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Date: 08/04/2021

Project: 1 Snell St, Manchester M4 7EL

BS 5837:2012 Method Statement.

Inspection Record.

Date of Inspection	Surveyor
01/04/2021	Matthew Lally. FdSc MArborA

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Revision	Date	Prepared by	Status
Final	08/04/2021	M. Lally	Complete

Contents

1.0 Discussion	4
2.0 Method Statement	5
2.1 Tree Works.....	5
2.2 Protective Fencing	5
2.3 Additional Precautions Outside Fenced Areas	6
2.4 Uplift of Existing Hardstanding and Laying of Patio Area Areas.....	6
2.5 Demolition of garage adjacent to Trees & RPAs	6
2.6 Summary of Methodology for the Protection of the Trees	7
Appendix One Tree Plan.....	8
Appendix Two Tree Protection Fencing.....	9

1.0 Discussion

- 1.1 The majority of the root system, of a tree is in the surface 600mm of the soil extending radially for distances frequently in excess of 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.
- 1.2 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 is 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.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 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*.
- 1.5 In order 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.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 Serious damage is often caused during preliminary site works by stripping the topsoil. For this reason, such works should be avoided until protective fencing has been erected.
- 1.8 Excavations in the rooting area can sever roots. As the majority of roots are in the surface 600mm, even shallow excavations can cause damage.

- 1.9 Excavations for foundations, landscaping or service trenches are usually sufficiently deep to sever most of the roots, and it should therefore be assumed that all parts of the root system beyond the excavation would no longer serve the tree.
- 1.10 Excavation or soil stripping which sever or damage the roots may impair the stability of the tree and make it dangerous.

2.0 Method Statement

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

2.1 Tree Works

Tree No.	Proposed Works
T1	Fell Due to Development
T2	Fell Due to Development
T3	Fell Due to Development
T4	Fell Due to Development
T5	Fell Due to Development
T6	Fell Due to Development
G7	No Action
G8	No Action
H9	No Action

2.2 Protective Fencing

- 2.2.1 All fencing used on the site should fully comply with BS 5837:2012 (Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations).
- 2.2.2 The fencing should be strong and suitable for local conditions. It should also take into account the degree of construction activity on the site.
- 2.2.3 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 3 m. This should support either weldmesh panels which should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.
- 2.2.4 Notices should also be erected on the fencing stating, 'Protected Area - No operations within fenced area'.
- 2.2.5 The positioning of the protective fencing is also very important and should be erected in the proposed location identified in Appendix One. Once the fence has been erected it should never be crossed and particular care should be taken not to store any materials or soil within the protected area.

2.3 Additional Precautions Outside Fenced Areas

- 2.3.1 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.
- 2.3.2 Concrete mixing and washing will not be carried out within 10m of any retained trees.
- 2.3.3 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.
- 2.3.4 Trees that are to be retained will not be used as anchorage for equipment.
- 2.3.5 Notice boards, telephone cables, or other services will not be attached to any part of the retained tree.
- 2.3.6 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.

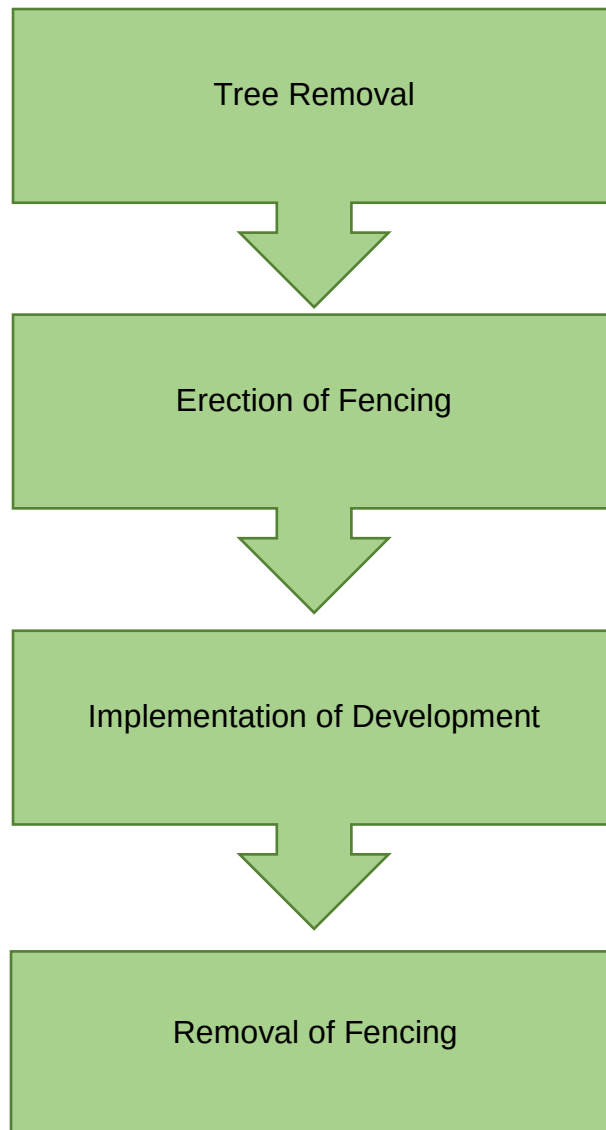
2.4 Uplift of Existing Hardstanding and Laying of Patio Area Areas.

- 2.4.1 The uplift of the existing hardstanding & laying of the proposed patio areas could have implications for G7 may adversely affect the Safe Useful Life Expectancy of these trees.
- 2.4.2 During the uplift & re-laying of the hardstanding within the RPA of any retained trees, all excavation with the RPA of these trees will be limited to the existing hard standing layer only and work will be undertaken with hand tools only.

2.5 Demolition of garage adjacent to Trees & RPAs

- 2.5.1 During demolition, the following restrictions will apply:
 - Where direct damage by falling masonry is likely, the tree should be protected by exterior grade plywood sheets constructed around the main stem.
 - The main body of any mechanical excavator will operate outside the RPA.
 - Masonry will be pulled away from trees.
 - When breaking masonry, a fine water spray will be used to minimise dust particles if it is likely to cover leaves.
 - Excessive dust particles on trees will be removed each day by spraying with water.
 - Hard surfaces should be kept in place for as long as possible during construction works in order to prevent soil compaction in the RPA.

2.6 Summary of Methodology for the Protection of the Trees



Appendix One

Tree Plan



Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).
Contractors must check all dimensions from site
This drawing is for use on this site only and should be used in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings..

LEGEND

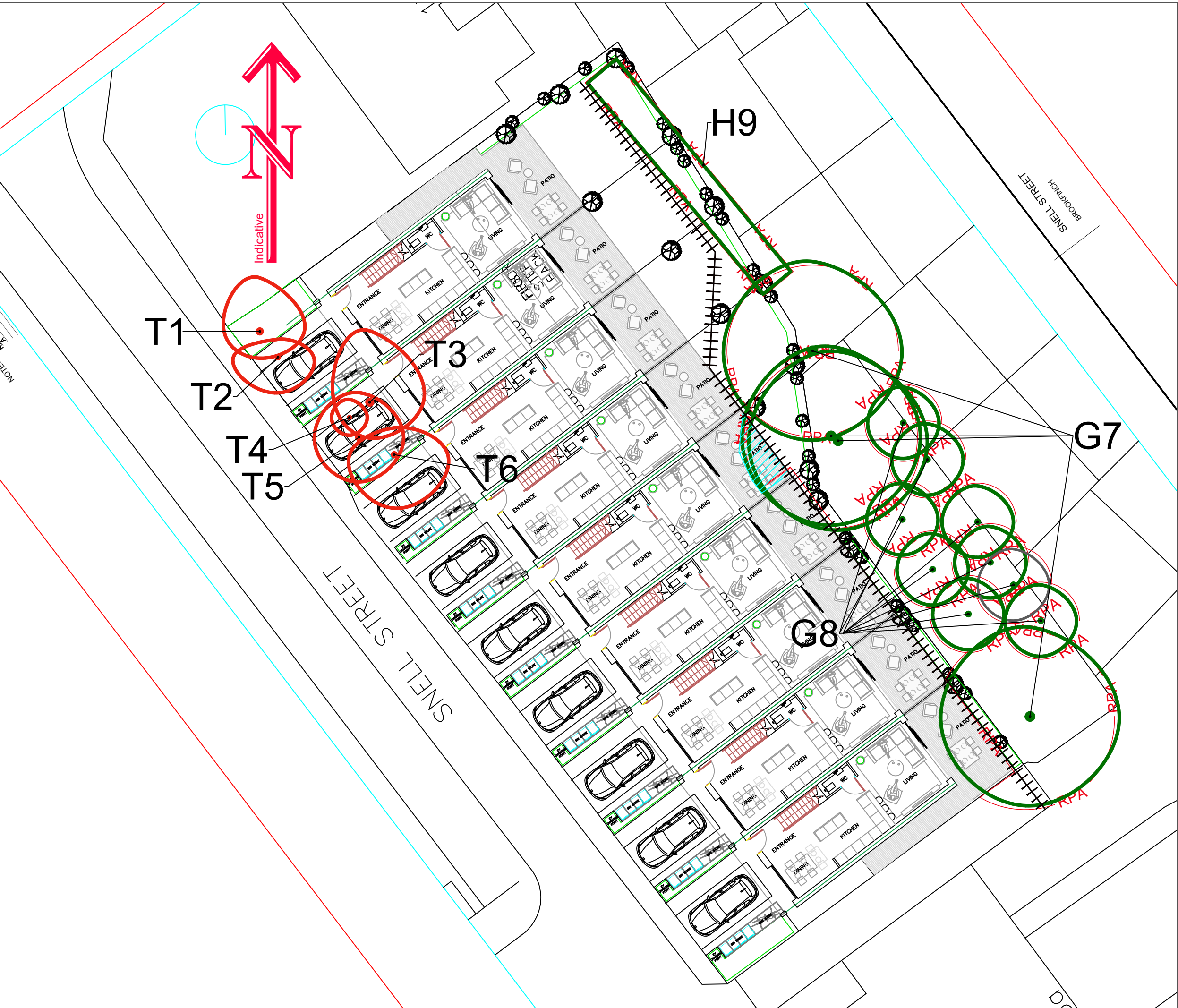


- Retained Trees
- Removed Trees
- Root Protection Areas
- Protective Fencing (Metal)
- Excavation into Existing Hardstanding Only



Scale:	1:200@A3	Date:	07/04/2021
Job:	LTM0212.1 Snell St		
Address	1 Snell StManchester M4 7E		
Client:	Penrose Manor Ltd 204 MAULDETH RD, M19 1AJ		
Drawing Number:	LTM0212.TPP.01		
Drawn by:	Matthew Lally		

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

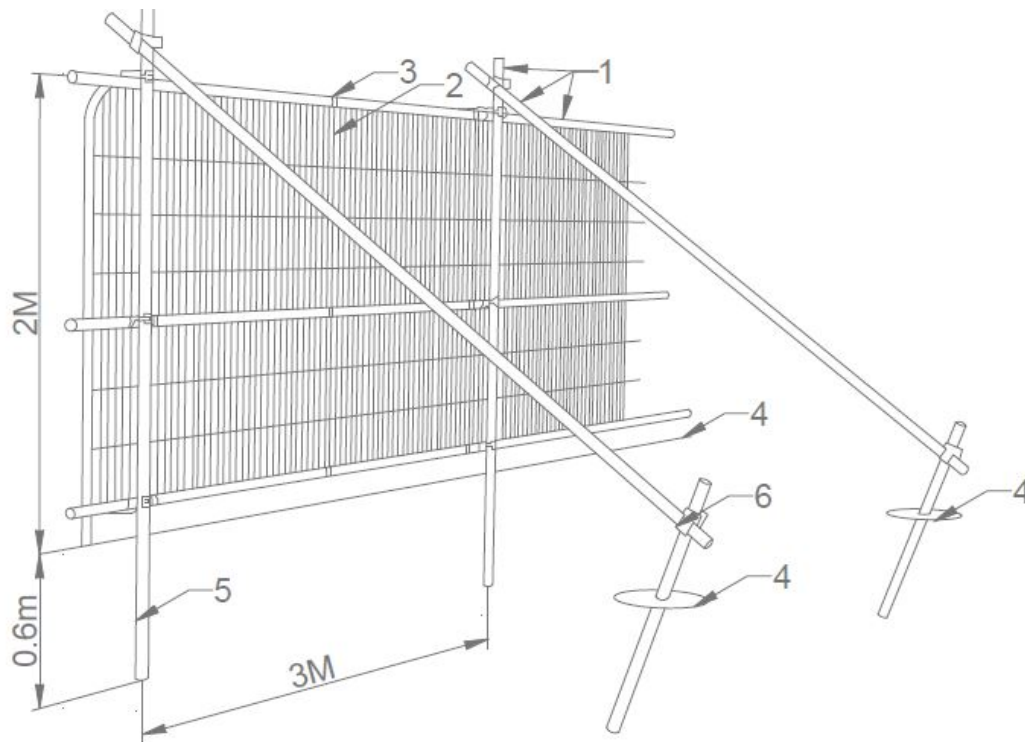


Appendix Two

Tree Protection Fencing



Tree Protection Fencing (BS5837: 2012)



Key

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

Protective fencing Notice to attached to fencing

