



TREE REPORT DATE: 10.01.24

Mr Sunil Mepani,

Ref: Tree in the neighbouring rear garden at 3 Leyburn Close, Whitefield, Manchester, M45 7UE.

The customer, Sunil Mepani, is applying to construct an extension in his rear garden. The tree located in the neighbouring rear garden, a review has been instructed by the local council to ensure no damage to the tree occurs.

As requested, please see below the tree report, as previously mentioned this offers no guarantees as trees are living organisms and can fail at any time. We would also like to point out no indemnity or insurance cover is offered. This report is in “my opinion” only and covers only the trees that have been inspected.

Work Completed

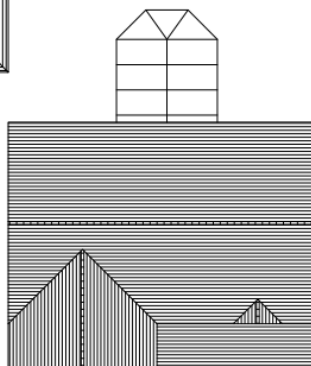
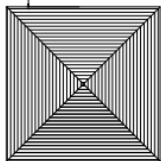
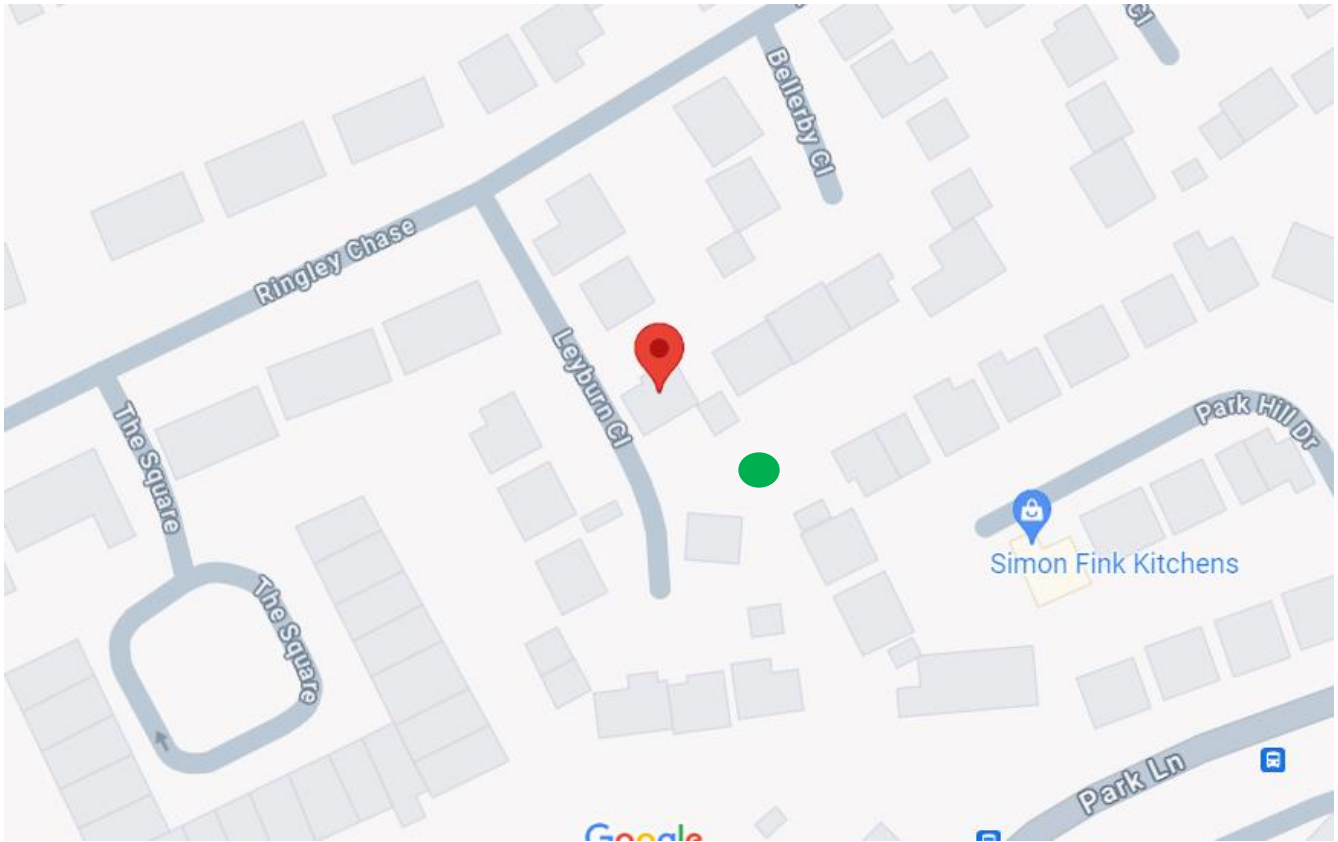
Site visit, arboricultural inspection, area plan and report.

Tree in Question

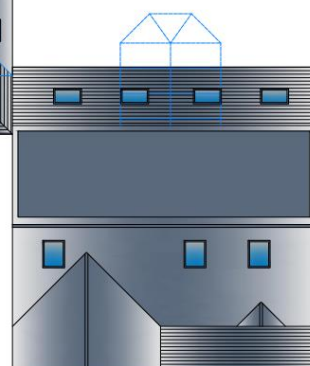
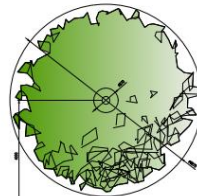
The tree is a *Fagus Sylvatica* – Beech, and it is protected by TPO number 31. The tree number within that TPO is T8. The trunk is located 4m from the edge of the proposed new building, is 15m tall and 870mm in diameter.

Location & Drawings

Please see attached drawing PL06 (existing and proposed site plan).



EXISTING SITE PLAN scale 1:50



PROPOSED SITE PLAN scale 1:50

NOTES: refer to Architect drawing for foundation specification.
Foundations for Trees: ex tree distances, heights, species provided by Client; foundation depths determined using NHC Tree Depth Software App; soil type presumed to be over-consolidated glacial CLAY; low MPI (10 to 20%).

Tree: *Fagus Sylvatica* - Beech
Height: 15m



Details

Beech trees can be negatively affected by construction work if the correct precautions are not carried out. The root system needs to be protected as they are generally shallow and widespread. They are known to be sensitive to soil disturbances, and construction activities that involve soil excavation and compaction.

Conclusion & Recommendations

The critical root zone or the area of soil that is most critical for the tree's health is as wide as the tree's canopy. The diameter of the critical root zone is commonly referred to as the "drip line" or "dripline." The dripline is the outermost circumference of the tree's canopy, and it's an approximate indicator of the extent of the root system.

As the dripline is approximately 1m from the closest edge of the potential development and providing the below precautions are carried out, we conclude that the tree should continue to thrive should the works be carried out.

We recommend that the below precautions are agreed to and carried out prior, during and after the build.

1. **Install Fencing or Barriers:** Erect sturdy fencing or barriers around the tree, marking the tree protection zone (TPZ). This zone should extend at least beyond the drip line of the canopy. This helps prevent heavy machinery, construction materials, and foot traffic from entering the critical root zone.
2. **Mulch the Root Zone:** Apply a layer of organic mulch around the base of the tree, within the TPZ. Mulching helps retain soil moisture, regulates temperature, and protects the roots from compaction.
3. **Avoid Soil Compaction:** Minimize soil compaction within the TPZ by restricting the movement of heavy equipment and vehicles. Compacted soil can limit oxygen and water absorption by the roots.
4. **Limit Excavation:** Avoid excavating or digging within the root zone unless absolutely necessary. If excavation is required, consult with an arborist to determine the best practices for minimizing impact.
5. **Watering:** Ensure proper watering, especially during dry periods. Construction activities can disturb the soil and affect the tree's water absorption. Adequate moisture is crucial for the tree's well-being.
6. **Monitor Changes in Grade:** Be vigilant about any changes in the grade or elevation around the tree. Even small alterations in the soil level can impact the tree's health.
7. **Educate Construction Crew:** Ensure that everyone involved in the construction project is aware of the importance of protecting the tree. Clearly mark the TPZ and communicate the necessary precautions to the construction crew.

8. Document Tree Health: Document the tree's health before, during, and after construction with photographs and observations. This documentation can be valuable for assessing any changes in the tree's condition.

By taking these precautions and consulting with experts, you can help minimize the impact of construction on the beech tree and promote its long-term health and vitality.