

TREE IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT:

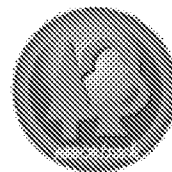
**233 MANOR WAY
ALDWICK BAY ESTATE
BOGNOR REGIS
PO21 4HT**

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

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Date: 6th April 2021

Issue 1.0

CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Terms of Reference	2
3.0 Development Proposals & Impact Assessment	2
4.0 Development Phase	3
5.0 Single Storey Extension Impact	3
6.0 Summary	3
Appendix A Tree Protection Plan	4
Appendix B BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule	5
Appendix C Tree Plan – Protection Detail	6
Appendix D Protective Fencing Specification to BS5837:2012	7
Appendix E Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations	8
Appendix F Site Plan (Scale 1:500)	9

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This impact assessment and method statement report has been prepared for submission to Arun District Council (ADC) to accompany a planning application for a proposed rear extension and re-located Garden Room at 233 Manor Way, Aldwick, Bognor Regis.

This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of the construction of the extension and re-located Garden Room without harm to the retained tree resource on site and on the adjoining site.

The report also identifies the removal of a mature Portuguese Laurel [T1] along with suggested substitution planting.

Full scheme details are provided in the material accompanying this report.

2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Arbortrack Systems Ltd. have been commissioned to advise on the preparation of an arboricultural impact assessment and advise on the method statement report to accompany a planning application for an extension to the existing dwelling 233 Manor Way, which includes re-locating the existing conservatory on the rear of the house. This conservatory is to be rebuilt as a Garden Room within the rear garden area.

The tree assessment and protection plan at Appendix A is based on the site plan proposal at scale 1:500 dated 29 March 2021 from Sussex Building Consultancy (Appendix F).

James Bell of Arbortrack Systems Ltd visited the site and surveyed the trees on 1st April 2021.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS & IMPACT ASSESSMENT

See Appendix A and accompanying material for full details of the development proposals.

All site works will take place beyond the root protection area (RPA) of all surveyed site trees, with the extension footprint being well outside all RPAs of all the retained trees.

Whilst still outside the RPA for the English Oak [T8], given the proximity of the re-located Garden Room footings, this tree will be protected throughout the course of development by fencing and ground protection to the specifications recommended by BS5837:2012. See detail in Appendix C.

The footings of the Garden Room will be dug by hand to avoid likely ground compression and potential root damage from the use of plant machinery. The footings for the Garden Room will be 450 mm below ground level through the vegetable soil and into the load bearing strata (clay) below, but they do stand outside the RPA for [T8].

Ground protection and fencing will be used (as per guidance in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3.3), and as shown in Appendix D.

The ground protection will entail a 150mm layer of bark mulch covered by overlapping screwed together sheets of OSB boarding. The length of time the ground protection is down will be minimised in order to limit the damage to the existing grassed area.

All protection will be in place prior to work commencing.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PHASE

The site project manager will be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on the site, and will be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities.

The following conditions will be followed:

- No spilling or pouring of fuels, oils, solvents or tar shall be made on any part of the site.
- No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10 meters of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.
- No spillage or discharge of wet mortar or concrete shall be made on any part of the site.
- No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences.

5.0 SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION IMPACT

The proximity of the Portuguese Laurel [T1] to the single storey extension requires it to be removed.

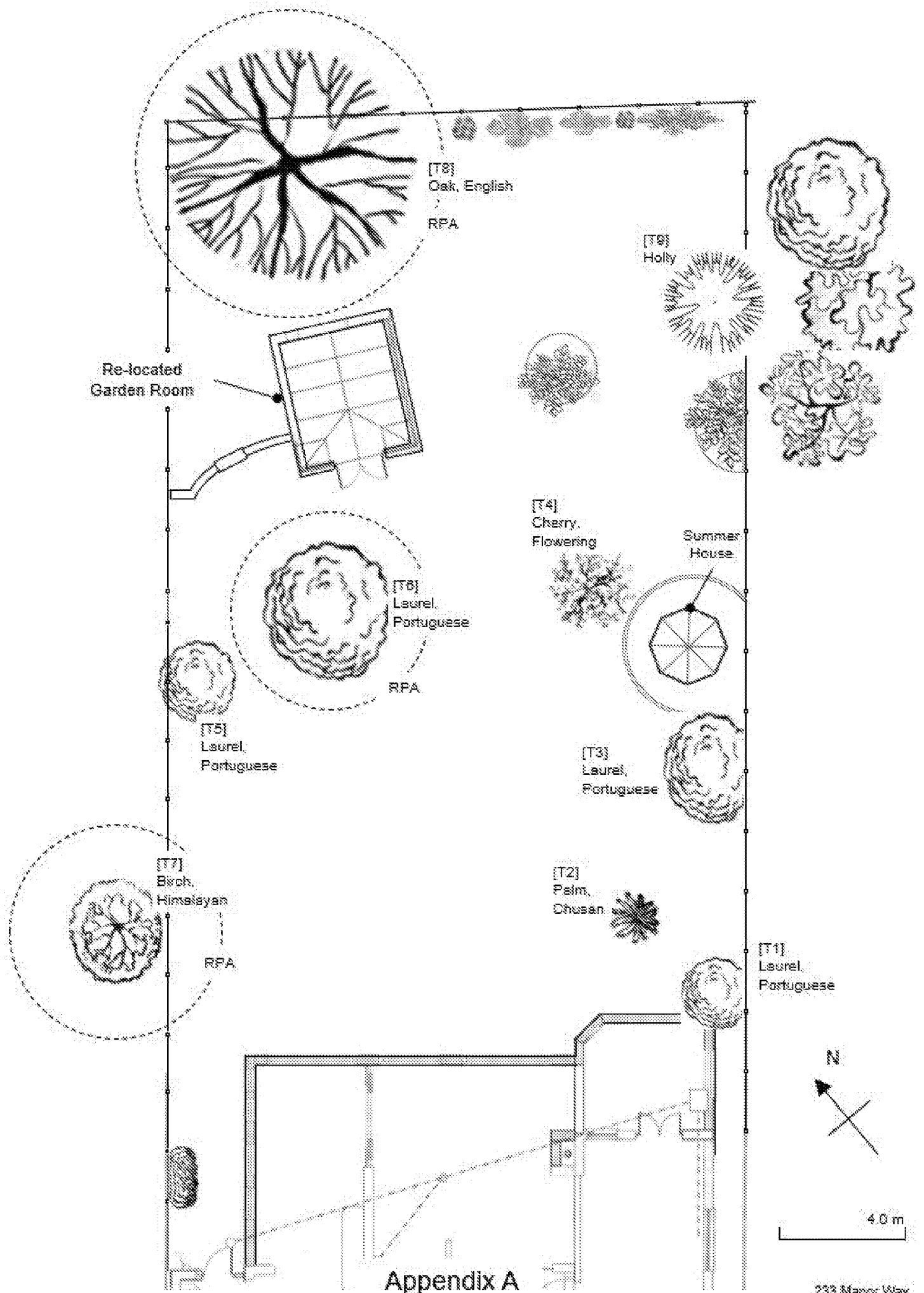
Two replacement trees are offered for consideration to replace the Portuguese Laurel, with the following suggested as suitable for the soil conditions and location:

Phillyrea Latifolia (Green Olive Tree)
Luma Apiculata

No other trees are impacted by the planning application for the rear extension.

6.0 SUMMARY

- The proposed development work is outside of the RPAs for all retained trees both on the site and adjoining offsite.
- The English Oak [T8] will have ground and fence protection to prevent damage when building the Garden Room.
- The Portuguese Laurel [T1] is requested for removal, and substitute planting has been offered to replace it.



Appendix A

Tree Protection Plan

233 Manor Way
PO21 4HT

Scale 1:150

04/04/2021 Issue 1.0

Site: 233 Manor Way, Aldwyck Bay Estate
Date: 1st April 2021

Appendix B BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

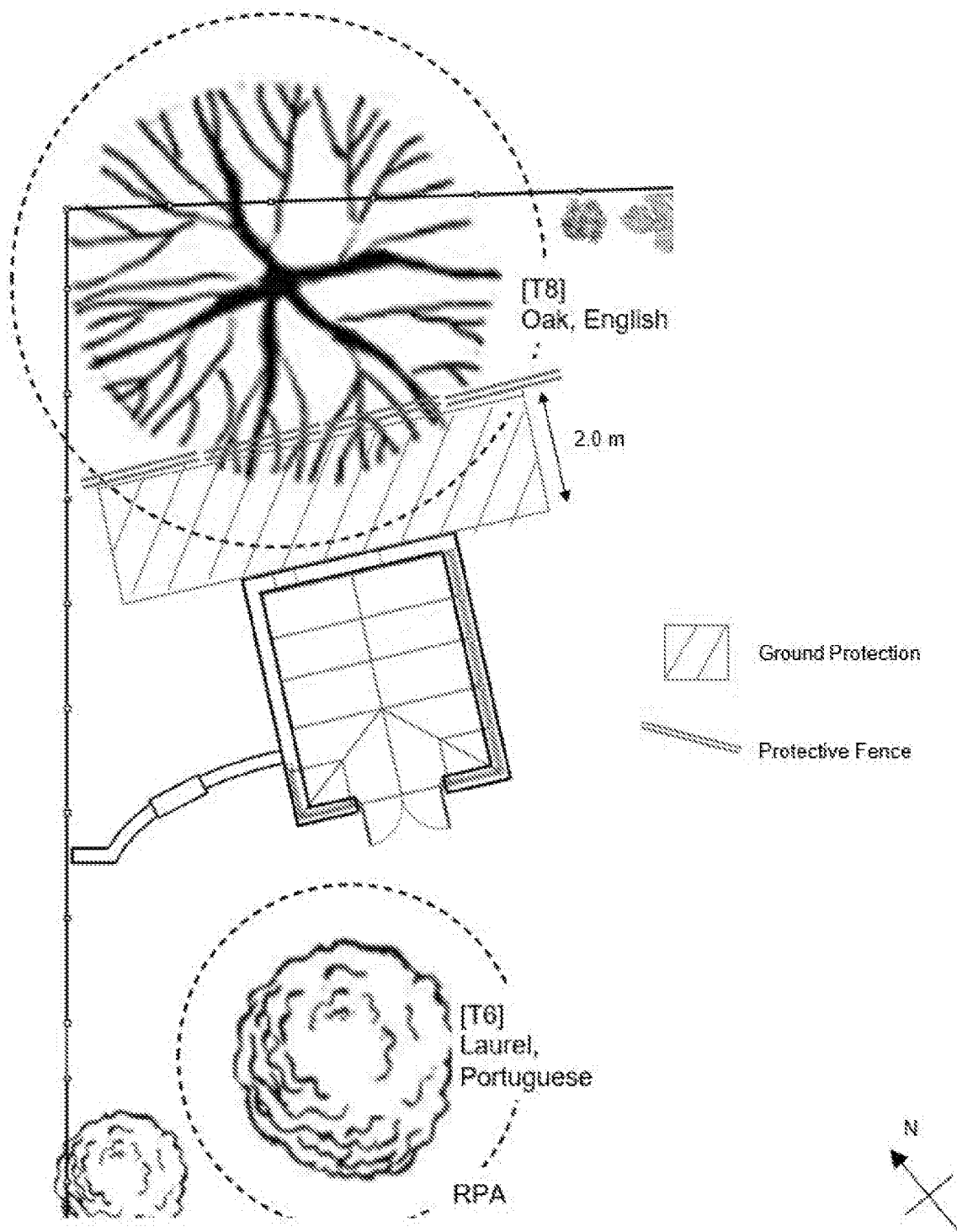
Ref: jwmb/rpt2/233manorway/ALAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread N E S W				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
1	Laurel, Portuguese	3	2	1	1.5	1.5	2	440	5.2	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental Managed as a lollipop
2	Palm, Chusan	3.5	.75	.75	.75	.75	3	250	3.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
3	Laurel, Portuguese	3	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2	350	4.2	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental Managed as a lollipop
4	Cherry, Flowering	3.5	2	2	2	2	2	247	3.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental Heavily reduced
5	Bay	2.5	.7	.7	.7	.7	1.75	150	1.8	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
6	Laurel, Portuguese	3.5	2	2	2	2	2	270	3.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
7	Birch, Himalayan	3.5	2	1.5	0	1.5	2.5	280 #	3.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Offsite Garden ornamental Heavily reduced
8	Oak, English	13	6	6	6	6	3	420	5.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Leaning slightly to ESE Pruning wounds Very minor deadwood & very early dieback
9	Holly	8	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2	240	2.5	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Refusing bay stump to NE

Appendix B: Notes on Tree Survey Schedule above:

- Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
- The Crown Spread refers to the crown radius in metres from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of NSEW aspect if symmetrical.
- Ground Clearance is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
- Clear Stem Height is the distance between trunk base and first branch separation measured in metres.
- Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees. (Note: All trees in the survey are single stem).
- Protection Radius is a radial distance in metres measured from the trunk centre.
- Growth Vitality - Normal growth, Moderate (below normal), Poor (sparse/weak), Dead (dead or dying tree).
- Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor – Major defects present.
- B.S. Category refers to (British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'U' - Unsuitable for Retention.
- Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is mainly arboricultural qualities, 2 is mainly landscape qualities and 3 is mainly cultural values including conservation.
- Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.



Appendix C

Tree Plan – Protection Detail

233 Manor Way
PO21 4HT

04/04/2021 Issue 1.0

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

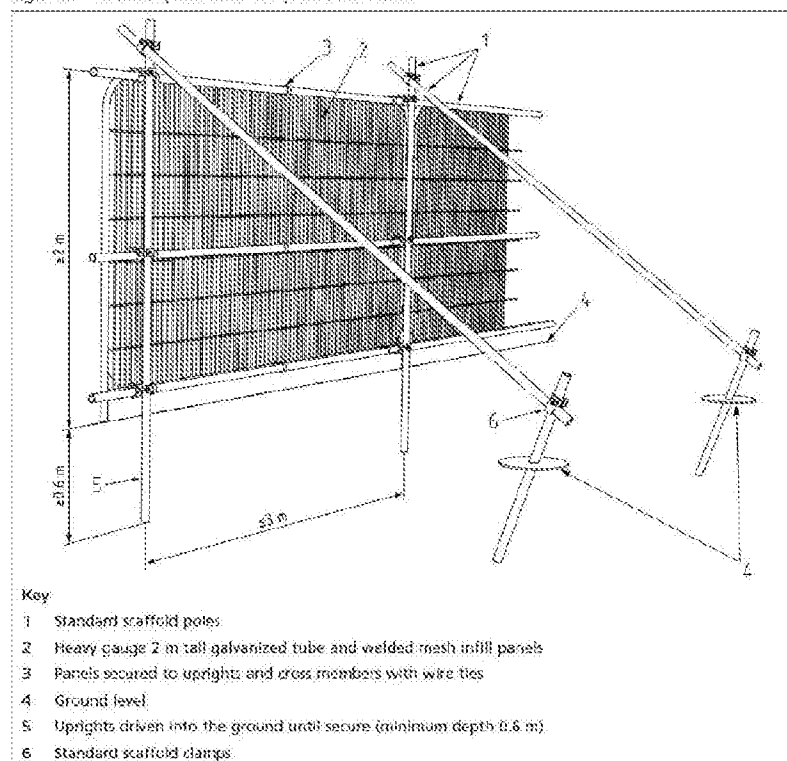
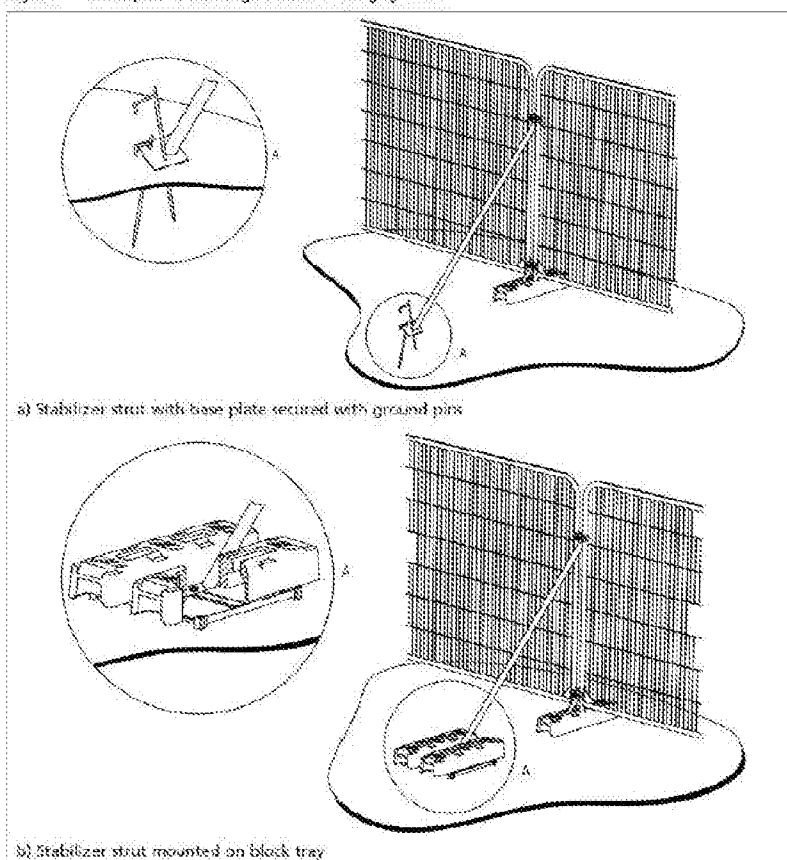


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix E

Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.
Co-dominant Stem	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
Crown Lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduce	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree. Also, wood which is dead.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.
Formative pruning	The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
Remedial pruning	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.
Topping	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

Appendix F

For visual reference only

Site Plan (scale 1:500)

SUSSEX BUILDINGS CONSULTANCY LIMITED
233 MANOR WAY, ADOVIC HAY ESTATES,
BOSSOR REAR, WEST SUSSEX.
SUSSEX - PO16 1BB - DATE - 08/03/2021

