

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 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 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 weld mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

Trunk Protection

Protective trunk Wrapping:
To be attached to the trunks of retained trees prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise of a minimum of three wrappings of clean dry hessian around the trunk from ground level up to 2.3m high and held in place using sisal. Onto the hessian a minimum of three wraps of chestnut palling and is to be held in place by 2.50mm mild steel galvanized wire in three locations and fixed into place using fencing staples fixed into the chestnut palling.
Protective hoarding:
To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise of 2.4m wooden hoarding constructed upon a timber frame work situated around the outside of the planting pit. Where the timber frame is constructed around the tree trunk a minimum of 4 layers of clean dry hessian is to be wrapped around the trunk to protect the bark.
All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the weld 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:
a) 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;
b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2.1 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.
For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.
In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root function remains unimpaired.

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 should 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 arboriculturalist.
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.
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.

Supervised Excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.
Any roots that are to be cut will be cleanly severed by the project arboriculturalist using a suitable hand saw or secateurs. The edge of all 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 of the excavation may be sheet piled, tegular piled or have individual piles installed.
Manual excavation:
Excavations within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboriculturalist), whether its for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and or air-spade and then cleared with a shovel and or the aid of an air-spade and air-vac.
Mechanical excavation:
Excavation within the RPAs will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation.
Where an excavator is used it will be fitted with a suitably sized toothless grading bucket, using a grading / scraping motion rather than digging. During each motion the excavator will not be permitted to remove no more than 10 - 20mm deep of soil in any one pass. If any roots are discovered, mechanical excavation will immediately be stopped and manual excavation will take over to expose the root. Upon the root being uncovered and either severed or protected the excavations can then continue.
Any excavator or other machinery that is to be used will be situated outside of the RPAs of all retained trees or on top of a suitable ground protection.
Where an excavator or any other machinery is to be used within RPAs or beneath canopies the project arboriculturalist will clearly instruct the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any works may commence.

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



Arboricultural supervision:
Manual excavation for the installation of pile locations within the RPAs of retained trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. Where the stems of trees 1 and 5 are adjacent to the proposed wall, metal grates will be installed to allow for stem growth.

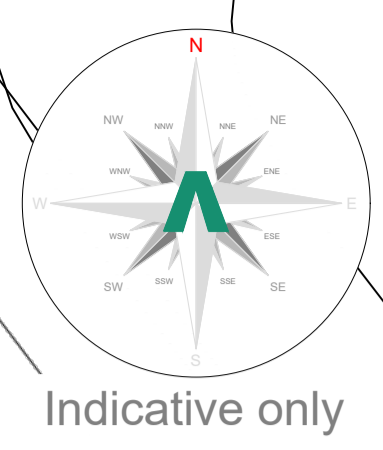
Trunk Protection

Trunk Protection

Protective fencing

Ground protection:
The existing hard surface will be retained to act as ground protection within the RPAs of retained trees 1, 5 & 6 for the duration of the development. If removed this should done under direct arboricultural supervision and replaced with temporary ground boarding.

Ground protection:
Temporary ground boarding



Indicative only

Arboricultural Impacts

Impacts	Nos. of trees
Trees to be removed	0
Groups / Hedges to be removed (Partial removal of groups)	0 (0)
Trees with proposed incursions into RPAs	6
Groups / Hedges with proposed incursions into RPAs	0
Trees that will require pruning	0
Groups / Hedges that will require pruning	0
Trees to be transplanted	0
Groups / Hedges to be transplanted	0

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 excavations for pile locations for the proposed wall within the RPAs of trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
4. Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list).
5. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Arboricultural Method Statement

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



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Project: 49 Redington Road, Hampstead, London, NW3 7RA

Client: MYANMAR EMBASSY RES.

Drawing: Tree Protection Plan

Based on: 043_105

Drawing No: Arbttech TPP 01

Date: June 2020 Scale: 1:100 @ A1 Drawn: AJN

Key:

Tree Nos.: 1	Tree Canopies:	Trunks:
RPAs: Category 'A' trees:	Category 'B' trees:	Category 'C' trees:
Protective fencing:	Trunk protection:	Arboricultural supervision + Excavations:
Ground protection:		

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. Please notify us of any discrepancies found. Arbttech Consulting Ltd. cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the base drawing on which this plan is based. 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, and all structural engineering should be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards and specifications, 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. © Arbttech Consulting Ltd. 2019

