

ORIGINAL



Glendale Countryside North East,
Upright House, Hill Street
South Shields. NE 33 1RN



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.

1.1 Considerations to be taken into account regarding T1.

Below I have highlighted the major considerations to be taken into account regarding the proposed extension at 41 Cambridge Avenue, Hebburn and the Sycamore tree referred to as T1 in the BS5837 survey which has already been submitted to the planners.

This method statement reiterates information contained in the BS 5837 survey already provided. It also sets out the order in which the tree protection is to be set out and the foundation methods to be used in the north west corner of T1s Root protection area.

1.2 Order of tree protection instillation and works.

1. Tree protection fencing to be erected and signs attached to the fencing warning of the consequences if fencing is removed (section 1.3 figure1). **This is to be done before any materials or works are carried out on the site.**
2. Where ever any protective fencing is needed to be set aside temporary ground **Protection needs to be in place before any works begin or access for pedestrian or vehicular traffic is permitted.** The paved area within the north section of T1s R.P.A will need to be reinforced using the tempory ground protection method set out below if it remains in situ. If removed **temporary ground protection will need to be installed in the R.P.A zone.**

T1s R.P.A is located under the already existing driveway which has a degree of load baring capacity. However the exact weight tolerated by this surface is unknown to me, so for the benefit of the Arboricultural method statement I suggest that **reinforcement may be needed** if heavy equipment weighing **more than 2 tons operate in this area.** This may not be the case if a structural engineer states otherwise.

3. The demolition of the existing garage should be undertaken inwards within the **footprint of the existing building** (often referred to as "**top down, pullback**").
4. Where the foundations encroaches into the **T1s north west corner piles are to be used instead of a strip foundation method.** I understand that the foundation plan is to be provided by a specialist contractor.

1.3 Specification for protective fencing, Temporary ground protection as BS5837.

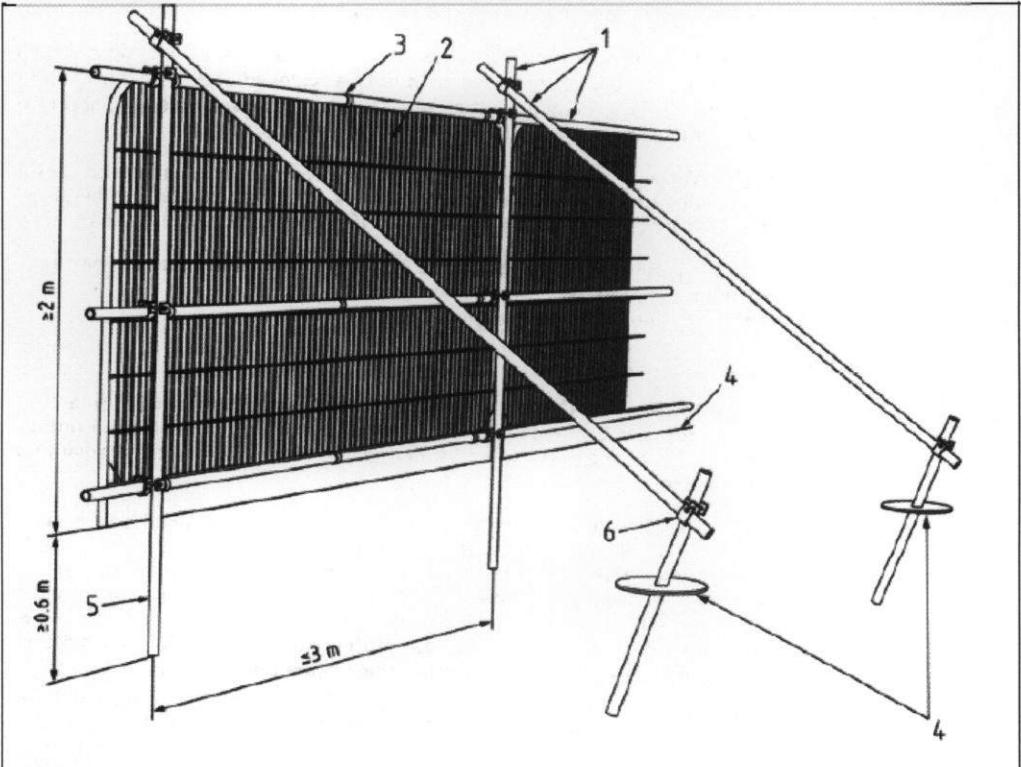
**– CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE –
KEEP OUT!**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
THE TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR SUBJECTS OF A 'TREE
PRESERVATION ORDER', THE CONTRAVENTION OF WHICH MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONNEL:

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST **NOT** BE MOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO MACHINE, PLANT OR VEHICLES SHALL ENTER THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO FIRES SHALL BE LIT IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE

ANY INCURSION INTO THE EXCLUSION ZONE MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

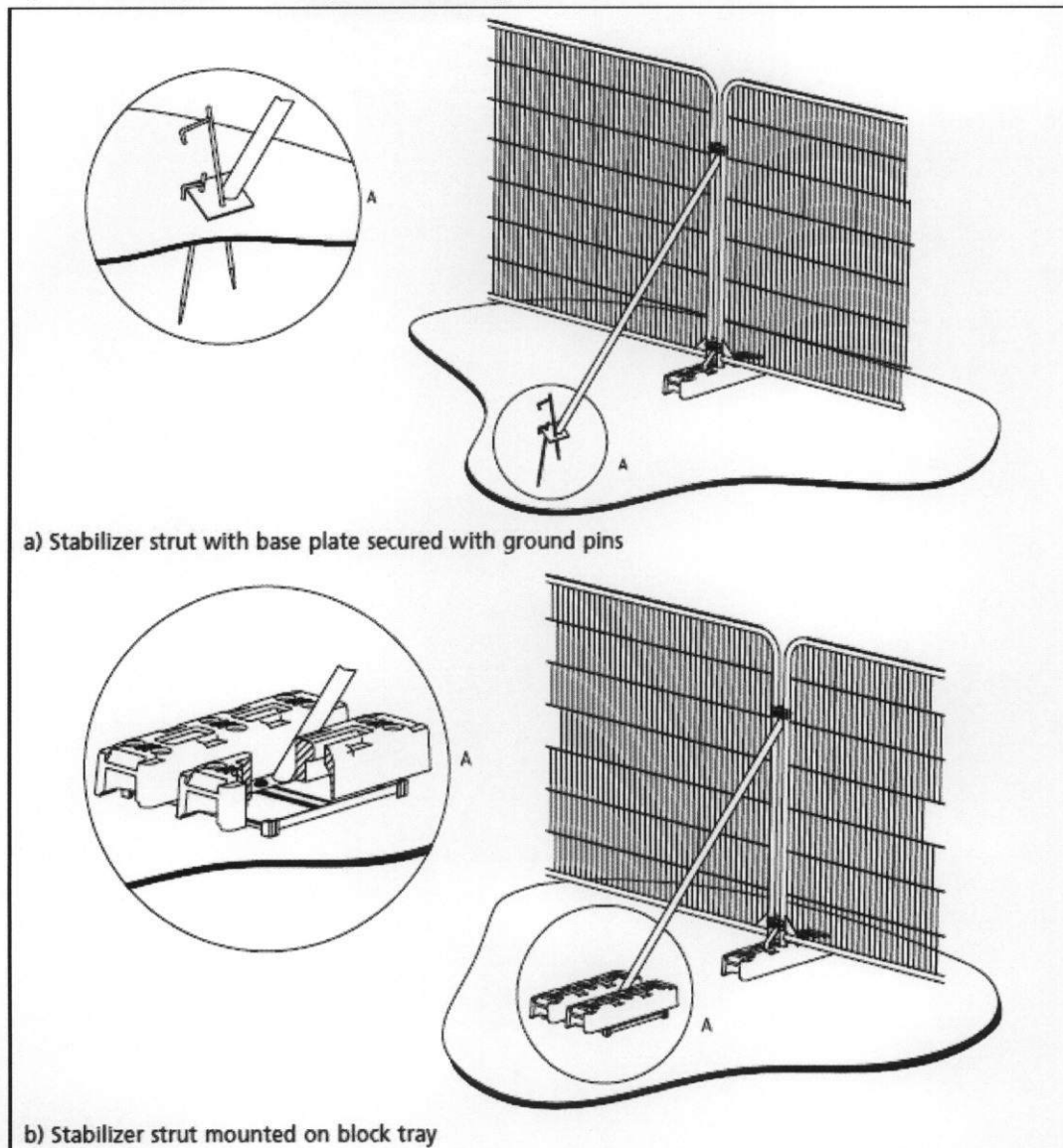


Key

1. Standard scaffold poles.
2. Heavy gauge 2 metre tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to uprights and cross members with wires ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 metres)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 2: BS5837:2012 Default specification for protective barrier

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

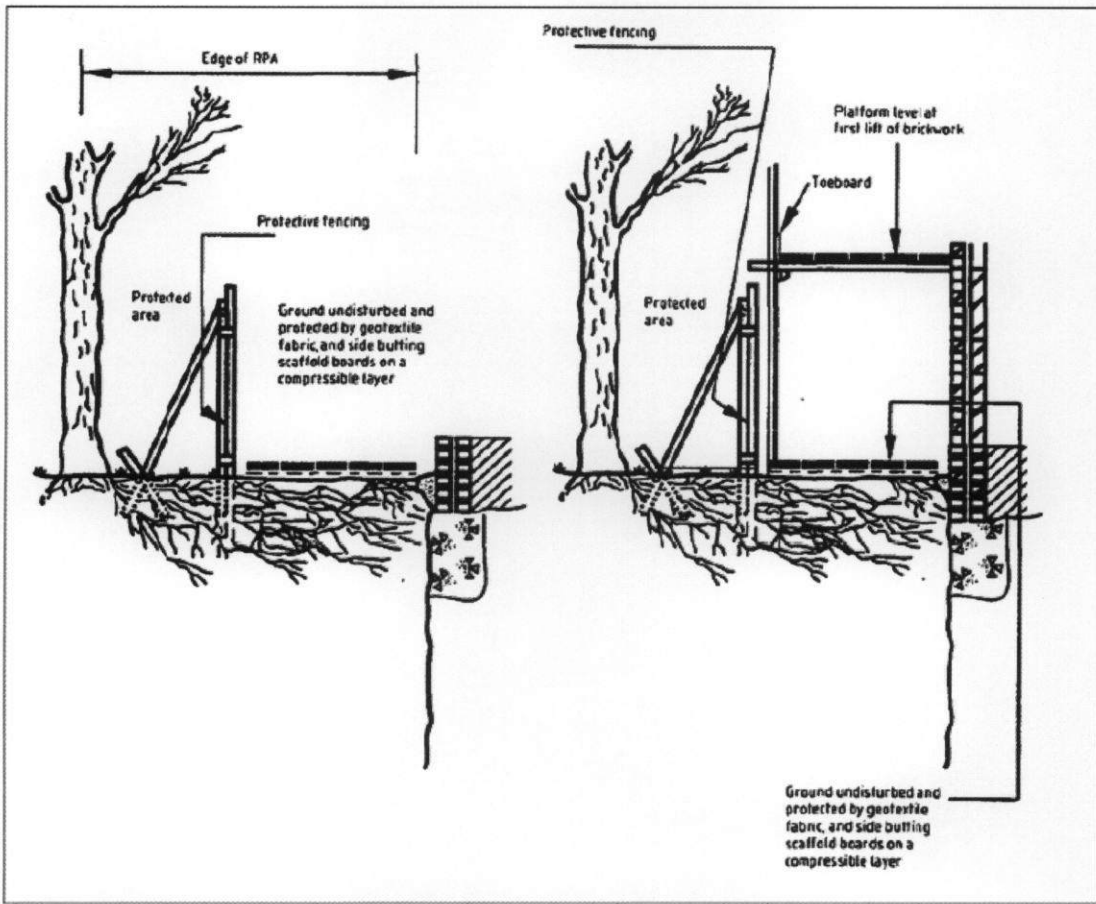


Figure 4: Temporary Ground Protection – Recommended Construction

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- 1.4 At present the underground services are not on the proposals plan, the easiest way to avoid possible detrimental damage being done to the root system of retained trees is to avoid there R.P.A's. If this is not possible the BS5837 standard suggests other insulation methods that do not involve trenching. These are shown on the table below.

(Table from para 7.7 BS5837.)

Method	Accuracy mm	Bore dia. mm	Max sub. m	Applications	Not suitable for
Microtunnelling	<20	100 to 300	40	Gravity-fall pipes, deep apparatus, watercourse/roadway undercrossing.	Low cost projects due to relative expense.
Surface-launched directional drilling	=100	25 to 1 200	150	Pressure pipes, cables including fibre optic.	Gravity-fall pipes, e.g. drains and sewers
Pipe ramming	=150	150 to 2 000	70	Any large-bore pipes and ducts.	Rocky and other heavily obstructed soils
Impact moling D)	=50 E)	30 to 180 F)	40	Gas, water and cable connections, e.g. from street to property	Any application that requires accuracy over distance in excess of 5m.