

No	Species	Works	Category
G01	A Group	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C2
G02	A Group	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C2
G03	A Group	Prune: Crown lift trees locally to achieve 2m clearance to the proposed fence line.	C2
G04	A Group	Prune: Crown lift trees locally to achieve 2m clearance to the proposed fence line.	C2
G05	A Group	Prune: Crown lift trees locally to achieve 2m clearance to the proposed fence line.	C2
T01	Common Holly	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	B1
T03	Leaven Cypress	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C1
T04	Leaven Cypress	Prune: Crown lift trees locally to achieve 2m clearance to the driveway.	B1
T05	Myrobalan Plum	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C1
T06	Myrobalan Plum	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C1
T11	Plum	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C1
T12	Common Lime	Prune: Crown lift trees locally to achieve 2m clearance to the driveway.	B1
T17	Common Ash	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C1
T19	Goat Willow	Prune to gain access for the installation of the boundary fence.	B1

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3996:2010 Tree work - Recommendations. As a general rule, trees should not be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery, positioning of equipment or vehicles. The use of tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels (either or concrete feet. Posts shall be 100mm x 100mm with a minimum of two 10mm diameter couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabilizer posts (100mm x 100mm) and secured to the ground with ground pins. All weathering should be erected in regular intervals on the wild panels with words such as "Tree Protection Area - Keep out"

Tree Protection Area KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence
IT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER THE COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
TO DAMAGE OR DESTROY A TREE WHICH IS SUBJECT TO A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
CONTINUATION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER DAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCLUSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITHIN THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Ground protection

The existing hard surface will be retained with the RPAs to not compromise ground protection. This will remain in situ for the duration of the development process. If replaced/removed this will be done under direct supervision of the supervisor and replaced with new temporary ground boarding or the replacement hard surface.

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being disturbed or causing compaction.

Note: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:
a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of crushed boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm of sand or 100mm of aggregate);
b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection bars placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm of sand or aggregate), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
c) for vehicles and/or plant, construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with the supervisor, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification and to be supervised by an experienced supervisor and specialist advice should be sought from the project engineer and arboriculturist.

Root damage can be minimised by using:
• Piles with site investigation used to be determined for the optimal location and orientation, and the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 100mm;
• Boring and/or dry-stacking of piles, as necessary as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by investigation.

Where a slab for minor structures (e.g. carpentry shed) is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on the existing ground level, and should not be set on or above greater than 50mm of the existing undisturbed ground. Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the most practical pile diameter should be used, as to minimise the stability of striking major tree roots. Where the pile tip requires to be placed near the tree, if a pile is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground protection. The use of a pile is also important where piling is to be installed near the branch spread of a tree, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation piling. The pile type should be determined by the supervisor, to accommodate the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of injected concrete, e.g. steered bore piles or screw piles.

Supervised Excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any roots that are to be cut will be clearly severed by the project arboriculturist using a suitable hand saw or secateurs. The edge of all excavation closest to the retained tree will be covered over with a damp hessian or dry straw, and where necessary, a protective liner placed to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

If a ground surface is to be removed, the supervisor may sheet piled, regular piled or have individual piles installed.

Manual excavation

Excavations within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboriculturist), whether it is for proposed foundations or surface or underground services. The soil is to be removed by the use of a fork or pick and/or a spade, and then cleared with a shovel and/or the use of air-spade and/or vac.

Excavation within the RPAs will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation.

Where an excavator is used it will be fitted with a suitably sized toothless grading bucket, using a grading / scraping motion, rather than digging. The supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that no more than 10-20mm of depth in any one pass. If any roots are discovered, mechanical excavation will immediately be stopped and manual excavation will be used to remove the root. Upon the root being uncovered and either severed or protected the excavator will be stopped.

Any excavator or other machinery that is to be used will be situated outside of the RPAs of all retained trees or on top of a suitable ground protection.

Where an excavator or other machinery is to be used within RPAs or temporary ground protection, the supervisor will discuss the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any works commence.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly undertake all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees. This will include:
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Location of protective measures
3. Pre-commencement meeting (construction phase)
4. Supervised excavations for hard surfacing within RPA of tree T02.
5. Supervised excavations for site investigations to inform the proposed locations for the boundary and entrance wall foundations within the RPA of tree T04.

6. Supervised excavations for hard surfacing within RPA of tree T04.
7. Supervised excavations for site investigations to inform pile locations for the proposed foundations within the RPA of tree T04.
8. Supervised excavations for site investigations to inform foundation design for the carpentry shed within RPA of tree T04.
9. Supervised excavations for foundations for infill building within the RPA of tree T04.
10. Supervised excavations for acoustic boundary fence posts within the RPA of trees G01 and T15.

11. Any demolition or excavation within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (as required by the supervisor).

12. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the development might be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

Key:

Tree No.: T02 Tree Category: Trunks

RPAs: Category 'A' trees

Category 'B' trees

Category 'C' trees

Existing Site Plan: Site Plan:

Proposed Site Plan: Protective fencing:

Ground protection:

Arboricultural supervision:

Arboricultural Method Statement:

Tree Work Schedule

Tree Work Schedule