HELLIS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Arboricultural Method Statement

Birch House, 187 Avondown Road, Durrington SP4 8JE

OCTOBER 2023 V1.0



Report Name: Arboricultural Method Statement

Our Reference: 23/10/226/NH

Author: Nicholas Hellis, Arboricultural Consultant

Prepared for: Ms. Kirsty Ashley

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Summary

This is an arboricultural method statement. This statement has been written following the recommendations and guidance given within British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

The purpose of this report is to describe how the proposed construction activity can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the retained trees.

The proposed development is a new single-storey garage to the right side of the existing property and a single-storey studio space/summer room to the rear of the existing property.

The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to undertake the required monitoring and Wiltshire Council must be advised of the appointment prior to the commencement of any works.

The project manager is responsible to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site and be readily available at all times. This method statement should form part of the site induction for all personnel.

Site meetings and site monitoring must be confirmed by formal written records circulated to all interested parties; a pro forma record of arboricultural monitoring is provided at Appendix 3.

The construction activity should not adversely impact upon any retained trees if the specified precautions detailed within this arboricultural method statement are followed.

Nicholas Hellis MArborA

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed in writing by Ms. Kirsty Ashley to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree and to prepare a tree protection plan showing the finalized layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement.

1.2 The proposed development is a new single-storey garage to the right side of the existing property and a single-storey studio space/summer room to the rear of the existing property.

2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 Trees are living organisms whose health and overall condition can change rapidly. The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of three years. The period of validity may be reduced if significant changes occur to either the trees or to the landscape within the immediate proximity of the trees.

2.2 This report is neither intended nor suitable for any purpose other than the stated rationale.

3.0 Introduction

3.1 The report has been written following the recommendations and guidance given within British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations (hereinafter BS:5837).

3.2 BS:5837 provides 'recommendations and guidance for arboriculturists, architects, builders, engineers, landscape architects …. and all others interested in harmony between trees and development in its broadest sense.'

3.3 BS:5837 also provides 'recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and design, demolition and construction processes', and it 'it sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures.

3.4 The report is intentionally concise with minimal background explanations. Where appropriate, further guidance and information is included as appendices.

3.5 The report contains the following appendices:

a) a Tree Survey and a Tree Quality Assessment at Appendix 1.

b) a default specification for a protective barrier at Appendix 2.

c) Pro Forma Record of Arboricultural Site Supervision at Appendix 3.

d) The Dirty Dozen - common causes of damage to trees on development sites at Appendix 4.

e) an introduction to Cellweb TRP at Appendix 5.

f) a Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 6.

4.0 Report Rationale

4.1 To describe within an arboricultural method statement how the proposed construction activity can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the retained trees.

5.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this arboricultural method statement is to describe how the proposed construction activity can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the retained trees.

5.1 to 5.10 inclusive set out the **general principles** of good arboricultural management for a proposed development site.

5.11 to 5.19 inclusive set out the management details that must be followed to ensure successful tree retention on **this specific site**.

General Principles

5.1 Construction within root protection areas should accord to the principle that the tree and soil structure take priority. Soil structure should be preserved at a suitable bulk density for root growth and function (of particular importance for soils of a high fines content), and existing rootable soil retained and roots themselves protected.

5.2 The Tree Plan shows the existing trees numbered and categorised in the context of proposed development. The Tree Plan also shows the approximate location of the proposed protective measures for both existing trees and areas of structural landscaping, as necessary. This plan should only be used for dealing with the tree issues and all scaled measurements should be checked against original documents.

5.3 A default specification for barrier design, taken from BS: 5837, is included at Appendix 2.

5.4 Any root protection areas outside the protective barriers must be covered by ground protection, assuming no suitable existing hard surfacing, based on the recommendations within BS: 5837 if there is a significant risk of damage from the demolition and/or construction activity. The precise design and the sequencing of the installation and removal should be agreed with Wiltshire Council on site before any construction activity starts.

5.5 It is often difficult to clearly establish the detail of services until the construction is in progress. Where possible, existing services should be used, and all new services ought to be outside root protection areas of retained trees. However, where existing services within root protection areas require upgrading or new services have to be installed in root protection areas, trenchless insertion methods ought to be used with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the root protection areas. Provided that roots can be retained and protected, excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs.

5.6 All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles must be outside root protection areas unless otherwise agreed with the local planning authority. Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into root protection areas, heavy-duty plastic sheeting and sandbags must be used to contain the runoff and prevent contamination.

5.7 Tree protection cannot be reliably implemented without arboricultural input. The nature and extent of that input varies according to the complexity of the issues and the resources available on site. The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to oversee the implementation of the protective measures and management proposals set out in this arboricultural method statement.

5.8 Arboricultural planning conditions can only be reliably and effectively discharged with supervision by an arboricultural consultant. Such supervision must be confirmed by formal written records circulated to all interested parties. These records will form an auditable system of site monitoring and thus enable planning conditions to be discharged. The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to undertake the required supervision.

The following table outlines the stages and nature of participation of the project arboriculturist to ensure successful tree retention.

Time Frame	Attendees	Action
Pre-Commencement	Arboricultural Consultant LPA Tree Officer Site Manager	To discuss tree protection measures, arboricultural supervision, and notification of interested parties
In Progress	Arboricultural Consultant Site Manager	Supervision and notification of agreed tree protection measures.
Post Completion	Arboricultural Consultant	Inspection of retained trees and notification as agreed

5.9 It is the site manager's responsibility to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site and be readily available at all times. This method statement should form part of the site induction for all personnel.

This Specific Site

5.10 The following sets out the management details that must be followed to ensure successful tree retention. It is based on the guidelines and recommendations set out in BS: 5837 and the National Joint Utilities Group: Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG, 2007. (NJUG 4).

5.11 Protective Barriers: the location for the protective barriers is shown on the Tree Protection Plans at Appendix 6.

The protective barriers must be installed prior to any demolition or construction activity taking place.

No activities whatsoever shall take place within the protective barriers without the prior written agreement of Wiltshire Council.

The protective barriers must be fit for the purpose of excluding demolition and construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree/s.

The protective barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

The project arboriculturist must visit the site to confirm the protective barriers are installed as per the agreed Tree Protection Plan and formal written records of supervision must be circulated to all interested parties.

Signs must be attached to the protective barriers, at regular and frequent intervals, that clearly explain their purpose.

5.12 Ground protection within the root protection areas of retained trees:

Section 5.15 notwithstanding, the construction working area (shown in pale orange on the Tree Protection Plan) must be safeguarded by temporary ground protection which is capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil and might comprise one of the following:

a) 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. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

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

c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or 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.

5.13 Demolition (including underground structures but excluding hard surfacing) within the root protection areas of retained trees:

None.

5.14 Construction (excluding hard surfacing and new infrastructure) within the root protection areas of retained trees:

None.

5.15 Installation or of hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees:

Any proposed hard surfacing, within the root protection areas of T1, T2 or T3 must follow the guidelines set out within Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees: A Guide to Good Practice 2020. It will be necessary to install the 'Tree Root Protection System' manufactured by Geosynthetics or similar product within the root protection areas of T13, please see Appendix 4 an introduction to Cellweb TRP.

Design



Photo 1: 3D Cellular confinement system

The design for new hard surfacing should not require excavation into the soil, including the lowering of levels and/or scraping, other than the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation, typically up to but no more than 50mm in depth.

The structure of the new hard surface should be designed to avoid localized compaction by evenly distributing the loading over the track width and wheelbase of any vehicles expected to use the access.

If the new surface is likely to be subject to de-icing salt application, an impermeable barrier should be incorporated to prevent contamination of the rooting area. Run-off should be directed away from the root protection area.

Where a permeable surface is to be used by vehicular traffic, a geotextile should be used at the base of construction to help prevent pollution contamination of the rooting area below.



Photo 2: Geo textile membrane

Where there is a risk of waterlogging, the design should incorporate appropriate land drainage. Land drainage within the root protection area should be designed to avoid damage to the tree and the soil structure, e.g. sand slitting formed by compressed air soil displacement with the slits set radially to the tree.

The hard surface should be resistant to or tolerant of deformation by tree roots and should be set back from the stem of the tree and its above-ground root buttressing by a minimum of 500 mm to allow for growth and movement. Resulting gaps may be filled using appropriate inert granular material.

The hard surface should take account of finished levels in relation to adjacent structures, including damp-proof courses, garage slabs and links to existing vehicular cross-overs.

The finished surface must be permeable (or porous), for example gravel, permeable concrete block paving, or porous asphalt.

If a permeable surface is to be used by construction traffic, this should be protected with a temporary sacrificial surface laid over a geotextile separator to ensure that its permeability is retained.

Stone Infill

Geocells must be infilled with angular stone, if the stone is not angular it does not lock within the geocells, and the surface will deform with use. Marine-dredged shingle and river gravel are therefore unsuitable infill materials because they have rounded edges.

The infill should ideally be crushed 20/40 stone. However, where this is not available 4/20 stone may be used. In all situations the infill material should be washed or graded so that it contains no fine particles (fines).

The infill must be a crushed hard rock. However, due to haulage costs, the availability of infill will be dictated by the site location and the material produced at local quarries. Crushed granite, basalt or limestone are ideal. Flint is less suitable because some rounded edges remain after it has been crushed and the shiny faces of the fractured stone are slippery. MOT Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 are not suitable for use as infill because they contain fines.

Geocells should be overfilled by a minimum of 25mm of additional aggregate before the surface layers are installed to help protects the geocells

Edge supports

Kerb stones set in concrete haunchings dug into the ground are not suitable where the kerb line passes through a tree root zone because the necessary excavations are likely to result in damaged roots. Suitable edges include peg-and board edging, king posts, standard concrete kerbs set on top of concrete filled geocells, small concrete kerbs pegged and set in concrete, railway sleepers fixed in place, and pinned metal or plastic edging strips.

Precautions

The soil structure including the area beneath the proposed new hard surface should be protected from compaction during installation. This may be achieved by:

a) the use of temporary ground protection in accordance to safeguard the working area.
b) constructing the new surface with machinery working forward from the surface as it is constructed (known as "rolling out").

Where an herbicide is used to control vegetation prior to the installation of the new hard surfacing, the manufacturer's guidance should be strictly followed, and care should be taken to avoid any damaging effects on trees or other vegetation to be retained.

The ground should not be skimmed to establish the new hard surface at the former ground level. Loose organic matter and/or turf should be removed carefully using hand tools. The new surface should then be established above the soil.

Raising levels should be achieved by use of a granular material which remains gas- and water-permeable throughout its design life.

Due to the highly alkaline leachate produced during the curing of wet concrete; concrete should not be poured within the root protection area unless an impermeable liner has been installed.

5.16 Soft landscaping within the root protection areas of retained trees:

Soft landscaping, within root protection areas, must accord to the principle that the tree and soil structure take priority. Soil structure must be preserved at a suitable bulk density for root growth and function (of particular importance for soils of a high fines content), and existing rootable soil retained and roots themselves protected.

5.17 Installation of new services and/or repair of existing services below ground and within root protection areas or above ground and within the crown spread of retained trees:

None.

5.18 Work within areas of designated structural landscaping:

There are no areas of designated structural landscaping on this site.

5.19 Site monitoring:

The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to undertake the required monitoring and Wiltshire Council must be advised of the appointment prior to the commencement of any works.

The project manager is responsible to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site and be readily available at all times. This method statement should form part of the site induction for all personnel.

Monitoring falls into four categories, namely, meetings, supervision, observation, and inspection.

- Meetings are an assembly of interested parties to agree arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
- Supervision is an act or instance of directing, managing, or oversight of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
- Observation is the continuous visual observance of works with the potential to damage retained trees.
- Inspection is the systematic and formal evaluation of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.

The following table describes the phase of works, the activity, the level, and frequency of monitoring that is required for this project.

Phase of Works	Activity	Monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring
Pre-commencement	Site access for personnel (staff, contractors, and visitors), traffic (staff, contractors, and visitors), and delivery vehicles. Location of the site office, the welfare facilities, the mixing and washing out area/s, fire site, storage area, and parking area for machinery (tele handler, excavator, dumper truck etc). Barriers and ground protection - the location, installation, and signage	Site meeting	One-off
Construction	Installation of new hard surfacing within root protection areas	Supervision	One-off
Construction	Ongoing maintenance of protective barriers, signage, and ground protection	Supervision	Ad hoc
Post-construction	Inspection of retained trees and root protection areas	Inspection	One-off

Site monitoring must be confirmed by formal written records circulated to all interested parties; a pro forma record of arboricultural monitoring is provided at Appendix 3.The formal written records will form an auditable system of site monitoring and thus enable planning conditions to be discharged.

6.0 Tree Management

Pre-development tree work

None.

Post-development management for existing trees

6.1 In the absence of specific proposals, the post development management of existing trees should follow the guidance contained within 'Managing trees for safety,' written by the National Tree Safety Group and published by the Forestry Commission in 2011.

6.2 In general, trees should be inspected following severe weather conditions, typically:

a) strong winds (especially of gale force 8 or greater), particularly from an atypical direction,
b) heavy rain reducing root adhesion due to soil saturation, and
c) heavy snowfall leading to branch failure.

7.0 Useful Contact Details

7.1 Useful contact details:

Nick Hellis	Arboricultural Consultant	01935 814 110 nick.hellis@hellis.biz
Tree Team	Planning Wiltshire Council	0300 456 0114 Planningtrees@wiltshire.gov.uk
James Palmer	Director / Architect 2PS Design Ltd	07766 286 809 jpalmer@2psdesign.co.uk

Signed: *Nicholas Hellis*

Dated: *19th October 2023*

Nicholas Hellis MArborA
Arboricultural Consultant

Appendix 1 - Tree Survey and Tree Quality Assessment

Tree Survey and Tree Quality Assessment

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Average Crown Spread NESW (m)	Height of Canopy (m)	Life Stage	Observations Recommendations Management	Contribution in years	Category	RPA radius (m)
T1	Silver birch	11.0	370	5.0	0.6	Middle	Off-site tree of moderate value	40+	B 2	4.50
T2	Silver birch	12.0	660	8.0	Ground	Middle	Off-site tree of moderate value	40+	B 1/2	8.10
T3	Culinary apple	5.0	#350	5.0	1.5	Middle	Off-site. Unsympathetic past management	20+	C	4.20

agl: above ground level #: estimated dimension
tree works required by proposed development are noted in **bold orange** type
recommended tree works to manage the existing tree stock are noted in ***bold blue*** italic text
T: Individual tree **H:** Hedgerow or garden hedge **G:** Cohesive group of trees **W:** Woodland

Tree survey schedule:

a) a sequential reference number for each tree or group of trees (also recorded on the Tree Plan).

b) species (common names only).

c) estimated height in metres.

d) stem diameter measured in millimetres typically at 1.5 metres above ground level.

e) estimated branch spread in metres taken at the four cardinal points, as appropriate; (also recorded on the Tree Plan, as appropriate).

f) height of canopy above ground level, typically over an access, or the site.

g) life stage as follows,

   i. young - a tree in the first third of average life expectancy for species.
   ii. middle - a tree in the middle third of average life expectancy for species.
   iii. mature - a tree in the last third of average life expectancy for species.
   iv. over mature - a mature tree, which by reason of its physical or structural condition, has an estimated remaining contribution of less than 20 years
   v. ancient /veteran - 'a tree which, because of its great age, size or condition is of exceptional value culturally, in the landscape or for wildlife' English Nature.

h) observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, as appropriate and pertinent to the matter being considered.

i) management recommendations, as appropriate.

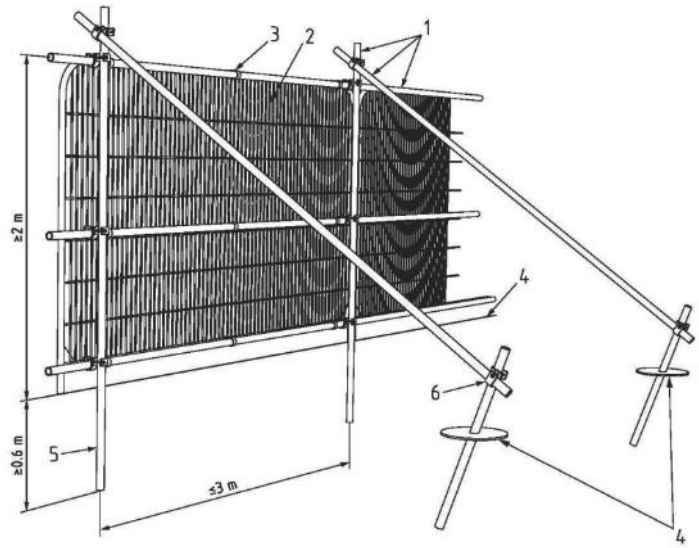
j) estimated remaining contribution in years e.g. less than 10, 10+, 20+, 40+.

k) a category is allocated to each tree or group of trees depending in part upon the information gathered in the tree survey, it depends in part upon the 'cascade chart for tree quality assessment' and it is in part, subjective; and

l) root protection area is based on the guidance given within BS: 5837.

Appendix 2 - Default Specification for a Protective Barrier

Default Specification for a Protective Barrier



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

Reference: BS 5837:2012 Section 6.2.2 Barriers



Appendix 3 - Pro Forma Record of Arboricultural Site Supervision

Record of Arboricultural Site Monitoring

Planning Application No: PL/2023/05731
Site Address: Birch House, 187 Avondown Road, Durrington, Salisbury SP4 8JE
Proposal: a new single-storey garage to the right side of the existing property and a single-storey studio space/summer room to the rear of the existing property
Client: Kirsty Ashley
Local Authority: Wiltshire Council
Tree Consultant: Nick Hellis, Hellis Solutions Ltd
Copy to: Client and Local Authority
No. of Photographs provided: ….

Phase of Works	Attendees	Activity	Comment	Level of Site Monitoring	Date of Site Monitoring
Pre - commencement		Site access for personnel (staff, contractors, and visitors), traffic (staff, contractors, and visitors), and delivery vehicles. Location of the site office, the welfare facilities, the mixing and washing out area/s, fire site, storage area/s, and parking area for machinery (tele handler, excavator, dumper truck etc). Barriers and ground protection - the location, installation, and signage		Site meeting	

The attendance of the tree consultant is assumed

Phase of Works	Attendees	Activity	Comment	Level of Site Monitoring	Date of Site Monitoring
Construction		Installation of new hard surfacing within root protection areas		Supervision	
Construction		Ongoing maintenance of protective barriers, signage, and ground protection		Supervision	
Post-construction		Inspection of retained trees and root protection areas		Inspection	

The attendance of the tree consultant is assumed

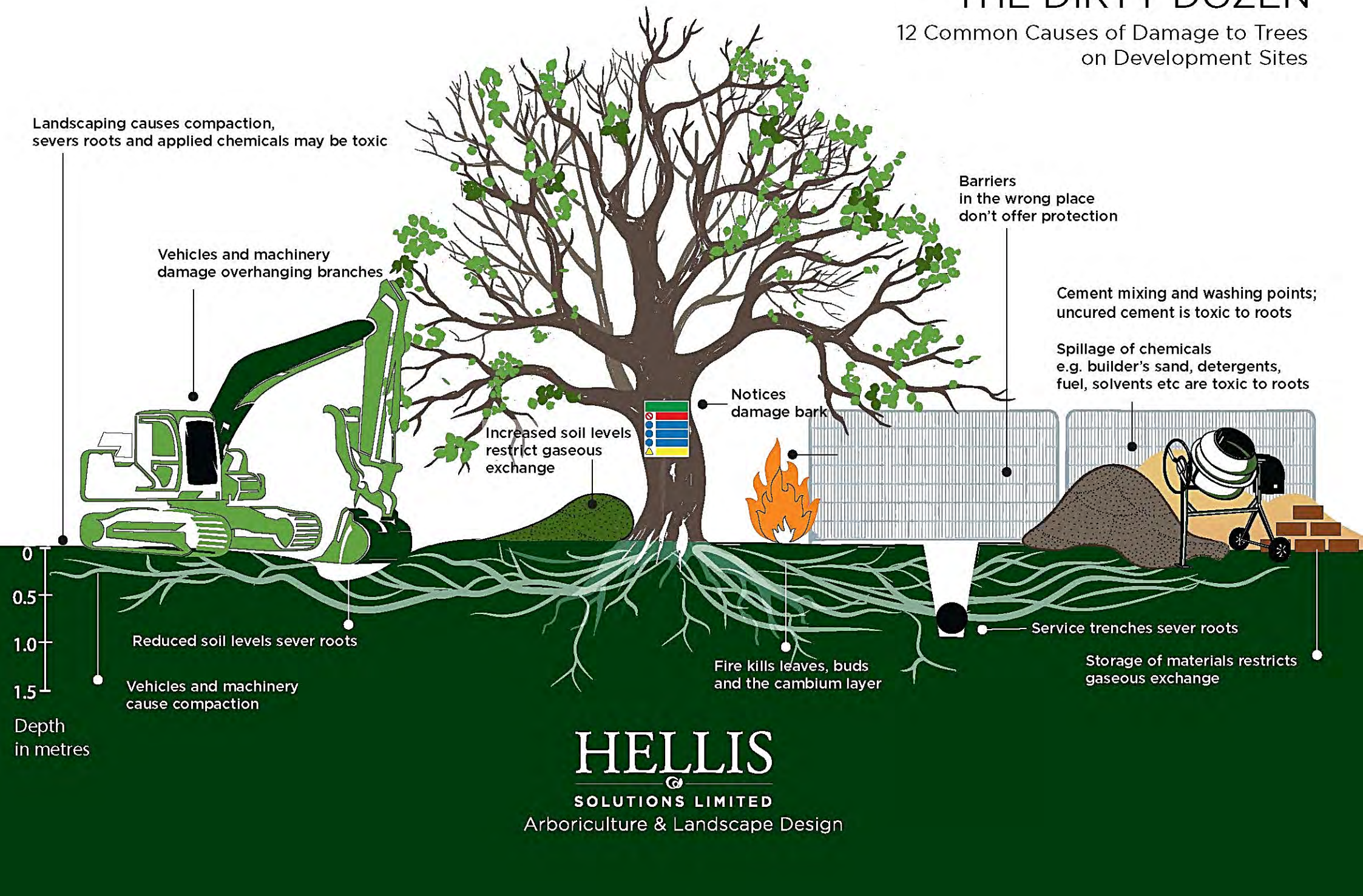
Monitoring falls into four categories, namely meetings, supervision, observation, and inspection.

- Meetings are an assembly of interested parties to agree arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
- Supervision is an act or instance of directing, managing, or oversight of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
- Observation is the continuous visual observance of works with the potential to damage retained trees.
- Inspection is the systematic and formal evaluation of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.

Appendix 4 - The Dirty Dozen

THE DIRTY DOZEN

12 Common Causes of Damage to Trees on Development Sites



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Arboriculture & Landscape Design

Appendix 5 - An Introduction to Cellweb TRP



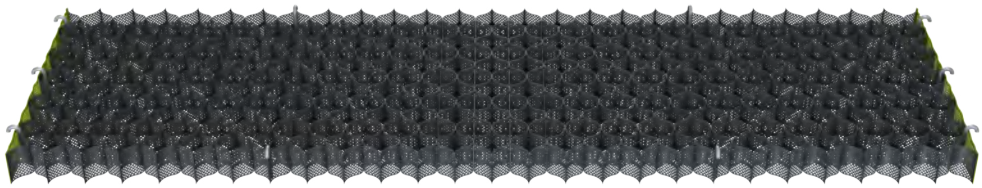
Cellweb®TRP

Why protect trees?

Trees provide a wealth of benefits within the urban environment including cleaning the air, prevention of flooding and moderation of the climate.

As a result, within the UK it is an offence to cut down, lop, uproot, top, wilfully damage or destroy a protected tree without authorisation. Fines, if the defendant is found guilty in a Crown Court, are unlimited.

To minimise the environmental impact and avoid legal proceedings, we offer the independently tested Cellweb®TRP system.



What is Cellweb®TRP?

Cellweb®TRP is a cellular confinement system specifically designed for tree root protection. The system creates a stable, load-bearing surface for traffic or footfall whilst eliminating damage to roots through compaction and desiccation.

The Cellweb®TRP system comprises of three specific elements, Cellweb®TRP, Treetex™ pollution control geotextile and an infill of clean angular stone. The system has been designed to create an unparalleled solution to tree root protection applications.

Cellweb®TRP is a no-dig solution that ensures that the load placed upon it is laterally dissipated rather than transferred to the soil and roots below. The use of Treetex™ pollution control geotextile allows for drainage and separation whilst preventing contaminants from reaching the roots.

The walls of the cells are perforated and when combined with the infill of clean angular stone, enables free movement of water and oxygen, ensuring that supplies to the tree roots are maintained.

Geosynthetics
Engineered Solutions

"Creating Innovative Solutions with Outstanding Products"



What makes Cellweb®TRP different?

With over 15 years of captured data and thousands of installations, the Cellweb®TRP system has developed a reputation for excellence.

We are so confident in our system, we offer a guarantee that covers the replacement of the trees and of the system itself. With Cellweb®TRP being quick to install and having a 100% success rate it is clear to see why the Cellweb®TRP is regularly specified by tree officers and arboriculturalists across the country.

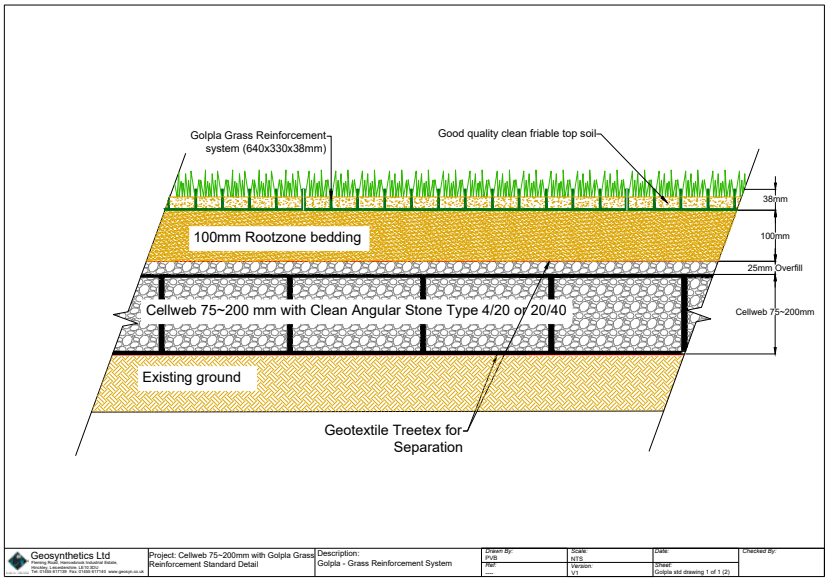
From the drawing board to installation, we are here to help.

We have been supplying the Cellweb®TRP system since 1998 and our technical team have vast experience with tree root protection and the associated legislation.

Delivering complete peace of mind to customers is our number one priority. As part of this customer care package we offer free on site consultations, technical recommendations and on site installation guidance on all projects.

Our in-house engineering team provide site specific recommendations to ensure the solution used is cost effective and environmentally sound.

For more information on Cellweb®TRP or Geosynthetics Limited please contact our sales office on 01455 617139 or visit www.geosyn.co.uk.



CERTIFICATE NO. 11161 ISO 14001:2004

CERTIFICATE NO. 11161 ISO 9001:2008

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE | Bronze

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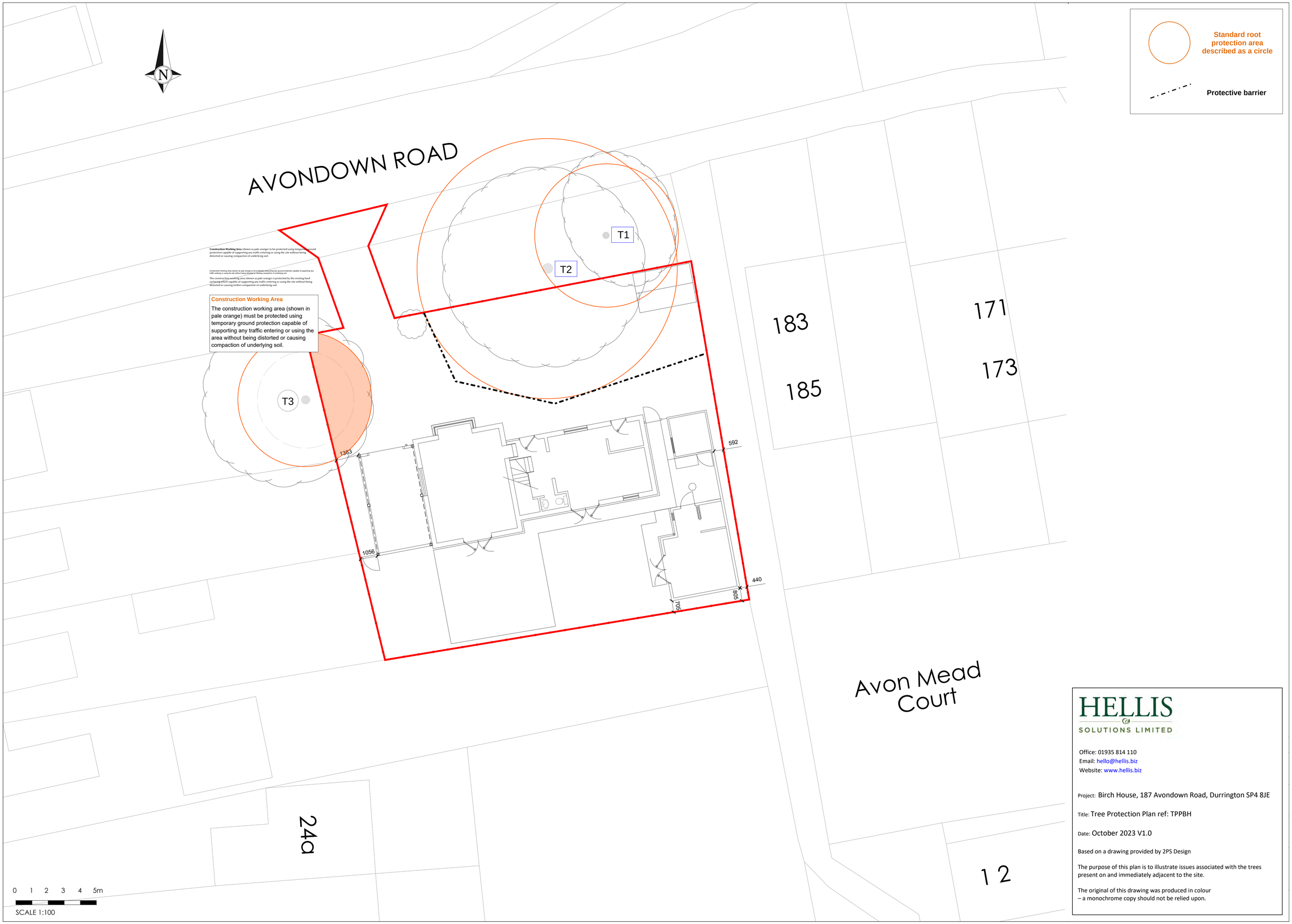
Appendix 6 - Tree Protection Plan



HELLIS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Office: 01935 814 110
Email: hello@hellis.biz
Website: www.hellis.biz

Project: Birch House, 187 Avondown Road, Durrington SP4 8JE

Title: Tree Protection Plan ref: TPPBH

Date: October 2023 V1.0

Based on a drawing provided by 2PS Design

The purpose of this plan is to illustrate issues associated with the trees present on and immediately adjacent to the site.

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.



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Arboriculture & Landscape Design

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