



**WALNUT TREE COTTAGE, SHRIPNEY LANE,
SHRIPNEY, WEST SUSSEX**

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

On behalf of

MRS SABLE

May 2019

REF: 19.890

REV:



WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd
Sandcliffe House
Northgate Street
Devizes
Wilts



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is to guide the development process for the construction of a new dwelling, patio area and driveway on land adjacent to Walnut Tree Cottage, Shripney Lane, Shripney, West Sussex. The instructions provided in this AMS must be followed during the development process to ensure the protection and conservation of those trees to be retained on site, as detailed in the Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Constraints Plan prepared by WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd (Ref 18.890 dated: May 2019). The instructions are necessary to comply with tree protection methodology, good working practice and any planning control obligations. Any deviations from the instructions in this document must be discussed with WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd before they are undertaken. This will ensure that there is no breach of the planning consent. The instructions in this document are made in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*.

1.2 This AMS is provided to support the implementation of any planning consent granted and must be adhered to during the construction process.

1.3 This document must be made available to all contractors and operatives prior to the commencement of demolition/construction activity. This will ensure that all fully understand the measures set out for the protection of trees to be retained on site.

1.4 This AMS gives site-specific instructions on the methodology for the construction of the new dwelling, patio area and driveway. It also outlines the site requirements to ensure the protection of trees to be retained through the development process. This is set out in sequence and must be undertaken in the chronological order as detailed in Section 3 below. These include:

- A pre-construction meeting.
- The completion of tree works to BS3998:2010 *Tree work recommendations*.
- The erection and specification of tree protection fencing and the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ).
- Marking of areas suitable for the storage of materials and mixing of materials.
- The construction processes.
- Any post construction landscaping/planting.

2. TREES AND TREE PROTECTION

2.1 The majority of tree roots will be found within 600mm of soil surface levels as tree roots require access to oxygen, water and nutrients (most soils become anaerobic below this depth). The root systems of trees as outlined in the tree survey report are considered to be critical to the maintenance of the trees physiological and structural condition. The severance of roots within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree has the impact of reducing its physiological function in terms of its ability to store energy, as well as to draw water and nutrients from the soil, to the effect that severe dysfunction or premature death of the tree can result. The removal of larger roots within the RPA can have the impact of reducing the structural integrity of the tree, leaving it exposed to failure during adverse weather conditions. The wounding resulting from the severance of roots can offer tree pathogens entry points for infection which can cause dysfunction, loss of structural integrity, or premature death. Roots require access to oxygen and water in order to respire, as well as provide the rest of the tree with water and nutrients. Compaction of the soil or raising of soil levels will reduce this function to the effect that severe dysfunction or premature death of the tree can result. Installation of a non-porous hard-standing area within the RPA of a tree will have the same impact as compaction of the soil. The leaching of chemicals or substances, such as cement, into or adjacent to the RPA of a tree to be retained can have detrimental impacts on the root system of the tree and can cause physiological dysfunction loss of structural integrity or premature death.

2.2 Tree crowns can pose constraints to the access of machinery and vehicles during the development process. This can result in the striking of branches or stems, or the pruning of branches to facilitate access. Damage to tree branches has the impact of reducing the tree's ability to store energy and photosynthesise which is necessary to maintain its physiological system. The wounding resulting from the removal of branches, whether accidental or intentional, can also offer tree pathogens entry points for infection which can cause dysfunction, loss of structural integrity or premature death. A tree can be unbalanced by excessive pruning or damage on one side, which can leave it exposed to new stresses and lead to failure during adverse weather. Such damage, whether intentional or unintentional, must be avoided during the development process. Pruning work on trees must be limited to that outlined in the Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) unless agreed by the arboricultural contractor and tree officer.

2.3 In order to avoid the detrimental impacts that construction activity can pose to trees, CEZs as illustrated in the TPP, are to be maintained by protective fencing (see Appendix 1 for fencing specification). This will exclude all construction activity within the RPAs of retained trees throughout

the construction process. In respect of ornamental hedge H1, which is of low quality and unlikely to be affected by the construction activity a full specification CEZ fence has been deemed unnecessary.

2.4 The mixing of concrete, and the storage of fuels or chemicals, must not take place within 10m of any retained tree or hedge to avoid contamination of the ground within the RPAs. If the slope of the ground adjacent to areas where fuels or chemicals are stored could potentially lead to spillage contaminating RPAs, the mixing/storage areas must be bunded to reduce the risk of inadvertent contamination. Due to the nature of the layout of the site, the existing driveway areas for Walnut Tree Cottage and the adjacent garage are the only areas suitable for storage or mixing of material. As nearly all the trees to be retained are removed from these areas and the land slopes towards the highway, there is no risk of chemical/substance run-off contaminating RPAs of retained trees.

2.5 Fires must not be lit within 10m of any retained tree or hedge, whether on or off-site.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 PHASING OF EVENTS

1. Pre-construction meeting.
2. Tree works as outlined in the Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment are to be undertaken.
3. CEZ fencing is to be installed around trees as outlined in the TPP in Figure 1.
4. Areas for storage, mixing of materials and site cabins to be agreed and marked out.
5. Construction activity.
6. Removal of CEZ fencing.
7. Post construction landscaping/re-planting.

3.2 CONDITIONS

3.2.1 This AMS is based on the fundamental premise that no incursions into the RPAs, and beyond CEZ fencing, of those trees to be retained is proposed, and that CEZ fencing remains undisturbed during the demolition and construction process. Any deviation from this condition must be approved by the arboricultural consultant and local planning authority.

3.2.2 No underground services are to be routed within the RPAs of any trees to be retained on site. Any deviation from this condition must be approved by the arboricultural consultant and local planning authority.

3.3 METHODOLOGY

PHASE 1

- An on-site meeting will take place. This will include all the relevant stakeholders to be briefed on the AMS. It will detail the location and condition of trees to be retained and location of storage for materials and areas where mixing of concrete may occur. The meeting must take place before any development activity commences. All relevant stakeholders are to be made aware of the importance of protecting the trees on site that are to be retained and trees bordering the site.

PHASE 2

- The tree works as outlined in the Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment are to be undertaken by qualified and insured contractors in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Tree*

Work - recommendations. This involves the removal of three plum trees (T4-T6), an apple tree (T13), the removal or relocating of a small cherry and the removal of a short section of the hedgerow (H1) to provided additional highway access.

PHASE 3

- CEZ fencing is to be installed around trees, hedgerows and those areas reserved for re-planting. The positions of the fencing are shown in the TPP and must be strictly followed. The fencing must be suitable to restrict construction activity and is to be made up of 'Heras' type wire mesh panels attached to metal scaffold poles and braced (as illustrated in Appendix 1). The Above Ground Stabilising Systems must only be followed if the ground conditions do not allow the use of the Default Specification.
- Any vehicle used on site to transport fencing materials must remain at least 15m from any trees to be retained to ensure there is no damage to the ground around those trees. Fencing and other equipment must be walked from vehicles to their appropriate positions to reduce the impact to the ground around retained trees.
- All-weather notices are to be fixed to the barriers with the words: 'Tree Protection Area - Keep Out!' or similar (see Appendix 2 for examples).
- Barriers are to be inspected and agreed by the arboricultural consultant before the next phase of construction activity can commence. Once erected CEZ fencing must be regarded as sacrosanct and must not be removed or altered without the prior agreement of the arboricultural consultant and the approval of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- The removal of barriers post-construction is only to be undertaken with the agreement of the arboricultural consultant and approval of the LPA.

Phase 4

- Following the erection of CEZ fencing the area within the site areas are to be marked out for storage, mixing of materials and site cabins. The agreed area for the mixing of materials must be bunded unless situated to ensure that any run-off resulting from the mixing of materials cannot drain into the RPA or CEZ of any trees or hedges to be retained.

Phase 5

- During the construction phase there must be no incursions into the RPAs of retained trees. All CEZ fencing must remain fully intact and not removed or altered.

- The storage of materials must be confined to the area intended for such use as agreed on site.
- Mixing of cement must only take place within the designated area as agreed on site.
- Any accidental damage to trees, hedges or any CEZ fencing, must be reported immediately to the arboricultural consultant and work halted until a site visit and assessment can be undertaken.

Phase 6

- CEZ fencing must not be removed until all construction activity within the site is complete and all cabins, toilets and materials have left the site. The fencing must only be removed with the prior approval of the arboricultural consultant.

Phase 7

- Any landscaping is to be undertaken following the removal of CEZ fencing. It must avoid disturbance of soil, soil level changes and compaction of soil within the proximity of retained trees.
- Vehicles belonging to landscape contractors must remain on installed driveway areas, or no closer than 15m to retained trees, in order to ensure there is no damage inflicted to trees or their rooting zones.
- If replacement planting is to be positioned within the RPAs of trees planting pits must be hand dug and ensure that roots over 25mm diameter are not severed. If roots over 25mm are encountered, the position of the planting site is to be moved.

The chronological order of the phasing must be observed as detailed above. Any deviation from this can only be pursued with consent from the arboricultural consultant and local planning authority.

Failure to follow the instructions outlined in this document that results in damage to trees to be retained could result in breach of planning legislation.

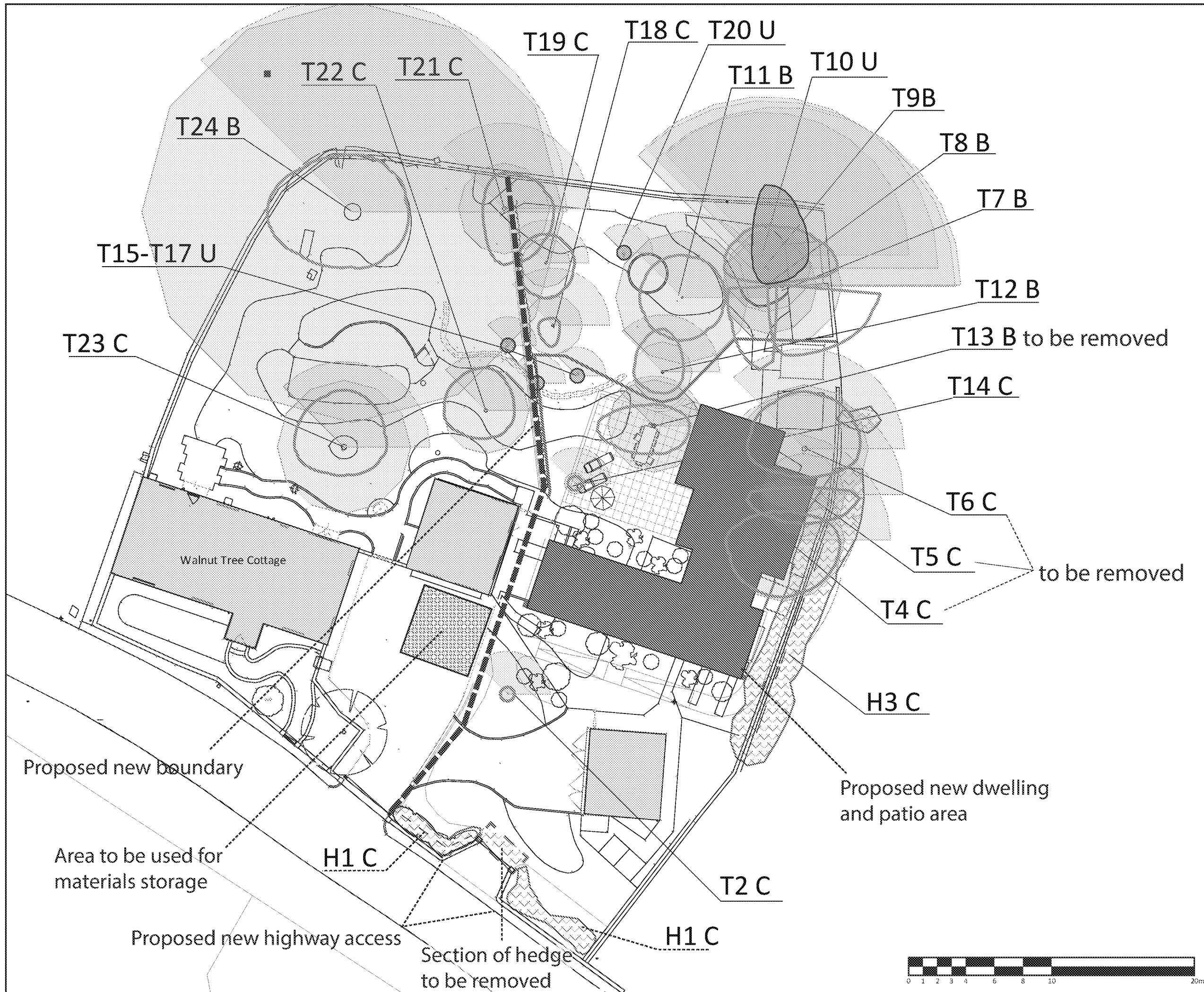
A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and TPP must be retained on site at all times. All site operatives must be made aware of the role of tree protection fencing and its importance.

4. REFERENCES

British Standards Institute, 2012. *BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations*. Online: BSI.

British Standards Institute, 2010. *BS 3998:2010 – Trees work. Recommendations*. Online: BSI.

Derek Patch and Ben Holding – Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service, 2007. *Arboricultural Practice Note 12 – Through the Trees to Development*. Available through: The Arboricultural Association website: <<https://www.trees.org.uk/kentcotrees/Trees.org.uk>



Key:

Tree Retention Categories

- 'A' Category
- 'B' Category
- 'C' Category
- 'U' Category

Other Plan Features

- Shading Arc
- Root Protection Area
- Hedge
- Construction exclusion fencing

Note:

The Tree Retention Categories symbols shown in the key are for reference and may not always be present on the plan.

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On behalf of:
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Figure title:
Tree Protection Plan

Figure number:
Fig.1 (19.890)

Date:
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Scale:
1:250 @ A3

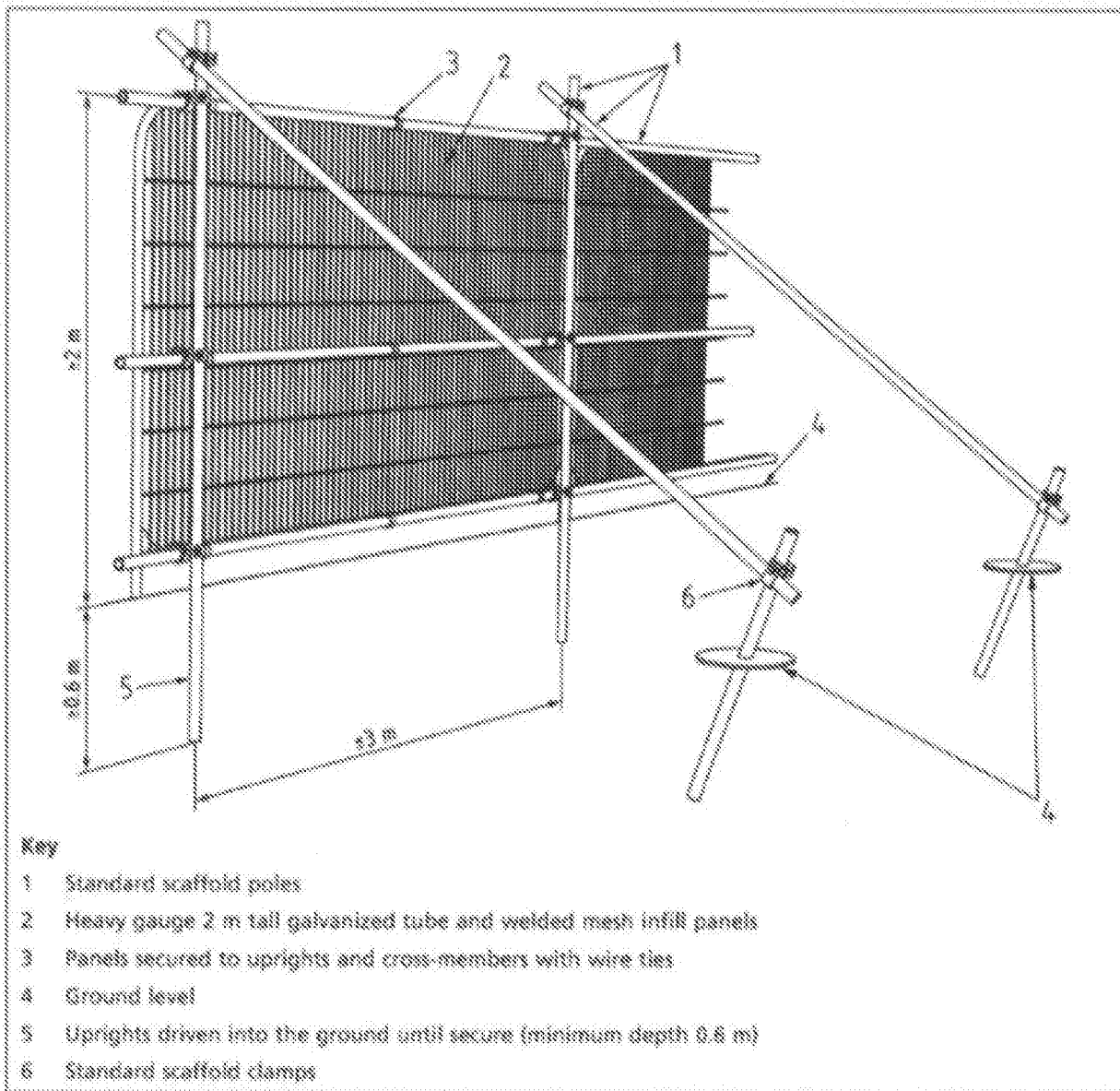
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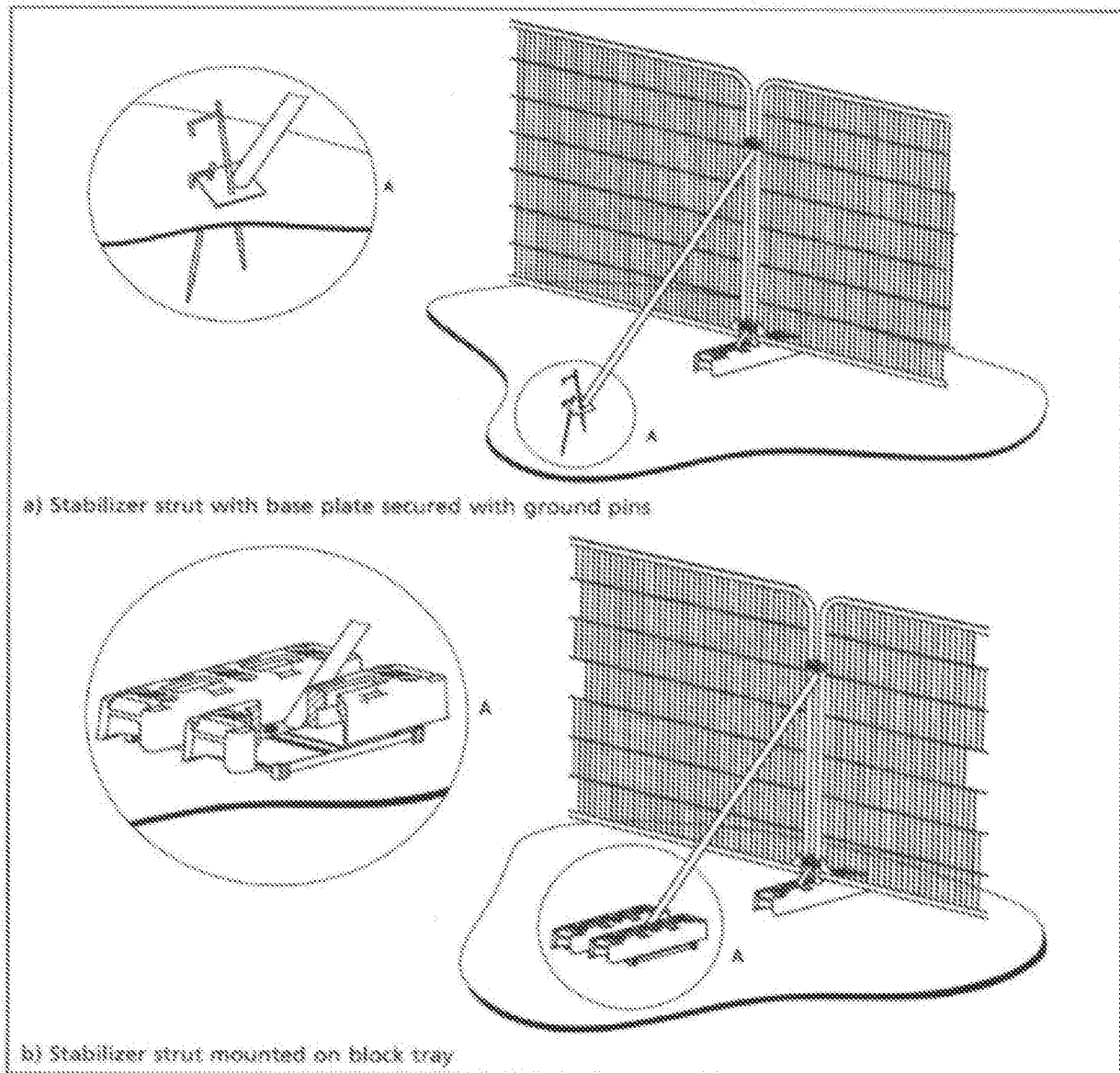
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

BS 5837 (2012) DEFAULT SPECIFICATION FOR PROTECTIVE BARRIER



BS 5837 (2012) ABOVE GROUND STABILISING SYSTEMS



APPENDIX 2

EXAMPLES OF TREE PROTECTION NOTICES

