

## Appendix D: Arboricultural Method Statement

### 1. Timing of Works

The phasing of works should be carried out in accordance with Table 1, below.

Table 1: Timing of Works

Stage	Works
1	Site induction
2	Carry out tree removal works
3	Install tree protection fencing
4	Inspection by arboricultural consultant
5	Carry out construction works, including removal of hard standing surfaces and construction of cellular confinement system
6	Remove tree protection when works completed

### 2. Site Induction

- 2.1. Prior to works commencing, all contractors should be briefed on trees within the site and their root protection areas (RPA's) during a site induction. This method statement and a copy of the Tree Protection Plan (see Appendix C) should be issued to all contractors working on the site.

### 3. Tree Works

- 3.1. No tree works are required.
- 3.2. No works should be carried out on protected trees without consent from the local authority.

### 4. Special construction methods

- 4.1. The proposed extension is within the RPAs of T3 and T4; special construction methods will be required to facilitate this (please see attached Construction Method Statement below), to include pile foundations (350mm wide). Furthermore the structure will float above the area (by 30cm) from the existing structure to the pile foundations. The rainwater from the structure will be re-directed beneath it.
- 4.2. Holes will be dug by hand and under the supervision of an Arboricultural Consultant, in the preferred locations (see appendix B and C) of the pile foundations, to check for significant roots in this area; if roots are encountered the location of the piles will be moved to facilitate them.
- 4.3. Excavations within the RPA of the trees on site should not exceed 20% of the RPAs and will require hand digging. Care must be taken not to sever any roots greater than 25mm; any root pruning should not be done without the presence and permission of an Arboricultural Consultant. Furthermore, any exposed roots during excavations should be covered in damp straw or hessian covers.

### 5. Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.1. The protective fencing around T3 and T4 will require an access point so work can commence within the RPAs of these trees. A walkway made up of Hessian matting and at least 100mm of wood mulch is needed for pedestrian traffic only. Furthermore, to facilitate pedestrian operated plant, 150mm of wood mulch must be placed around the RPAs of the trees to provide access for pedestrian traffic only. Finally, the tree protective fencing must then be replaced before construction can commence.

- 5.2. Prior to machinery entering the site, it will be necessary to ensure that all trees on the site are adequately protected. A tree protection plan can be viewed in Appendix C Tree Protection Plan.
- 5.3. Tree protection fencing should consist of a vertical scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical poles should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be fixed (see figure 4.1, below). Laminated waterproof A3 signs should be fixed securely to fencing panels on each enclosure at 9m intervals. The signs should clearly read: 'Protected Tree Zone, no storage or operations within fenced off areas'.
- 5.4. No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement should be stored within the protective fencing. Where possible this area should be extended to 10m away from the fencing. Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into RPAs, heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags must be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination. No fires should be lit within 20 metres of the protective fencing.
- 5.5. After the tree protection fencing, has been installed, an arboricultural consultant should visit the site to confirm that the tree protection measures are satisfactory.
- 5.6. If any breach in the tree protection measures occurs it is the site manager's responsibility to report this to an arboricultural consultant so the appropriate measures may be taken.
- 5.7. Once the construction works have been completed, the tree protection fencing may be removed. This should be done with care to ensure that no damage to trees is caused.

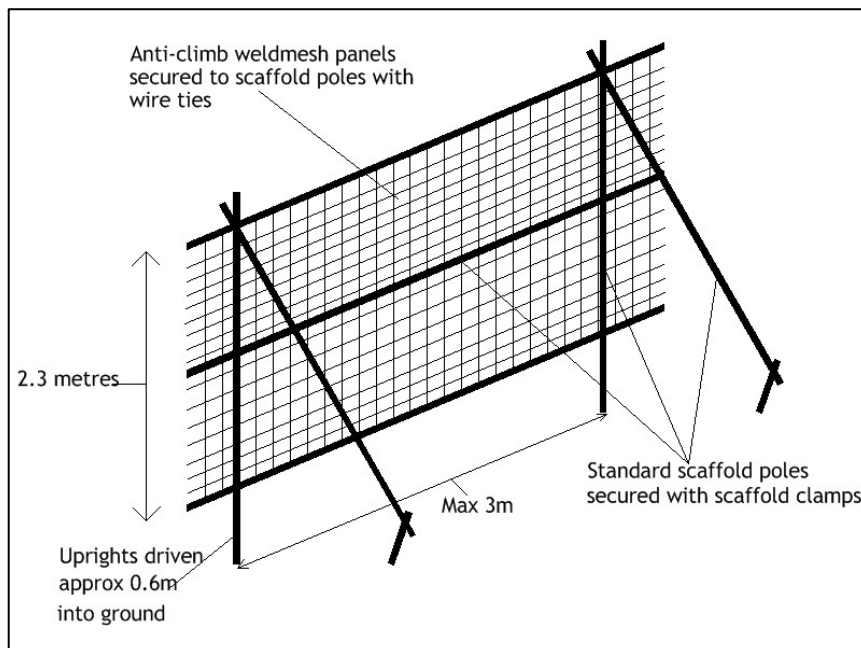


Figure 1: Temporary Protective Fencing