



Arboricultural Method Statement

45 The Ridings,
East Preston,
West Sussex
BN16 2TW

Date: April 2020

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this arboricultural method statement (AMS) is to detail what actions need to be taken to prevent unacceptable damage occurring to the retained trees on this and the adjacent site during the proposed construction of a single, detached dwelling at 45 The Ridings, East Preston, West Sussex BN16 2TW.
- 1.2 This AMS complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS 5837).
- 1.3 This AMS is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. Matters relating to construction detail or engineering performance should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer for further information and specification.

2. Liaison & communication

- 2.1 The developer shall appoint an arboricultural consultant to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process.
- 2.2 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This should be attended by the developer's contract manager, the site manager, the groundwork contractor, the arboricultural consultant and the LPA tree officer. The meeting will be led by the arboricultural consultant who will ensure that contact numbers are exchanged and that the methods of tree protection outlined in this statement are fully discussed and explained. Any modifications to this statement arising from this meeting will be recorded and the revisions circulated to all parties.
- 2.3 The developer shall inform the arboricultural consultant if at any time during the construction process, the site manager is replaced. In this event, the arboricultural consultant will, within 5 days, arrange a meeting with the new site manager to review all the remaining aspects of this method statement.
- 2.4 A copy of this method statement shall be given to all personnel who have control over works of any nature within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of the retained trees. The developer will ensure that adequate instruction is given for the implementation of the protection measures outlined within this statement.

3. Tree removals

- 3.1 Trees nos. 3-6 & 36 shall be felled to ground level; stumps shall be ground out to 450mm below ground level.
- 3.2 No pruning of the retained trees is required to permit construction of the proposed development.
- 3.3 Tree felling will be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, Tree work - Recommendations.

4. Protective fencing

- 4.1 No vehicles of any kind shall enter the site, nor any works commence, until the root protection areas of the retained trees, as shown on the TPP, have been protected by the erection of protective fencing to the specification found in BS 5837, Section 6.2. The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous, bold purple lines on the tree protection plan (TPP).
- 4.2 The fencing shall comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be mounted on a block tray.
- 4.3 Notices stating “Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out” will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.
- 4.4 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind this protective fencing; there shall be no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 4.5 Areas for storing or mixing of fuels, oils or cement shall be agreed at the pre-start meeting. None of these areas shall be within the area behind the protective fencing, and where possible shall not be within 10m of any retained tree.
- 4.6 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees.
- 4.7 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape or with mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48 hours. All events of this nature must be recorded and reported to the arboricultural consultant.
- 4.8 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the arboricultural consultant shall be informed so he may come and inspect it.

- 4.9 The protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated without the prior approval of the arboricultural consultant. When the construction period is complete the fencing may then be removed, but only after first informing the arboricultural consultant of this intention.

5. Construction of Hard Surfaces

- 5.1 Prior to the commencement of any construction works (other than the erection of protective fencing), the proposed access drive, as denoted by red honeycomb hatch on the TPP, shall be constructed to the specification detailed below and in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 in BS 5837.
- 5.2 The proposed access drive shall be clearly marked out before any associated work starts. Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide.
- 5.3 Any small hollows may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. A permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram') shall be laid down prior to the installation of a cellular confinement system.
- 5.4 The ground shall be covered with a perforated cellular confinement system such as 'Geoweb' or 'Cellweb' with a minimum cell depth of 150mm, and backfilled with clean, no-fines aggregate (20mm-40mm). Edge supports of appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and should be secured either with steel pins driven into the ground, or with concrete haunching laid on existing ground level on an impermeable polythene membrane. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.
- 5.5 A permeable geotextile membrane will also be laid on top of the Geoweb to prevent fines and other debris filling the air spaces in the aggregate. The wearing course shall be of a permeable and gas porous nature such as porous tarmac or concrete setts with sand jointing.

6. Underground services

- 6.1 Detailed drawings of proposed underground services have not been produced at this stage of the planning application thus it is not possible to identify any potential impacts between trees shown retained on the TPP and proposed services.
- 6.2 At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent, proposed underground services will be either located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained or will utilise existing service routes from the donor property.
- 6.3 Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, care shall be taken to minimise disturbance and where practicable, trenchless techniques employed; only as a last resort should open excavations be considered. Where existing services within RPAs are deemed

not satisfactory for any further use they should be left in situ rather than being excavated/removed.

- 6.4 In the event that incursions into RPAs are unavoidable, any new installation will comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG), Volume 4, *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees*, Issue 2, 2007.

7. Landscaping

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within the protected area behind the protective fencing the developer shall arrange a pre-start meeting with the site manager, the arboricultural consultant and the landscape contractor. The details of this part of the method statement shall be discussed in relation to the proposed landscape operations and a clear sequence of operations established.
- 7.2 Within the RPAs the following principles will be maintained:
- Existing ground levels shall not be substantially altered.
 - No plant or vehicles shall enter the RPA.
 - No fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas.
 - Any excavation required for fence posts, log retaining walls or any other landscape structures shall be undertaken by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered then the position of the excavation shall be moved to a new location. If this is not possible then any roots with a diameter less than 25mm may be cut cleanly by hand. Any exposed roots shall be re-covered within 24hrs of excavation.
 - No structure shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees.
 - No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees.
 - Any unwanted vegetation shall be removed by hand.

8. Supervision & monitoring

- 8.1 The arboricultural consultant shall visit the site on a regular basis, as agreed with the local planning authority at the pre-start meeting, or when specifically required as set out in Table 1 below, to ensure that the tree protection measures are kept in place and functioning as designed. Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact on these tree protection measures and if arboricultural supervision is required. A record of these monitoring visits will be kept, and copies sent to the developer and the LPA.

- 8.2 The site manager shall give at least 48 hours' notice to the arboricultural consultant of any operations, e.g. installation of underground services, construction of hard surfacing etc., which may make an impact on the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 8.3 Any alterations or variations in drawings for the site that are in, or within, the RPAs of the retained trees shall be referred in the first instance to the arboricultural consultant for his advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the arboricultural consultant shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact. Following this consultation, the arboricultural consultant shall issue revised Tree Protection Plans that reflect the changes.
- 8.4 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this method statement, a meeting will be convened between the developer, the arboricultural consultant and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have occurred.

Visit no.	Timing of visit	Function carried out
1	Prior to the start of any construction works.	To lead the pre-start meeting.
2	Following tree felling and erection of protective fencing.	To check that the protective fencing has been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
3	Immediately prior to commencement of construction works on site.	To supervise the installation of the no-dig access drive, within the RPA of tree no. 2.
4	Every four weeks during the construction phase.	To check the protective fencing is in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out.
5	At any other time which is sensitive in arboricultural terms.	To ensure retained trees are protected from development activities.

Table 1 - Timings of Supervision and Monitoring Visits.

Matt Rew | Technical Manager

April 2020



APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on an inspection carried out by David Archer on Wednesday the 3rd February 2016. Weather conditions at the time were overcast. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

The information contained in this schedule reflects the conditions of those specimens at the time of inspection. They were inspected from the ground only; they were not climbed and no internal investigations were undertaken, thus no guarantee may be given as to their structural integrity.

As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual change no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked thus; “est”.

1. **No:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **Species:** The common name as given in “Collins Tree Guide”, Johnson & More (2004).
3. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a ‘Disto’ laser range finder and expressed in metres.
4. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually and a cumulative total calculated in accordance with BS5837 (2012).
5. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to each cardinal point of the compass and rounded up to the nearest half metre.
6. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the crown.
7. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (100mm) or to crown break from ground level.
8. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi mature, Mature, Veteran/Ancient.
9. **Physiology:** Health and condition of the tree in comparison to a typical specimen of species and age: Good, Average, Below Average, Poor, Dead.
10. **Structure:** The structural condition of the tree based on an assessment of any visible roots, trunk and crown, noting the presence of any defects or decay: Good, Moderate, Indifferent, Poor, Hazardous.
11. **Landscape Value:** Reflecting the importance of the tree in the local landscape. High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
12. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of remaining contribution expressed in years <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
13. **Comments:** Notes relating to health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape.
14. **Category:** - A rating given to individual trees based on Table 1 in the British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) “*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*”.

Category ‘U’ - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboriculture management.

Category ‘A’ - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (Normally a minimum of 40 years).

Category ‘B’ - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (Normally a minimum of 20 years).

Category ‘C’ - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (Normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Sub-categories (where appropriate); 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities: 2 – Mainly landscape qualities: 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Category
1	Crab Apple	5m	260mm	2.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Poor	10-20	Heavily covered in ivy; of low quality and value.	C
2	Holm Oak	11m	270mm 470mm	4m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Twin stemmed from base; no significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
3	Bay	10m	230mm 200mm 170mm	2m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Poor	20-40	Stored coppice; Ganoderma brackets at base on N side; component of front boundary screen; of low quality but moderate value.	C
4	Pittosporum	6m	180mm	3m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20-40	Partially suppressed by Euonymous hedge; of moderate quality but low value.	C
5	Holm oak	5m	300mm	N5m E4m S0.5m W0.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	20-40	Strongly asymmetrical crown; suppressed by T6 & T7; of low quality and value.	C
6	Downy Birch	8m	300mm	N4.5m E5m S0.5m W0.5m	4m	5m	Mature	Average	Poor	20-40	Previously topped; poor crown conformation; of low quality and value.	C
7	Scots Pine	9m	440mm	N4.5m E1.5m S4m W2m	5m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	No significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
8	Apple	6m	160mm	1.5m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	20-40	Domestic fruit tree; of moderate quality but low value.	B
9	Portuguese Laurel	5m	130mm	1.5m	2m	2m	Young	Average	Good	40+	Of moderate quality but low value.	C
10	Bay	6m	220mm	2m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	40+	Of moderate quality but low value.	C
11	Corsican Pine	8m	540mm	5.5m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Good	40+	No significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
12	Downy Birch	9m	360mm	4.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Good	20-40	No significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
13	Downy Birch	6m	240mm	3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	20-40	No significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality but low value.	C
14	Downy Birch	5m	210mm	N3.5m E2m S3.5m W3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	20-40	Poor crown conformation; die-back in upper crown; of low quality and value.	C

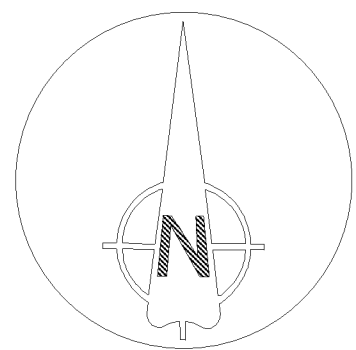
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Category
15	Holm Oak	8m	210mm 160mm	N0.5m E3m S3m W3m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Twin stemmed from base; of moderate quality but low value.	C
16	Common Holly	8m	120mm 120mm	1.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Twin stemmed from base; of moderate quality but low value.	C
17	Portuguese Laurel	6m	280mm 340mm 260mm	N3.5m E6.5m S3.5m W3.5m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Triple stemmed; asymmetrical crown; of moderate quality but low value.	C
18	Himalayan Tree-Cotoneaster	4m	180mm	2.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Basal growth; of low quality and value.	C
19	Common Holly	5m	210mm	2m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality but low value.	C
20	Monterey Cypress	6m	380mm	3m	1m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	No significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
21	Apple	4m	220mm est	1m	2m	2m	Over-mature	Average	Poor	10-20	Domestic fruit tree; ivy through crown; of low quality and value.	C
22	Weeping Willow	7m	400mm	3.5m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Good	40+	No significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
23	Downy Birch	8m	300mm est	3.5m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off site tree; no significant visible structural defects; form & structure typical for species and age; of moderate quality and value.	B
24	Common Hawthorn	5m	240mm est 200mm est	N4.5m E0.5m S3m W1m	4m	2m	Over-mature	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Off site tree; twin stemmed from 1m high; of low quality but moderate value.	C
25	Common Hawthorn	6m	370mm est	N5m E3.5m S2m W1m	2m	2m	Over-mature	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Off site tree; of moderate quality and value.	B
26	Common Hawthorn	5m	200mm est 180mm est	N2m E3.5m S4.5m W1m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off site tree; multi stemmed; of moderate quality and value.	B
27	Monterey Cypress	6m	220mm	3m	3m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Heavy Clematis growth through crown; of low quality and value.	C

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Category
28	Monterey Cypress	6m	170mm	1m	4m	2m	Mature	Below average	Poor	10+	Heavy ivy through crown and suppressed by 27 & 29; of low quality and value.	C
29	Monterey Cypress	6m	300mm	2m	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	Heavy ivy through centre of crown; of low quality and value.	C
30	Hawthorn	6m	220mm 160mm	2.5mN 2.0mE 3.0mS 3.0mW	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	Twin stemmed from base; of moderate quality but low value.	C
31	Pittosporum	5m	280mm @base	1.5m	1m	0m	Mature	Average	Good	40+	Multi stemmed from base; of moderate quality but low value.	C
32	Goat Willow	10m	260mm 200mm	0.5mN 3.0mE 8.5mS 4.0mW	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	Bi-furcates at 0.5m high; asymmetrical crown inclined over the garden; of moderate quality but low value.	C
33	Goat Willow	9m	180mm 110mm	2.5m	4m	3m	Semi Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	Twin stem from base; of moderate quality but low value.	C
34	Bay Laurel	9m	280mm 170mm est	2.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Twin stem from base; of moderate quality but low value.	C
35	Apple	6m	300mm est	3.5m	2m	2m	Over mature	Below average	Poor	10+	Domestic fruit tree; heavily suppressed by bramble through the crown; of low quality and value.	C
36	Phyllirea	3m	200mm base	1.5m	0m	0.5m	Young	Good	Good	40+	Var 'latifolia'; young tree with no defects but small size makes it transplantable; thus high quality but low value.	C
H1	Euonymous	3m	Av 120mm	0.5mN	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	Front boundary hedge providing a dense visual screen from The Ridings; of moderate quality and value.	B
H2	Euonymous	2m	Av 120mm	0.5m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	Provides a modest level of screening between properties; of moderate quality and value.	B
H3	Euonymous	3m	Av 120mm	0.5m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Poor	20+	Boundary screen; has been shaded out in many areas; has poor conformation; of low quality but moderate value.	C
H4	Euonymous	3	Av 120mm	1m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	Tall boundary screen; has other species within the row; of moderate quality but low value.	C

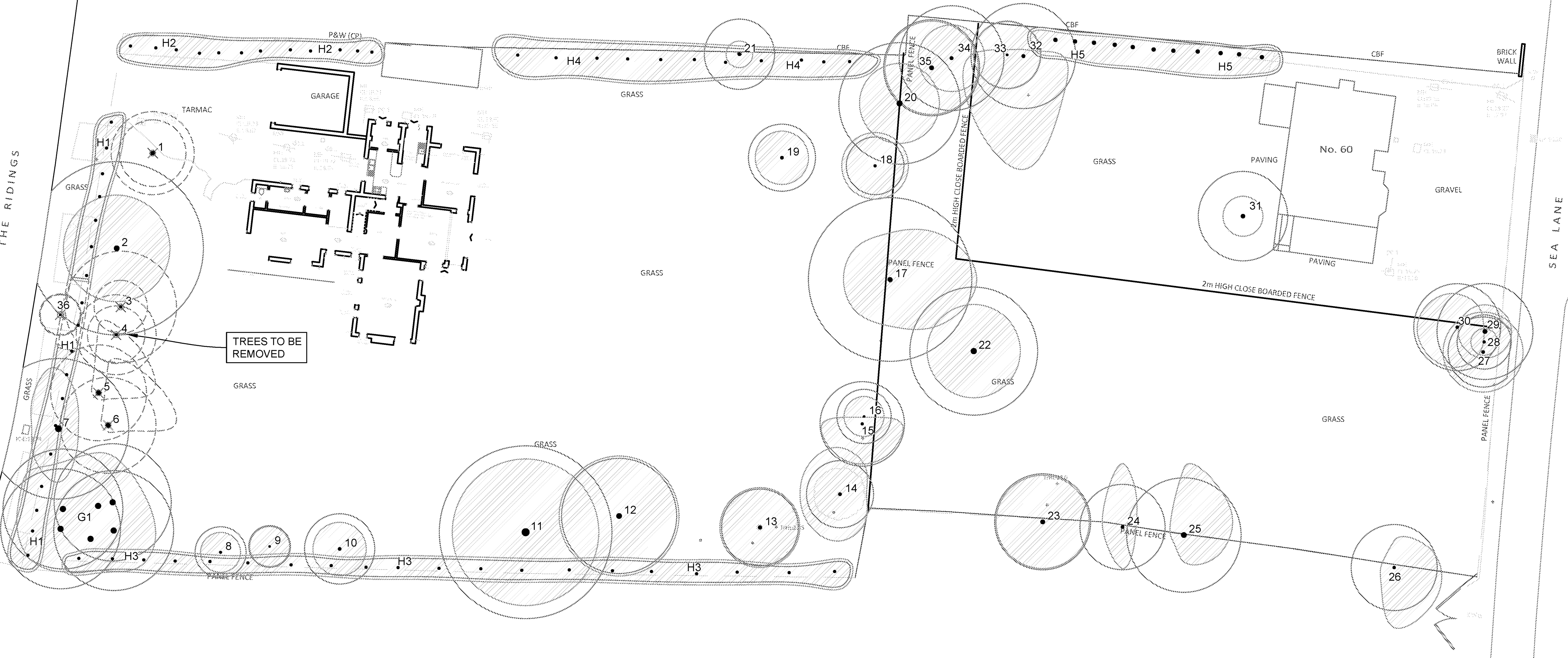
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Category
H5	Leyland Cypress	5m	Av 280mm	2m	1m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20+	North side of hedge cut back to boundary; provides some limited screening value to neighbouring property; of low quality but moderate value.	C
G1	Various	Up to 10m	Av 400mm	2.5m	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40+	Mixed group of 3no Silver Birch & 3no Corsican Pine; most previously topped and now with poor crown conformations; of moderate quality but high value.	B



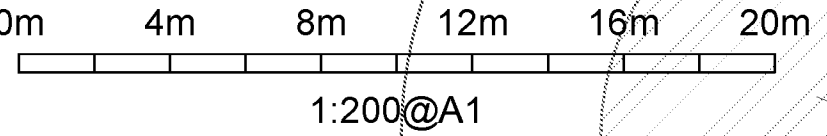
APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan



THE RIDINGS



EXISTING PLAN
INDICATING
PROPOSED TREE
REMOVALS.

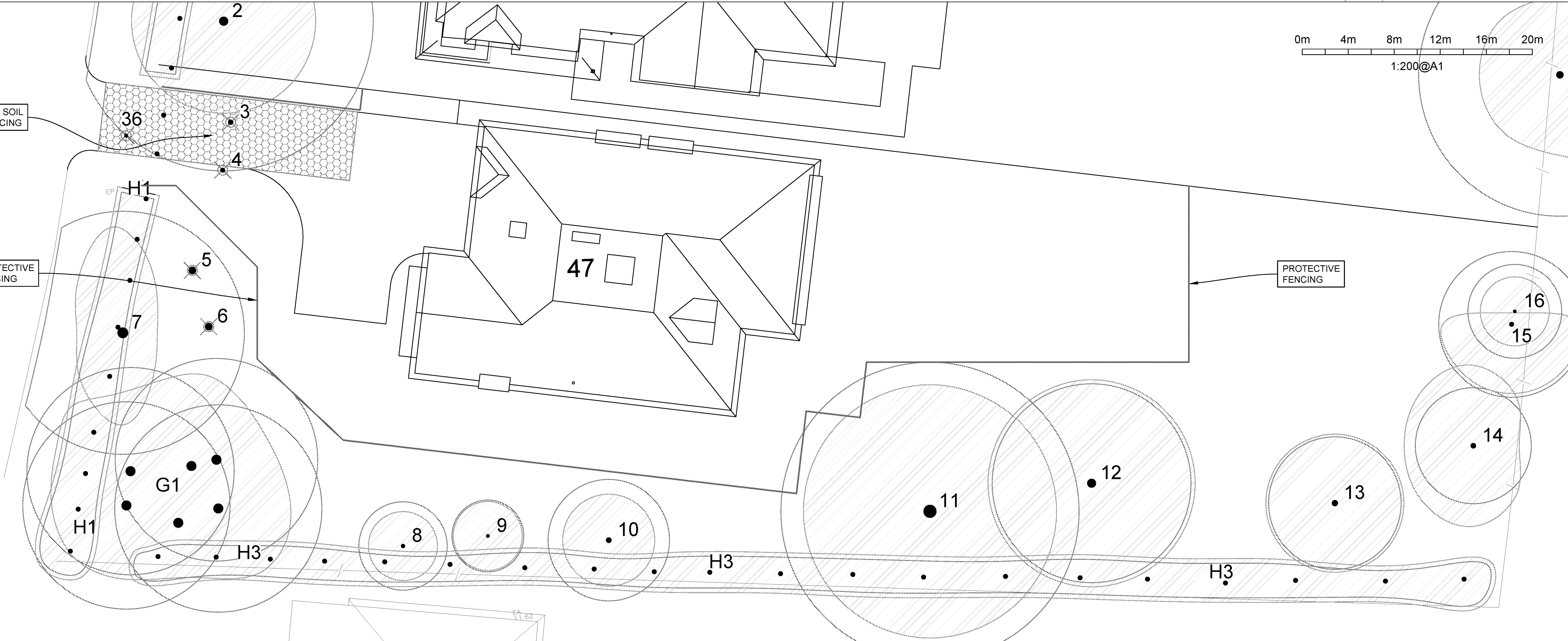


ABOVE SOIL
SURFACING

PROTECTIVE
FENCING

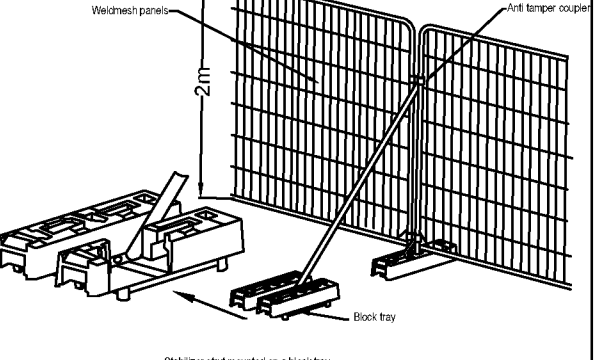
PROTECTIVE
FENCING

PROPOSED PLAN
INDICATING
PROPOSED TREE
PROTECTION.



PROTECTIVE FENCING

To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be mounted on a block tray.



ABOVE SOIL SURFACING

Hard surfacing shall be constructed using an above soil surface design in accordance with guidance set out in Section 7 of BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. There shall be no lowering of existing soil levels or severance of any tree roots.



Project:
45 The Ridings
East Preston
West Sussex

Drawing:
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Based on:
Proposed Site Plan 935/PO3

Drawing No:
TPP 03

Date:
Sept. 2016

Scale:
1:200 @ A1

Drawn:
MR

Tree nos.:
● 1

Canopies of trees:
○

Trees to be removed:
✕

Category 'B' RPA:
○

Category 'C' RPA:
○

Protective fencing:

Above soil surfacing:
▨

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