



WE KNOW SERVICES

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

YORKON BUILDING
ARCHWAY ROAD
HUYTON
L36 9UX

JULY 2021

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Resulting from the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, an Arboricultural Method statement has been recommended to ensure good working practices when working in proximity to trees. The following information outlines the need for an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

2.0 Discussion

- 2.1 Most of the root system, of a tree, is in the surface 600mm of the soil, extending radically for distances frequently more than the trees height. Beyond the main structural roots (close to the base of the trunk), the root system rapidly sub-divides into smaller diameter roots: off this main system, a mass of fine roots develops.
- 2.2 The shape of the main structural roots develops in response to 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, which would be unusual, the extent of the root system will be very irregular and difficult to predict. It will not generally show the symmetry seen in the branch system.
- 2.3 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, developing 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.
- 2.4 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*.
- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 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.
 - b) Changing 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.

3.0 Method Statement

3.1 Tree Works

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

Tree No.	Proposed Works
T7	Reduce upper crown away from building by 2m.
T16, T19	Raise the crown heights to 5m above ground level.

3.2 Protective Fencing

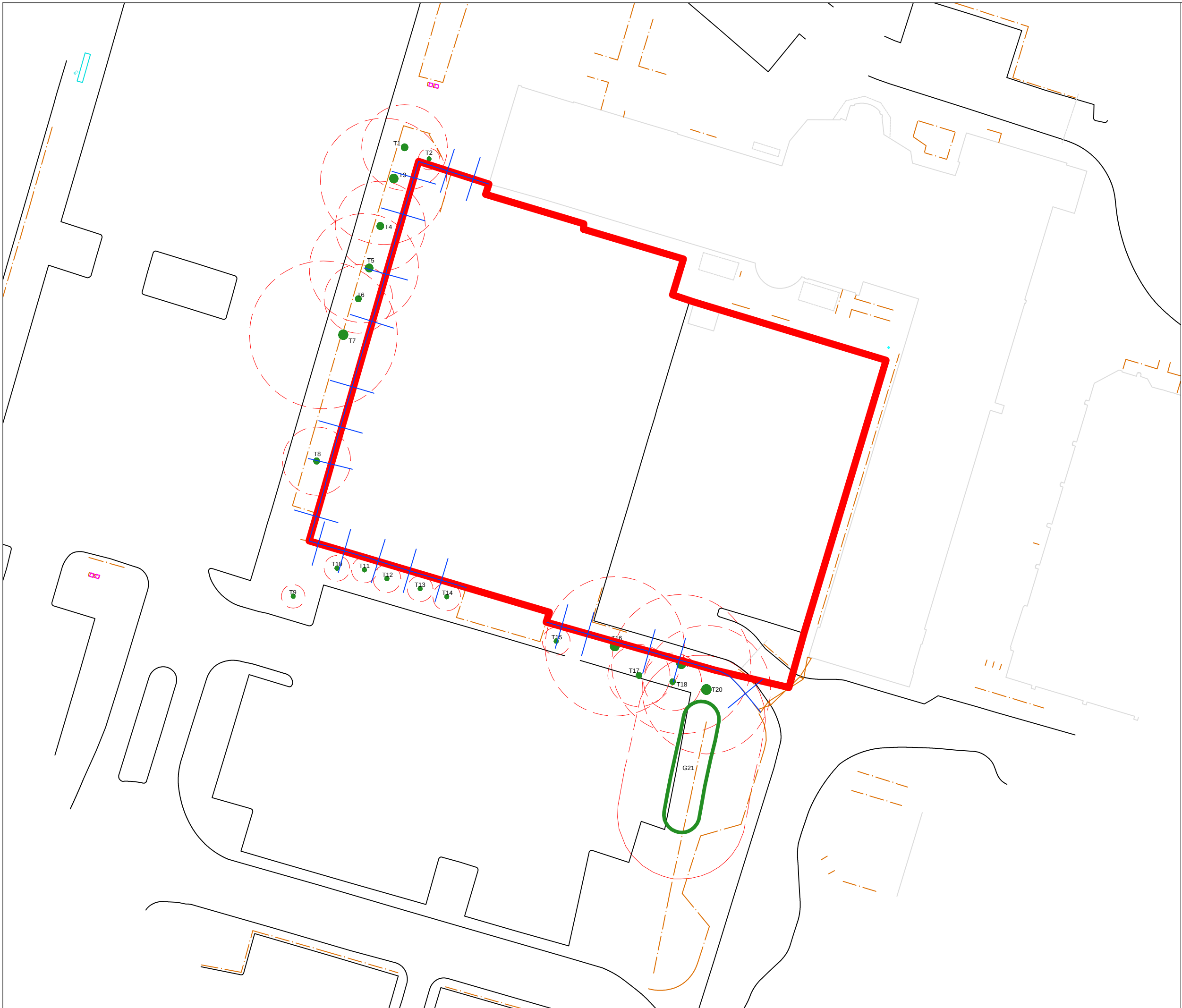
- 3.2.1 All fencing used on the site should fully comply with BS 5837:2012 (Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations)- refer to Appendix 2.0.
- 3.2.2 The fencing should be strong and suitable for local conditions. It should also consider the degree of construction activity on the site.
- 3.2.3 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.
- 3.2.4 Notices should also be erected on the fencing stating 'Protected Area - No operations within fenced area'.
- 3.2.5 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.
- 3.2.6 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 Additional Precautions Outside Fences Areas

- 3.3.1 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.
- 3.3.2 Concrete mixing and washing will not be carried out within 10m of any retained trees.
- 3.3.3 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.
- 3.3.4 Trees that are to be retained will not be used as anchorage for equipment.
- 3.3.5 Notice boards, telephone cables, or other services will not be attached to any part of the retained tree.
- 3.3.6 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 1.0

Tree Plan



-  Root protection area
-  Special Measures
-  Tree protection fencing
-  Red Line Boundary



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Client:
Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council

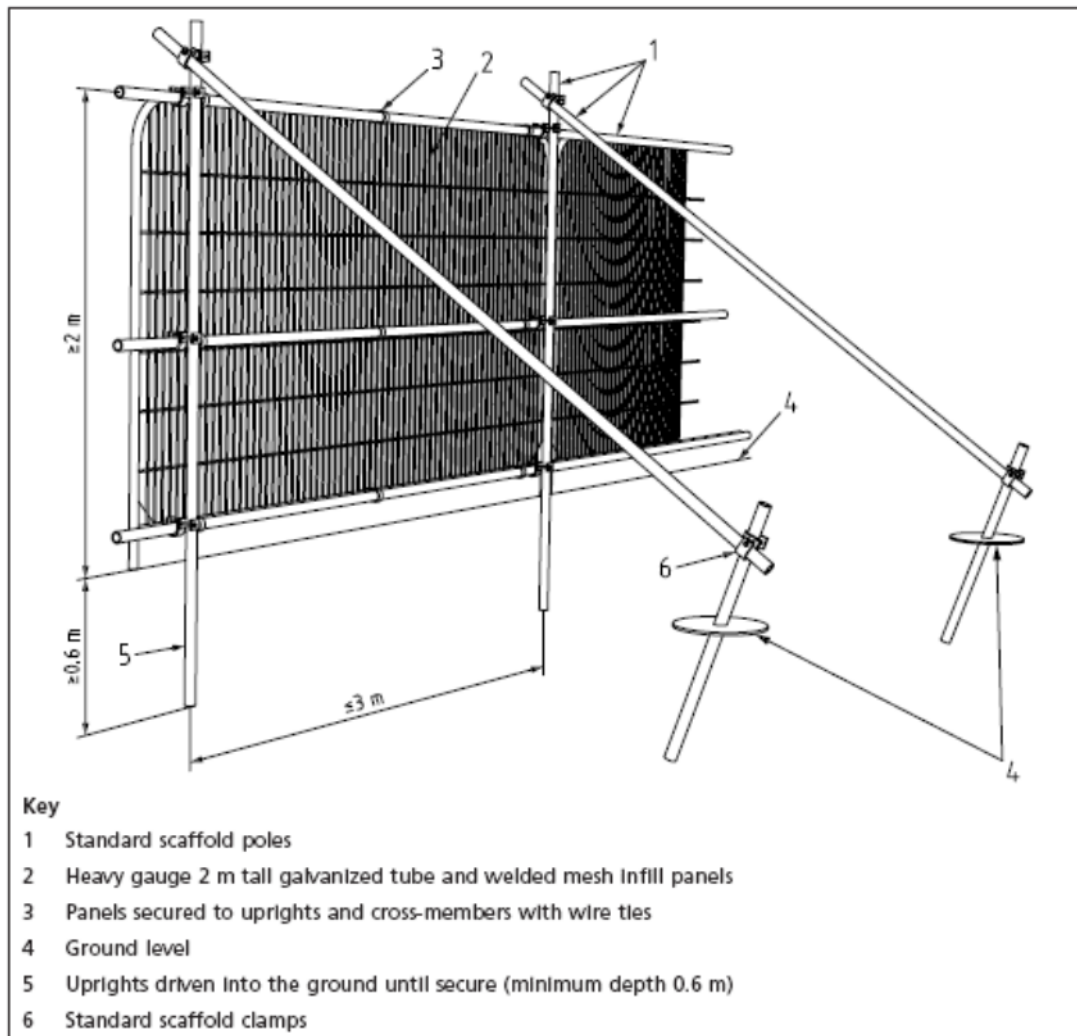
Site Address:
Yorkon Building
Archway Road
Huyton
L36 9UX

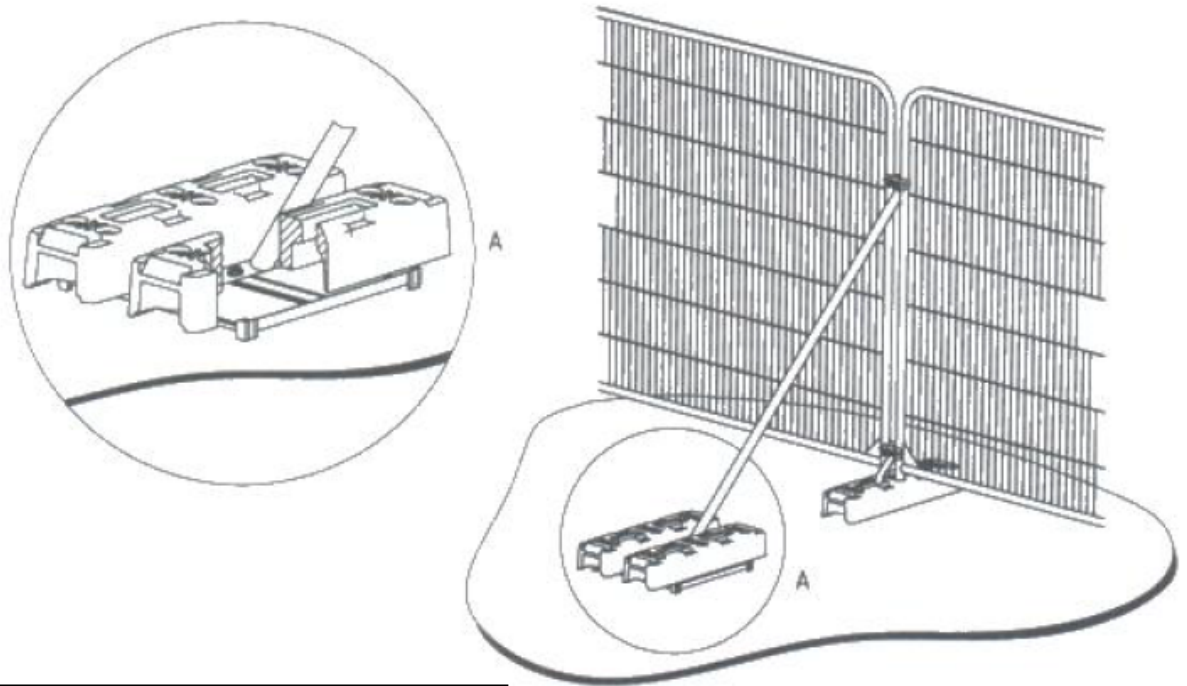
Drawing Title:	Drawing No:	
Tree Protection Plan	21/00048/TPP	
Date:	Scale:	Drawn by:
24/07/2021	1:400@A3	JH

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

Tree Protection Fencing





Fencing arrangement in the presence of underground services- vertical sections mounted in boots and stabilizer strut mounted on block tray