

## Arboricultural Method Statement

This report is a working document to aid in finalising an effective specification for tree-sensitive operations. It must be retained on site and be available to the site manager/foreman as a reference during construction.

The details in this method statement may include work to protected trees, consent for which is deemed to be granted if it is approved as part of a planning decision.

Failure to comply with the details in this arboricultural method statement could result in enforcement action being taken by the local planning authority.

### Tree Surgery

The following works to trees are necessary:

- T1, holm oak. Prune back branch tips overhanging the roof to give a clearance of 2m from the building.

The legal Duty of Care requires that all works specified in this report should be carried out by qualified, arboricultural contractors working according to Health & Safety Executive guidelines. All work must be carried out to arboricultural industry best practice and in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree work - Recommendations'. All tree management work must take account of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended by the Countryside and d Rights of Way Act 2000, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb the nests and to injure or kill nesting birds or bats.

### Tree Protection Fencing

Tree protection fencing, complying with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations', must be erected in the positions shown on the plan, opposite, prior to commencement of demolition and remain as an effective barrier and in position until the end of the demolition phase or until the project arboriculturist, or local planning authority provides written authority for its removal.

See illustration below for specification of the tree protection fencing to be erected.

### Temporary Ground Protection

Prior to the commencement of any construction work on the site temporary ground protection must be laid in the areas shown on the plan. Here, ground protection must be provided by laying a geotextile mat onto the existing ground level and adding compressible materials, such as bark mulch or sharp sand to form a safe, level surface. Onto this surface scaffold boards must be laid to become the working surface for the duration of the construction phase. This protection must remain in position until the end of the construction phase or until the project arboriculturist, or local planning authority provides written authority for its removal.

See illustration below for specification of the temporary ground protection to be laid on the site.

Where scaffolding is proposed above the area requiring ground protection the footway can be suspended above ground level using the upright scaffold poles onto which horizontal supports can be attached and then boards used to form the footway surface. A geotextile mat must be laid on the ground beneath to prevent contamination from materials dropped through the footway.

### Demolition of Existing Outbuilding, Roof and Internal Elements

The existing outbuilding, within the root protection area (RPA) of tree T1, must be demolished in a way that ensures all debris is collapsed onto the adjacent hard standing. No debris is permitted to be collapsed onto open ground within the RPA.

The foundations of the outbuilding must be left in situ. Where this is not practicable, the foundations must be broken up using a pneumatic drill and the pieces removed by hand.

The roof and internal elements to be removed must be directed to the front of the house wherever possible. Any debris that must unavoidably be removed via the rear of the building must be taken offsite as soon as possible via the hard standing and area protected by ground protection. No access into the RPA is permitted for this purpose.

### General Construction Management

There must be no changes to soil levels within tree root protection areas.

A suggested area for material storage, site office and worker facilities is shown on the plan. Final siting of cabins must be discussed and agreed at the time of the pre-commencement site meeting.

Fires must not be set within the site.

Cement mixing must be carried out only where there is no significant risk of contamination of tree root systems. No cement mixing is allowed in the rear garden or to the west of the building. If cement mixing is unavoidable within these areas, it must be contained in a bunded area, as illustrated below.

Cranes must only be used where there is no possibility of them damaging overhanging branches.

### Removal of Existing Hard Surfacing

The existing hard surfacing within the RPA of the retained tree, T1, must be retained undisturbed.

If, at any time it becomes necessary to remove part or all of it, this must be done by breaking up the surface using a pneumatic drill or hand tools, removing it from the site carefully. No vehicles are permitted onto any exposed ground. This operation must start at the point closest to the trees and work back towards the building to minimise damage to tree roots. Debris from this operation must not be placed within any exposed tree RPA. This operation must be supervised by the project arboriculturist.

At this time, if any roots are encountered they must be cut back beyond the area of disturbance in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree work - Recommendations'. Where roots of diameter greater than 25mm are encountered the project arboriculturist must advise on the appropriateness of pruning before any severance is carried out.

### Installation of Paving/Decking to replace the Outbuilding

The proposed decking/paving area over the former outbuilding must be installed using a cellular confinement system.

The upper level of foundations must be removed carefully, without disturbing the lower, sub-base as this is to be used to form the base for the cellular confinement system.

Some tree roots may be growing within the profile of the proposed driveway. Where these are of diameter greater than 25mm, they must be exposed using hand tools only, and retained undamaged for inspection by the project arboriculturist. If roots are to be retained, sharp sand or grit must be backfilled around them before any further surfacing work is carried out.

Any roots of diameter greater than 25mm that are not to be retained must be pruned under the supervision of the project arboriculturist using sharp tools and in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree work - Recommendations'. (Roots of smaller diameter must also be removed carefully but this does not specifically require the presence of the project arboriculturist.)

Hollows must be filled using sharp sand to provide a level surface onto which the geotextile can be laid.

The prepared ground must be covered using a non-woven geotextile fabric, overlapping all dry joints by 300mm.

The cellular confinement panel must be expanded to its full length and cut to size and pinned with staking pins to keep the cells open. Each open cell must be filled with a no fines fill of crushed stone (**granite, flint or basalt**) or **angular** gravel (ie, not water rounded). Where panels of 200mm depth are used, a stone of 20-40mm diameter must be used and where panels of 100mm depth are used 4-20mm diameter stone must be used. (Panels of 150mm may use either size of stone.) Cells must be overcharged by approximately 50mm to protect the top edges of the panel from wear. A whacker plate must not be used to compact the stone.

During the construction phase the area to be treated with the cellular confinement system must be protected by polyethylene or timber boards fixed in place to provide a safe working space for contractors. At the time of construction of the new surfacing, the boards can be removed and the new surface installed.

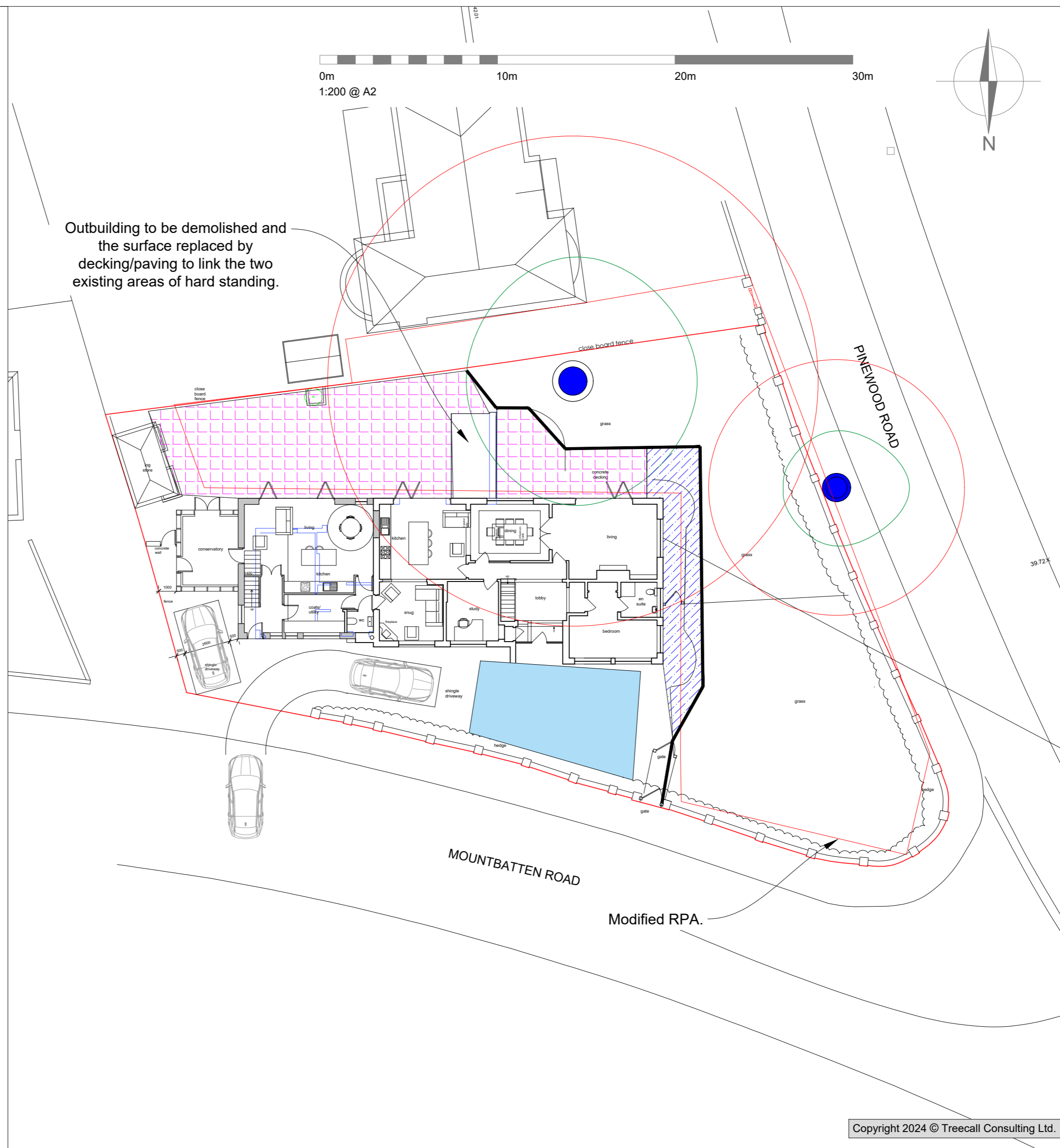
The new surface can be of paving slabs, sets or of timber/composite material. The new surface can be laid onto the prepared cellular base.

If a timber/composite patio area is proposed, a timber frame beneath the surface may be proposed. In this case, the upright timbers must be dug into position carefully, avoiding tree root damage and any cement materials sheathed in polyethylene sheets. Horizontal timbers can then be fixed in place to the uprights, onto which the surface timbers can be attached.

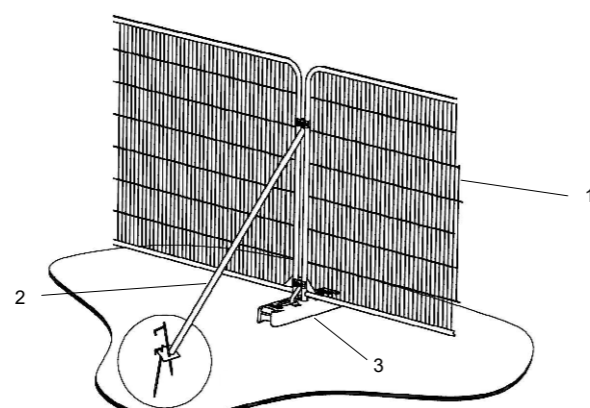
### Pre-Commencement Site Meeting

A pre-commencement site meeting must be held at which the site manager, the project arboriculturist and, if required by condition, a representative from the local planning authority are present to discuss the tree protection measures.

Outbuilding to be demolished and the surface replaced by decking/paving to link the two existing areas of hard standing.

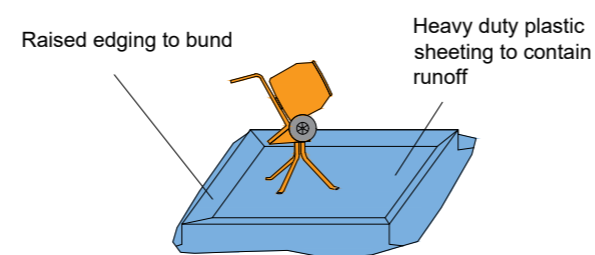


### Tree Protection Fencing Specification



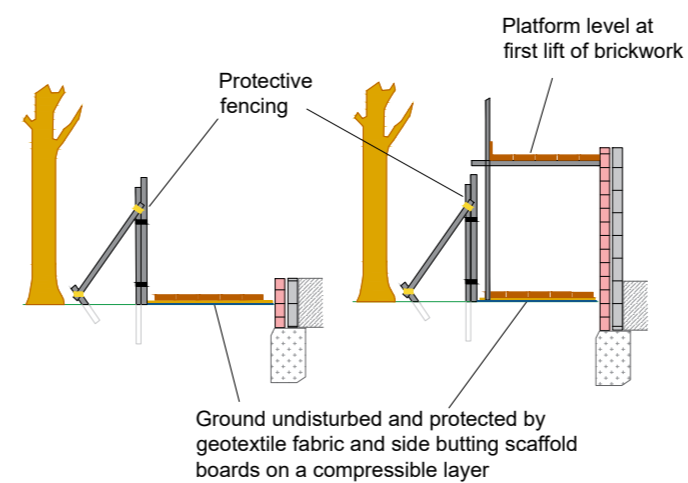
- Key:
- Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh panels.
  - Panels braced with diagonal struts, secured in place with road pins or similar.
  - Rubber boots secured in place with road pins or similar.

### Illustration of bunded cement mixing area



Cement, builder's sand and other chemicals used in cement mixing must all be stored on non-permeable surfaces to ensure soil beneath is not contaminated.

### Illustration of temporary ground protection installed in combination with scaffolding



<b>Title:</b>	Plan TC1, Tree Protection Plan
<b>Site:</b>	9 Mountbatten Road
<b>TC Ref:</b>	DS/96824/SC
<b>Date:</b>	28 March 2024
<b>Scale:</b>	1:200 @ A2
<b>Key:</b>	
Suggested area for materials & worker facilities.	
Location of tree protection fencing to be erected prior to the commencement of any works on the site.	
Minimum area where temporary ground protection must be installed prior to the commencement of any works on the site.	
Area of existing hard standing (to be retained).	

<b>Limitations of Use</b>	
This plan is based on the topographical and site layout plans provided. All measurements must be checked with these plans and appropriate documents.	
This plan has been prepared in colour. If printed in black and white some details may be obscured.	

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