

**B.S. 5837 Arboricultural
Method Statement
at
Land at and adjacent to
Streamside
Harpers Road
Ash
Rev A**

**Client: Bourne Homes Ltd
Langborough House
Beales Lane
Farnham
Surrey
GU10 4PY**

Important note for demolition and construction contractors

This document includes requirements for arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant in certain areas and techniques that may involve a specialised input. Adherence to these requirements is necessary for this document to comply with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Prepared by
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Date
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1.0 Brief:

- 1.1 I am instructed by Bourne Homes to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) in respect of a proposed development of the site at Land at and adjacent to Streamside Harpers Road Ash. The method statement is required to support a planning application for a development of the site.
- 1.2 The proposals are for the re-development of the two halves of the site. The southern side of the site (Streamside) will include the demolition of the existing house and the erection of 16 dwellings including a block comprising 2 no. 1-bed flats and a 2-bed semi-detached house; 2 no. 2-bed semi-detached houses; 4 no. 3-bed semi-detached houses and 3 no. 3-bed detached houses. The development of the northern side of the site includes the erection of 8 dwellings including 1 no. 2-bed semi-detached house; 3 no. 3-bed semi-detached houses; 1 no. 3-bed detached house and 3 no. 4-bed detached houses. The proposals seek to create a new access off Harpers Road.
- 1.3 The method statement is based on the best available information at this stage of the planning process and may need to be updated in the context of a specific planning condition when the detail is known.
- 1.4 The purpose of the method statement is to explain how and when the protection measures should be installed, and how they are to be maintained for the duration of the development activity.

2.0 Arboricultural Supervision

- 2.1 An arboricultural consultant will be appointed by the developer prior to the commencement of any works on the site.
- 2.2 Prior to the commencement of works a set up meeting between the main contractor, any (relevant) sub-contractors, a representative from the LPA and the arboricultural consultant will take place. In the event the representative from the LPA is unable to attend, the arboricultural consultant will make a note of discussions and will advise the LPA in writing.
- 2.3 The meeting will establish a line of communication between the working parties and to understand the parameters of the site, underlining the importance of maintaining and respecting tree protection barriers.
- 2.4 At the meeting the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is to be signed off by the person responsible for the day to day running of the site (normally the site foreman).
- 2.5 By signing off the AMS, the responsible person agrees that he/she has read and understood the method statement and agrees to adhere to it.
- 2.6 In the event of the responsible person being replaced at any time during the development it will be their responsibility to ensure the new person

- responsible for the site is made aware of the method statement and the need to adhere to the method statement.
- 2.7 A copy of this report will be permanently available on site for the duration of the development activity. It can also be copied for the purposes of tendering, planning the timing of operations and used as a reference as a general guide on how to protect important trees.
- 2.8 A full scale (1:200) copy of the tree protection plan (appendix 1) is to be available at all times on site including a scale bar.
- 2.9 The tree work, agreed as part of the planning permission is needed in order to implement the proposed scheme (i.e. felling or pruning works), this will be undertaken before other works commence on site.
- 2.10 No other tree work is to take place without obtaining, in writing, the express consent of the Local Authority.
- 2.11 Once the site becomes active the Local Authority will be able to visit and monitor the site and to take enforcement against any breeches of the planning permission including the failure to adhere to this method statement.
- 2.12 If required, the arboricultural consultant will be able to visit to record specific stages of the development (e.g. any specialised or sensitive stages of the construction process) and to be on hand to advise as necessary.
- 2.13 All site visits are to be recorded on paper and with accompanying photographs. The purpose of recording the visits is to
- (a) Provide the developer with proof of compliance in the event of any dispute
 - (b) Allow the LPA to discharge the relevant planning conditions

Table :1 Schedule of works and supervision

Sequence	Activity	Supervision
1	Pre commencement meeting	LPA tree officer, site manager, project arboriculturist
2	All tree works	Project arboriculturist
3	Installation of fencing and ground protection in accordance with TPP	Site manager and project arboriculturist
4	Installation of the no dig driveway	Site manager and project arboriculturist
5	Main development phase	Site manager
6	Removal of tree protection following completion	Site manager

7	Landscaping and assessment of post development tree condition	Project arboriculturist
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3.0 The development

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The expected programme of site development where arboricultural input is required is as follows:

1. Pre commencement meeting
2. Agreed tree works
3. Installation of protective fencing
4. Installation of ground protection
5. Installation of cellular confinement product
6. Main building phase
7. Removal of tree protection measures
8. Final landscaping

3.2 Tree works

3.2.1 The following tree works are to be carried out in order to facilitate the development:

Operation	Trees affected	
Felling	Ash (T23, T40, T41 T43, T44)	category C
	Ash (T50, T51, T79)	category C
	Ash (T24, T39)	category B
	Oak (T25)	category B
	Oak (T42, T53, T54)	category C
	Flowering cherry (T77)	category C

3.2.2 All tree works are to be carried out in line with the recommendations of B.S. 3998: 2010 Tree work –Recommendations.

3.3 Erection of fencing

3.3.1 The tree protection plan (appendix 1) shows the line and position of the root protection fencing to be erected prior to any other works taking place on site.

3.3.2 The root protection fencing installation shall be approached from within the central working zone to avoid damage within the root protection area itself, in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837/2012 illustrated by Fig. 1.

3.3.3 The fencing for the root protection zones shall be constructed of scaffold tube uprights (set at 3m intervals with diagonal braces driven securely into the ground). Thereafter 'Heras' type fencing shall be attached to the scaffold

framework using either steel strapping or scaffold clamps. The fencing shall comply with the requirements of the British Standard B.S. 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

- 3.3.4 The fenced off areas are to be regarded as a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). This area is to be considered sacrosanct and strictly off limits to any construction activity including any movement of machinery, storage of materials or parking of contractors' vehicles.
- 3.3.5 The fencing protecting the RPA is not to be moved under any circumstances unless this has been specifically detailed in the AMS or agreed on site with the arboricultural consultant present.
- 3.3.6 Ignoring the fencing barriers may constitute a breach of the planning permission and may also be regarded as in contravention of any formal tree protection that applies (Tree Preservation Orders/ Conservation Areas).

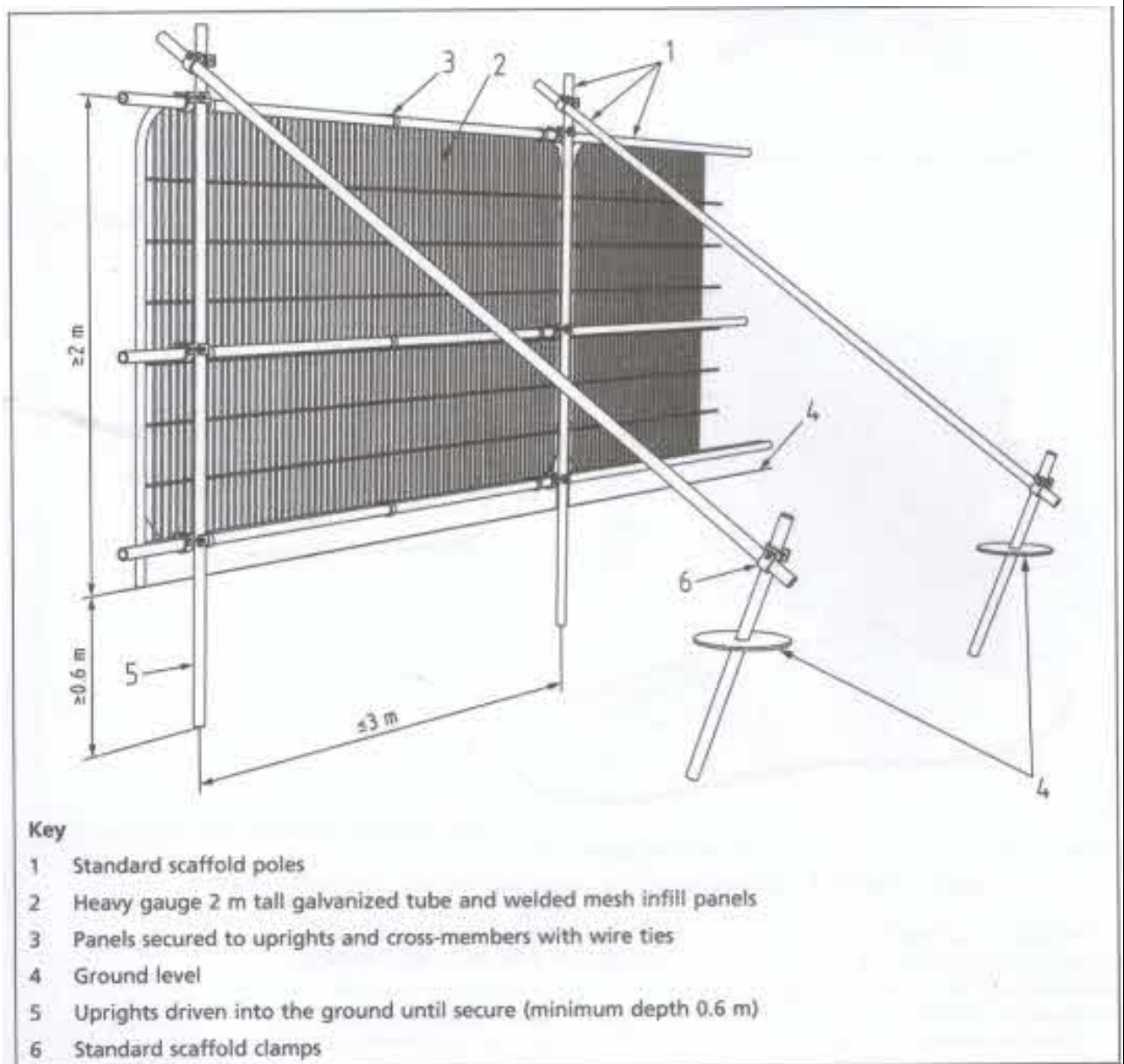


Fig. 1 Protective fencing in accordance with B.S. 5837

- 3.3.7 There is to be no burning of any materials or substances within 10m of the root protection barriers.
- 3.3.8 There is to be no storage of cement bags, chemicals or any other toxic or potentially toxic substances within the CEZ.
- 3.3.9 Once the fencing has been properly installed, the retained arboricultural consultant will visit the site to confirm the correct installation of the fencing.
- 3.3.10 The installation of the fencing will be photographed and recorded and a record of this will be passed on to the arboricultural officer at the Local Authority.



Fig 2. Signage attached to fencing reinforces the protection afforded by these barriers

3.4 Installation of cellular confinement system (phase 1)

- 3.4.1 The materials for the no-dig driveway shall be delivered to an area adjacent to the main entrance and stored there, ready for moving onto the working area. No machine or vehicle is to move onto the working area at any time prior to the laying of the cellular confinement system.
- 3.4.2 Prior to the laying of the cellular confinement system, the soil will be made level (by building up), removing any vegetation by hand and removing tree roots using a stump grinder if needed. Sharp sand shall be used to ramp up over any protruding roots.
- 3.4.3 Small voids will be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders sand).

- 3.4.4 A glyphosate based systemic herbicide will be carefully applied to any turf or other vegetation in advance of laying the cellular confinement system.
- 3.4.5 The use of heavy machinery to install the cellular confinement system shall be avoided to minimise the risk of causing soil compaction within the RPA. The product shall be installed using a wheelbarrow and a shovel.
- 3.4.6 The stone aggregate used to backfill the cells shall be stored within the materials storage area, adjacent of the cellular confinement system.
- 3.4.7 A base geotextile layer made of polypropylene or polyester (min 300g/m²) with a CBR puncture resistance of 4000N shall be laid out covering the entire area to be surfaced. If more than one sheet is needed the sheets shall overlap by at least 30cm.
- 3.4.8 With the geotextile layer laid down, the panels of the cellular confinement system shall be stretched out to cover the area required. The panels shall be held in place using J-hooks (steel reinforcing bars bent into a 'candy-cane' shape) or similar (e.g. construction pins or wooden stakes).
- 3.4.9 Working from outside the no-dig area inwards, the backfill shall be added to create a surface on which workers can then step on in order to continue filling in the product. The backfill shall be made up of a free draining subbase material using crushed 20/40 stone that has been screened and washed. If 20/40 is not available, 4/20 stone can be used provided it has been washed or graded to contain no fine particles (fines).
- 3.4.10 The aggregate shall be overfilled by a minimum 25mm to help to protect the geocells. Where possible vehicle use shall be restricted to outside the RPA but where the use of tracked vehicles across the RPA is unavoidable, vehicles shall continue to work progressively beyond the RPA in order to avoid manoeuvring which could result in distortion of the cellular confinement product.
- 3.4.11 The settlement of the infill material shall be achieved by a minimum of four passes of a smooth roller (max. weight 1000kg/m width without vibration) or alternatively by several passes with a tracked excavator.
- 3.4.12 The cellular confinement system shall be held in place at the edges using a peg and board edging, using thick tanalised boards, spacing the pegs at 1m intervals to prevent bowing.
- 3.4.13 The upper layer shall then be completely covered by a geo-textile fabric with an overlap of at least 20mm at the edges to prevent any particles migrating from the upper surface into the cells. If more than one sheet is needed they shall overlap by at least 30cm. The geotextile layer shall be made of polypropylene or polyester (min 300g/m²) with a CBR puncture resistance of 4000N.

- 3.4.14 The surface will be protected by ground protection sheets until the completion of works, when the final surface can be put into place (see 4.2 below).
- 3.4.15 The ground protection matting shall cover the whole of the upper layer. The sheets shall be interlocking and will be held in place by steel pins throughout the construction period. The product to be used will be Ground Guards –Lite Track (Fig. 3). Details of Ground Guards can be viewed at www.ground-guards.co.uk as can contact details and hiring rates.



Fig. 3 Ground Guards Lite Track provide a suitable surface for vehicles and light construction plant over the cellular confinement area

3.5 The installation of ground protection

- 3.5.1 Where indicated on the tree protection plan ground protection shall be put in place to provide a surface for pedestrian traffic and for scaffolding to be positioned.
- 3.5.2 The ground protection shall consist of a geotextile membrane laid across the area, which is then covered by a layer of wood chips at least 150mm thick.
- 3.5.3 Scaffold boards shall then be placed onto the wood chips layer and firmly butted up close to one another. These are to be held in place with steel pins.
- 3.5.4 The level of wood chips is to be checked periodically and if necessary topped up.



Fig 3. Scaffold boards on top of wood chips serving as ground protection. Note the geotextile layer underneath

3.6 Demolition of existing structures

- 3.6.1 The existing house and outbuildings are to be soft stripped including removal of electrics and plumbing, all to be made safe. Glass and glazing is to be removed by hand.
- 3.6.2 The structures are to be brought down using a traditional top down approach, pulling debris in towards the centre of the buildings to minimise debris spread.
- 3.6.3 The hardcore (where not reused on the site) will be removed from site in skips.

3.7 Storage of materials

- 3.7.1 Materials are to be delivered by way of the existing and new entrances to the main delivery/set down areas at the side of the site.
- 3.7.2 Materials can then be moved to the working areas for storage by fork lift truck, dumper truck or by hand where they can be distributed to where they are needed according to the different phases of the development.

3.8 Mortar mixing

- 3.8.1 Concrete and mortar will be mixed dedicated areas on the north and south sides of the site respectively. The areas shall be isolated, well away from the RPA of trees to be retained and will be used to provide large tubs of mix which can then be transported to where they are needed by fork lift .
- 3.8.2 All mortar mixing and handling of any other hazardous materials shall take place outside the rpa's of trees. Water run-off from the cleaning of either a mortar tower or concrete mixers is to be directed away from rpa's and should take place as far from trees as possible.
- 3.8.3 A confinement area controlling the run-off shall be installed, incorporating an impermeable layer of strong plastic sheeting held within a raised bed. Washing of cement mixers shall take place only within the confined area.

4.0 Post construction

4.1 Final removal of tree protective fencing

- 4.1.1 Following the conclusion of all construction operations, site huts scaffolding, protective fencing and ground protection measures will be removed to allow for landscaping operations such as turf re-instatement to take place.
- 4.1.2 Great care is needed at this stage from ground work contractors to continue to observe tree protection requirements. No machines are to be used within rpa's which specifically includes rotovators.

4.2 Installation of the cellular confinement system (phase 2)

- 4.2.1 The finished surface of the cellular confinement system shall be permeable to allow the continued passage of air and water to the soil below. If necessary fresh geotextile layer shall be laid down (replacing the old one) onto the aggregate of the panel to act as a separation layer to ensure there is no contamination of dust and dirt seeping through from the finished layer to the cells below.
- 4.2.2 The final surface layer of the road is yet to be determined, but will be constructed using a permeable material, for example washed gravel held in place by plastic stabilisation grids, such as a Core TRP Gravel Grid (Fig.4).

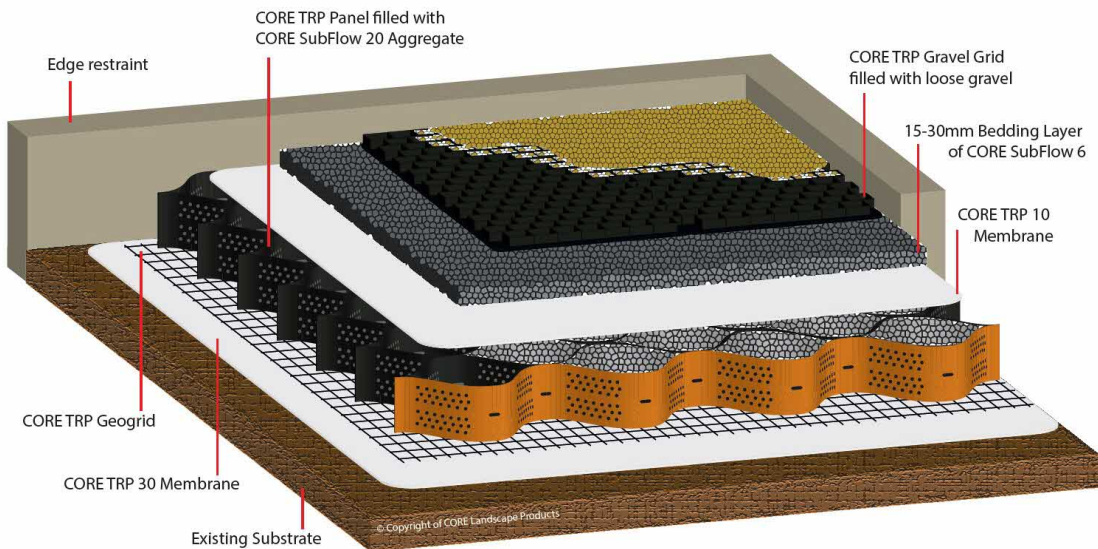


Fig. 4 The Core Drive product (cross section) using plastic grids and loose gravel as a final finish (image courtesy CORE LP).

4.2.3 Another acceptable finish would be brick paviors as illustrated by fig.5.

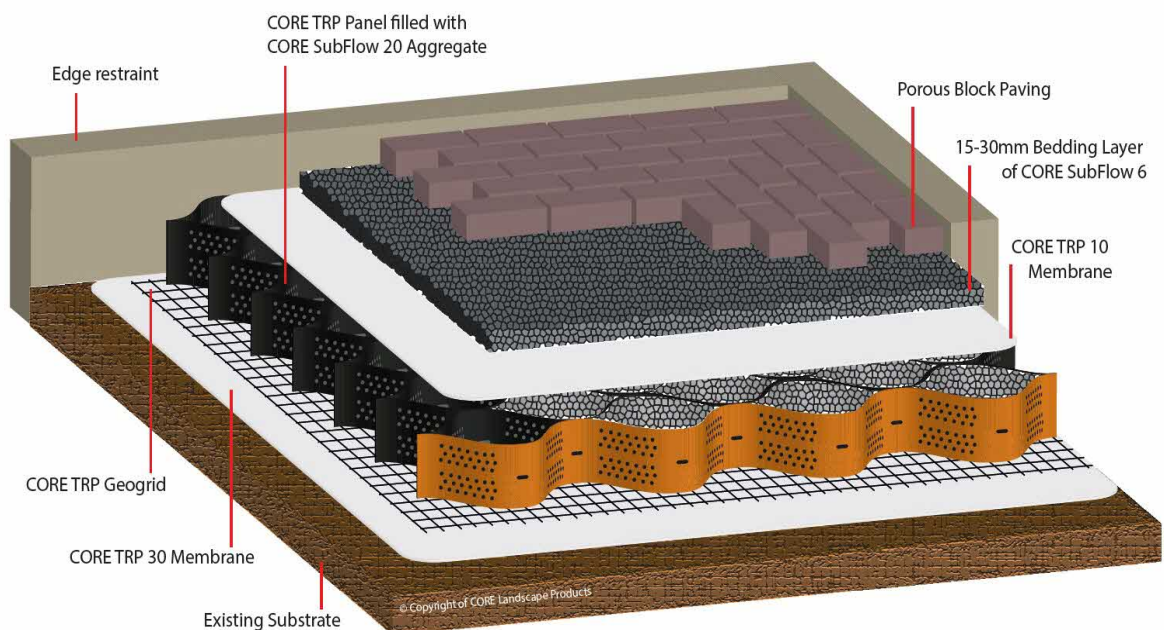


Fig. 5 The Core Drive product (cross section) using block paving as a final finish (image courtesy CORE LP).

4.2.4 The pathways through the woods shall be constructed by laying down a base geotextile layer made of polypropylene or polyester (min 300g/m²) with a CBR puncture resistance of 4000N. If more than one sheet is needed the

sheets shall overlap by at least 30cm.

- 4.2.5 Wooden edges are to be placed along the sides of the path, over the geotextile. The path shall then be backfilled with hoggin which shall be tamped down to form a solid surface.

Signatures:

I confirm that I have attended a pre-application site meeting with the contractors and have gone through the requirements of the Arboricultural Method Statement and that a copy is available in the site office.

Arboricultural Consultant

I confirm that I have attended a pre-application site meeting with the arboricultural consultant and that I am responsible for the correct procedures being followed in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement and that a copy is available in the site office.

Site Manager/Foreman

Contact details:

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Developer –Bourne Homes Ltd. 01252 722400

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Appendix 1 Tree Protection Plan

