



Tree Categories

Trees are categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in Table 1 of the British Standard BS 5837:2005 'Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations'

Category 'U' - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Category 'A' - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category 'C' - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Root Protection Area

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees. This is a minimum area of 15m x 15m.

The RPA is calculated using the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Where there appears to be restrictions to root growth the root protection area is reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of the roots.

Arboricultural Impacts Addressed

No.	Species	Proposed structure	Incursion
3	Lime	Basement & hard surfacing	RPA
4	Holly	Hard surfacing	RPA / Canopy
5	Norway maple	Basement & hard surfacing	RPA
6	Holly	Hard surfacing	RPA / Canopy
7	Maidenhair tree	Garden room, hard surfacing & pergola	RPA
8	Lime	Garden room, hard surfacing & pergola	RPA
9	Lime	Garden room, hard surfacing & pergola	RPA
10	Lime	Garden room, hard surfacing & pergola	RPA
11	Holly	Hard surfacing & pergola	RPA / Canopy
13	Laburnum	Hard surfacing & pergola	RPA
17	Silver birch	Replacement hard surfacing	RPA

Supervised demolition

Demolition of existing structures and foundations situated either partially or completely within 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 it is necessary for the foundations to be removed they are to be removed where critical to the proposed development and to the minimum depth required. The foundations will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and a wheel barrow to break up and remove the surfacing. 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 boarding. If it is likely that there will be any collapse of the soil within the rooting environment excavation is to be stopped immediately and the trench is to be shored up to prevent loss of the rooting environment.

Which ever system is used there is to be NO disturbance of the soil on the tree side of the foundations. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil to prevent desiccation.

Hard Surfacing Removal

Removal of and/or replacement of hard 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 a 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 loosen the material and removed using shovels and wheelbarrows.

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 boarding.

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



Project:
2 Akenside Road,
London,
NW3 5BS.

Client:
Georgia Masters

Drawing:
Tree Protection Plan

Based on:
P13 - P - 01 &
Akenside Road Concept Plan

Drawing No:
Arbtech TPP 01 Rev A

Date:
Nov 2015

Scale:
1:100 @ A1

Drawn:
AST

Key:

Tree Nos.:	1	Tree Canopies:	Proposed tree planting:
RPAs:	Category 'A' trees:	Category 'B' trees:	Category 'C' trees:
Category 'C' trees:	Protective fencing:	Ground boarding:	No Dig hard surfacing:
No Dig hard surfacing:	Manual excavation:	Foundation design:	

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. Please note that any discrepancies found between this drawing and the site conditions are the responsibility of the client. This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees. This drawing is not to be read as a definitive part of the engineering or construction design or method statement. An architect or structural engineer should be consulted over any matters of construction, detailing or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services. This drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Arbtech Consulting Ltd, 2015

Tree Protection Area KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

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



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 site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffolding framework comprising 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.

Secondary Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or 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 struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the wind mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

Ground boarding

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Note: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-locked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

Foundations within RPAs

The use of traditional strip foundations can result in excessive root loss and as such should be avoided.

Designs for foundations that would minimize the adverse impact upon trees: soil include particular attention to the existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross sectional details. Site specific and specialist advice should be sought from the project engineers and arboriculturist.

Root damage can be minimized by using:

- Piles with site investigation used to be determined their optimal location whilst avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm.
- Beams, laid at or above ground level, and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

Where a slab for minor structures (e.g. shed base) is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on the existing ground level, and should not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unsurfaced ground.

Slabs for larger structures (e.g. dwellings) should be constructed with a ventilated air space between the underside of the slab and the existing trees: soil include particular attention to the existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross sectional details. Site specific and specialist approval in principle for a foundation that relies on topsoil retention and roof run-off under the slab should be sought from building control authority prior to this approach being relied upon.

Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of striking major tree roots, and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles. If a piling mat is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground boarding. Use of the smallest practice piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation pruning. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of uncured concrete, e.g. sleeved bored piles or screw piles.

'No Dig' Surfacing

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 soil surface and where needed using a proprietary cellular confinement system (GeoWeb or similar) laid over a bi-axial geo-grid (tenax Trak or similar). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'GeoWeb' is to be back filled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm - 30mm. The area of 'GeoWeb' will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing 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.

Manual Excavation

Excavation within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 750mm deep of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and then cleared with the aid of an air-spade and air-vac. All roots to be cut will be clearly severed with the use of a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete. If appropriate soil beneath the depth 750mm may be sheet piled, regular piled or individual piles. Any deeper excavations may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside of the RPA or has appropriate ground protection in place to move and work upon.

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:

- Pre commencement site meeting.
- Location of protective measures.
- Supervised demolition of buildings, structures, hard surfacing, kerb edging and all associated foundations within and adjacent to RPAs of retained trees.
- Manual excavation of site investigations, temporary retaining structures, foundations and support posts within RPAs of tree nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13.
- Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing.
- Any excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services.
- Removal of protective measures and sign off.

Arboricultural Method Statement

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

