



Arboricultural Method Statement

46 Warblington Road

Emsworth

Hants PO10 7HH

Client: Mr Charles Glanville

Date: April 2020

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this method statement is to detail what actions need to be taken to prevent unacceptable damage occurring to the retained trees on this and the adjacent site during the proposed construction of 9no new residential dwellings at 46 Warblington Road, Emsworth, Hants PO10 7HH.
- 1.2 This method statement complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS 5837).
- 1.3 This method statement is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. Matters relating to construction detail or engineering performance should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer for further information and specification.

2. Liaison & communication

- 2.1 The developer shall appoint an arboricultural consultant to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process.
- 2.2 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This should be attended by the developer's contract manager, the site manager, the groundwork contractor, the arboricultural consultant and the LPA tree officer. The meeting will be led by the arboricultural consultant who will ensure that contact numbers are exchanged and that the methods of tree protection outlined in this statement are fully discussed and explained. Any modifications to this statement arising from this meeting will be recorded and the revisions circulated to all parties.
- 2.3 The developer shall inform the arboricultural consultant if at any time during the construction process, the site manager is replaced. In this event, the arboricultural consultant will, within 5 days, arrange a meeting with the new site manager to review all the remaining aspects of this method statement.
- 2.4 A copy of this method statement shall be given to all personnel who have control over works of any nature within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of the retained trees. The developer will ensure that adequate instruction is given for the implementation of the protection measures outlined within this statement.

3. Tree removals and pruning

- 3.1 The trees listed in Table 1 below shall be felled to ground level; stumps shall be ground out to 450mm below ground level.

- 3.2 Some pruning of the retained trees is required to permit construction of the proposed development. The relevant trees, and the required pruning works, are also listed in the table below.
- 3.3 Tree felling and pruning will be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, Tree work - Recommendations.

Tree no.	Species	Height	BS Category	Work required	Reason for work
1-6 & 8	Various	5m/6m	C & U	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of proposed building.
G1	Apple/Plum	3.5m	C	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of access drive.
13	Apple	3.0m	C	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of access drive
14	Fig	2.0m	C	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of access drive.
17	Weeping Willow	14m	C	Fell to ground level	Becoming hazardous and of only short term value.
21	Cider Gum	9m	U	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of proposed building.
22	Himalayan Birch	11m	B	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of proposed building.
23	Cider Gum	20m	C	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of proposed building.
24	Snow Gum	20m	C	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of access drive.
G5	Myrobalean Plum & Apple	Av 5m	C	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of proposed building.
G4	Hawthorn	Av 5m	C	Fell to ground level	Within footprint of access path and garden.
9/10	Monterey Cypress	15m	B	Lift crown on E side to give a minimum clearance of 4m	To permit access for existing retained house.
G2	Scots Pine Beech Horse Chestnut	Av 13m	B	Trim back to provide clearance for garages but retaining screening function to adjoining properties.	To permit construction of garage.
25	English Oak	17m	A	Lift crown on E side to give a minimum clearance of 4m from ground level.	To provide clearance over access road and tennis court.

Table 1 – Tree Removals and Pruning.

4. Protective fencing

- 4.1 No vehicles of any kind shall enter the site, nor any works commence, until the root protection areas of the retained trees, as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP), have been protected by the erection of protective fencing to the specification found in BS 5837, Section 6.2. The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous, bold purple lines on the TPP.

- 4.2 The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and comprise standard 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels mounted on a scaffolding framework. The panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two clamps and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or rubber bases that are pinned to the ground to a depth of 450mm by short lengths of scaffolding tube.
- 4.3 Scaffold uprights shall be at 3.5m centres and supported on the side closest to the retained trees by struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. The Heras panels shall be secured to the two cross members between the uprights with heavy duty cable ties. Notices stating "Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out" will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.
- 4.4 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind this protective fencing; there shall be no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 4.5 Areas for storing or mixing of fuels, oils or cement shall be agreed at the pre-start meeting. None of these areas shall be within the area behind the protective fencing, and where possible shall not be within 10m of any retained tree.
- 4.6 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees.
- 4.7 Where tall plant or equipment may be passing or working close to the canopies of the retained trees, timber uprights shall be erected and fastened to the protective fencing to prevent accidental damage to branches. Cross members between the uprights shall be marked clearly with reflective tape to ensure high visibility.
- 4.8 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape or with mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48 hours. All events of this nature must be recorded and reported to the arboricultural consultant.
- 4.9 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the arboricultural consultant shall be informed so he may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement, they will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.
- 4.10 The protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated without the prior approval of the arboricultural consultant. When the construction period is complete the fencing may then be removed, but only after first informing the arboricultural consultant of this intention.

5. Ground protection

- 5.1 In order to protect the structure of the soil within the RPAs of trees adjacent to areas of construction, temporary ground protection shall be put in place for the duration of the construction period, in the locations shown by pink hatching on the TPP. This ground

protection should be capable of supporting any traffic, pedestrian or mechanical, entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards will be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

6. Demolition

- 6.1 Prior to the demolition and/or enabling works, a Demolition Method Statement shall be submitted to the arboricultural consultant to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.
- 6.2 Where possible, existing hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees should be left in situ during the demolition/construction period to provide continuing protection to underlying root systems and soil structure
- 6.3 If existing hard surfacing is to be removed within the RPAs of retained trees, particularly in the case of T9 & T10, it shall be undertaken as detailed below, under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.
- 6.4 The wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheelbarrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where it is necessary to remove the sub-base this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material, which will then be moved using shovels and wheelbarrows.
- 6.5 In some situations, and at the discretion of the arboricultural consultant it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside the RPAs, either on top of the hard surfacing and working away from the RPAs, or from temporary ground protection.
- 6.6 Any roots exposed by the removal of hard surfaces or foundations shall be immediately protected and kept damp by covering with wet hessian. A further covering layer of top-soil will be applied as soon as is practicably possible.
- 6.7 The arboricultural consultant will then decide what, if any, further protective measures are required to provide continuing protection of the soil within RPAs for the remainder of the development.

7. Excavation of foundations

- 7.1 Small sections of the foundations for the proposed plots are within the RPAs of trees nos. 9, 18 & Group G3.
- 7.2 The first 750mm depth of these sections of the foundations, as denoted by continuous, bold, orange lines on the TPP, shall be excavated using hand tools and/or an airspade only, under direct arboricultural supervision.

- 7.3 All roots exposed during the excavations shall be cleanly severed by the arboricultural consultant, using secateurs or a sharp saw.

8. Construction of hard surfaces

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of any construction works (other than the erection of protective fencing), the proposed access drive and garden studio for Plot 1 as denoted by red honeycomb hatch on the TPP, shall be constructed to the specification detailed below and in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 in BS 5837.
- 8.2 The new access drive replaces the existing drive which will be removed and re-instated by soft landscaping. Some soil remediation in the form of 'Terralifting' may be required if it is found that the subsoil under the drive is unduly compacted. The new access will be 'above existing soil' thus there will be a net gain in the rooting environment of the two Monterey Pines (T9 & T10).
- 8.3 The proposed access drive and garage base shall be clearly marked out before any associated work starts. Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide.
- 8.4 Any small hollows may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. A permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram') shall be laid down prior to the installation of a cellular confinement system.
- 8.5 The ground shall be covered with a perforated cellular confinement system such as 'Geoweb' or 'Cellweb' with a minimum cell depth of 150mm and backfilled with clean, no-fines angular aggregate (20mm-40mm). Edge supports of appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and should be secured either with steel pins driven into the ground, or with concrete haunching laid on existing ground level on an impermeable polythene membrane. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.
- 8.6 A permeable geotextile membrane will also be laid on top of the cellular confinement system to prevent fines and other debris filling the air spaces in the aggregate. The wearing course shall be of a permeable and gas porous nature such as porous tarmac or concrete setts with sand jointing.

9. Underground services

- 9.1 Detailed drawings of proposed underground services have not been produced at this stage of the planning application thus it is not possible to identify any potential impacts between trees shown retained on the TPP and proposed services.
- 9.2 At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent, proposed underground services will be either located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained or will utilise existing service routes.

- 9.3 Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, care shall be taken to minimise disturbance and where practicable, trenchless techniques employed; only as a last resort should open excavations be considered. Where existing services within RPAs are deemed not satisfactory for any further use they should be left in situ rather than being excavated/removed.
- 9.4 In the event that incursions into RPAs are unavoidable, any new installation will comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG), Volume 4, *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees*, Issue 2, 2007.
- 9.5 The locations of proposed service routes will be approved by the arboricultural consultant and shown on a revised TPP.

10. Landscaping

- 10.1 Prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within the protected area behind the protective fencing the developer shall arrange a pre-start meeting with the site manager, the arboricultural consultant and the landscape contractor. The details of this part of the method statement shall be discussed in relation to the proposed landscape operations and a clear sequence of operations established.
- 10.2 Within the RPAs the following principles will be maintained:
- Existing ground levels shall not be substantially altered.
 - No plant or vehicles shall enter the RPA.
 - No fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas.
 - Any excavation required for fence posts, log retaining walls or any other landscape structures shall be undertaken by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered then the position of the excavation shall be moved to a new location. If this is not possible then any roots with a diameter less than 25mm may be cut cleanly by hand. Any exposed roots shall be re-covered within 24hrs of excavation.
 - No structure shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees.
 - No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees.
 - Any unwanted vegetation shall be removed by hand.

11. Supervision & monitoring

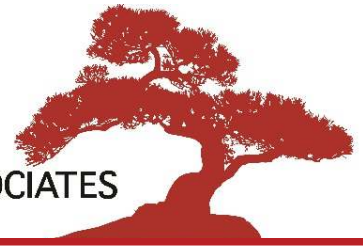
- 11.1 The arboricultural consultant shall visit the site on a regular basis, as agreed with the local planning authority at the pre-start meeting, or when specifically required as set out in Table 2 below, to ensure that the tree protection measures are kept in place and functioning as designed. Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact on these tree protection measures and if arboricultural supervision is required. A record of these monitoring visits will be kept, and copies sent to the developer and the LPA.

- 11.2 The site manager shall give at least 48 hours' notice to the arboricultural consultant of any operations, e.g. installation of underground services, construction of hard surfacing etc., which may make an impact on the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 11.3 Any alterations or variations in drawings for the site that are in, or within, the RPAs of the retained trees shall be referred in the first instance to the arboricultural consultant for his advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the arboricultural consultant shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact. Following this consultation, the arboricultural consultant shall issue revised Tree Protection Plans that reflect the changes.
- 11.4 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this method statement, a meeting will be convened between the developer, the arboricultural consultant and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have occurred.

Visit no.	Timing of visit	Function carried out
1	Following tree felling, erection of protective fencing and installation of ground protection.	To lead the pre-start meeting and to check protective fencing and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
2	Immediately prior to commencement of construction works on site.	To supervise the installation of the new access drive and base for Plot 1 garden studio.
3	During the excavations of foundations within the RPAs of T9, T18 & G2.	To supervise the manual excavation of dwelling foundations.
4	Every four weeks during the construction phase.	To check the protective fencing & ground protection are in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out.
5	At any other time which is sensitive in arboricultural terms.	To ensure retained trees are protected from development activities.

Table 2 - Timings of Supervision and Monitoring Visits.

David Archer | Practice Principal
April 2020



APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on an inspection carried out by David Archer on Thursday the 21st July 2016. Weather conditions at the time were dry. Deciduous trees were in leaf. The information contained in this schedule reflects the conditions of those specimens at the time of inspection. They were inspected from the ground only; they were not climbed and no internal investigations were undertaken, thus no guarantee may be given as to their structural integrity. As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual change no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked thus “est”.

1. **No:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **Species:** The common name as given in “Collins Tree Guide”, Johnson & More (2004).
3. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a ‘Disto’ laser range finder and expressed in metres.
4. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually and a cumulative total calculated in accordance with BS5837 (2012).
5. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to each cardinal point of the compass and rounded up to the nearest half metre.
6. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the crown.
7. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (100mm) or to crown break from ground level.
8. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi mature, Mature, Veteran/Ancient.
9. **Physiology:** Health and condition of the tree in comparison to a typical specimen of species and age: Good, Average, Below Average, Poor, Dead.
10. **Structure:** The structural condition of the tree based on an assessment of any visible roots, trunk and crown, noting the presence of any defects or decay: Good, Moderate, Indifferent, Poor, Hazardous.
11. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of remaining contribution expressed in years <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
12. **Comments:** Notes relating to health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape.
13. **Category:** - A rating given to individual trees based on Table 1 in the British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) “*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*”.

Category ‘U’ - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboriculture management.

Category ‘A’ - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (Normally a minimum of 40 years).

Category ‘B’ - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (Normally a minimum of 20 years).

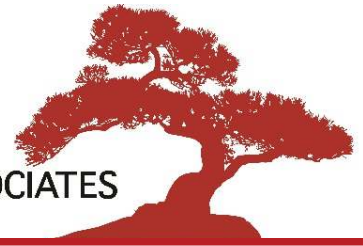
Category ‘C’ - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (Normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Sub-categories (where appropriate); 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities: 2 – Mainly landscape qualities: 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

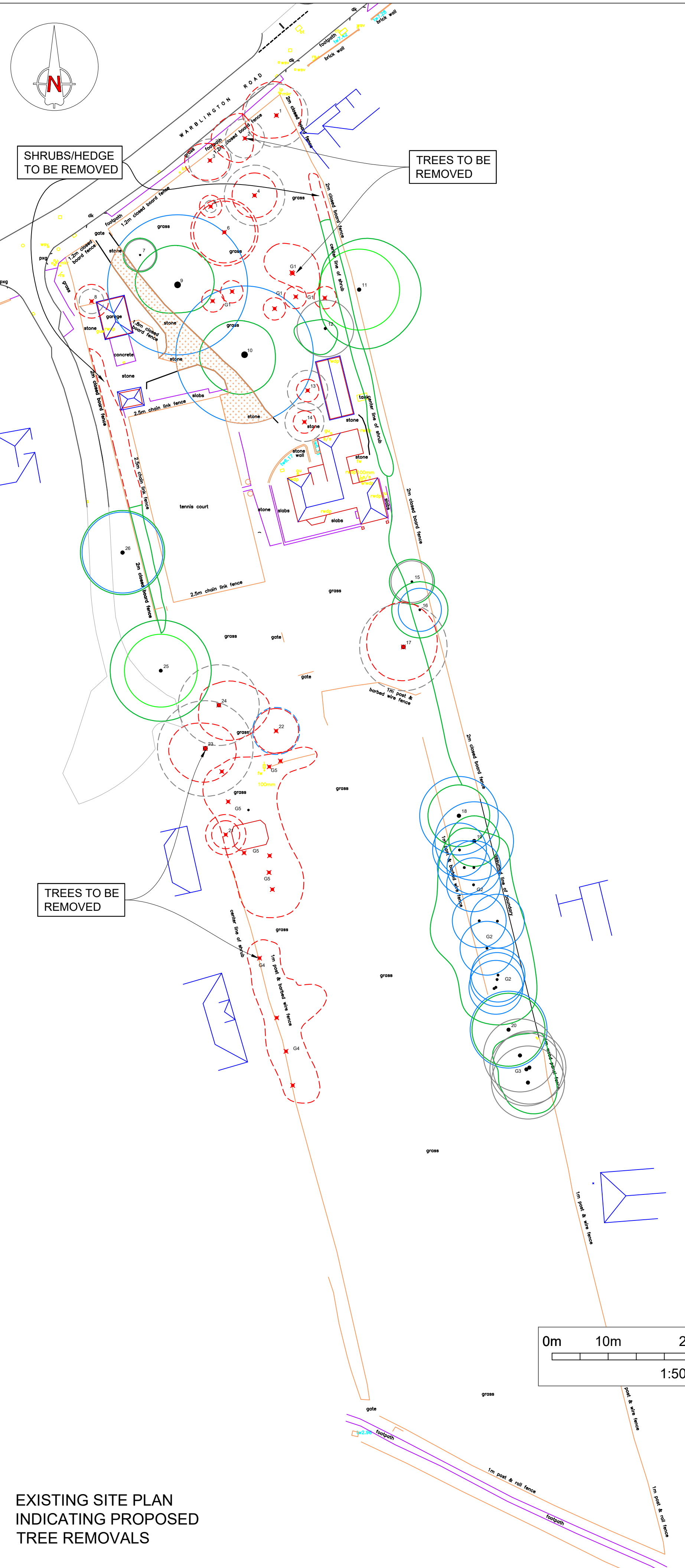
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Category
1	Silver Birch	12m	470mm	N6m E4.5m S4m W6m	3m	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	<10	Evidence of historical partial wind throw, now stabilised; thin canopy; weak root plate; of low quality but moderate value.	C
2	Crab Apple	5m	290mm	N4m E1.5m S4m W6m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20-40	Ivy to centre of crown; of moderate quality but low value.	C
3	Crab Apple	5m	320mm ivy	N3m E3.5m S3.5m W4.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Good	Good	20-40	Heavy Ivy to centre of crown; of moderate quality but low value.	C
4	Hazel	4m	450mm est @250m m	4m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Well developed coppice stool; some stored stems; of moderate quality but low value.	C
5	Holly	4m	90mm est	4m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Good	40+	Self sown; of moderate quality but low value.	C
6	Hazel	5m	500mm est @250m m	5.5m	0m	0m	Over-mature	Dead	Poor	<10	90% of crown dead; of no amenity value.	U
7	Silver Birch	5m	170mm 160mm	3m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	20-40	Poor crown conformation; of low quality and value.	C
8	Pittosporum	6m	160mm 90mm	3m	2m	1m	Mature	Good	Moderate	20-40	Of moderate quality but low value.	C
9	Monterey Pine	14m	1040mm	N7m E6.5m S5m W7.5m	1m	5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Die-back at tips of branches throughout approx. 30% of crown probably due to Brunchorstia Dieback; high levels of deadwood; a TPO tree; of short term potential; of low quality but high short term value.	B
10	Monterey Pine	16m	1020mm	N6m E5.5m S7m W8m	1m	4m	Mature	Average	Good	20-40	Upper crown showing early symptoms of a infection of Brunchorstia Dieback; otherwise ok; still of moderate quality but high value.	B
11	White Poplar	20m	600mm est	N9m E11m S10.5m W7m	3m	5m	Mature	Good	Good	40+	Off-site tree; ivy to centre od crown; no significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; dominant in the local landscape; of high quality and value.	A

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Category
12	Snow Gum	6m	260mm @750m 330mm @750m	N1.5m E2m S4.5m W5.5m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Multi stemmed from 1m high; crown suppressed by T11; of moderate quality but low value.	C
13	Apple	3m	300mm @250m	2m	1m	1m	Mature	Average	Good	40+	Domestic fruit tree; regularly pruned; of moderate quality but low value.	C
14	Fig	2m	290mm @250m	2m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Good	40+	Domestic fruit tree; regularly pruned; of moderate quality but low value.	C
15	Swedish Whitebeam	10m	310mm est	4m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Poor	20-40	Previously topped; component of boundary screen; no access to tree; of low quality but moderate value.	C
16	Red Maple	10m	320mm	5m	2m	3m	Mature	Good	Good	40+	Ivy to centre of crown; component of boundary screen; of moderate quality and value.	B
17	Weeping Willow	14m	650mm	N8m E6m S6m W6.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Good	Moderate	40+	Twin stemmed from base now fused together; poor crown conformation; historical storm damage in centre of crown; of low quality but moderate value.	C
18	Ash	18m	600mm @250m	5.5m	3m	5m	Mature	Good	Moderate	40+	Triple stemmed from 1.5m high; of moderate quality but high value.	B
19	Beech	14m	600mm	4.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Good	Good	40+	No significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of high quality but just moderate value.	B
20	Weeping Willow	12m	570mm	6.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Partially suppressed by G5; historical storm damage in crown; of moderate quality and value.	B
21	Cider Gum	9m	300mm	2.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Poor	Poor	<10	Dying.	U
22	Himalayan Birch	11m	350mm	4m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Good	Good	40+	Crown break at 1.5m high giving rise to a well formed ascendant crown; no significant visible structural defects; form & structural; of high quality but just moderate value.	B
23	Cider Gum	20m	710mm	N4.5m E5.5m S6m W6.5m	6m	3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	20-40	Previously pollarded at 3; ascendant crown with sparse foliage; of low quality but moderate value.	C

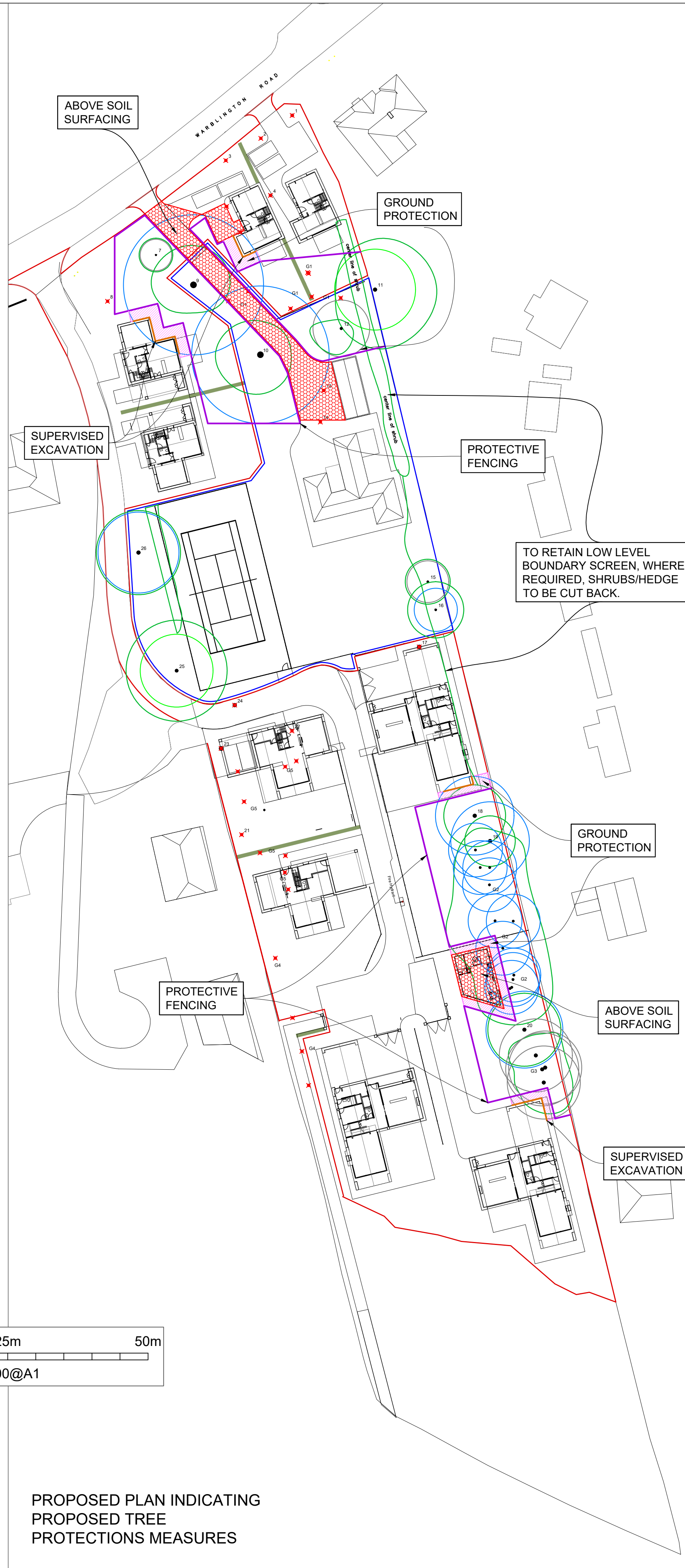
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Category
24	Snow Gum	20m	600mm @1m	N4m E9m S6m W3.5m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	20-40	Very poor crown conformation; over extended limb to the E; releasing high levels of volatile oils; of low quality but moderate value.	C
25	English Oak	17m	540mm est	9m	1m	3m	Mature	Good	Good	40+	Off-site tree; no significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of high quality and value.	A
26	Monterey Pine	16m	600mm est	7.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
G1	Apple and Plum	3.5m	Avg 170mm	2m	1m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small collection of domestic fruit trees; of moderate quality but low value.	C
G2	Scots Pine, Monterey Pine, Beech and Horse Chestnut	14m	Avg 400mm	6m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Linear group of mixed species along eastern boundary providing useful screening between properties; the Monterey Pine is declining thus of short term potential; as a group of moderate quality and value.	B
G3	Corsican Pine	Av 14m	Av 590mm	Av 5m	3m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Small group of Pines with sparse crowns; high levels of deadwood in crown; W side crowns declining along with historical storm damage in upper crown; of low quality but moderate value.	C
G4	Hawthorn	Av 5m	Av 250mm	3m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	20+	Small group located in hedgeline; 1no partially windblown into site; heavy ivy through crowns of all; all of low quality and value.	C
G5	Myroblean Plum & Apple	Av 5m	Av 220mm	3.5m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Grop of Apples and self sown plums forming a small copse with contiguous crowns; no recent management; all of moderate quality but low value.	C



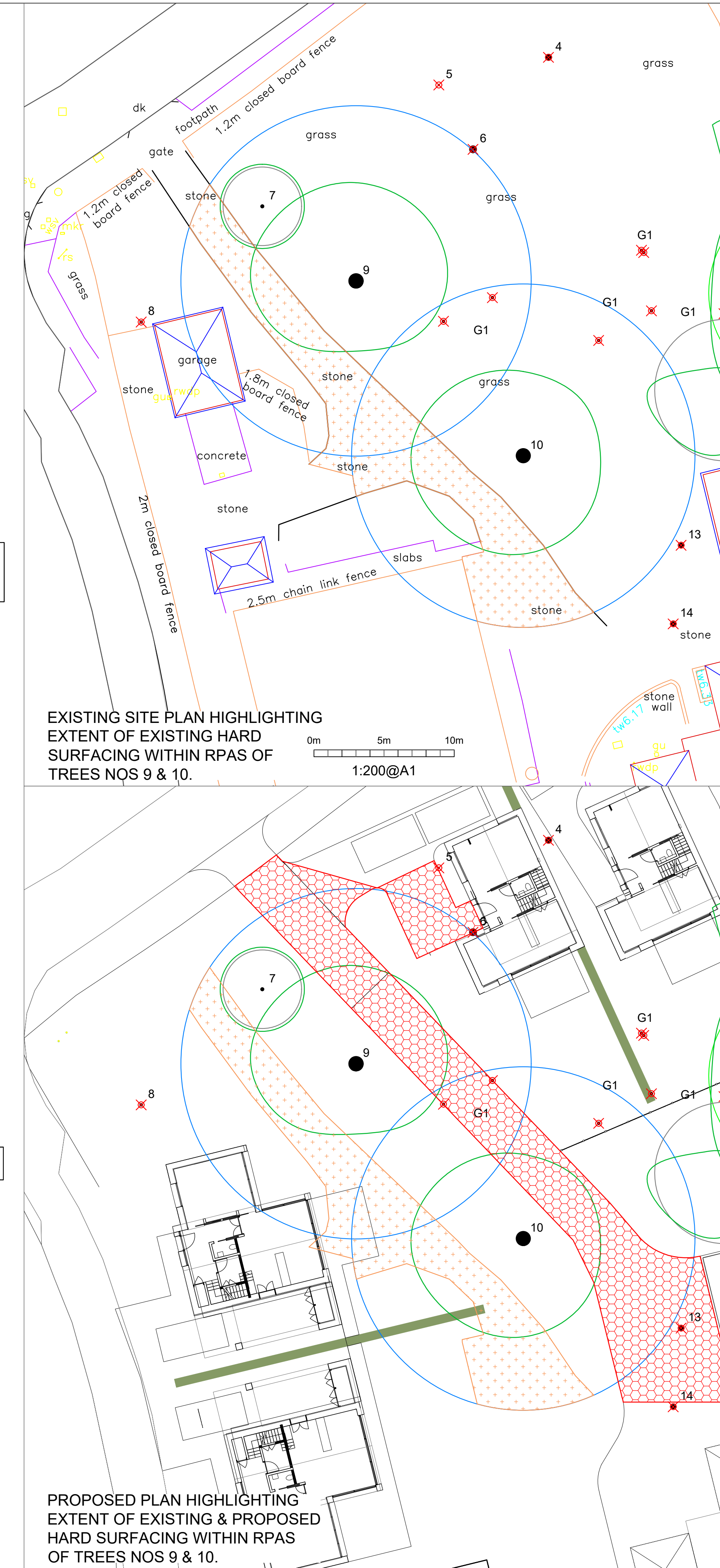
APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan



EXISTING SITE PLAN
INDICATING PROPOSED
TREE REMOVALS



PROPOSED PLAN INDICATING
PROPOSED TREE
PROTECTIONS MEASURES



PROPOSED PLAN HIGHLIGHTING
EXTENT OF EXISTING & PROPOSED
HARD SURFACING WITHIN RPAS
OF TREES NOS 9 & 10.

PROTECTIVE FENCING

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding, or a 2.3m 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 anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire. Standard anti-climb welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact and should not be used. All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the weld mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary, standard scaffold clamps
4 Standard anti-climb welded mesh panels
5 Standard scaffold clamps
6 Timber board and/or concrete on rubber feet of hoarding and mesh clamping
7 Standard gate
8 Standard weather notice

GROUND PROTECTION

To be installed prior to any demolition or construction works.

Proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards will be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

SUPERVISED EXCAVATION

Within the areas indicated the first 750mm of soil should be removed by the use of hand tools or an air pick. This shall be done whether for foundations, hard surfacing, underground services or removal of existing foundations of buildings and walls. Any roots found will be cleanly severed by the arboricultural supervisor and the exposed cut ends kept covered by damp hessian. Any excavation required deeper than 750mm may be undertaken by machine provided it is situated outside the Root Protection Area.

ABOVE SOIL SURFACING

Hard surfacing shall be constructed using an above soil surface design in accordance with guidance set out in Section 7 of BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

There shall be no lowering of existing soil levels or severance of any tree roots.

DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Project: 46 Warblington Avenue
Emsworth, Hants
PO10 7HH

Client: RE-FORMAT LLP

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Based on: Proposed Site Plan_Rev. P15

Drawing No: TPP 03	Rev: ----	
Date: Apr 2020	Scale: 1:500 & 1:200 @ A1	Drawn: MR
Tree nos: 1	Canopies of trees: (Green circle)	Trees to be removed: (Red star)
Category 'A' RPA: (Green circle)	Category 'B' RPA: (Blue circle)	Category 'C' RPA: (Grey circle)
Existing hard surfacing: (Orange dots)	Protective fencing: (Purple line)	Ground protection: (Pink hatched)
Supervised excavation: (Orange box)	Above soil surfacing: (Red hatched)	

David Archer Associates, 11/21/2019/766, david@daa-arboriculture.co.uk
This original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
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