

No.	Species	Works	Category
G01	A Group	Fell all trees in plantation group and remove stumps where required	B2
G04	A Group	Fell all trees in plantation group and remove stumps where required	B2
G05	A Group	Fell all trees in plantation group and remove stumps where required	B2
G06	A Group	Fell all trees in plantation group and remove stumps where required	B2
T01	European Larch	Fell tree	U
T06	Common Oak	Prune selective branch reduction pruning and crown lifting on east side of canopy to achieve a 2 m clearance from building	B2
T07	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	C21
T08	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	C12
T10	Scots Pine	Fell tree and grind out stump	B12
T11	Common Oak	Prune selective branch reduction pruning and crown lifting on east side of canopy to achieve a 2 m clearance from building	B12
T12	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	C21
T22	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	U
T23	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	C12
T30	Common Horsebeam	Prune selective branch reduction pruning and crown lifting on east side of canopy to achieve a 2 m clearance from building	B12
T31	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	C12
T33	Common Oak	Prune selective branch reduction pruning and crown lifting on east side of canopy to achieve a 2 m clearance from building	B12
T35	Common Oak	Prune selective branch reduction pruning and crown lifting on east side of canopy to achieve a 2 m clearance from building	B12
T36	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	B12
T42	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	B12
T43	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	C12
T44	Common Oak	Fell tree and grind out stump	C12

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3902:2010 Tree work - Recommendations. All arising work to be removed and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to ensure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber trucks, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

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 boarding or a 2.5m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 12m intervals and driven to the ground to a maximum of 400mm. 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 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-lunge couplers, installed such that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins. All safety notices should be erected at regular intervals on the mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

Tree Protection Area KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

OWNERS & CONTRACTOR PLANNING ACT 1990
TREES ENCLOSURE FENCE LINE AND PROTECTIVE FENCING CONDITIONS
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Ground Protection

The existing hard surfacing within the RPA of retained trees G05 and T10 as depicted on the Tree Protection Plan (Arbtech TPP 01) provides erosion protection against compaction to the ground by a minimum of 400mm. 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 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-lunge couplers, installed such that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins. All safety notices should be erected at regular intervals on the mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

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, or to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 200mm depth of woodchips), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-locked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchips), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural supervision, to accommodate the heavy loading to which it will be subjected.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural supervision, 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 unimpacted.

Supervised Decking Excavation

The decking framework and roots within G05 and T22 are to be designed so that all the framework is situated entirely above the existing soil level and individual posts may be movable to prevent damage to roots 25mm or greater in diameter. Any roots that are to be cut will be clearly revealed by the project arboricultural survey a suitable hand saw or excavator. 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 shrouded to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

Manual excavation: Post excavations within the RPA will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a maximum of 600mm deep to be confirmed by the project arboriculturist. The soil is to be removed with the use of a fork and/or all spoils to be cleared with a shovel and/or the aid of an air-spade and air-vac.

Foundations within RPAs

The use of traditional step foundations can result in excessive root loss and so each should be avoided. Designs for foundations that would minimise 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 arboricultural supervision.

Road damage can be minimised by using:
• Plans 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 maximum depth of 600mm;
• Beams, laid at or above ground level, and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

When a slab for minor structures (e.g. shed bases) 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 unshaded ground.

Slabs for larger structures (e.g. dwellings) should be constructed with a ventilated air space between the underside of the slab and the existing soil surface to enable gas exchange and seeping through the soil surface. In such cases, a specialist irrigation system should be employed (e.g. roof run-off redirected under the slab). The design of the foundation should take into account the effect on the load-bearing properties of the underlying soil from the redirected roof run-off. Approval in principle for a foundation that relies on topsoil retention and root-off under the slab should be sought from building control authority prior to this approach being relied upon.

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 rig is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground boarding. Use of the smallest practical piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation piling. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially harmful effects of expanded concrete, e.g. sleeved bored piles or screw piles.

'No Dig' Surfacing

Multi-dimensional confinement system: Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as Glyphosate. The new hard surfacing will be constructed using a 'No Dig' surfacing situated entirely above the existing soil surface and where needed using a proprietary multi-dimensional confinement system (GeoWeb or similar) laid over a 150mm deep (Densar T16 or similar). Prior to the any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sand (not ballast sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'GeoWeb' is to be back filled by hand with a no finer aggregate of 20mm - 25mm. The area of 'GeoWeb' will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished working course laid on top. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and secured with boarding or steel pins driven into the ground. The rubber edge of the supports may be backed up with clean top soil.

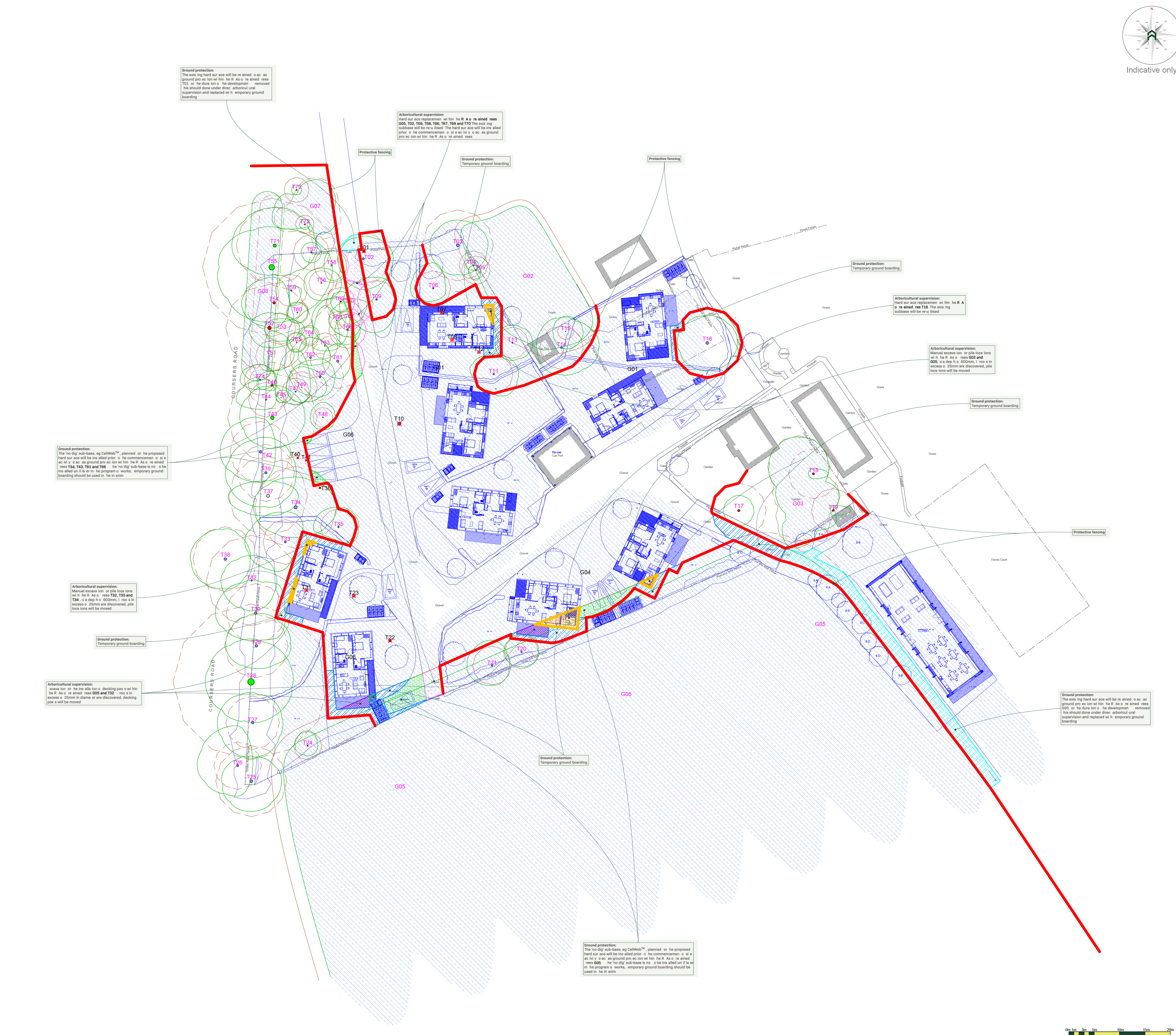
Note: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels, and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor levels of adjacent buildings.

Ground protection: The existing hard surfacing will be re-aided or as ground protection will be installed prior to the commencement of site work. The existing hard surfacing will be re-aided or as ground protection will be installed prior to the commencement of site work. The existing hard surfacing will be re-aided or as ground protection will be installed prior to the commencement of site work.

Arboricultural supervision: Manual excavation or pile lock ions will be installed prior to the commencement of site work. The existing hard surfacing will be re-aided or as ground protection will be installed prior to the commencement of site work.

Ground protection: Temporary ground boarding should be used in the interim.

Protective fencing: Temporary ground boarding should be used in the interim.



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:

- The commencement site meeting
- Location of protective measures
- Installation of replacement hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees nos. G05, T02, T09, T16, T36, T06, T07, T09 and T10
- Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees nos. G05, T34, T43, T61 and T66
- Supervised excavations for pile foundations for G02, G05, T02, T33
- Supervised excavations for decking posts for G05 and T32
- Any demolition and excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (if non-extractive lot)
- Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures

Arboricultural Method Statement

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

Rev: Date: Notes:
- - -

Project: Colney Spring Villa Colney Heath Hertfordshire AL4 0PB

Client: Manor Coliving Limited

Drawing: Tree Protection Plan

Based on: 775CDADZ00R0A000100 Rev11

Drawing No: Arbtech TPP 01 Rev: --

Date: Dec 2024 Scale: 1:250 @ A0 Drawn: AOJ

Key:
Existing Site Layout Proposed Site Layout Tree Numbers T01
Tree Categories: Trunks, EPAs
Category of trees: Category 'A' trees, Category 'B' trees
Trees to be removed: T0, T1
Ground Protection: Boarding, Excavation
Arboricultural Supervision: Piling, No Dig
Protective Fencing: Temporary ground boarding

0m 5m 10m 15m 20m

Arbtech
UNIT 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk, 01244 661170

Project: Colney Spring Villa Colney Heath Hertfordshire AL4 0PB

Client: Manor Coliving Limited

Drawing: Tree Protection Plan

Based on: 775CDADZ00R0A000100 Rev11

Drawing No: Arbtech TPP 01 Rev: --

Date: Dec 2024 Scale: 1:250 @ A0 Drawn: AOJ

Key:
Existing Site Layout Proposed Site Layout Tree Numbers T01
Tree Categories: Trunks, EPAs
Category of trees: Category 'A' trees, Category 'B' trees
Trees to be removed: T0, T1
Ground Protection: Boarding, Excavation
Arboricultural Supervision: Piling, No Dig
Protective Fencing: Temporary ground boarding

0m 5m 10m 15m 20m

Arbtech
UNIT 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk, 01244 661170