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**Arboricultural
Method Statement
to BS 5837:2012**

Site Address:

Providence House
Holydyke
Barton Upon Humber
DN18 5PR

Issue Date:

8th October 2020

Report No:

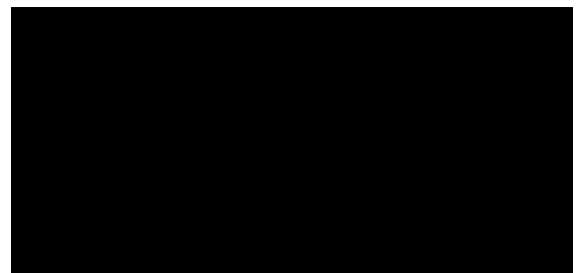
200622

Prepared For:

Keigar Homes LTD
Keigar Lodge, Canberra View
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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1. This Arboricultural Method Statement has been compiled to ensure the safe and healthy retention of all retained trees on this development. Integral to achieving this goal is the implementation of the special construction details and protection methods detailed within this report.
- 1.1.2. This Method Statement must be made available to all contractors and operatives on the site during the construction process so that they fully understand the importance of the measures set out for tree protection.
- 1.1.3. The information contained within this Arboricultural Method Statement conforms to BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

1.2. Scope of the Method Statement

- 1.2.1. I am instructed to produce this Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) for the proposed development the design of which is detailed on the proposed site plan (drawing no. PH/163/12) in Appendix 6.
- 1.2.2. This method statement is based on the tree survey carried out on 22nd June 2020, and on the associated report (ref. Arboricultural Report - 200622 ProvidenceHsHolydykeDN185PR).
- 1.2.3. The AMS is concerned with the trees within and, where deemed necessary, those just beyond the boundary of the site, and has been compiled in order that retained trees are adequately protected throughout the course of the development. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The report does not take into account any other trees or vegetation, except where these are specifically referred to.
- 1.2.4. The activities to which the AMS relates are; tree removal and pruning (including root pruning) for access and clearance, tree protection measures and construction methods. Risk assessments (with relevant control measures) should be produced for each of these operations prior to commencement of work. This is the duty of the contractors engaged to undertake the work.

2. Timing of Operations

- 2.1. In order to ensure that disturbance to retained trees is kept to a minimum, the site operations should proceed in the following order:

Phase 1 - Pre-development

1. Completion of the approved tree works, (Section 3)
2. Install tree protection fencing at Position 1, (Section 4 & 5)

Phase 2 - Development

1. At an appropriate time allow necessary access into Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) to remove existing hard surfacing (Section 10) and carry-out associated priority re-landscaping (Section 12)
2. Install tree protection fencing at Position 2, (Section 4 & 5)
3. Install new hard surfacing within the RPA, (Section 9)
4. Construct new commercial building
5. When no-longer required, and where appropriate, remove existing hard surface ground protection (Section 6 & 10) and carry-out associated priority re-landscaping (Section 12)
6. Install final wearing course on new and existing hard surfacing, (Section 9)

Phase 3 - Post-development

1. Landscaping operations required outside CEZ
 2. Removal of tree protection measures
 3. Landscaping operations required within CEZ
- 2.2. Any amendments to the ordering of operations that are likely to affect retained trees must only be made with the approval of the project arboriculturist or the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Arboricultural Officer.

3. Tree Works

- 3.1. Prior to any construction activity, the first operation on site will be the undertaking of the necessary arboricultural works, as described in the Survey Schedule at Appendix 1. These include:
 - 3.2. The removal of T1, T6, T7, T8, T11, T13, T14, T15
 - 3.3. The pruning of T2, T3, T4, T5, T10, T12
 - 3.4. All work must be undertaken to BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and carried out by qualified and experienced contractors who must be adequately insured.
 - 3.5. Any tree defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the project arboriculturist must be brought to our attention immediately.
 - 3.6. If during the development, additional access facilitation pruning is required advice should be sought from the project arboriculturist. Under no circumstance shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.

4. The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

- 4.1. In order to adequately protect retained trees a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) must be formed around their crowns and Root Protection Area (RPA). The CEZ must be formed of appropriate protective fencing and/or ground protection. Where tree crowns cannot be entirely enclosed within the CEZ they must be appropriately pruned to provide necessary access beneath.
- 4.2. Within the CEZ, the following restrictions shall apply:
 - NO mechanical digging or scraping
 - NO hand digging (unless in accordance with sections, below)
 - NO storage of material or equipment
 - NO vehicular or plant access (unless in accordance with section 5, below)
 - NO fire lighting
 - NO washing down of vehicles or machinery
 - NO handling, discharging or spillage of any chemical substance including cement washings
 - NO action likely to cause localised water-logging
 - NO changing of ground levels (unless agreed by the LPA)
 - NO earthworks
- 4.3. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to the CEZ or adjacent to any trees on neighbouring land:
 - Materials that will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel spillage and vehicle washings must not be discharged within 10m of a tree.
 - This must take into account the topography of the site and the slopes to avoid toxic materials running towards retained trees.

- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 metres of the foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services (etc.) should not be attached to any part of a tree.

5. Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.1. Tree Protection Plan A in Appendix 2 shows the position of the Tree Protection Fencing. Following any necessary tree works, but before any materials or machinery are brought onto site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences, this fencing must be erected in Position 1. At an appropriate time, to allow for necessary operations within the CEZ, the protective fencing will be set-back to Position 2.
- 5.2. On this site the protective fencing will be installed in accordance with the above ground stabilised protective fencing method as detailed in BS 5837: 2012. All weather signage outlining the status of the CEZ should be securely fixed to the fencing. Please refer to Appendix 3 for further details of the protective fencing and signage.
- 5.3. Once erected, barriers and ground protection will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior agreement of an arboriculturalist and approval of the local planning authority.
- 5.4. Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding constructive activity, and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree. On all sites, special attention should be paid to ensuring that barriers remain rigid and complete.

6. Ground Protection

- 6.1. To allow construction access across the RPA of T10 and T12 the cellular confinement system base of the proposed driveways will be used as ground protection. The specification and installation for this is detail in Section 9 and on Tree Protection Plan A, in Appendix 2.
- 6.2. Where development access is required over the north north-western RPA of T12 and the south-eastern RPA of T10, the existing hard surfacing will be used as ground protection.
- 6.3. Ground protection is designed to allow for appropriate access and a useable working area. The ground protection is NOT designed to be used to store spoil, chemicals or fuel.

7. Temporary Buildings and Stores

- 7.1. The location of any site office/welfare unit and temporary buildings shall be located away from the RPA of retained trees. This includes areas for mixing of chemicals including cement washings and storage of machinery as well as parking.

8. Installation of Services within CEZ

- 8.1. No service installations are required within the CEZ.

9. New Hard Surfacing within CEZ

- 9.1. New hard surfacing, in the form of driveways and parking areas, are proposed within the RPA of T2-5, T9, T10 and T12. A cellular confinement system must therefore be installed using a 'no-dig' 'roll-out' technique. The location of this surfacing is highlighted on Tree Protection Plan A at Appendix 2.

- 9.2. The design of such a system needs to be sensitive to the requirements of tree roots, substantial enough to withstand the expected levels of traffic and practicable in terms of ease of fabrication. The final surface treatment must be porous to enable the percolation of water through the surfacing to the tree roots beneath. This method is considered to be appropriate in terms of minimising damage to retained trees. However, a structural engineer should be consulted to ensure that the mechanical needs of the chosen design are adequately met.
- 9.3. The cellular confinement system base of the proposed surfacing must be laid prior to any construction work being carried out and used as ground protection during construction. To adequately distribute the additional weight of construction traffic a second sacrificial layer of cellular confinement system will be laid over the first. On completion of the main construction phase the sacrificial layer can be removed and replaced with a permeable wearing course appropriate for post development use.
- 9.4. Immediately prior to the construction of this surfacing, the protective fencing will be set back to Position 2 as shown on Tree Protection Plan A in Appendix 2. Installation of the surfacing can then commence.
- 9.5. Please see Appendix 4 for the specification and installation method of the new hard surfacing.
- 9.6. To provide a suitable post-development wearing course the existing hard surfacing within the RPA of T10 and T12 will need to be resurfaced. The location of this surfacing is highlighted on Tree Protection Plan B at Appendix 2.
- 9.7. To prevent damage to tree roots, prior to the final surfacing being installed, only the existing wearing course should be removed with the base course and subbase left undisturbed.
- 9.8. The impermeable wearing course that is removed will be replaced with surfacing of a permeable nature.
- 9.9. This method is considered to be appropriate in terms of minimising damage to retained trees. However, a structural engineer should be consulted to ensure that the mechanical needs of the chosen design are adequately met.

10. Demolition Works within CEZ

- 10.1. Existing hard surfacing within the RPA of T2, T3, T10 and T12 will be removed. The location of this surfacing is highlighted on Tree Protection Plan B, in Appendix 4.
- 10.2. These works must be carried out using a 'roll back' method with plant machinery operating from areas of remaining hard surfacing, or from outside the RPA of retained trees. Where the use of plant machinery in this manner is not viable, works must be completed with hand tools or manually portable equipment.
- 10.3. The existing surfacing must only be removed to a depth that allows for the adequate installation of the final surface treatment.
- 10.4. Where these areas are to be landscaped, the removal depth needs to take into account the required growth medium for final planting.
- 10.5. Any roots exposed during the removal of the surfacing must immediately be covered with top-soil. Where this is not possible, they should be wrapped or covered with an appropriate breathable material until a time when re-landscaping can commence.

11. Construction of Buildings within CEZ

- 11.1. Where the footprint of the new commercial building encroaches on the RPA of T10 tree roots may be severed during the excavation of the foundations. Any such roots must be pruned back to the edges of the excavation with a suitably sharp saw or by-pass secateurs.

12. Landscaping

- 12.1. Within the RPA of T2, T3, T10 and T12, where existing hard surfacing is to be removed and returned to undeveloped ground, re-landscaping must be undertaken as soon as possible following the removal of the hard surfacing. If re-landscaping cannot be undertaken immediately, any exposed roots should be wrapped or covered with an appropriate breathable material until a time when re-landscaping can commence.
- 12.2. Following completion of the construction phase, the protective fencing can be removed, and any temporary ground protection lifted, the main landscaping phase can then commence.
- 12.3. To minimise stress to retained tree and improve future growing conditions, significant portions of their un-developed RPA should be maintained with a covering of woodchip or bark-chip mulch. The mulch area will then be interspersed with low to medium density planting. The location and extent of the proposed area of mulch are highlighted on the proposed site plan (drawing no. PH/163/12) in Appendix 6. The procedure for the installation of the mulch is as follows;
 - 12.4. If the volume of grass/weeds in the mulch area are significant it's best to first remove this material. This existing vegetation can either be mown, or for better weed control sprayed of with an appropriate herbicide. If the resulting dead organic matter is significant in volume it should be removed prior to mulching.
 - 12.5. Mulch should be applied in a 50-75mm thick layer. If desired this can be built up to a 100mm thickness with a second application during the next 2-3 years. Thereafter the mulch should be topped up periodically to keep pace with decomposition.
 - 12.6. If there are concerns about weed control in the mulch it can either be based with a layer of water permeable weed matting or the area can be treated with an appropriate herbicide when necessary.
- 12.7. Where new fencing is located within the RPA of retained trees, post holes will be dug by hand. They may be driven in either by hand or using mechanical means. If construction plant is to be used it must work from outside of the RPA at all times. Fencing systems utilising continuous trench footings must not be used in the RPA of retained trees.
- 12.8. Landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging within RPAs. Tractor mounted rotovators or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 12.9. Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of retained trees, unless otherwise stated in this method statement.
- 12.10. Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.
- 12.11. If in doubt, regarding the impact of proposed landscape operations, please contact the appointed arboriculturalist.

Appendix 1: Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)			RPA Radius (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Recommendations
				No.1	No.2	No.3		N	E	S	W						
T1	Common Holly	Semi-mature	8	160	140	130	3.0	2	2	2	2	C2	10 to 20 yrs	Poor	Good	Multi stemmed from ground level. Partially occluded pruning wounds on stem, decay very limited. Crown break at 2.25m. Very sparse canopy.	Remove
T2	Common Holly	Semi-mature	8.5	160	150		2.6	2	2	1.5	2	B2	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Twin stemmed from ground level with sound main union. Stems defect free. Crown break at 2.5m. Health crown slightly suppressed to S by neighbouring tree.	Crown lift to E from 2m to 2.5m. Minor works.
T3	Common Yew	Early-mature	10	580			7.0	4	5.5	5	5.5	C1/3	10 to 20 yrs	Poor	Good	Base and lower stem free from notable defects. Multi stemmed from 1.75m with crown break at 3.5m. Crown sparse with chlorotic foliage and notable volume of minor deadwood.	Lift outer 2.5m of peripheral crown to NE from 2m to 3.5m. Minor works.
T4	Common Yew	Early-mature	9.5	610			7.3	4	4.5	4	3.5	A1/3	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Single stemmed to full height. Base and stem free from notable defects. Dense epicormic growth on lower stem. Crown break at 2.25m. Healthy well-balanced crown with minor deadwood resulting from natural crown development.	Lift outer 2.5m of peripheral crown to NE from 2m to 3m. Minor works.
T5	Common Yew	Early-mature	11	590			7.1	4.5	3	4	3.5	A1/3	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Base and lower stem free from notable defects. Epicormic growth on stem. Multi stemmed from 1.75m with crown break at 3m. Well balanced crown with very slightly sparse foliage.	Lift outer 1.5m of peripheral crown to NE from 2m to 3m. Minor works.

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)			RPA Radius (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Recommendations
				No.1	No.2	No.3		N	E	S	W						
T6	Common Holly	Semi-mature	10	300	190		4.3	5	4.5	4	2	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	Good	Base and lower stem free from notable defects. Significant limb to NE from 1m with sound main union. Stem bifurcated from 1.75m with bark included but adequate main union. Slightly congested crown structure. Crown slightly suppressed to W by neighbouring tree and slightly sparse particularly at apices.	Remove
T7	Common Holly	Semi-mature	7	160			1.9	1	1.5	2	1.5	C2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	Good	Single stemmed to full height with no notable defects. Slightly sparse crown suppressed to N by neighbouring tree.	Remove
T8	Common Holly	Young	5.5	140			1.7	1	1	1.5	1	C2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	Good	Single stemmed to full height with no notable defects. Sparse but well-balanced crown.	Remove
T9	Common Holly	Semi-mature	11.5	210			2.5	1.5	2	1.5	1	B1/2	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Single stemmed to full height. Notable mower damage at base otherwise no notable defects. Slender well-balanced conical crown.	
T10	Broad-Leafed Lime	Mature	20	960			11.5	9.5	9	10	10.5	A1/3	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Good buttress root flare. Base and stem free from notable defects. Bifurcated from 3.5m with both stems historically topped at 5m. Resulting regrowth very large but seemingly now endocormic and stable. Mature spreading crown with no notable defects. Crown slightly sparse with minor dieback to SE likely the result of adjacent hard surfacing that looks to have been installed in recent past. Overall a good specimen. Lower/mid height crown spread to E towards proposed commercial building 7m.	To provide access beneath canopy, crown lift to S and SW to 4m. Works will require one removal cut of approximately 200mm (see image 1, Appendix 5) and other cuts up to 100mm diameter.

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)			RPA Radius (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Recommendations
				No.1	No.2	No.3		N	E	S	W						
T11	Copper Beech	Mature	18.5	1140			13.7	4.5	8.5	7.5	9	A1/3	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Good buttress root flare. Base and lower stem free from notable defects. Main unions 2-3.5m ivy-clad preventing detailed inspection. Four main leaders. Two leaders to NE with bark included but adequate union at 2.5m. Remaining leaders and primary limb unions appear free from notable defects. A healthy crown free from notable defects. A good specimen.	Remove
T12	Weeping Willow	Mature	16	750			9.0	8	9	12	6	B1/3	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Good	Base and lower stem free from notable defects. Numerous deadwood stubs on stem and primary limbs resulting from poor pruning practices and shading. Good development at shedding collars. Three primary leaders with sound main unions. Leaders and primary limbs unions appear free from notable defects. Heavy lateral limbs extending to S. A mature spreading crown bias to S. Slightly sparse crown with minor deadwood. Crown height to NW over existing hard surfacing 2m.	To provide 5m overhead clearance beneath mid-crown spread to S, remove secondary lateral limb to S back to parent limb (see image 2, Appendix 5) and conduct other minor pruning. Note - Distal crown to S does not require lifting. Works will require one removal cut of 225mm and other cuts up to 75mm diameter. Reduce crown spread to SE by 1.5m meter to provide clearance for scaffolding. Minor works. Crown lift to 2.5m over existing hard surfacing to NNE to provide overhead clearance. Minor works. Remove deadwood greater than 50mm diameter.
T13	Swedish Whitebeam	Early-mature	11.5	330	320		5.5	5	6	4	3	B1/2	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Base and lower stem free from notable defects. Bifurcated from 1m with included but adequate main union. Crown break at 2.5m. Three main leaders forming a slightly congested crown structure. Crown slightly suppressed to W by neighbouring tree otherwise well balanced with healthy foliage. A reasonable specimen.	Remove

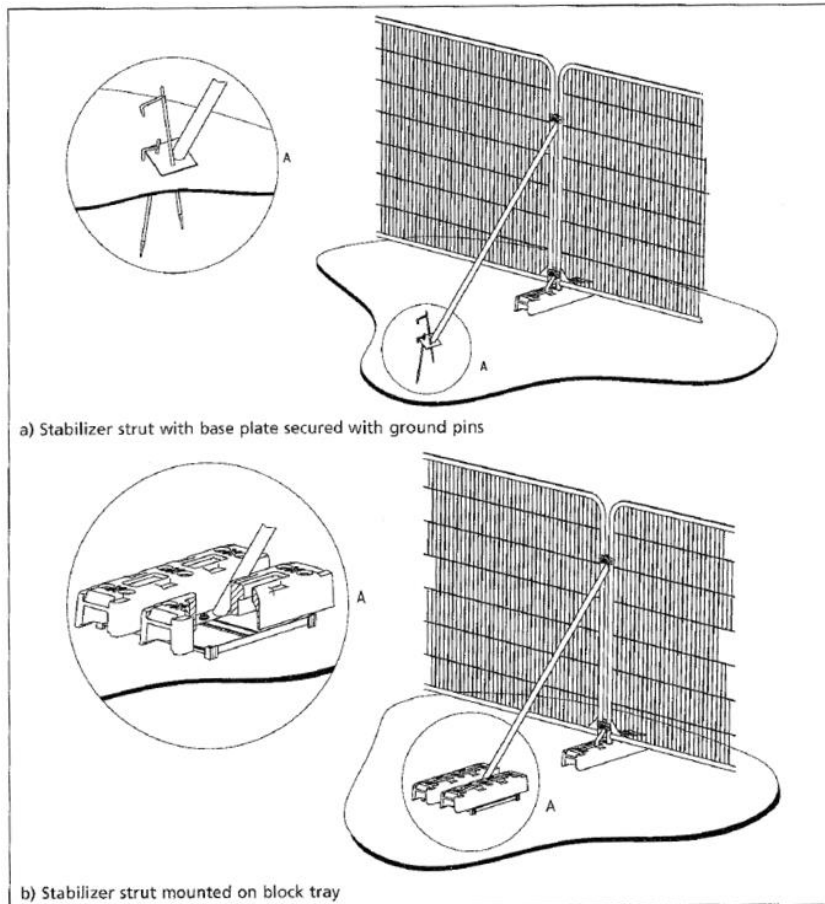
Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)			RPA Radius (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Recommendations
				No.1	No.2	No.3		N	E	S	W						
T14	Weeping Willow	Mature	12	740			8.9	6	8	8	7.5	B1/3	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Base and stem free from notable defects. Crown break at 2m. Heavy laterals to all sides with sound main unions. Previously pollarded to 6.5m, no notable decay at pollard heads. Resulting regrowth not unduly heavy at present. A well-balanced crown with healthy foliage and only very minor deadwood.	Remove
T15	Wild Cherry	Early-mature	10	360			4.3	4.5	5.5	5	5	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Good	Single stemmed to full height with no notable defects. Slightly sparse but well-balanced crown with a notable volume of minor deadwood. A reasonable specimen.	Remove
H1	A Hedge		1.5									B2	>40 yrs			Beech hedge. Intermittent to western end with some other species intermixed. Provides good screening between site and road.	Remove non-beech species and gap plant with common beech.

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Plan

See A2 PDFs [Tree Protection Plan A - 200622 ProvidenceHsHolydykeDN185PR (Rev B).pdf] and [Tree Protection Plan B - 200622 ProvidenceHsHolydykeDN185PR (Rev B).pdf] for Details

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Fencing

Figure 1. Specification for Above Ground Stabilised Protective Fencing



The protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 and will comprise of weld mesh panel fencing, situated in rubber or concrete feet. Panels will be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, positioned so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The fencing will be supported at each joint (where two panels meet) with a stabiliser strut, attached to the fencing at one end and a base plate at the other, which will be secured with ground pins, driven into the underlying soil.

Figure 2. Example Signage for Protective Fencing



Appendix 4: New Hard Surfacing

This Appendix outlines the options available for constructing No-Dig hard surfaces within the RPA of trees.

We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity and any proposed construction should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation.

However, with regards to trees, we make the following comments:

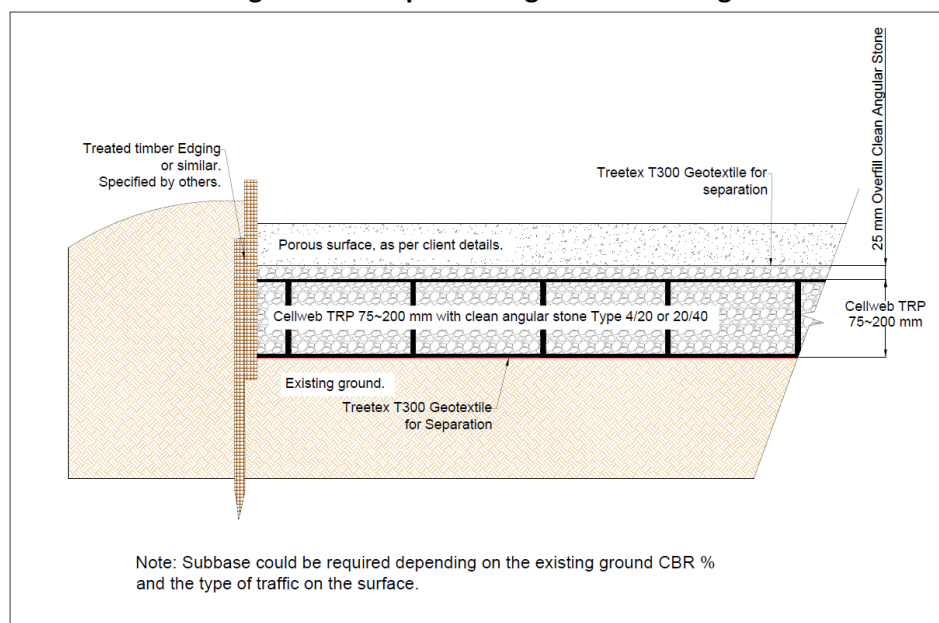
- Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided. However, if it is necessary to sever roots or if they are severed accidentally, we must be informed so that we are able to assess and recommend accordingly.
- Air and water must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided, as should substances which affect the pH value of the soil, for example limestone.

The No-Dig Method:

This involves construction of a surface with no excavation, soil stripping or site grading (see Figure 3). All construction takes place above ground level. Preparation and installation are as follows:

1. Kill off ground vegetation using a systemic herbicide (i.e. glyphosate) applied to the foliage and remove resulting dead organic material.
2. Removed any significant protrusions and fill major hollows with sharp sand.
3. Lay a recognised geo-fabric over the area and extend to 300mm beyond boundaries whilst overlapping any joints by 300mm.
4. Install an appropriate 3D cellular confinement system.
5. Using a no dig method (i.e. gabions or pinned boards/sleepers) construct suitable edge support for the new surface.
6. Infill with a clean angular stone type 4/20 or 20/40 using a 'roll-out' technique with plant machinery operating from outside the RPA or from already infilled areas. Cells must be filled to their maximum volume and then over filled by 25mm. No additional compaction is required beyond a limited number of passes with lightweight tracked plant machinery.
7. To provide a sacrificial layer and additional weight distribution for construction traffic, cover surface with a recognised geo-fabric and then a second layer of 3D cellular confinement system. On completion of the construction phase remove second layer of 3D cellular confinement system and geo-fabric.
8. Install new layer of geo-fabric extending to 300mm beyond boundaries whilst overlapping joints by 300mm.
9. Install final porous surface as per client specification.

Figure 3. Example 'No Dig' Hard Surfacing



Appendix 5: Site Images



Image 1 – Removal cut on T10



Image 2 – Removal cut on T12

Appendix 6: Proposed Site Plan

See A3 PDF (Providence House SITE V5 SITE PLAN.pdf) for Details

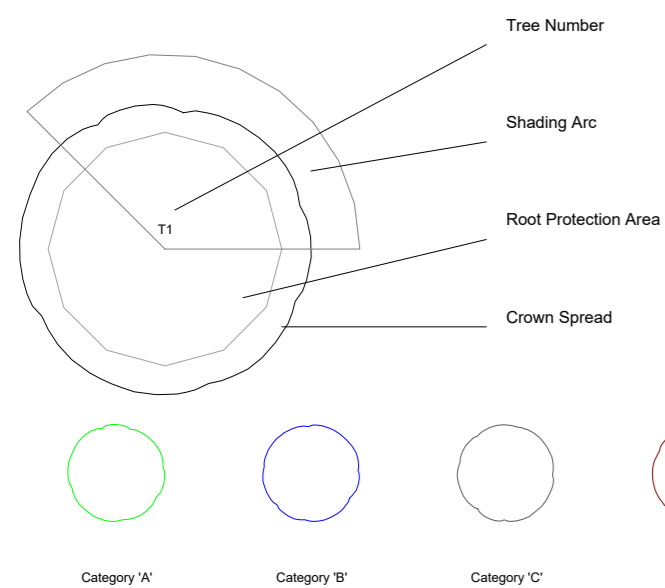
Tree Protection Plan B

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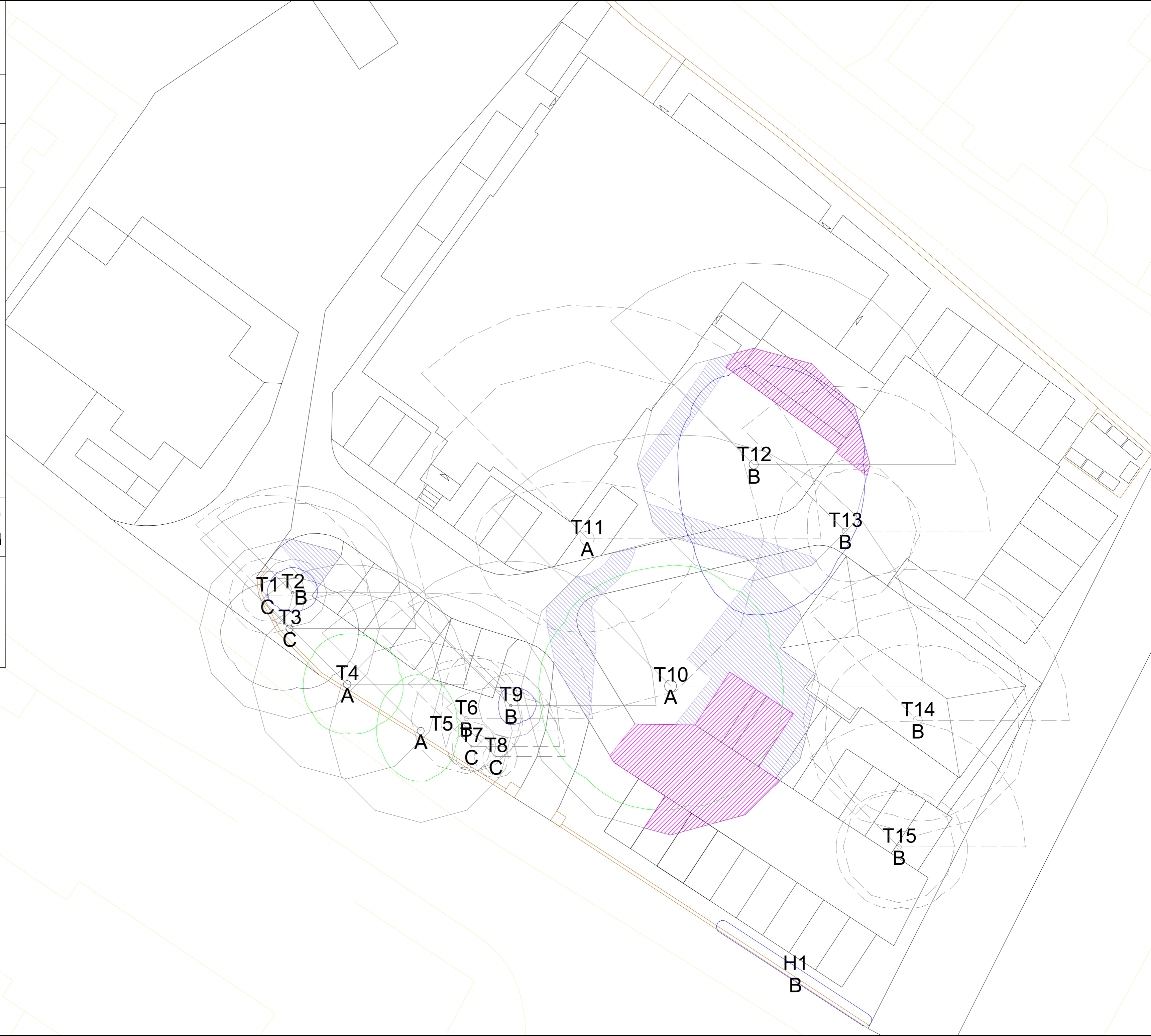


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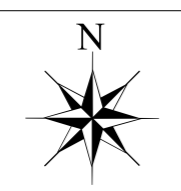


- Removed Hard Surfacing in RPA
- Re-surfaced Hard Surfacing in RPA
- Removed Trees



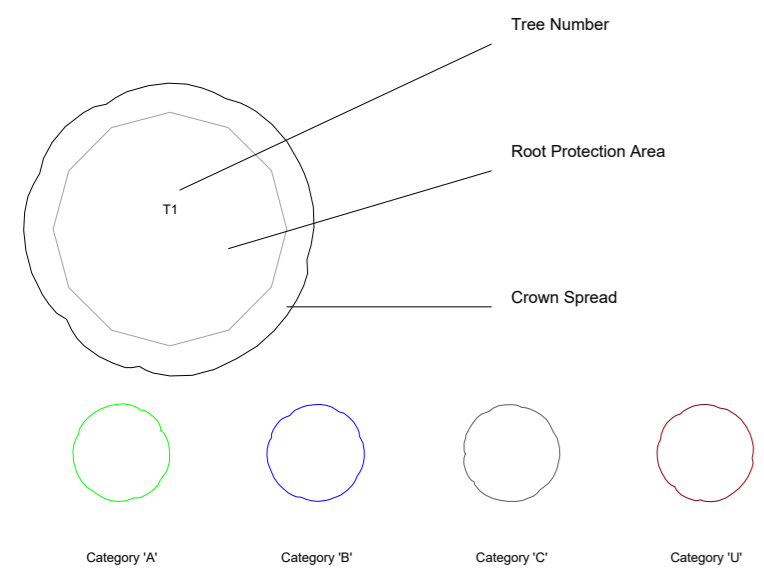
Tree Protection Plan A

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- New Hard Surfacing in RPA
- Ground Protection - Existing
- Tree Protection Fencing - Position 1
- Tree Protection Fencing - Position 2

