



WE KNOW SERVICES

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Address

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Client

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Arboricultural Method Statement – 19 Lowry Close



An image showing T5, a Leylandii

Quality Assurance

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1. Introduction

Resulting from the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (ref: 21/00086/AIA), an Arboricultural Method statement has been recommended to ensure good working practices when working in proximity to trees to implement the proposed development.

The need for this method statement is a result of the client's proposals (ref: 19 Lowry Close Kirkby - Existing and Proposed Floor Plans and Elevations) as outlined in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

The following information outlines the need for an Arboricultural Method Statement.

2. The Importance of Protecting Tree Roots from Development Related Activities

Most of the root system of a tree is in the top 600mm of the soil, extending radically for distances frequently more than the trees height. Beyond the main structural roots, the root system rapidly sub-divides into smaller diameter roots until a mass of fine roots develops.

The main structural roots develop in response of the need for the tree to have physical stability. Beyond these major roots, root growth and development are influenced by the availability of water and nutrients.

Unless conditions are uniform around the tree, the location and extent of the root system is typically irregular and difficult to predict. Typically, it will not reflect the symmetry seen in the branch system.

The parts of the root system, which are active in water and nutrient uptake are very fine, typically less than 0.5mm diameter. They are short lived and develop in response to the needs of the tree, with the majority dying each winter.

It is essential that conditions in the soil remain conducive to the healthy growth of these fine roots so that the water and nutrients necessary for healthy tree growth can be absorbed.

All parts of the root system, but especially the fine roots, are vulnerable to damage. Once they are damaged, water and nutrient uptake will be restricted until new roots have regenerated. Vigorous young trees will be capable of rapid regeneration, but over mature trees will respond slowly, if at all.

To live and grow, roots need oxygen from the soil. Respiration by the roots and other soil organisms depletes this oxygen and increases carbon dioxide levels in the soil; a correct balance of these gases is normally maintained by diffusion between the soil and the atmosphere. Anything, which disturbs this balance, will affect the condition of the root system.

The factors that most commonly affect this diffusion adversely, and therefore damage roots, are the following: -

- A. Compaction of the ground, which reduces the space between soil particles. This is particularly important on clay soils. A single passage by heavy equipment on clay soils or storage of heavy materials can cause significant damage to the structure of the soil.
- B. Altered soil levels, even for a few weeks.
- C. Covering the root area with impervious surfaces.
- D. A rise in the level of the water table. Roots can tolerate submersion for short periods. But a permanent rise will deplete the soil of oxygen.
- E. Excavations in the rooting area can sever roots. As most roots are in the surface 600mm, even shallow excavations can cause damage.
- F. Excavations for foundations, landscaping, service trenches or soil stripping which sever or damage the roots may impair the stability of the tree and make it dangerous.

Serious damage is often caused during preliminary site works by stripping the topsoil. For this reason, such works should be avoided until protective fencing has been erected.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Tree Works

Before any form of development commences on the site the following works should be undertaken: -

Tree No.	Proposed Works
T5	Remove tree as detailed on plan.

3.2 Tree Protective Fencing

All fencing used on the site should fully comply with BS 5837:2012 (Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations), refer to Appendix 2.0 for specifications.

The fencing should be strong and suitable for local conditions. It should also consider the degree of construction activity on the site.

The fencing should be at least 2.3m in height and should be erected with both a vertical and horizontal scaffolding framework capable of withstanding impact, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m. This should support either weldmesh panels which should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Notices should also be erected on the fencing stating 'Protected Area - No operations within fenced area'.

The positioning of the protective fencing is also very important and should be erected in the proposed location identified in Appendix 1.0. Once the fence has been erected it should never be crossed and particular care should be taken to store any materials or soil within the protected area.

Where it is demonstrated that there is a presence of underground services, an alternative arrangement is acceptable using boots to support the vertical sections of the fence and a stabilizer strut mounted on a block tray.

3.3 Tree Planting

General

Trees and shrubs planted shall comply with *BS 3936 Specification of Nursery Stock* and shall be planted in accordance with *BS 4428 General Landscape Operations* and *BS 8545:2014 Trees from Nursery to Dependence in the Landscape*.

All imported soils should be uncontaminated and from a recognised supplier in accordance with *BS 3882:2015 Specification for Top Soil*.

Bare root and root-balled stock to be planted in the dormant season (which typically extends between from mid-November to late-March). All planting stock to be clearly labelled on delivery with the full botanical name.

The species of the replacement tree should be chosen from the recommended replacement tree species in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Ref: 21/00086/AIA), subject to availability.

Location for Replacement Tree

The replacement tree shall be planted in the same location as the removed tree (T5).

Container Grown Plants/ Trees Specifications

Growing Medium: With adequate nutrients for plants to thrive until permanently planted.

Plants: Centred in containers, firmed, and well-watered.

Root Growth: Substantially filling containers, but not root bound, and in a condition conducive to successful transplanting.

Hardiness: Grown in the open for at least two months before being supplied.

Containers: With holes adequate for drainage when placed on any substrate commonly used under irrigation systems.

Size: Extra Heavy Standard, 20 – 24cm Girth.

Labelling and Information

Name, forms, dimensions, provenance, and other criteria: As scheduled and defined in the National Plant Specification.

Standard: To BS 3936.

Plant Handling, Storage Transport

Standard: To CPSE 'Handling and establishing landscape plants'.

Frost: Protect plants from frost.

Handling: Handle plants with care. Protect from mechanical damage and do not subject to shock, e.g. by dropping from a vehicle.

Plant Packaging: Black polyethylene bags.

Packaging of Bulk Quantities: Pallets or bins sealed with polyethylene and shrink wrapped.

Treatment of Tree Wounds

Cutting: Keep wounds as small as possible. Cut cleanly back to sound wood using sharp, clean tools. Leave branch collars. Do not cut flush with stem or trunk. Set cuts so that water will not collect on cut area.

Planting

Tree Pit Sizes: 1200 mm x 1200 mm x 750 mm deep.

Sloping Ground: Maintain horizontal bases and vertical sides with no less than minimum depth throughout.

Pit Bottoms: With slightly raised centre. Break up to a depth of 200 mm.

Pit Sides: Scarify.

Planting Trees: Prepare roots and transplant to BS 4043. Trees to be planted upright or well balanced with best side to front.

Treatment: Peat free compost and UK origin mycorrhizal fungi including bio-additives. Mycorrhizal fungi component to contain spores, mycelium, dried plant root containing mycelium and attapulgitic clay, colonised by mycelium. Product should not contain fertilisers. Additives should be proven to enhance mycorrhizal colonisation.

Treatment Application Rate: To manufacturers specifications.

Backfilling Material: Previously prepared mixture of topsoil excavated from pit and additional topsoil as required.

Staking

Stakes: Softwood, Peeled Chestnut, Larch or oak, straight, free from projections and large or edge knots and with pointed lower end.

Preservative Treatment: To provide a 20-year service life.

Nails: To BS 1202-1, galvanized, minimum 25 mm long and with 10 mm diameter heads.

Stake size (minimum): 75 mm diameter.

Mulching Trees

Material: Coarse grade bark mulch consisting of composted pine and larch with 90% of the bark falling within the size range 50-100 mm.

Purity: Free of pests, disease, fungus, and weeds.

Preparation: Clear all weeds. Water soil thoroughly.

Coverage: In a circular area of 500 mm radius measured from the tree stem at 75mm depth.

Finished Level of Mulch: 50 mm below adjacent grassed areas. Mulch is not to be piled up around the immediate area to the stem.

Surplus Material

Subsoil, Stones, Debris, Wrapping Material, Canes, Ties, Temporary Labelling, Rubbish, and Arisings: Remove.

Future Maintenance

Duration: Carry out the operations in the following points from completion of planting until the end of the rectification period (3 Years).

Frequency of Maintenance Visits: To be agreed with landscape contractors.

Failures of Planting

Defects Due to Materials or Workmanship Not in Accordance with the Contract: Plants/ trees/ shrubs that have failed to thrive.

Exclusions: Theft or malicious damage after completion.

Rectification: Contractor to replace with equivalent plants/ trees/ shrubs.

Replacements: To match size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match

original specification, whichever is the greater.

Timing of Making Good: During the next suitable planting season.

Cleanliness

Soil and arisings: Remove from hard surfaces and grassed areas.

General: Leave the works in a clean and tidy condition at completion and after any maintenance operations.

General Planting Maintenance

Weed control: Maintain weed free area around each tree and shrub.

Diameter (minimum): The larger of 1 m or the surface of original planting pit.

Keep planting beds clear of weeds: By maintaining full thickness of mulch and hoeing.

Planted areas: Fork over beds as necessary to keep soil loose, with gentle cambers and no hollows. Take care not to reduce depth or effect of mulch.

Precautions: Ensure that trees and shrubs are not damaged by use of mowers, nylon filament rotary cutters and similar powered tools.

Staking: Check condition of stakes, ties, guys and guards.

Broken or missing items: Replace.

Rubbing: Prevent.

Ties: Adjust to accommodate growth.

Damage to bark: Cut back neatly with sharp knife. Prevent further damage.

Frequency of checks: At each scheduled maintenance visit.

Firming up: Gently firm loosened soil around trees/ shrubs. Straighten leaning trees/ shrubs.

Trees: Spray crown when in leaf during warm weather.

Timing: After dusk.

Watering: When instructed.

Pruning

General: Prune to promote healthy growth and natural shape.

Dead, dying, diseased wood and suckers: Remove.

Timing: As appropriate to the species.

Trees: Favour a single central leading shoot.

Arisings: Remove.

3.4 Additional Precautions When Working in Proximity of Trees

Oil, bitumen, cement, or other material likely to cause damage to the tree will not be stacked or discharged within 10m of the trees stem or within the protective area. Also, materials in general will not be stacked or discharged within the exclusion zone.

Concrete mixing and washing will not be carried out within 10m of any retained trees.

Fires will not be lit beneath the foliage or in a position where the flames could extend to within 5m of the foliage, branches, or trunk. If the fire is large, then this may necessitate a distance of at least 20m.

Trees that are to be retained will not be used as anchorage for equipment.

Notice boards, telephone cables, or other services will not be attached to any part of the retained tree.

Care should be taken when using cranes or other equipment near the canopy of the retained trees. Also, any trees to be felled in proximity to the retained trees should be done so with particular care.

Appendix I.0 Tree Protection Plan



-  Retained Trees
-  Trees to be Removed
-  Root protection area
-  Tree protection fencing



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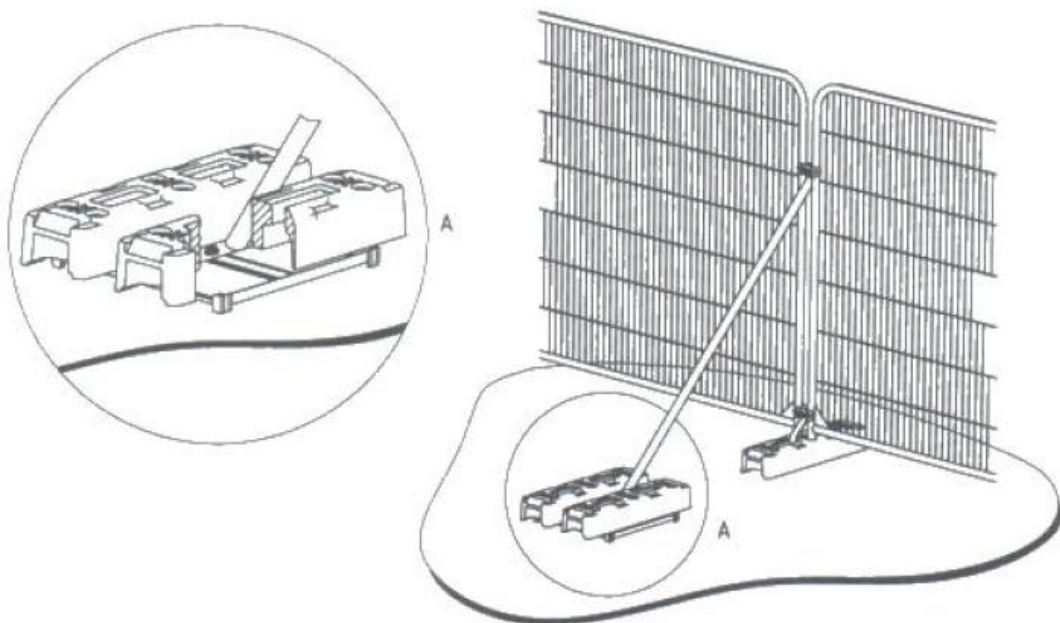
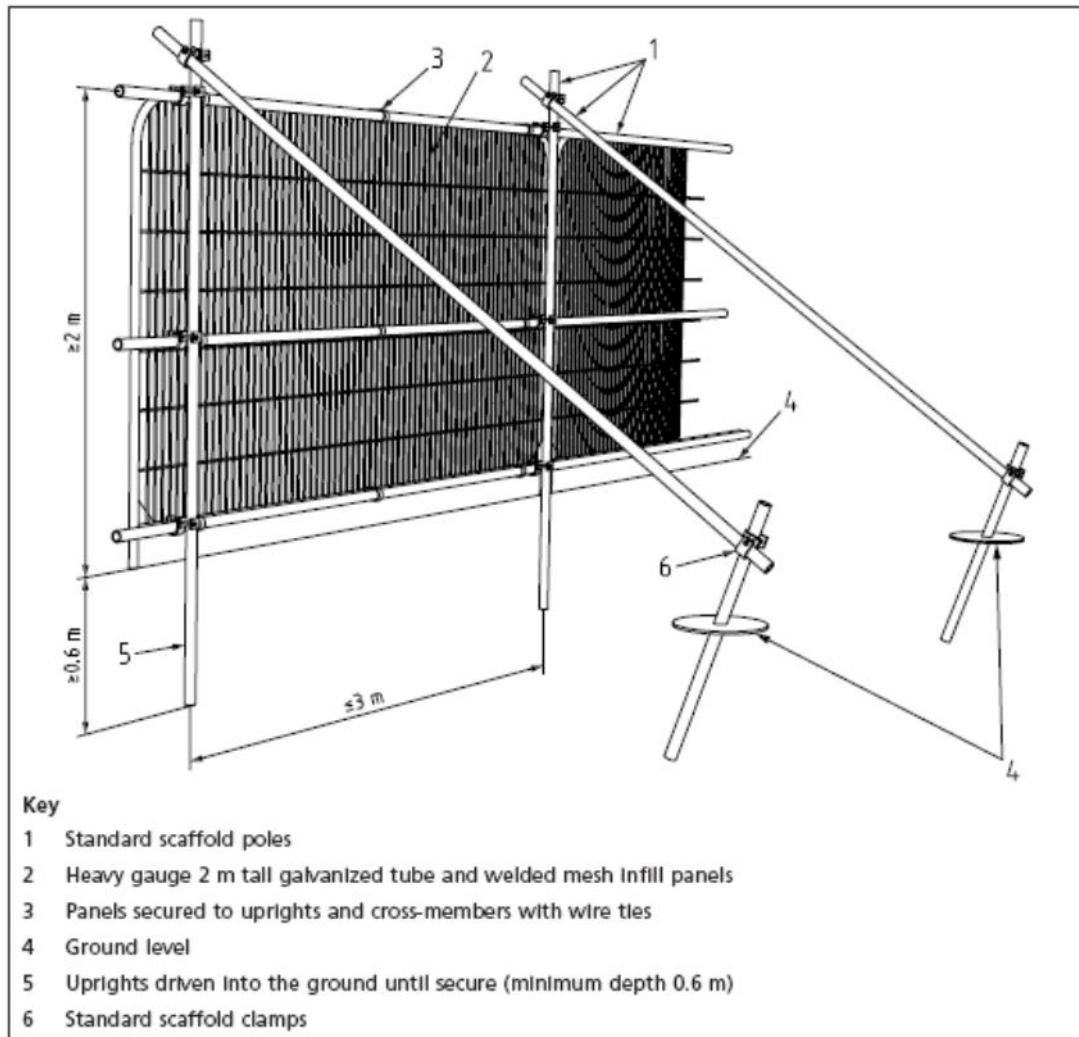
Site Address:
19 Lowry Close
Kirkby
L33 4HJ

Drawing Title:	Drawing No:	
Tree Protection Plan	21/00086/TPP	
Date:	Scale:	Drawn by:
23/11/2021	1:150@A3	JH

Note: Dimensions are not to be scaled from this drawing.
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Appendix 2.0 Tree Fencing Specification

Arboricultural Method Statement – 19 Lowry Close



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray