

Arboricultural supervision:
The demolition of existing structures immediately adjacent to the RPAs & under the canopies of retained trees G3 shall be done under the direct supervision of the project arboriculturalist.

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 2m wooden site hoarding, or a 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 to 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 scaffolding framework with wire.

Secondary Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on a tubular or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to the mesh panels and secured with ground pins.

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

Tree Protection Area
KEEP OUT
Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 1989. ANY UNLAWFUL REMOVAL OR DAMAGE TO A TREE PRESERVED UNDER THIS ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

Supervised Demolition

Herd surfacing: 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 wheelbarrow 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 the soil 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.

Structures: 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 wheelbarrow 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.

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 clearly severed by the project arboriculturalist using a suitable hand saw/cut. 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 shored to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete. If appropriate soil beneath the depth of the excavation may be sheet piling, regular piling or have individual piles installed.

Manual excavation: Excavation 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 it is 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-spades and then cleaned with a shovel and/or the aid of an air-spade and air-vec.

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 commencing.

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 demolition of the existing site structures/features immediately adjacent to the canopies and RPAs of retained trees G3;
- 4) Supervised manual excavation of the decontamination and grading of soil levels within and immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees 1 & 8;
- 5) Any excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services (a non-exhaustive list);
- 6) Removal of protective measures and sign-off.

Arboricultural Method Statement

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

Rev: Date: Notes:
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arbtch
Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtch.co.uk, 01244 661170

Project:
**152- 154 Queens Road
London
SW19 8LX**

Client:
Sanford Developments (Wimbledon) Ltd

Drawing:
Tree Protection Plan

Based on:
014-A-P-050

Drawing No:
Arbtch TPP 01

Date:
Apr 2024

Scale:
1:100 @ A0

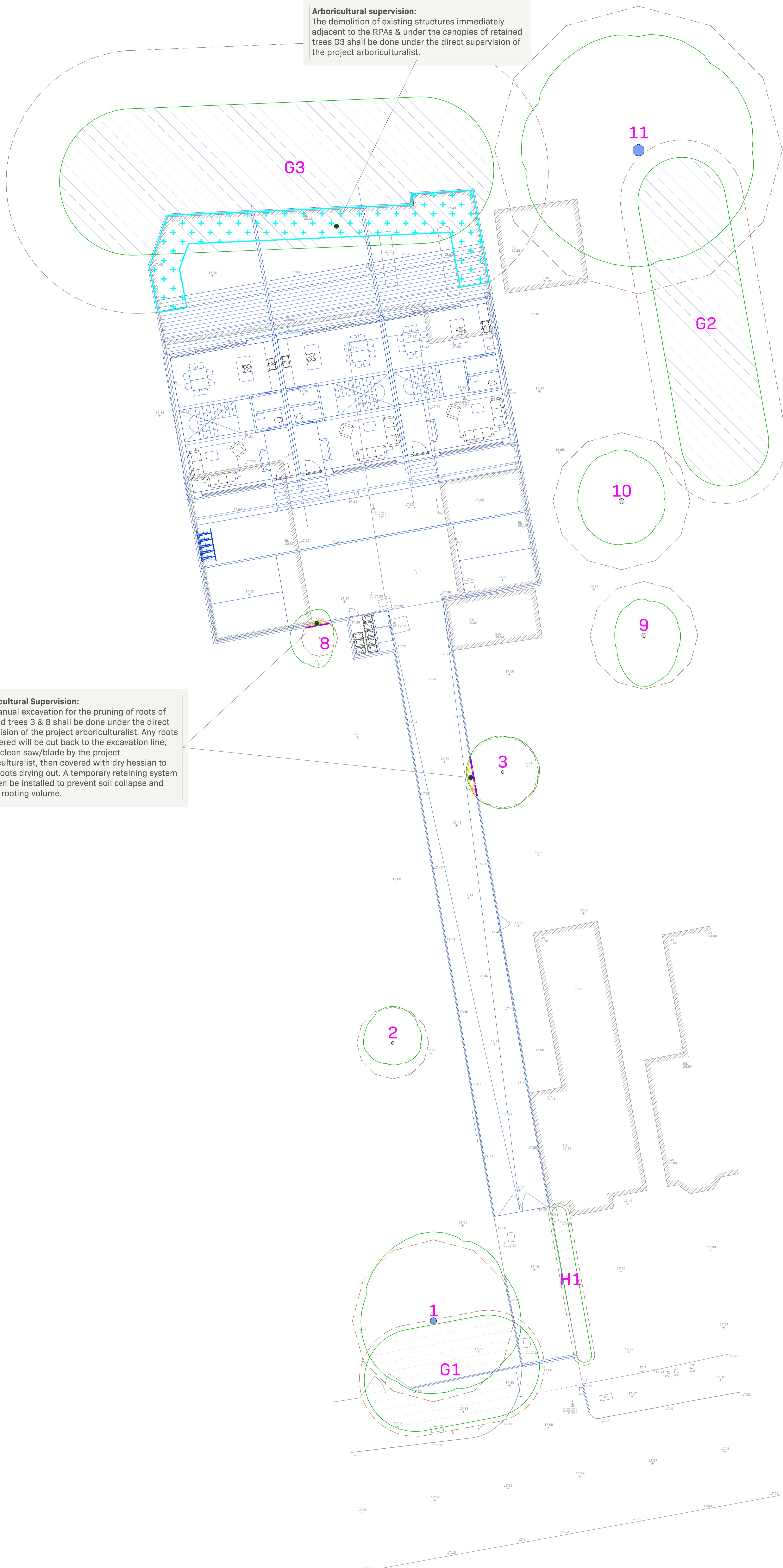
Rev:
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Drawn:
PDG

Key:

Tree Numbers	1	Trunks	○	Tree Canopies	○
RPAs	○	Category 'B' Trees	○	Category 'W' Groups	○
Category 'C' Trees	○	Category 'C' Groups	○	Swelling Site Layout	○
Proposed Site Layout	○	Arboricultural Supervision	○	Arboricultural Excavation	○
Temporary Retaining System	○	Demolition	○	Demolition	○

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Arboricultural Supervision:
The manual excavation for the pruning of roots of retained trees 3 & 8 shall be done under the direct supervision of the project arboriculturalist. Any roots discovered will be cut back to the excavation line, with a clean saw/blade by the project arboriculturalist, then covered with dry hessian to avoid roots drying out. A temporary retaining system will then be installed to prevent soil collapse and loss of rooting volume.

