



16 January 2019

Treecall Reference: DS/49218/AL – Rev. A

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement for Proposed Development on Land South of Grevatt's Lane, Climping

Introduction

Treecall Consulting is instructed by Chapman Lily Planning Ltd, on behalf of the client, to survey the trees at the above site and produce an arboricultural impact assessment and method statement for proposed development. This report is for the sole use of the client and was produced in line with the terms of reference. It should not be used for any other purposes or by any other parties.

The following appraisal of the likely impacts of the proposed development on existing trees and recommendations for appropriate tree protection measures are based on the guidance in British Standard 5837:2012¹ and my experience and knowledge in arboriculture, details of which are in Appendix A.

The proposal is to construct a new crematorium and car park. The following information was provided by Chapman Lily Planning Ltd to aid in preparing this report and is assumed to be accurate:

- Topographical Survey, ref. EX 01, dated 09.04.18.
- Climping Crematorium, dated 04.12.2018.

22 Lacey Crescent
Poole, BH15 3NZ

¹ British Standards Institution, 2012. *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. London: BSI Standards Limited.

Six individual trees and five tree groups on and adjacent to the site were inspected from ground level and these are plotted on plan TC1, Appendix B. No samples of trees or soil were taken and no internal investigations of the trees were carried out. All trees were categorised according to the system set out in British Standard 5837:2012. Trees T1, T2, T3, T4g, T6, T7g, T9 & T10g are in the 'B' category and the remainders of the trees are in the 'C' category. Details of all these trees are included in Appendix D.

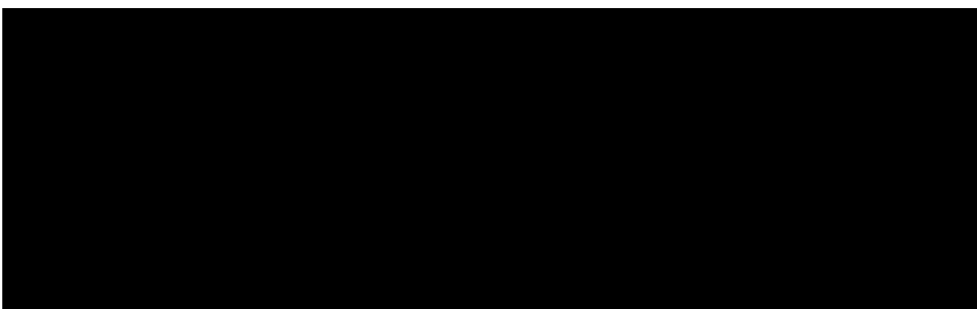
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Construction of the proposed access will require a small section of T10g to be removed. This will result in the loss of some poorly formed hawthorn and blackthorn, the loss of which will be mitigated with new replacement planting across the site.

The remainder of the proposed development is located outside of root protection areas or crown spreads of retained trees on site. Potential impacts are therefore limited to soil compaction or contamination and damage to stems and branches resulting from general construction activities. The trees are located a significant distance away from proposed development and there is boundary fencing between some of the trees and the site, therefore, no additional tree protection measures are needed in this instance. The arboricultural method statement included on plan TC1, Appendix B sets out how general construction activities should be controlled if being carried out near trees on the site.

Conclusion

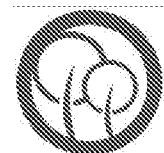
Construction of the proposed development could potentially affect tree health and amenity. An arboricultural method statement is included on plan TC1, Appendix B, to further reduce damage that may occur near trees.



Andy Luddington

Dip Arb L6 (ABC), Tech Cert (ArborA), NDF (Btec), MArborA

Arboricultural Consultant



Appendix A: Qualifications and Experience

Andy Luddington

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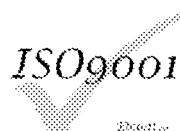
Andy has achieved the Awarding Body Consortium Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture, which is endorsed by the Royal Forestry Society and is the premier qualification within the arboricultural profession. He also holds the Arboricultural Association Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture, the BTEC National Diploma in Forestry, the LANTRA professional tree inspection certificate and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ). He is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association

He has worked in the arboricultural industry for 17 years, starting as a climbing arborist with an Arboricultural Association approved tree contractor based in the New Forest.

Between 2003 and 2012 he worked for Southampton City Council, New Forest District Council and the Borough of Poole where he gained valuable experience in managing council owned trees, making and administering tree preservation orders, consulting on development proposals and attending court as an expert witness.

In 2012 Andy joined Treecall Consulting as an Arboricultural Consultant bringing his public-sector planning and enforcement expertise to the private sector.

The information presented in this report is based on the information provided and site observations. Conclusions and recommendations are the result of experience within the arboricultural industry.



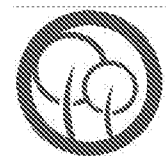
Appendix B: Plan TC1

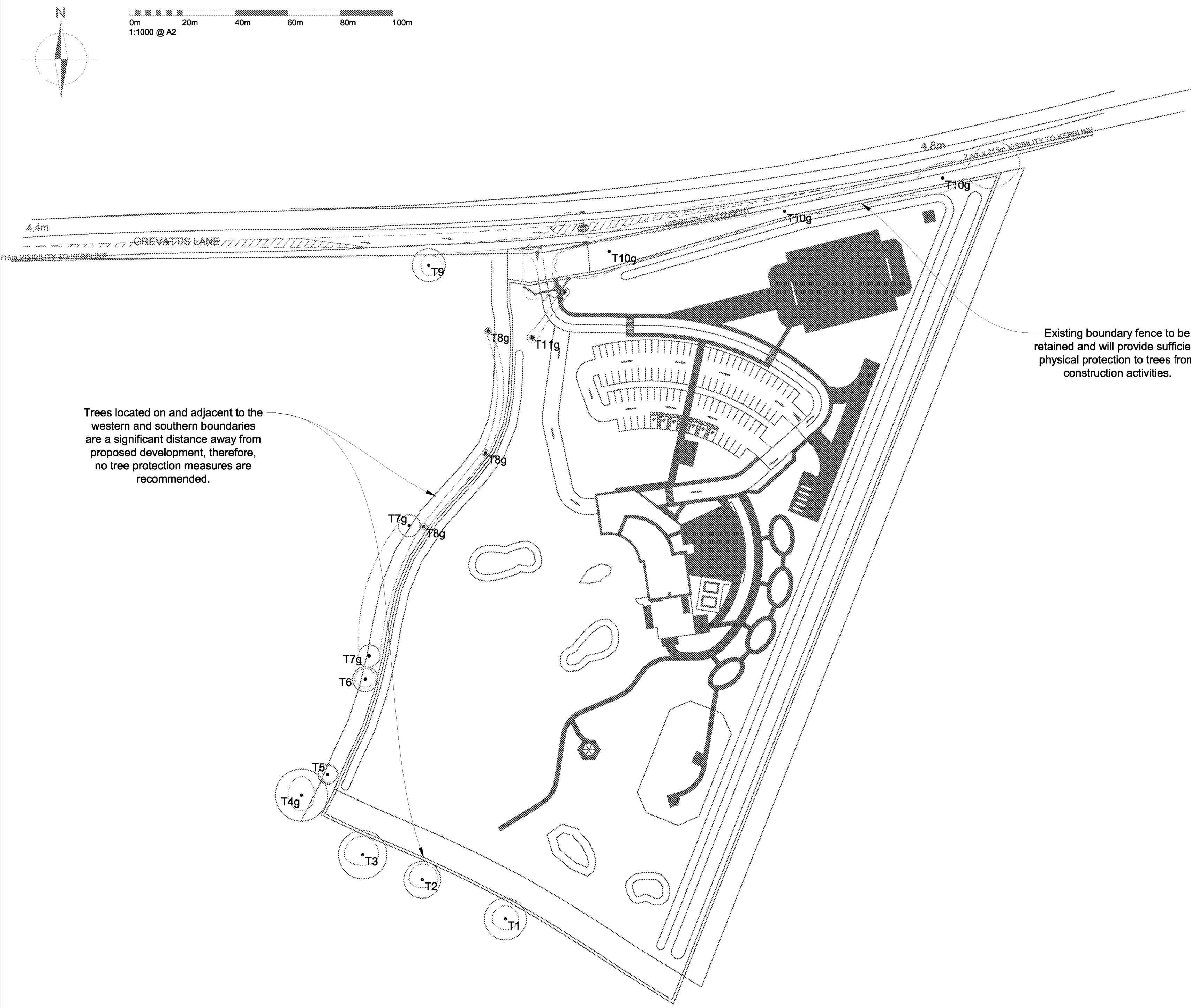
Plan TC1

Title: Plan TC1, Tree Protection Plan and
Arboricultural Method Statement

Date: 16 January 2019

Scale: 1:1000 @ A2





Trees located on and adjacent to the western and southern boundaries are a significant distance away from proposed development, therefore, no tree protection measures are recommended.

Existing boundary fence to be retained and will provide sufficient physical protection to trees from construction activities.

Title:	Plan TC1, Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement
Site:	Grevatt's Lane, Climping, East Sussex
TC Ref:	DS/49218/AL - Rev. A
Date:	16 January 2019
Scale:	1:1000 @ A2

Plan TC1

Trees to be removed
T10g (part shown by dashed line only).

Key:

Category

Trunk diameter (black ring)

Theoretical Root Protection Area

First Significant Branch Direction

Crown Spread

Tree Number

British Standard 5837:2012 Categories	
	'A' category trees are those of high quality.
	'B' category trees are those of moderate quality.
	'C' category trees are those of low quality or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
	'U' category trees are those that are unsuitable for retention.

Arboricultural Method Statement

- 1 General Construction Management
- 1.1 There must be no changes to soil levels within tree root protection areas.
- 1.2 Material storage, site office and worker facilities must be located outside of tree root protection areas.
- 1.3 No fires are permitted to be set within the site.
- 1.4 Cement mixing must be carried out only where there is no significant risk of contamination of tree root systems. No cement mixing is allowed within 10m of trees to be retained. If cement mixing is unavoidable within 10m of any retained tree it must be contained in a bunded area, as illustrated below.
- 1.5 Cranes must only be used where there is no possibility of them damaging overhanging branches.
- 1.6 The legal Duty of Care requires that all works specified in this report should be carried out by qualified, arboricultural contractors working according to Health & Safety Executive guidelines. All work must be carried out to arboricultural industry best practice and in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree work - Recommendations'. All tree management work must take account of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb the nests and to injure or kill nesting birds or bats.

Limitations of Use

This plan is based on the topographical and site layout plans provided. All measurements must be checked with these plans and appropriate documents.

This plan has been prepared in colour. If printed in black and white some details may be obscured.

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Appendix C: Tree Schedule & Key

Key:

Tree no.	Number assigned to tree from survey. Refer to plan for tree location.	
Species	Tree species, identified as clearly as possible according to common or botanical name.	
Stem diameters	Stem diameter measured in millimetres, to the nearest 10mm, and number of stems, taken at 1.5m above ground level, unless indicated otherwise within 'Note'.	
Canopy spread	Extent of crown spread in the four cardinal directions.	Measurements are estimated to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m. Dashes in FSB columns indicate that no individual branches were identified as being more significant than others.
C Ht	Canopy height above ground level.	
FSB	Height of the first significant branch.	
FSB dir.	Direction of growth of the first significant branch.	
Ht	Height.	
Life Stage	Estimated age of the tree. Chosen from the following categories;	
	Young: Tree only recently planted or established.	
	Semi Mature: Established tree, still young and in the first third of its safe useful life.	
	Early Mature: Tree in the middle third of its safe useful life, still with significant capacity for future growth.	
	Mature: Tree in the last third of its safe useful life and with no significant capacity for future growth.	
	Over Mature: Tree nearing the end of its safe useful life expectancy.	
Condition	Assessment of physiological (Phys.) and structural (Struct.) condition according to the following classes:	
	Good: Healthy full crown, long life expectancy with no significant defects.	
	Fair: Generally healthy, some defects of low significance, limited life expectancy.	
	Poor: Low vitality, limited safe useful life expectancy, declining canopy, significant structural defects.	
	Dead/dangerous: Urgent removal required.	
Observations	Tree issues and general comments along with any appropriate management requirements.	
BS Cat.	Relates to Table 1 of BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'	
	A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	
	B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	
	C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years.	
	U: Trees that have an expected safe useful life of less than 10 years regardless of any development proposals.	
	1, 2, 3: Sub-categories relating to tree, landscape or cultural values.	
RPA	Minimum root protection radius in metres.	
Site Visit	28 November 2018	
Weather	Overcast, dry and windy. Visibility reasonable.	

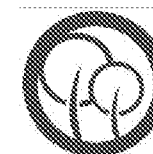
Tree Schedule Key



Tree Schedule

Tree no.	Species	Stem diameters (mm)			Canopy spread (m)				C Ht (m)	FSB (m)	FSB dir.	Ht (m)	Life stage	Condition		Observations	BS Cat	RPA (m)
		(mm)	No of Stems	Note	N	E	S	W						Phys.	Struct.			
1	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	400, 400, 350	3	Estimate	5	5	4	5	6	-	-	10	Mature	Fair	Fair	Three codominant stems from ground level. Ivy and vine up stems to 4m above ground level.	B2	7.9
2	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	400, 300, 300	3	Estimate	6	6	3	5	5	-	-	12	Mature	Fair	Fair	Three codominant stems from ground level. Ivy up stems to 4m above ground level.	B2	7.0
3	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	400, 500, 300, 300	4	Estimate	7	6	4	7	5	-	-	13	Mature	Fair	Fair	Four codominant stems from ground level. Ivy on trunk to 3m above ground level. No major defects noted.	B2	9.2
4g	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	450, 400, 400, 400	4	Estimate	7	5	6	5	2	-	-	12	Mature	Fair	Fair	On adjacent land. No access to base. Four codominant stems from ground level. Ivy on lower trunks to 4m above ground level. No major defects noted.	B2	9.9
5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	300	1	Estimate	4	4	3	2	2	-	-	10	Semi mature	Fair	Poor	Large areas of missing bark in upper canopy. Large broken branch at ground level.	C2	3.6

Tree no.	Species	Stem diameters (mm)			Canopy spread (m)				C Ht (m)	FSB (m)	FSB dir.	Ht (m)	Life stage	Condition		Observations	BS Cat	RPA (m)
		(mm)	No of Stems	Note	N	E	S	W						Phys.	Struct.			
6	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	400	1	Estimate	4	4	3	4	3	-	-	8	Early mature	Fair	Fair	On adjacent land. No access to base.	B2	4.8
7g	Hazel, field maple, bramble	350	1	Average	4	4	4	4	0	-	-	7	Early mature	Fair	Fair	On adjacent land. No access to base. Approximately 20 trees.	B2	4.2
8g	Alder, willow, blackthorn, beech, hornbeam, hawthorn, field maple, English oak, birch, elder	100	1	Maximum	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Approximately 60 trees. Only recently established.	C2	1.2
9	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	250, 350, 300	1	Estimate	4	5	4	3	1	-	-	11	Early mature	Fair	Fair	On adjacent land. No access to base. Three codominant stems from 1m above ground level.	B2	6.3
10g	Blackthorn, brambles, buddleia, hawthorn, elm, horse chestnut, field maple	300	1	Average	4	4	4	4	1	-	-	7	Early mature	Fair	Fair	One field maple, two horse chestnuts. Approximately 40 thorns.	B2	3.6
11g	Willow <i>Salix</i> sp.	80	1	Maximum	2	2	2	2	0.5	-	-	3.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Thirty-one trees. Recently established.	C2	1.0



V1.12.12 SC
V2.19.12
V3.16.01 AL