SF3082 Hart Street, Newsome

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT I BS 5837:2012

February 2022

SMEEDEN FOREMAN

Landscape Architecture • Ecology • Arboriculture

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1.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

1.1 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

1.1.1 Tree protection fencing must be installed in the position as shown on the Tree Protection Plan before any other works on site can be undertaken.

1.1.2 Tree Protection Fencing should be set out as per Section 6.2 of BS5837; 2012 and will comprise a scaffold framework, consisting of vertical and horizontal scaffolds with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m intervals and driven securely into the ground. Weld mesh (Heras or similar) panels will be securely fixed on to this framework with scaffold clamps. Tubes will be firmed into holes in the ground made with post hole boring equipment. Bracing poles will be fixed to the inside of the barrier to ensure maximum rigidity, and should be located to avoid contact with structural roots.

1.1.3 See Figure 1 for details of the protective fencing to be employed in all circumstances, where existing site conditions allow. Fencing is to be erected as shown on the drawing. All fencing must be fixed in position with driven scaffold poles so that they cannot be moved during the construction period.

1.1.4 All-weather notices, A4 size, shall be attached to the tree protection fencing every 10m at 1.5m high with the words: 'Tree Protection Fence–strictly no access'.

1.2 MIXING AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

1.2.1 All mixing and storage of cement and concrete will take place in a designated area, which will be located well outside the vicinity of the RPA.

1.2.2 All mixing operations must take place with ground protection in place, which will comprise a tarpaulin and ground boards. A spill kit (which is adequately equipped to deal with the materials being held on site) must be kept on site at all times. A supply of water must also be available during mixing operations (to dilute any spillage).

1.3 FOOTPATH CONSTRUCTION IN THE RPA

1.3.1 No dig construction with cellular confinement system (Cell web, or similar approved) to be installed and backfilled with clean aggregate, to be finished with porous paving.

1.3.2 The new surface must be established above the existing levels of the RPA. The ground must not be skimmed to establish the new hard surface at the former ground level. A geo-textile membrane will be laid out in position (to allow drainage and separation and prevent pollution of roots. A Cellular Confinement System (CCS) will be pinned out in position, using road pins and taking care to avoid any roots. The CCS will be backfilled with clean aggregate (no-fines stone to allow water percolation and gaseous exchange). The first layer of CCS must be infilled by hand, to prevent any machinery from tracking over any unprotected root protection areas. The subsequent layers of CCS maust be infilled with machinery only running on filled CCS and not the exposed surface of the RPA, by starting work from outside the RPA, working inwards.

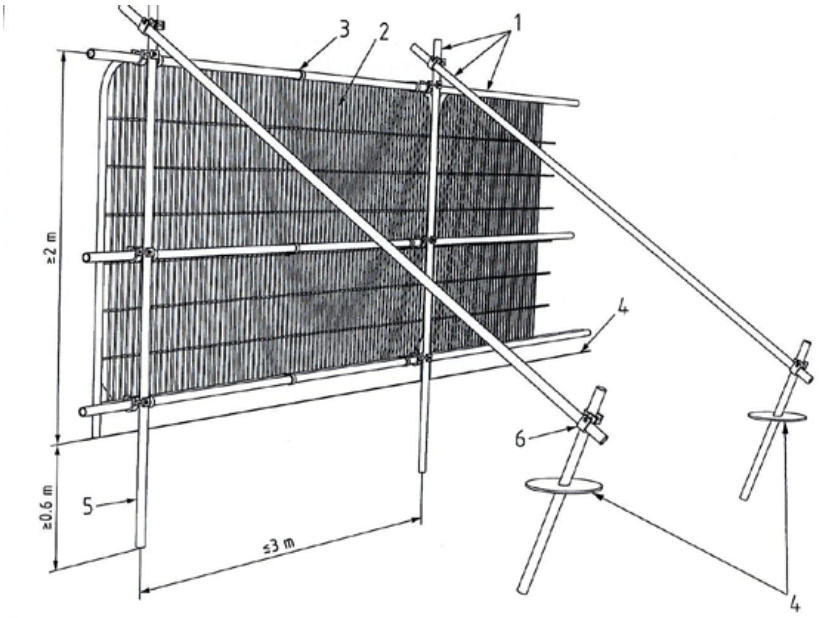
1.3.3 Construction will not be carried out during wet weather, and will be undertaken when the ground is driest and least prone to compaction.

1.4 BOUNDARY WALL IN RPA

1.4.1 Recommend hand excavation and root pruning techniques when constructing the footings for the proposed wall.

1.4.2 Excavations will be undertaken carefully within the RPA using either hand tools or an 'air spade' (a compressed air powered tool). Hand digging will commence using a fork to loosen the surrounding soil and expose any tree roots that may be present. The extent of excavation is to be the absolute minimum required to facilitate the construction.

1.4.3 Any roots smaller than 25mm diameter, may be pruned back if required. A clean cut must be made, preferably to a side branch, using a proprietary cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm must only be severed following consultation with an arborist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability.



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 1 - Tree Protection Fencing



Figure 2 Signage fixed to protection fencing

APPENDIX A

SF3082 TPP01 Tree Protection Plan



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See Detail 1 for details of the protective fencing to be employed in all circumstances, where existing site conditions allow. Fencing is to be erected as shown on the drawing. All fencing must be fixed in position with driven scaffold poles so that they cannot be moved during the construction period.

All-weather notices, A4 size, shall be attached to the tree protection fencing every 10m at 1.5m high with the words: 'Tree Protection Fence–strictly no access'.

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FOOTPATH CONSTRUCTION IN THE RPA

No dig construction with cellular confinement system (Cell web, or similar approved) to be installed and backfilled with clean aggregate, to be finished with porous paving.

The new surface must be established above the existing levels of the RPA. The ground must not be skimmed to establish the new hard surface at the former ground level. A geo-textile membrane will be laid out in position (to allow drainage and separation and prevent pollution of roots. A Cellular Confinement System (CCS) will be pinned out in position, using road pins and taking care to avoid any roots. The CCS will be backfilled with clean aggregate (no-fines stone to allow water percolation and gaseous exchange). The first layer of CCS must be infilled by hand, to prevent any machinery from tracking over any unprotected root protection areas. The subsequent layers of CCS maust be infilled with machinery only running on filled CCS and not the exposed surface of the RPA, by starting work from outside the RPA, working inwards.

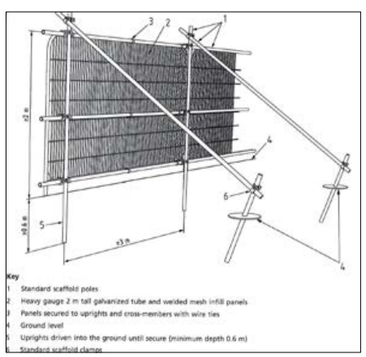
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BOUNDARY WALL IN RPA

Recommend hand excavation and root pruning techniques when constructing the footings for the proposed wall.

Excavations will be undertaken carefully within the RPA using either hand tools or an 'air spade' (a compressed air powered tool). Hand digging will commence using a fork to loosen the surrounding soil and expose any tree roots that may be present. The extent of excavation is to be the absolute minimum required to facilitate the construction.

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Detail 1 - Tree Protection Fencing (NTS)

Key

- Existing vegetation
- **Tree retention category A** High quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years
- **Tree retention category B** Moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- **Tree retention category C** Low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, OR young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm
- **Tree removal category U** Poor condition with an estimated life expectancy of less than 10 years
- **RPA** minimum Root Protection Area
- **Tree Protection fencing** see Detail 1 and method statement
- **No Dig construction** Proposed footpath must be no-dig permeable construction within the RPA. It is recommended to use a cellular confinement system (e.g Cellweb) backfilled with clean stone and finished with gravel surface.

Trees have been surveyed and categorized as per the recommendations and guidance in BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Survey report.

This drawing is to be reproduced in colour.

FOR INFORMATION

Rev.	Date	Comments	Drawn	Chkd

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Project	Hart Street, Newsome
Title	Tree Protection Plan
Project No. SF 3082	Drawing No. TPP01 / Rev. -
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Drawn by DR	Checked by MS

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