



Arboricultural Method Statement **Tree Number T22, Nightingale House** **Hospice, Wrexham, LL11 2DSJ.**

Client	Nightingale House Hospice
Agent	TACP Architects
Site Address	Nightingale House Hospice, Wrexham, LL11 2SJ
Arboricultural Consultant	Mike Wood Dip Arb TechArborA
Local Authority	Wrexham County Borough Council
Project Description	Demolition of existing conservatory and replacement with living accommodation and ensuite facility, with associated drainage run. The footprint will use the same footprint with the exception of an additional 500mm to the southeast aspect.
Planning Reference	WRR P/2020/073
Document Reference	221205-1.0-Nightingale House_WXM-AMS-T21



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1.0 Key Contact Details

Name	Company	Role	Contact Details
Unknown	Unknown	Contractor Site Manager	Mobile: Email:
Andy Clarke	TACP architects Ltd	Senior Architectural Technologist	Tel: 07741 640816 Email: andy.clarke@TACParchitects.co.uk
Mike Wood	Tree 21 Limited	Arboricultural Consultant	Mobile: 07971287767 Email: info@tree21.co.uk
Jon Brewin	Wrexham County Borough Council	Local Authority Tree Officer	Email: jon.brewin@wrexham.gov.uk

2.0 Background

- 2.0.1 Tree 21 Limited have been instructed by TACP Architects on behalf of Nightingale House Hospice to produce an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) in response to WCBC Tree Officer concern regarding the management of an amenity tree, which is protected by a Tree Preservation Order. A Tree Protection Plan has also been provided to support this method statement, which is appended to this document.
- 2.0.2 This document is designed to inform site personnel on how to protect and work around the large prominent Sycamore tree (T22) situated at the front of the site. The document provides information on tree protection measures and methods that are required to safeguard the tree. The document is intended to be used as a reference on site, providing detailed information on tree protection and methods of working around the tree.
- 2.0.3 The document follows best practice guidelines in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations and practical solutions, based on sound arboricultural knowledge and experience of the author.
- 2.0.4 The document has been produced by Mike Wood *Dip Arb. TechArborA*, Principal Arboricultural Consultant of Tree 21 Limited. Mike Wood has over 25 years' experience in arboriculture, with over 15 years' experience in providing BS5837 surveys, reports, and technical documents, is a certified LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector, a registered Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) user and a member of the Arboricultural Association.



2.0.5 Any proposed works the Root Protection Area, as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan are to follow the methodology set out within this document. Any other works which may arise and are not covered within this document are to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and/or the Arboricultural Consultant, and appropriate additional methodology provided.

The Document should be read along with the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Tree Protection Plan
- Appendix B: Tree Schedule



3.0 General Tree Welfare

- 3.0.1 When working near trees, it is important to be aware that most tree roots are normally located in the top 600 mm of soil and can spread out horizontally to a distance at least equal to the height of the tree.
- 3.0.2 The distance from the tree in which damage is likely to occur is calculated by the Root Protection Area (RPA), which represents the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil volume to keep the tree viable. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, contamination, raising levels installation of underground utilities and building upon are likely to cause damage to trees and therefore should not take place. Usually, barriers are erected around the RPA to physically exclude such activities. When this is not possible, as in this case, it is important to follow detailed methodology to ensure any potential damage is minimised.

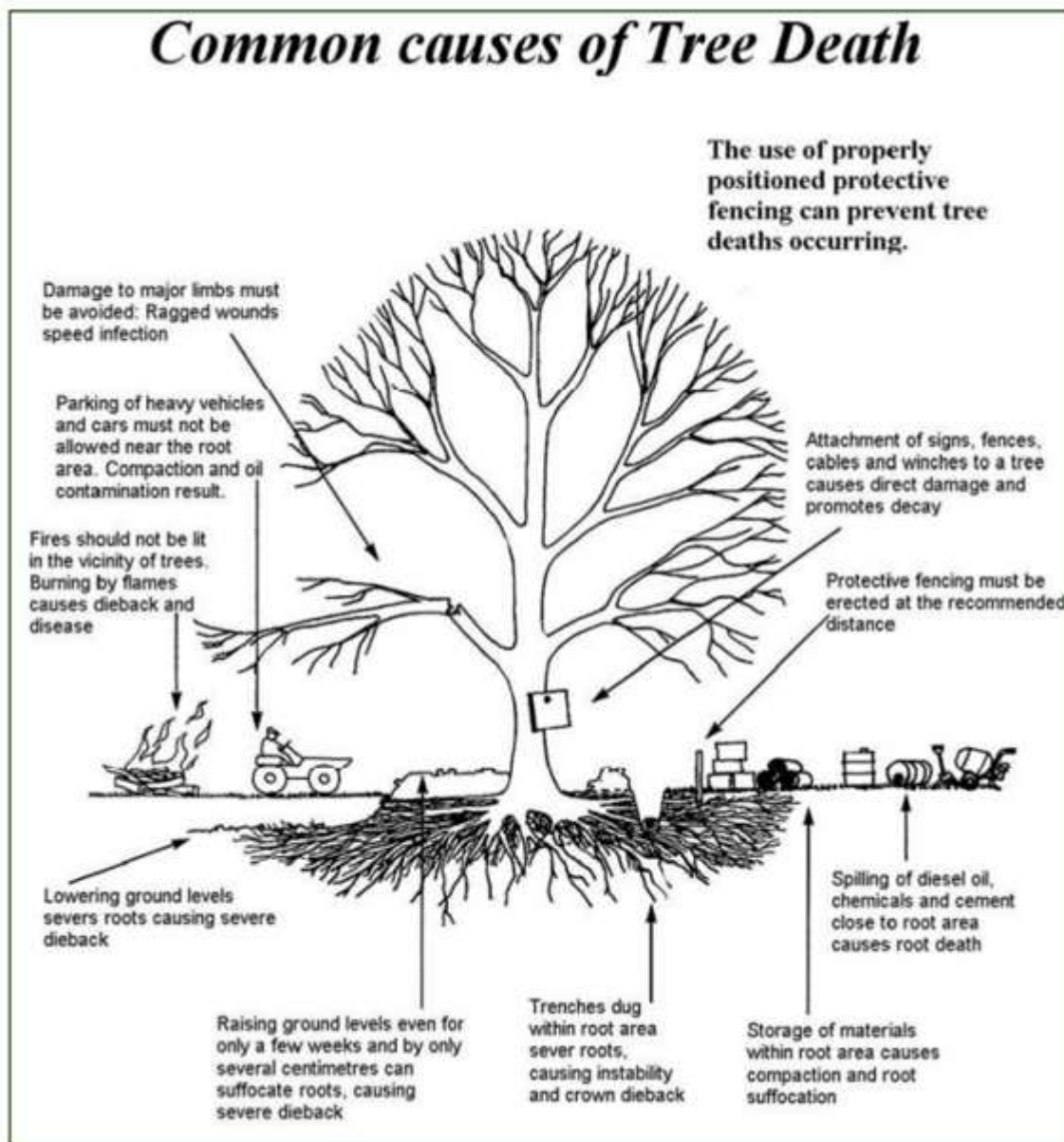
4.0 General Precautions

- 4.0.1 In general, the following procedures will also be followed. No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health will be stored or discharged within the CEZ.
- 4.0.2 Where storage of such materials is upslope of the trees, barriers will be put in place at ground level to minimise the risk of spillages leaching down-slope and contaminating the Root Protection Area of a tree. Such materials include:
- Fuel and oil
 - Bitumen
 - Cement & Concrete
 - Building Sand
- 4.0.3 No fires will be lit on this site.
- 4.0.4 Concrete will not be mixed or transported over unprotected ground within the Root Protection Area.
- 4.0.5 Any incidents involving potential damage to the tree will be recorded on site and a copy of the incident made available to the Arboricultural Consultant within 24 hours.
- 4.0.6 On completion of the installation of the tree protection barrier, photographs showing the position and specification of the barrier will be sent to info@tree21.co.uk for inspection. If any improvement works are required, the Arboricultural Consultant will advise. The barrier must



be installed before any other site works begin, to ensure the Root Protection Area is protected from the demolition and construction works.

- 4.0.7 The Poster below will be enlarged and installed in welfare areas to remind operatives of potential tree damage



5.0 Tables of Tasks and Detailed Method

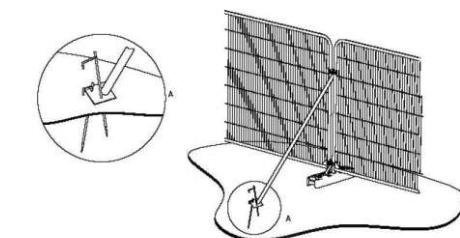
- 5.0.1 The tables below provide detailed methods on each task and how they are to be undertaken, along with general tasks which may be required to complete the works. Any deviation from the methods set out in the tables below will be discussed and agreed with the Arboricultural Consultant and/or the Local Authority before being implemented.



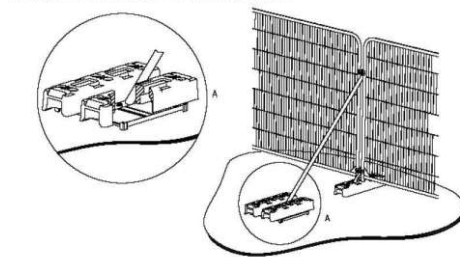
Task 1: Installation and Management of Tree Protection

Method and Action Required

- 1) A tree protection barrier will be installed before any associated demolition or construction works begin.
- 2) The barrier will be retained in place and in good condition until all works are complete, including the removal of associated demolition/construction arisings.
- 3) The barrier will conform to figure 3 of BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

- 4) Once installed, a sign an information sign every other panel will be affixed, towards the site, at eye level.



- 5) Once complete, photographs which show the entire fence alignment and specification will be sent to info@tree21.co.uk for inspection. Any further changes will be advised if required.
- 6) The fencing will be maintained in good condition and left in position until all works associated with the project are complete and materials removed. The area within the protected area will be a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).



Task 2: Site Materials, Welfare/Storage, Set up & General Works

Method and Action Required
1) No storage of site materials, tools or equipment will be placed in the CEZ. 2) No welfare facilities, such as portable toilets, temporary office buildings or welfare units will be installed in the CEZ. 3) No works will be undertaken in the CEZ. 4) The underground drainage will be installed at a maximum of 1.15m from the existing aspect of the main structure (see the Tree Protection Plan for details). 5) No other works including final hard surface works except for general repair/replacement/minor alterations will be undertaken to the existing block path around the existing conservatory/new build footprint.



Task 3: The Pathed Surface Within the RPA

Method and Action Required

- 1) The tree protection barrier has been offset, due to the presence of an existing hard surfaced block path.
- 2) Tree roots are likely to extend under this path, however, the path provides a layer of horizontal protection against the works. This includes:
 - Increased footfall during demolition and construction
 - Potential contamination from materials
- 3) It is important and a part of this method statement, that the path remains in place within the Root Protection Area as this provides horizontal protection. The drainage run can be installed outside of the RPA and it is accepted that pavements and soil material will need to be removed to facilitate this drainage run.
- 4) A small micro-excavator on rubber tracks can be used if preferred to hand digging to excavate the drainage alignment, providing that all paving within the RPA is retained in place and the drainage run is within 1.15m of the wall of the main structure (see Tree Protection Plan for details).



Appendix A: Tree Schedule

BS5837 Survey Data



Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
T22	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 780 Spread (m): 6N, 8E, 7S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Lowest Branch (m): 5(SE) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Previously crown lifted over garden area leaving high crown, around 6m. Wounds have occluded well. 5m Additional Comments: 5m from existing conservatory. Lawn is level and flat.	A1 RPA Radius: 9.4m. Area: 278 sq m.	Pre construction: Review Arboricultural Method Statement and implement protection measures. During construction: Follow Arboricultural Method Statement and maintain protective measures. Do not excavate within the RPA. Do not remove the existing hard surface within the RPA. Post construction: On completion the protective barrier can be removed once all materials, equipment and equipment have been remove.

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

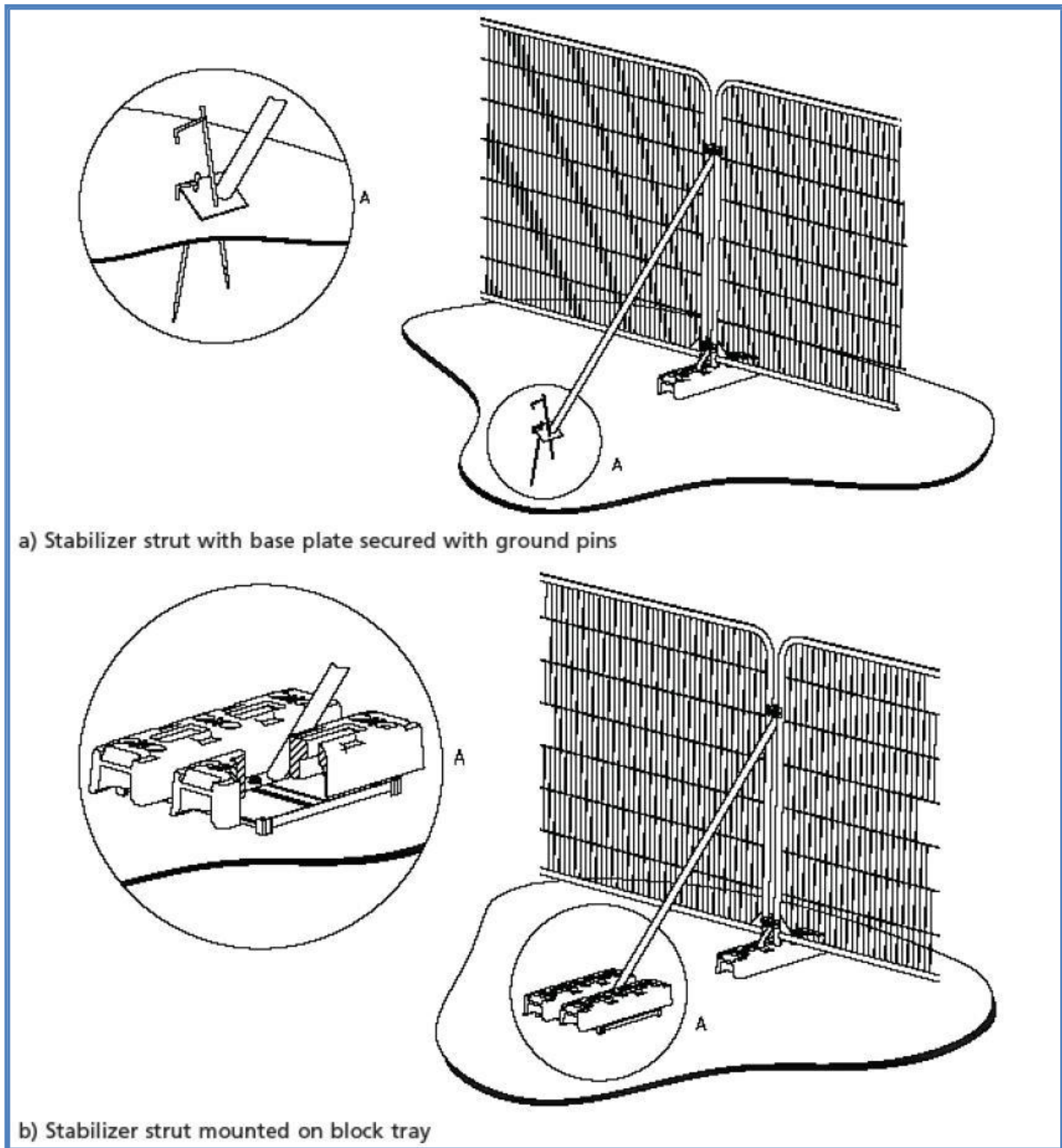
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2



Appendix B: Tree Protection Specifications



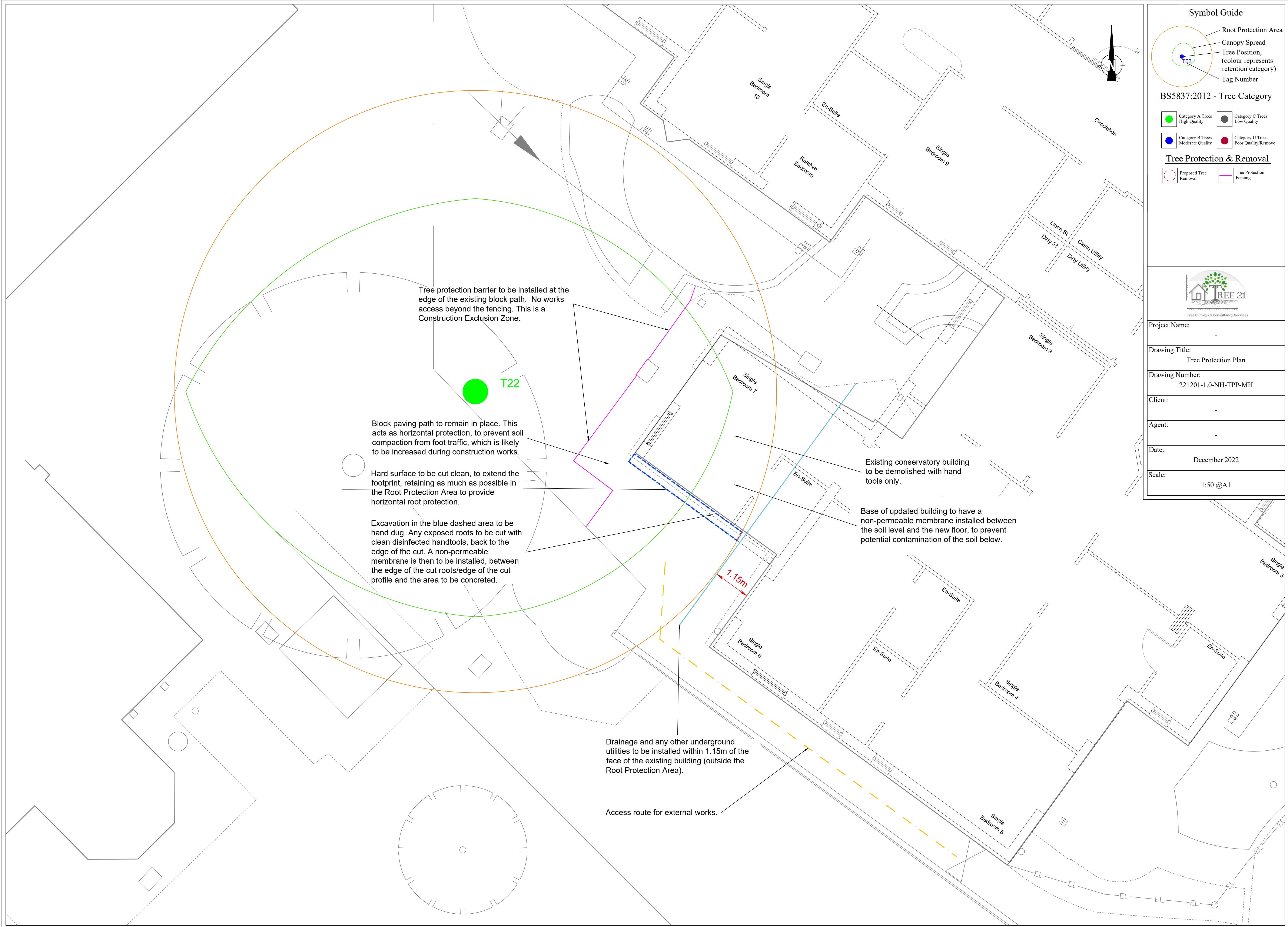
Example Tree Protection Fencing Sign



BS5837: 2012 - Figure 3 – Examples of Above Ground Stabilisation Systems



Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan



Symbol Guide

- Root Protection Area
- Canopy Spread
- Tree Position, (colour represents retention category)
- Tag Number

BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

Category A Trees High Quality	Category C Trees Low Quality
Category B Trees Moderate Quality	Category U Trees Poor Quality/Remove

Tree Protection & Removal

Proposed Tree Removal	Tree Protection Fencing
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TREE 21
Tree Surveys & Consultancy Services

Project Name:

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Drawing Title:

Tree Protection Plan

Drawing Number:

221201-1.0-NH-TPP-MH

Client:

-

Agent:

-

Date:

December 2022

Scale:

1:50 @A1