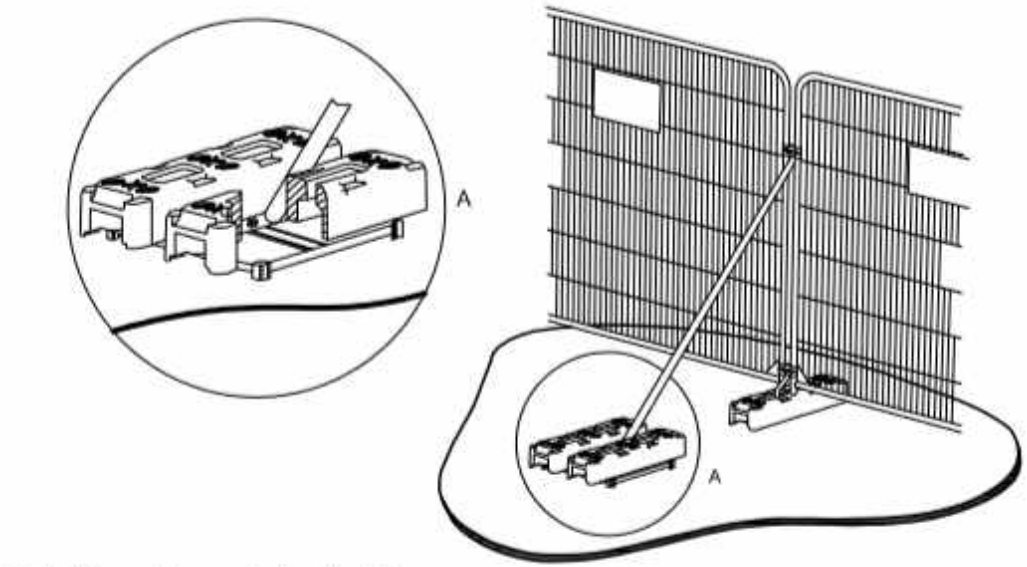
28 Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NA
Tel: 01223 842253 / 020 8252 7919
Fax: 01223 846870 Mob: 07771 708474
Email: info@omc-associates.co.uk

OMC Associates

Appendix H - Heras Fencing – Illustration



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray



OMC Associates, 28 Shelford Road, Cambridge, CB2 9NA
T: 01223 842253 and 0208 252 7919
E: info@omc-associates.co.uk
W: www.omc-associates.co.uk

OMC Associates

Appendix I - Information posters to attach to fencing



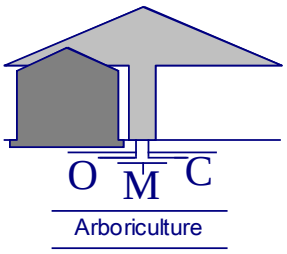
TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

O M C
Arboriculture

28 Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NA Tel: 01223 842253 / 020 8252 7919 Fax: 01223 846870 Mob: 07771 708474 Email: info@omc-associates.co.uk

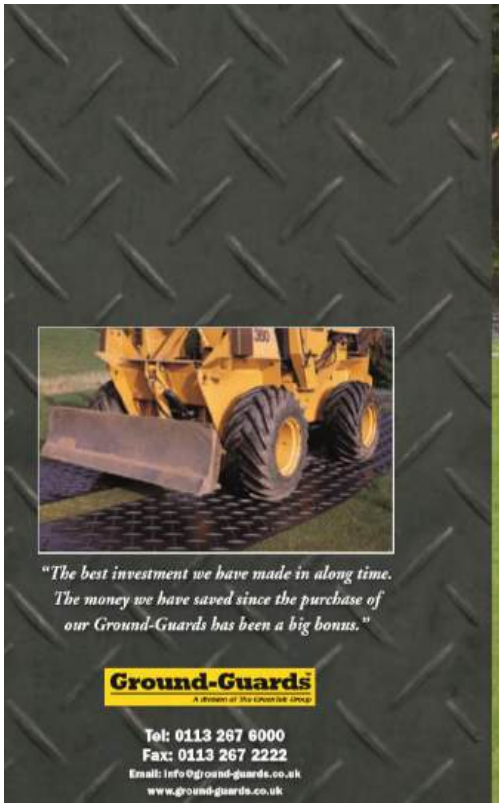


OMC Associates

Appendix J – Ground Protection

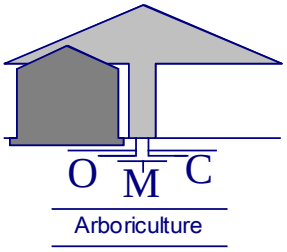






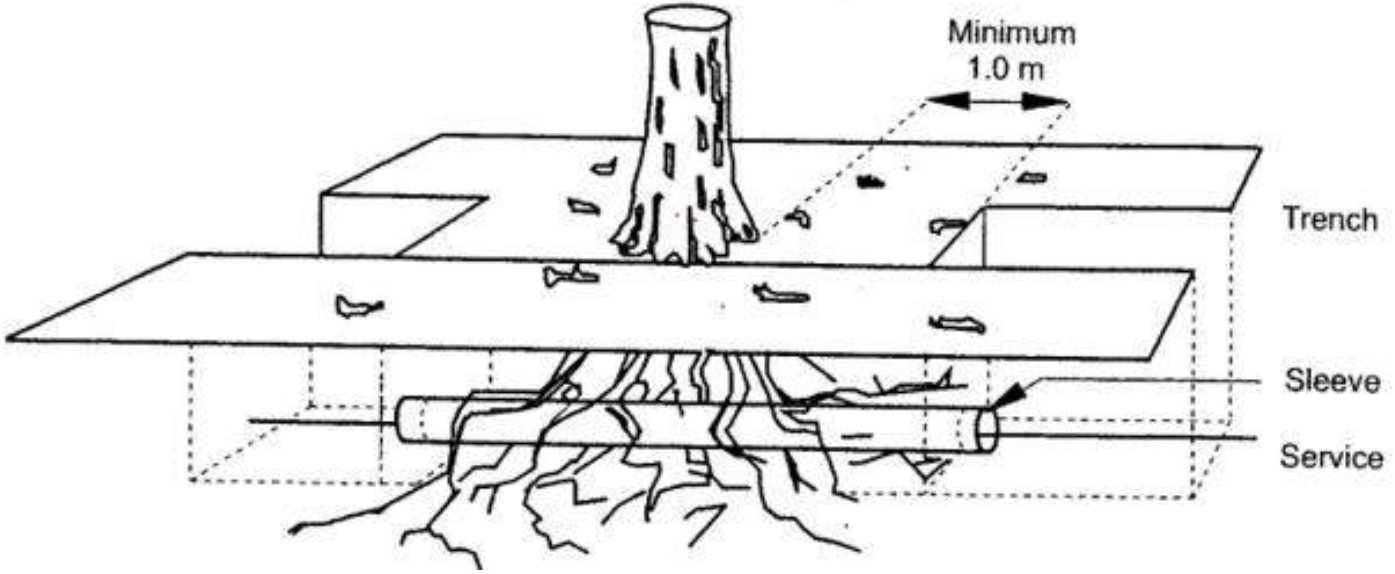


OMC Associates, 28 Shelford Road, Cambridge, CB2 9NA
T: 01223 842253 and 0208 252 7919
E: info@omc-associates.co.uk
W: www.omc-associates.co.uk



OMC Associates

Appendix K - Services Installation


Minimum
1.0 m
Trench
Sleeve
Service







OMC Associates

Appendix L – Tree Monitoring schedule

PURPOSE OF VISIT	TIMING		DATE	PERSONNEL PRESENT	REMOTE - PHOTO BASED	OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SIGNATURE	COMPLETE Y/N
1. Appoint arboriculturist to oversee all arboricultural issues on site.	Pre-commencement							
2. On-site tree protection induction with construction team, arboriculturist & tree officer (if attending); mark out tree protection if necessary*	Pre-commencement							
3. Erect tree protection fencing, ground protection as detailed in TPP1 and carry out facilitation pruning	Pre-commencement							
4. Lay new services; remove hardstanding; demolish building. Monitoring visits by arboriculturist to ensure compliance. Maintain monitoring record	During site clearance	Visit 1						
5. Construct dwellings	During construction	Visit 1						
		Visit 2						
6. Reconfigure protective fencing to lay hard landscape	During Construction	Visit 1						
7. Final, completion inspection and identification of any remedial actions.	Completion of scheme							

** Tree protection may be put in place and inspected at the same time as the site induction/meeting in some circumstances.*

Project Contacts

Council Tree Officer:	dmadmin@huntingdonshire.gov.uk		dmadmin@huntingdonshire.gov.uk
Site Manager:	TBA	-	-
Arboriculturist:	Christopher Overbeke - OMC Associates	01223 842253	chris@omc-associates.co.uk
Project Agent:	Lewis Baines – Isaac Liberty	01223 631946	lewis@isaacliberty.co.uk