

Preparation and Aftercare

Weed Control
Prior to planting and when trees are first establishing, the roots of grass and other weeds would be at a similar level of that of the newly planted and establishing trees and are far more efficient at taking up water and thus depriving the trees of water.

It is vital that prior to planting and for 3 years after planting that the trees have a 1m wide circle completely free from grass and weeds. Eliminating grass and weeds from within the 1m circle in order of effectiveness:

1. Remove the turf layer (approx. 25mm deep), within RPAs of existing trees this option is not ideal and either should not be considered or is to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision;
2. Spray off the grass and weeds with a glyphosate based weed killer. This is best undertaken a minimum of 1 week ahead of planting (manufacturers instructions are to be adhered to). For maintenance of grass and weeds post planting glyphosate is best applied when the tree is dormant.

Mowing and/or strimming is NOT the answer to the problem and invariably leads to damage to the tree trunks.

Staking and ties

If trees are not correctly secured they will rock within their planting pits; roots not firmly in contact with the soil are unable to take up moisture and nutrients, resulting in die back or death of the tree.

Tree stakes (total of 2 one on either side of the rootball) are to be installed prior to backfilling of the planting pit and situated so that they avoid the rootball; the purpose of a stake is to anchor the tree and its root system.

The stakes are to be a round stake and are to be driven into the base of the planting pit, these should have a diameter of c.75mm and be long enough to secure firmly into the base of the planting pit and extend to a minimum of 50mm above the top of the tree ties.

The trees are to be secured to the stakes by the means of rubber tree ties and spacer blocks. There are multiple types of tie but the main two are:

- Fixed, these are a solid (normally reinforced) rubber strap that is passed around the tree and one stake and through a spacer block with the tails nailed to the stake (repeated for both stakes);
- Adjustable, these are normally a flexible or solid (normally reinforced) rubber straps that have a buckle or some other form of adjustment.

The tree ties are to be situated no higher than 1/3 of the height of the clear stem of the tree (e.g. the ties would be situated no higher than c.330mm above ground level on a tree with a clear stem of 1m).

The stakes and tree ties are to be inspected every 6 months to see if any adjustment is required, particular after heavy winds or rain and are to be removed completely at the beginning of the 3rd growing season (2 years) after planting.

Mulching

Mulch is valuable for your trees health and care as it insulates the soil and provides a buffer from hot and cold temperatures; it helps to retain moisture; it helps with weed prevention, soil compaction and mower & strimmer damage.

The mulch is to be laid around the base of the tree to a minimum of a 1m radius from the trunk of the tree(s) and is to be laid and maintained at a depth of 75mm to 100mm deep.

Biodegradable mulches gradually break down and release nutrients into the soil and help improve soil structure. Due to the natural process the mulch reduces over time and should be checked and topped up annually for at least the first 5 years after planting.

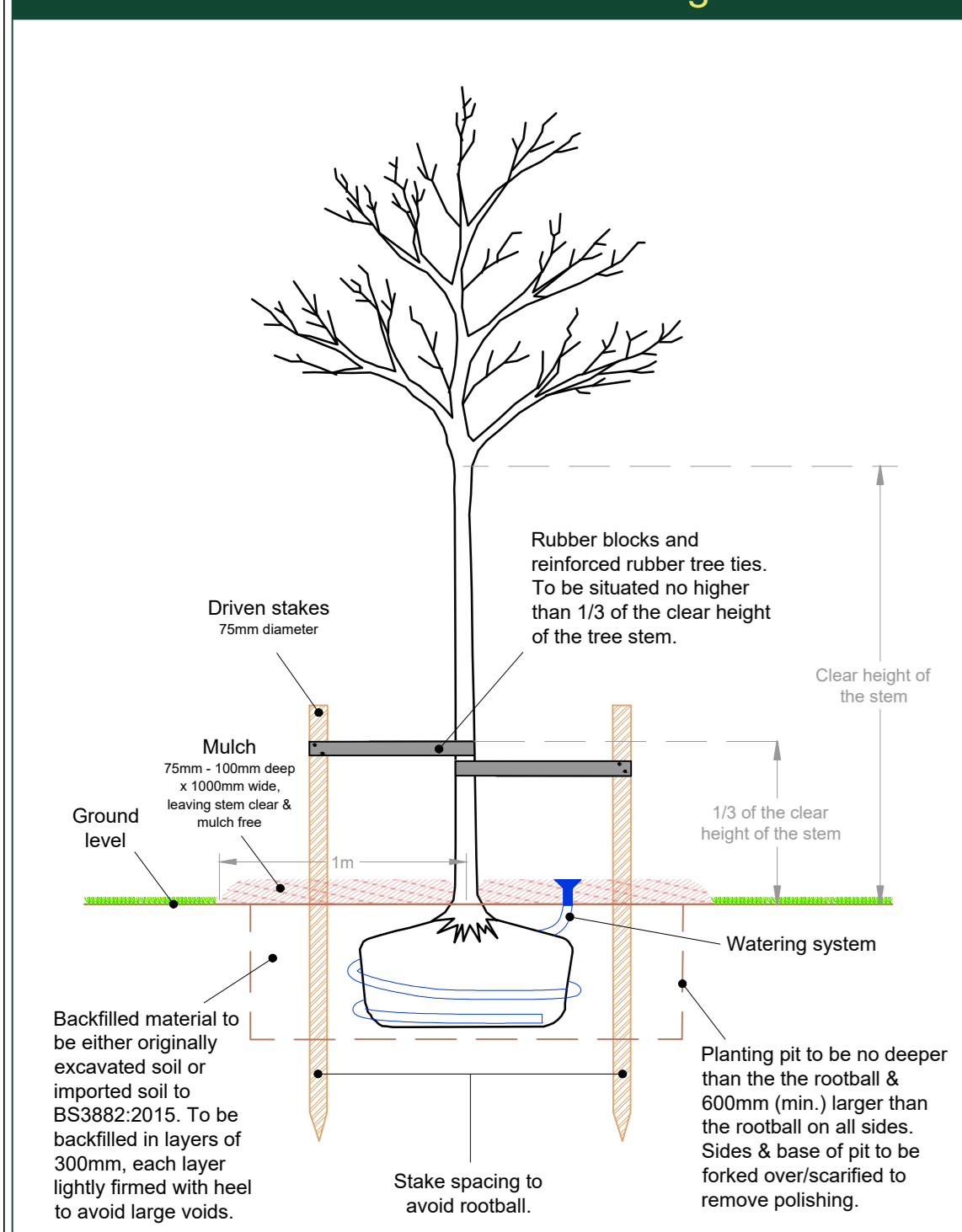
Watering

The main reason trees die during the establishment period is due to lack of water; it is essential that especially during the spring and summer months to give a heavy enough watering to enable the water to penetrate right down to the deepest roots of the tree.

During the spring and summer months (March / April through to September) it is suggested that the trees are to receive c.20L (liters) of water every other week.

Depending upon weather conditions (extended periods of rain, frost or heat) during these periods, the suggested quantities of water and the frequency of watering may need to be adjusted to make allowances so not to cause over watering or drought conditions.

Cross Section of a Planting Pit



Planting Schedule

Name	Planting location	Quantity	Height (MM)	Girth (CM)	Form	Root system
Hybrid cherry 'Prunus 'Accolade'	A	1	250-300	8-10	Std	Root ball / Container

Plant material shall comply with British Standard BS3636-Part 1: 1992, Nursery Stock, Part 1: "Specification for trees and shrubs".
Planting shall be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS5854:2014 "Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations".

Tree Work Schedule

No.	Species	Works	Category
H1	Various	Fell, partially remove group and dig out stumps to allow for re-surfacing work	C2
H5	Various	Fell, remove entire group and dig out (and stumps to allow for reconstruction of the garage)	C3

All tree work to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3908:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.
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 operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber forklifts, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the canopy of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

'No Dig' Sub-base

Multi-dimensional confinement system
Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as 'Glyphosate'. The new hard surfacing will be constructed using a 'No Dig' surfacing situated entirely above the existing surface and where needed using a proprietary cellular confinement system (CellWeb or similar) laid over a 'No-Dig' sub-base (see 'No Dig' sub-base) to provide a firm surface. The surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. The 'No-Dig' is to be backfilled by hand with a soft free aggregate of 20mm - 30mm. The area of 'No-Dig' will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished working course laid on top. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and secured with haunching or steel pins driven into the ground, the outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean top soil.

NOTE: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor levels of adjacent buildings.

Supervised surface replacement

Removal of and/or replacement of tree surfacing situated either partially or completely within the RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken with care and under the direct on-site arboricultural supervision as these areas are likely to contain roots.

Where this is necessary the wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheel barrow to break up and remove the surfacing. If it is necessary to remove the sub base this is to be undertaken using hand tools such as a fork to ensure the material and removed using shovels and wheel barrows.
In some situations and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground banking.

Which ever system is used this is to be NO disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with stamp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil to prevent desiccation.

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.
Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden side hoarding or 2.2m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this standard and clearly welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.
Secondary Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on a base of concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer stels, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.
All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the walk mesh panels with words such as "Tree Protection Area - Keep Out".

Construction Exclusion zone

A Construction Exclusion Zone is a designated area where there is to be no construction activity whatsoever. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited and there is no scope for materials or waste storage etc.

Arboricultural Supervision

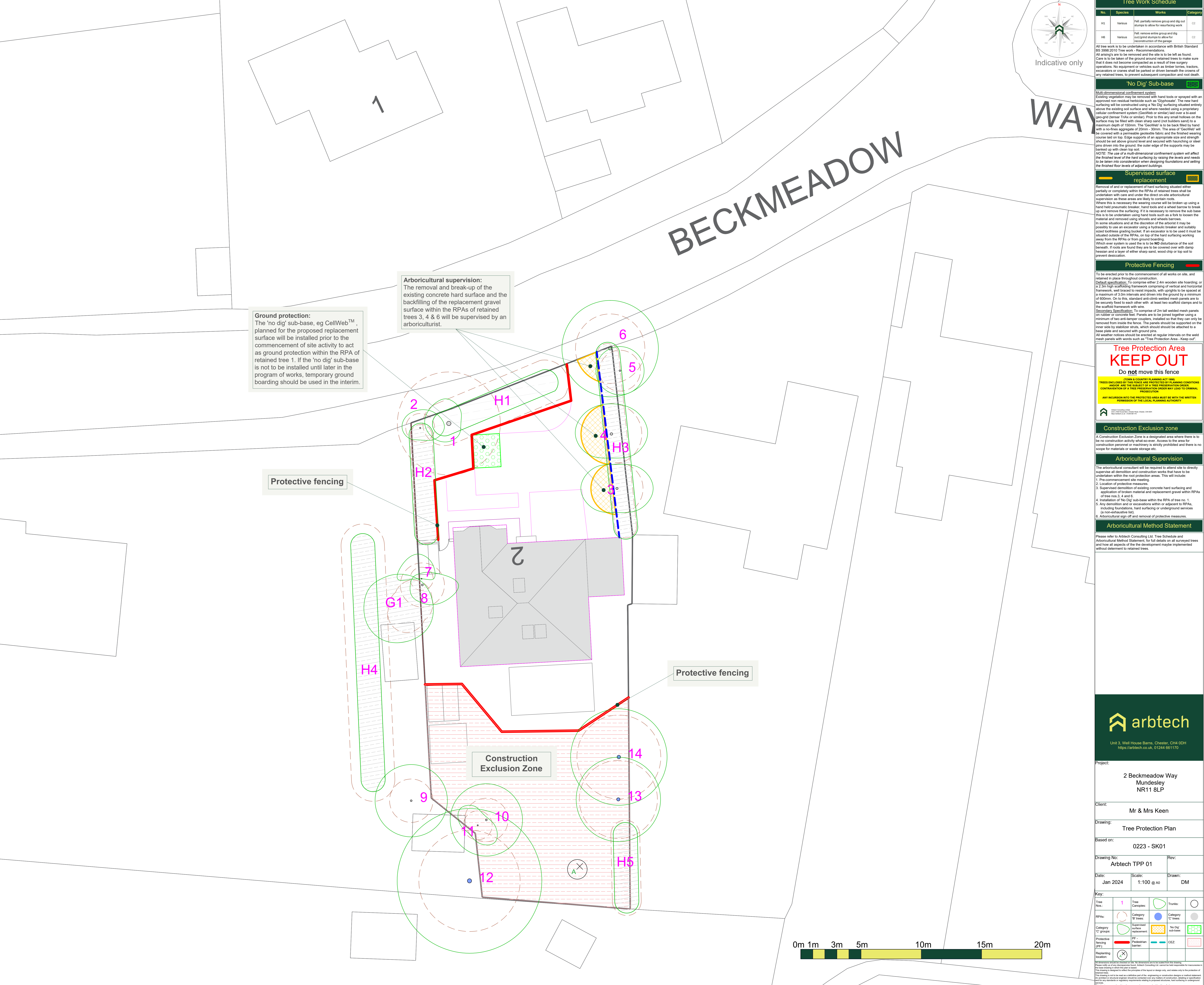
The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

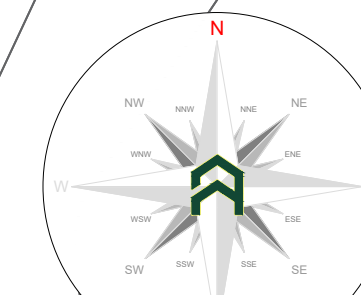
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Location of protective measures
3. Supervised demolition of existing concrete hard surfacing and application of broken material and replacement gravel within RPAs of trees nos 3, 4 and 6
4. Installation of 'No Dig' sub-base within the RPA of tree no. 1
5. Any demolition and/or excavators within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list)
6. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Arboricultural Method Statement

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

Arbtch Consulting Ltd, 2024





Indicative only

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All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the walk mesh panels with words such as "Tree Protection Area - Keep Out".

Tree Protection Area KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

TREES INCLUDED IN THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDICTIONS. UNLAWFUL REMOVAL, DAMAGE OR INTERFERENCE WITH THE PROTECTION CONTRADICTION OF A TREE PROTECTION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

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Project:
**2 Beckmeadow Way
Mundesley
NR11 8LP**

Client:
Mr & Mrs Keen

Drawing:
Tree Protection Plan

Based on:
0223 - SK01

Drawing No:
Arbtch TPP 01

Date:
Jan 2024

Scale:
1:100 @ A0

Drawn:
DM

Key:

Tree nos	1	Tree	Trunk	○
RPAs	○	Category 'E' trees	Category 'C' trees	○
Category 'C' groups	○	Supervised surface replacement	No Dig sub-base	○
Protective fencing	○	Arboricultural sign	CEZ	○
Retaining location	○			○

Please refer to the Arboricultural Method Statement for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the development impale implemented without detriment to retained trees.
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