

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
The Granary Studio
Crewe Lane
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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

& Method Statement:

1 Orchard Way
Fontwell
Walberton
West Sussex
BN18 0SH

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Mr Joshua Knowles
Quay Contracts
Unit 4
St James Industrial Estate
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Chichester
PO19 7JU

REPORT PREPARED BY

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MSc. (Env). Arbor. A. Tech. Cert.

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/1orchardway/AIAAMS

Date: 7th July 2021

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose & Use of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This impact assessment & method statement report has been prepared for submission to Arun District Council (ADC) to confirm foundation details for an approved application for two detached dwellings, adaptation to the existing cross-over and a new driveway at 1 Orchard Way, Fontwell, Walberton, West Sussex, BN18 0SH reference WA/18/19/PL. This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of construction without harm to the retained tree resource on the site. See the material accompanying this report for full scheme details.
- 1.1.2 This document lays down the methodology for any proposed works that may have an effect upon the trees on and adjacent to the site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts related to the development proposals that this method statement is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document form part of the work schedule and specification issued to the building contractors and can be used to form part of the contract.
- 1.1.3 Copies of this document should be available for inspection on site. The developer will inform the local planning authority within twenty-four hours if the designated arboriculturist is replaced.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 I am instructed by Mr Joshua Knowles of Quay Contracts to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report to accompany a planning application for a proposed development at 1 Orchard Way, Fontwell, Walberton, West Sussex, BN18 0SH with reference to BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction-Recommendations (BS5837:2012).

1.3 Development Proposals & Impact Assessment

- 1.3.1 See section 1.1.1 and accompanying material for full details of the development proposals. Further to consultation with ADC, the two dwellings have been shifted further west: blue dotted outlines show previous proposals & grey outlines are current.
- 1.3.2 None of the surveyed trees will be removed to allow or facilitate development. The face of the young cypress screen (G3) will be trimmed back to the boundary for clearance and the southern and south western crown (asymmetric in this direction) of the mature oak (2) will be reduced by up to 30% to deliver sustainable separation off the proposed structure(s): this suggested crown edge is shown in dotted outline on the tree protection plan at Appendix A. The orientation of tree 2 to the proposals is optimal in terms of shade, daylight & sunlight being directly north of the more eastern of the two proposed dwellings. The proposed reduction is acceptable in arboricultural terms (given the current marked crown asymmetry of tree 2) and is likely to deliver an acceptable separation between the proposed dwelling(s) and tree 2.

-
- 1.3.3 Patio hard standing within the root protection area (RPA) of tree 2 has been removed from the proposals to minimise pressure on the morphed root protection area (RPA) of tree 2. An asymmetric (morphed) RPA has been employed after discussion with Mr Mark Warwick, the ADC tree officer, to reflect the likelihood that roots of this important tree will be present within the site rather than under the busy road to the north. Soft ground near the dwelling(s) & within the RPA of tree 2 will be protected through the course of development by ground protection as detailed in section 2.2.1 and at Appendix E.
- 1.3.4 The likely encroachment from the proposals into the RPA of tree 2 (circa 5.5%) requires a specialist foundation, and after discussion with Mr Mark Warwick, the use of a shallow concrete raft has been approved in principle by him. The toe (only) of this raft will be 500mm deep with a 50mm blinding layer of sharp sand and a base of 275mm of inert type 1 MOT. The remainder of the raft will be 200mm deep.
- 1.3.5 The great majority of site works will take place beyond the RPA of retained trees and canopies. Retained trees will be protected through the course of development by fencing to the specifications recommended by BS5837:2012-see Appendix C for details.

1.4 Sequence of Works

- 1.4.1 The sequence of works should be as follows:

- recommended tree works-see Appendix B
- erection of new permanent boundary fence
- installation of Tree Protection Barrier (TPB) for construction on suggested line(s)
- laying of ground protection where indicated (2.44m x 4.27m dura-base sheets see Appendix E)
- laying of service runs as required
- main construction of new driveway & dwellings
- removal of ground protection & TPB
- soft landscaping if envisaged

1.5 Site Supervision

- 1.5.1 Site supervision—an individual e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
- be present on-site for the majority of the time
 - be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities
 - have the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any retained tree
 - be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe these responsibilities
 - make immediate contact with the local authority and/or the designated arboriculturist in the event of any tree-related problems occurring, whether actual or potential

1.6 Site Monitoring

- 1.6.1 The site agent will be responsible for monitoring all arboricultural works, inspecting protective fencing and monitoring any works within exclusion zones. The designated arboriculturist will be available for site visits on a basis to be agreed between client and planning authority when/if appropriate or required i.e. during key phases. On this basis supervision from the designated arboriculturist will be necessary to confirm that ground protection has been laid over the required areas to the correct specification and during installation of helical screw piles (at minimum) and on a monthly basis thereafter until construction works are completed. A record of site visits will be maintained for inspection on-site and copies forwarded to the developer/agent and to ADC. A certificate of practical completion should be produced for sites deemed by all parties to merit this.
- 1.6.2 Principal contact information: 1/. James Bell. Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Arboricultural Consultant 07986 122074. 2/. Mr Mark Warwick. ADC Arboricultural Officer. 01983 737500 or email mark.warwick@arun.gov.uk. 3/. Mr Joshua Knowles. Quay Contracts. 07849076592. 4/. Site agent details to be advised.

1.7 Statement Adoption

- 1.7.1 It is recommended that, in due course, acceptance of the recommendations in this report is demonstrated by, for example, the architect specifying in writing to the building contractor that tree care conditions apply in execution of the contract and by an estimate or written undertaking from the contractor to the architect demonstrating that the practical aspects of observation of such recommendations have been priced in.
- 1.7.2 If conflicts between any part of a tree and the building arise in the course of development, these can often be resolved quickly and at little cost, if a qualified arboriculturist is consulted promptly. Lack of such care is often apparent quickly, and decline and death of such trees can spoil design aims and can, of course, affect saleability, and reflect poorly on the construction and design personnel involved. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development.

2.0 Pre-Development Site Preparation

2.1 Arboricultural Works

- 2.1.1 See Appendix B for full details of tree works required to allow or facilitate development.

2.2 Preparation of Surfaces

- 2.2.1 Areas within RPAs potentially requiring ground protection are shown in Appendix A. Ground protection should be fit for purpose as per the guidance in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3.3. The preferred specification is provided by products such as dura base or eve trakway, which are widely available and approved by many local authorities. Alternatively, treatments provided by InfraGreen Solutions are available: see www.infragreen-solutions.com. See Appendix E for dura base details.

2.3 Installation of Tree Protective Barrier

- 2.3.1 The TPB must be comprised of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum level of 3m. On to this weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire scaffold clamps: see section 6.2.2 and Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (Appendix C). Hardboard or marine ply sheets can be used as an alternative to weldmesh panels but these must be firmly fixed to the framework. The location of the TPB is shown in Appendix A.
- 2.3.2 This TPB is to be erected before any construction work commences on site, is to remain 'in situ' undamaged for the duration of all work or each phase and is only to be removed once all work is completed. If any work other than preparatory tree work is deemed necessary prior to the erection of fencing, the designated arboriculturist should be informed to enable his/her presence to oversee the work being carried out.
- 2.3.3 The only other exception is the completion of soft landscaping, but if any excavations, however minor, are to be carried out as part of soft landscaping within RPAs, an arboricultural assessment must be carried out beforehand and any arboricultural protection measures incorporated. The TPB should carry waterproof warning notices denying access within RPAs.
- 2.3.4 The Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A illustrates where the protective fencing should be located to form the boundary of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). The TPZ is an exclusion zone and suitable steps should be taken to prevent access by pedestrians and vehicles and the storage of any works materials and equipment should be located outside of the TPZ.

2.4 Pre-Development Site Inspection

- 2.4.1 At the instigation of the client/site agent or ADC, upon the erection of the fencing, the designated arboriculturist will meet the relevant local authority member on-site to check the standard of the work(s). If there are any amendments to the protective fencing, these will be agreed upon at this meeting, confirmed in writing, and undertaken thereafter.

3.0 Development Phase

3.1 General Precautions

- 3.1.1 No fires shall be made on any part of the site or within 10m of the furthest extent of the canopy of any tree or group tree to be retained on-site or on land adjoining.
- 3.1.2 No spilling or pouring of fuels, oils, solvents, or tar shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.3 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 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.
- 3.1.4 No spillage or discharge of wet mortar or concrete shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.5 No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences.
- 3.1.6 No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall occur without the approval of the designated arboriculturist.
- 3.1.7 Alterations in levels within the tree protection fence areas shall be avoided.

3.2 Root Protection Areas

- 3.2.1 The RPA is a desirable zone of protection around the trees' rooting system and these have been marked on the plan in Appendix A. The RPAs will lie within the TPZ and, therefore, be fully fenced off (see Appendix A) unless where appropriate ground protection is offered.

3.3 Site Access, Accommodation & Storage

- 3.3.1 Many site activities are potentially damaging to trees e.g. material storage, parking, soil compaction and the use of plant machinery. In this latter example, particular care is required to ensure that the operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, do not physically damage trees when in use or in accessing the site.

3.4 Routing & Installation of Services

- 3.4.1 It is assumed that service runs will be brought into the site in a manner that avoids the RPAs of retained trees.
- 3.4.2 Where crown interference with mature trees is a possibility, over-ground services will be routed in an alternative direction. In relation to this, any landscaping taking place should accommodate the presence of over-ground services and take mature tree size into account.

3.5 Demolition Measures (n/a)

3.6 Changes in Grade

- 3.6.1 The upper layer of top soil (top 60cm) contains the majority of a tree's roots and if this is disturbed by a change in ground level, serious damage can be caused. On this basis, as a minimum, level changes should be avoided within RPAs.
- 3.6.2 If any significant section of ground level requires raising within RPAs, this should be achieved using coarse, granular material such as pebbles. See section 7.4.4.4 of BS5837:2012.
- 3.6.3 If ground levels need to be altered within 1.5 metres of any tree trunk prior agreement must be sought and given by the local authority tree officer.

3.7 Construction Measures

- 3.7.1 A shallow concrete raft foundation will be employed for both dwellings. See section 1.3.4.

3.8 Removal of Tree Protective Barrier

- 3.8.1 The protective fencing may be removed only upon completion of the development phase when all drainage and service runs have been installed and any site machinery has been removed.

3.9 Post Construction Landscaping

- 3.9.1 Following the developing phase, some trees may be subject to either landscaping or seeding beneath their canopy, but at this stage, the protective fencing will have been removed.
- 3.9.2 Any approved landscaping works should avoid the changing of ground levels or deep digging. Mechanised cultivation such as tractor-mounted rotovation must not be used within the RPAs of existing trees.
- 3.9.3 Heavy machinery should not be used in the vicinity of any retained trees.
- 3.9.4 If herbicides are to be used, they should be appropriate to their purpose and not in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.
- 3.9.5 Ideally, retained trees should be within a shrub area as this reduces the chances of compaction and disturbance of root systems.

4.0 Summary of Proposed Methods

4.1 Table of Impacts and Mitigation

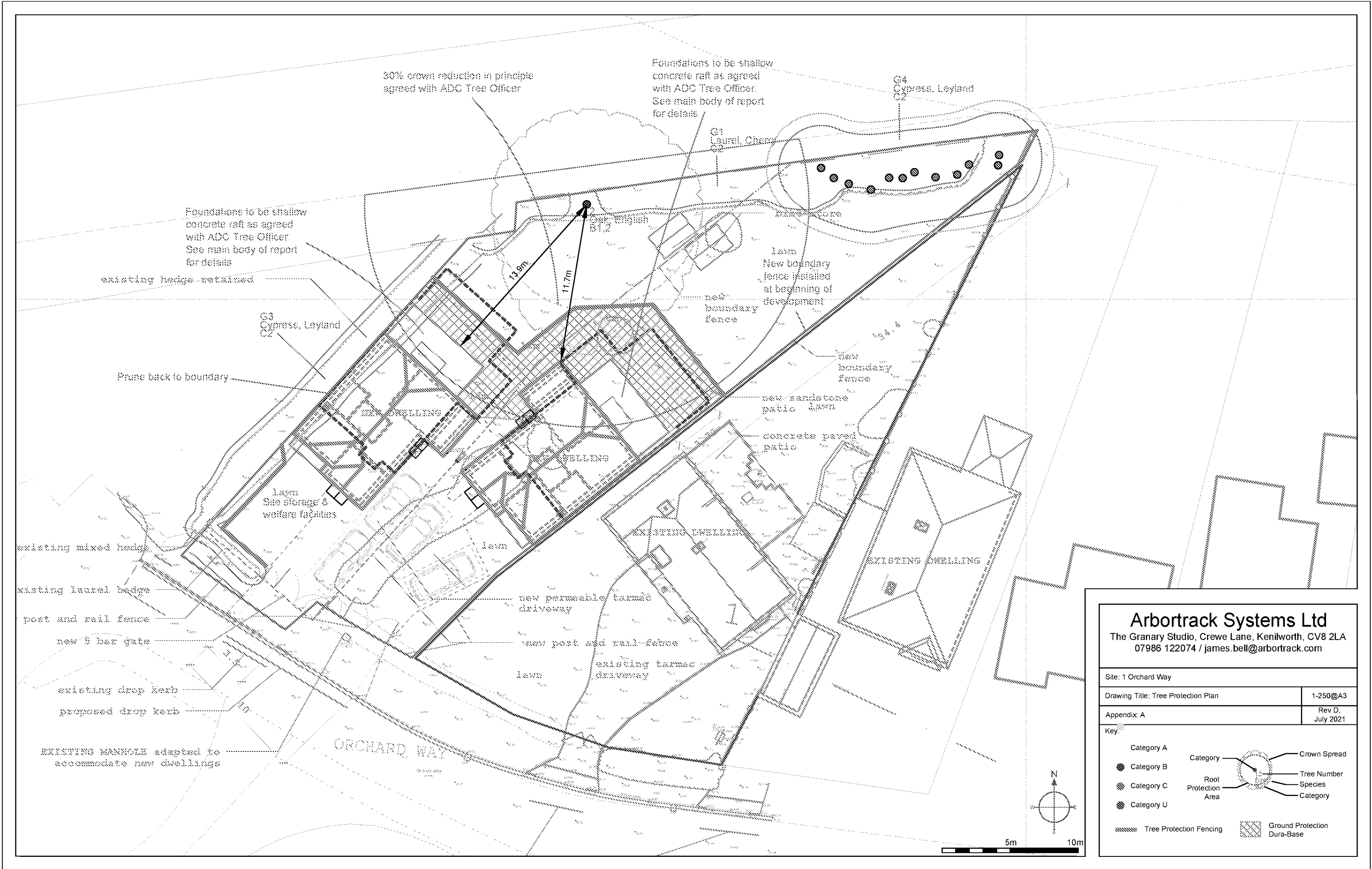
- 4.1.1 The table below summarises the main areas where trees could become damaged by the proposed development and the methods that need to be adopted in order to prevent such damage:

<u>Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Trees Affected</u>
Passage of machinery and storage of materials over RPAs	Construction of protective fencing to acceptable standards Ground Protection	Sections 2.3. Fencing spec Appendix C, Tree Protection Plan Appendix A Section 1.3.3, 2.2.1 & Appendix E	2
Foundation installation within RPAs	Shallow concrete raft	Sections 1.3.4 & 3.7.1	2

5.0 Completion

5.1 Completion Meeting

- 5.1.1 Following completion of the approved works on site, the designated arboriculturist will meet with a local authority representative and agree upon any remedial works deemed necessary (if any).
- 5.1.2 Any works agreed in the above meeting will be confirmed in writing and should be performed to BS3998:2010.
- 5.1.3 Any work proposed post-development should be checked to avoid penalty for performing illegal work on a protected tree.



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Site: 1 Orchard Way

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan

1-250@A3

Appendix: A

Rev D,
July 2021

Key:

- Category A
 - Category B
 - Category C
 - Category U
- Category
- Root Protection Area
- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Species
- Category
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Ground Protection Dura-Base

Site: 1 Orchard Way Fontwell

Date: 27th November 2018

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/fernbreeze/1orchardway



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B S Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
G1	Laurel, Cherry	3.5	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0	75 #	0.9	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Boundary screen
2	Oak, English	23	7	11	8.5	7	8	1060	12.7	Mature	Normal	Good	B	1,2	>40	CS10m @ 232 degrees 3 branches in SE lower crown removed inappropriately
G3	Cypress, Leyland	4	.75	.75	.75	.75	0	100 #	1.2	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
G4	Cypress, Leyland	15	4	4	4	4	0.5	260	3.1	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Drought stress needle browning Effective screen 11

Site: 1 Orchard Way Fontwell

Date: 27th November 2018

Appendix B Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/fernbreeze/1orchardway



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
2	Oak, English	23	1060	7	11	8.5	7	B	1,2	Crown reduce to south by up to 30% maximum	CS10m @ 232 degrees 3 branches in SE lower crown removed inappropriately To facilitate development
G3	Cypress, Leyland	4	100	.75	.75	.75	.75	C	2	Cut back for clearance	To facilitate development

Appendix B

Notes on Tree Survey Schedule:

- ¿ 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 N SE W 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. See section 4.6 for detail of treatment for multistems.
- ¿ 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.
- ¿ First Significant Branch (FSB) is the height of the first significant branch above ground level taken at the trunk separation point.

Notes on Recommended Tree Works:

1, 2,3	Urgent (ASAP), Standard (6-12 months), Non-Urgent (2-3 years)
CB	Cut back to boundary/ clear from structure
CL#	Crown lift to given height in meters
CT#%	Crown Thinning by identified %
CCL	Crown clean (remove deadwood/ crossing & hazardous branches & stubs)
CR#%	Crown Reduce by given maximum percentage (of outermost branch & twig length)
DWD	Remove deadwood
Fell	Fell to ground level
FInv	Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment)
Pol	Pollard or re-pollard
Mon	Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff/ owners & every 2-3 years by consultant). Svr Ivy/ Clr Bs Sever Ivy/ clear base and re-inspect base/ stem for concealed defects

Appendix C Tree Protective Fencing Detail (from BS5837:2012)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

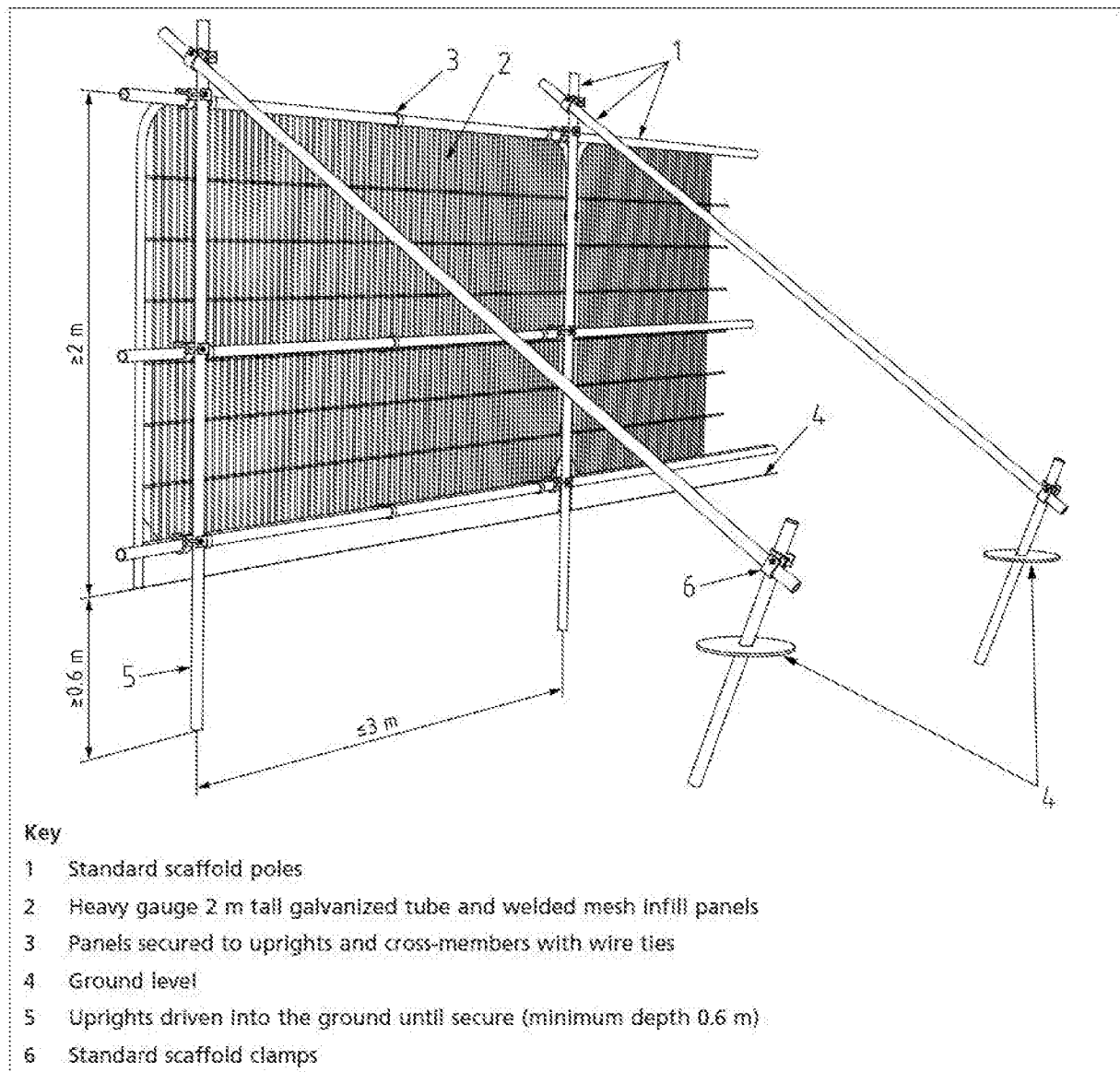
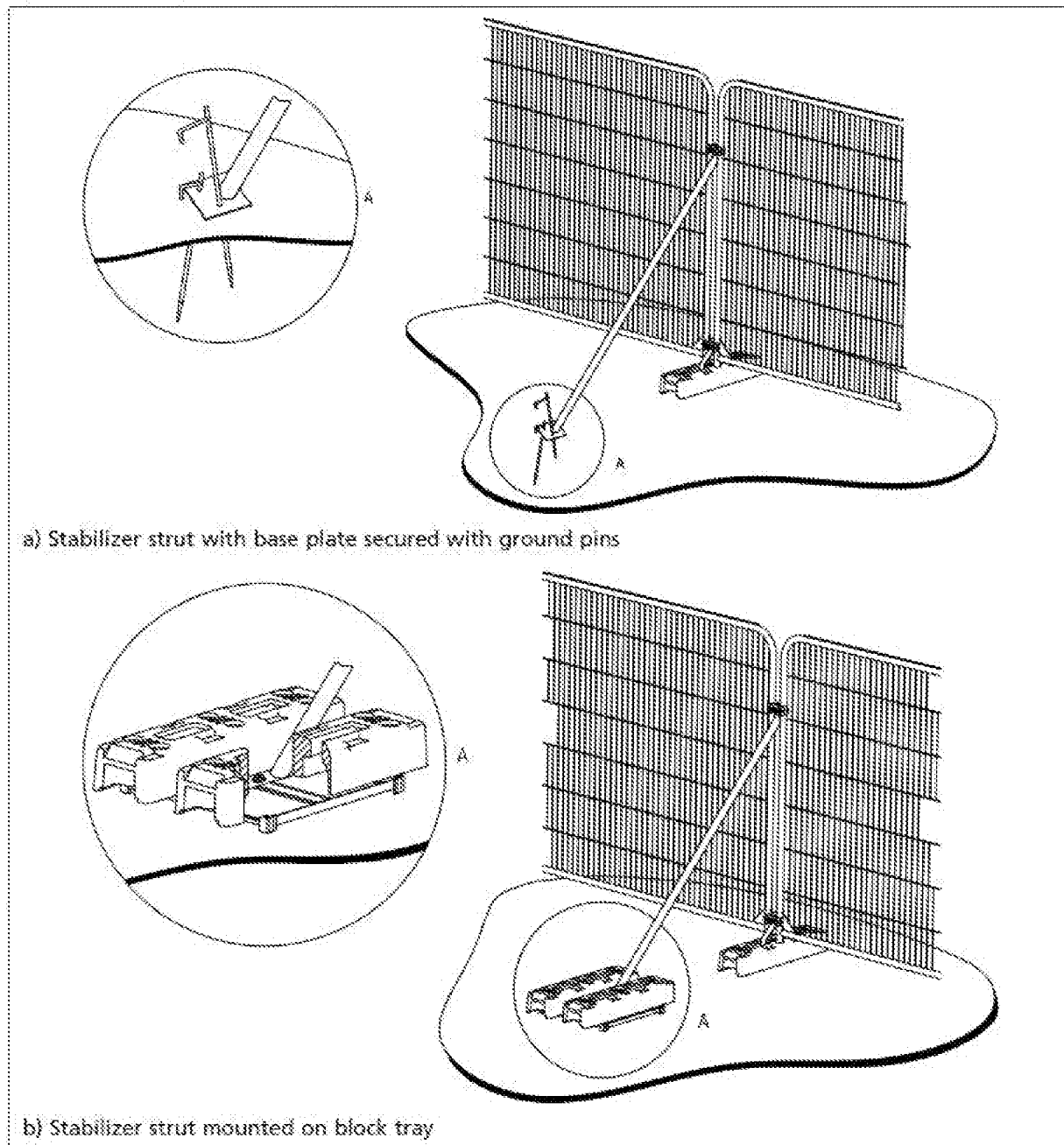


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix D

1.0 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.

2.0 General Guidelines

- 2.1 All work must be to BS 3998:2010 – Tree work-Recommendations
- 2.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- 2.3 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- 2.4 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this method statement are carried out under the supervision of the designated arboriculturist.
- 2.5 It is advisable to have trees inspected by designated arboriculturist regularly. On this site it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

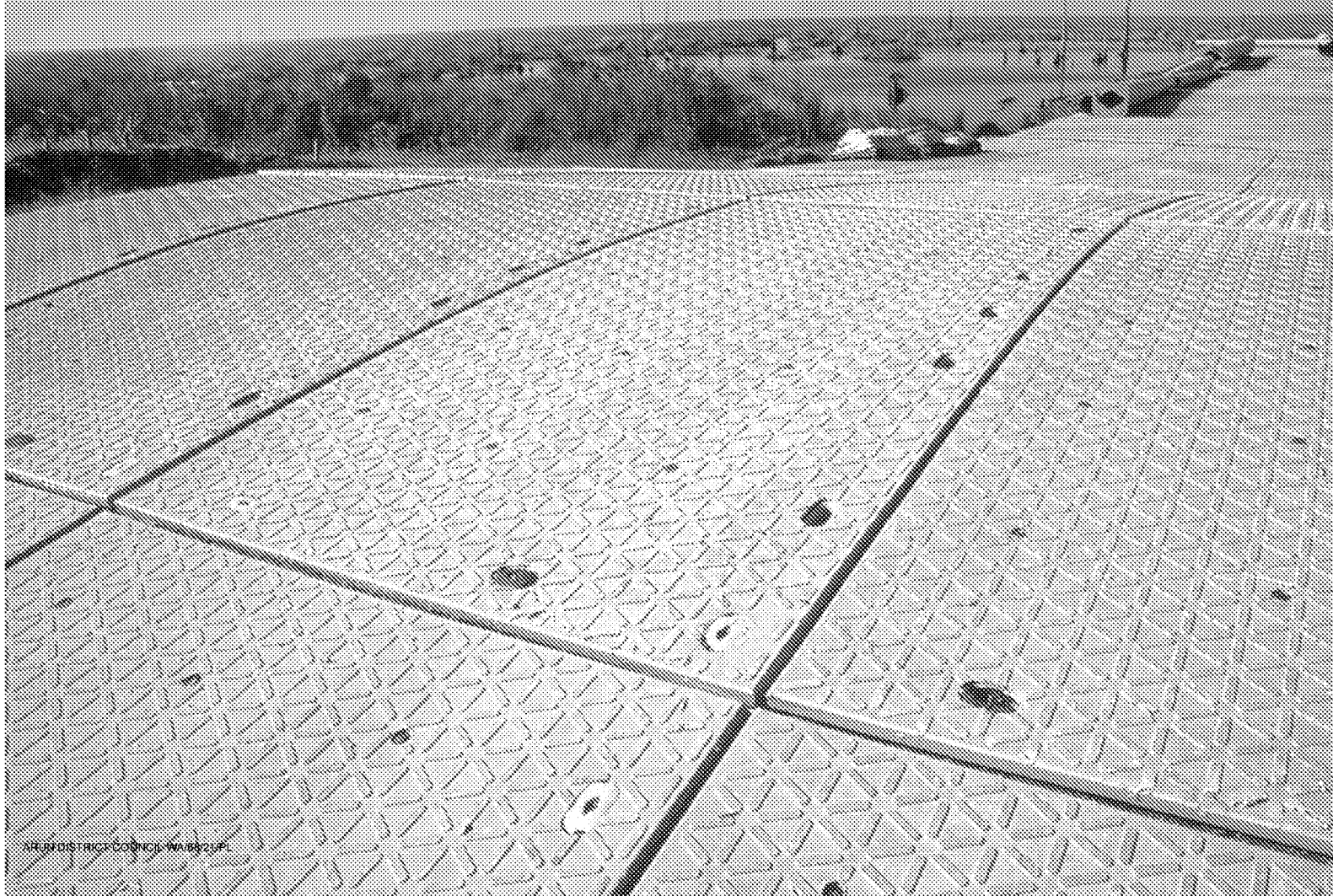
APPENDIX E

TerrafirmaTM



Site Access Solutions

DURA-BASE[®]
Composite Mat System

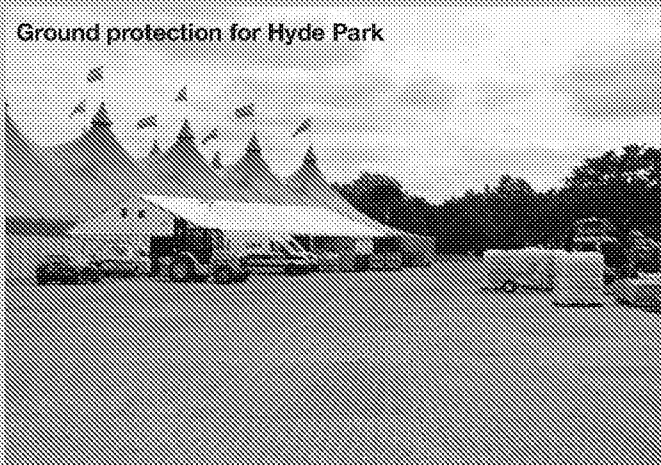


DURA-BASE®

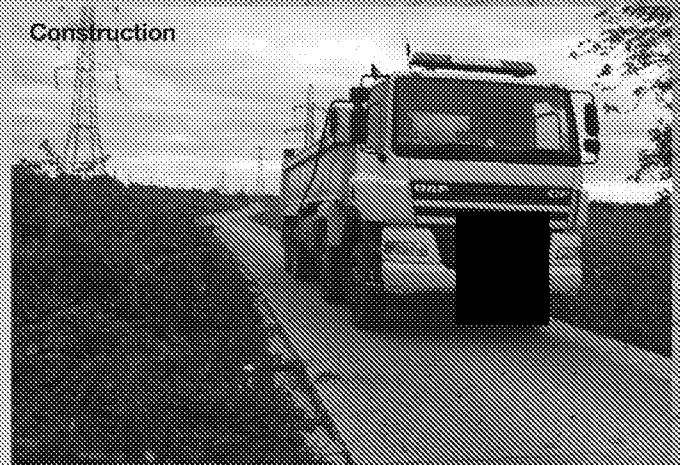
If your temporary roadway or work platform calls for strength, durability, and versatility, Dura-Base Composite Plastic Mat System is your first choice.

Manufactured from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) plastic, Dura-Base mats provide the ultimate in temporary road surfaces. When you need access to difficult terrain such as grasslands, wetlands, marshland, fields, or any other environmentally sensitive area, Dura-Base provides a lasting, cost-effective solution.

Ground protection for Hyde Park



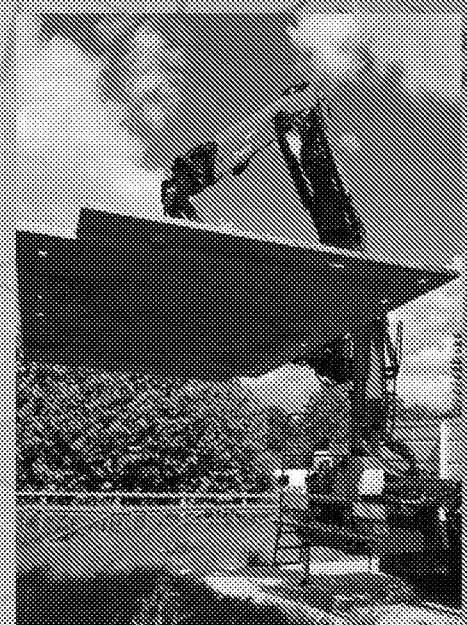
Construction



One access solution that covers all the bases.

Dura-Base mats provide all-weather performance and have been proven 'invaluable' for use in all industry applications, including utilities involved in the construction and maintenance of oil, gas, transmission and water installations.

Safe and efficient installation/recovery system.



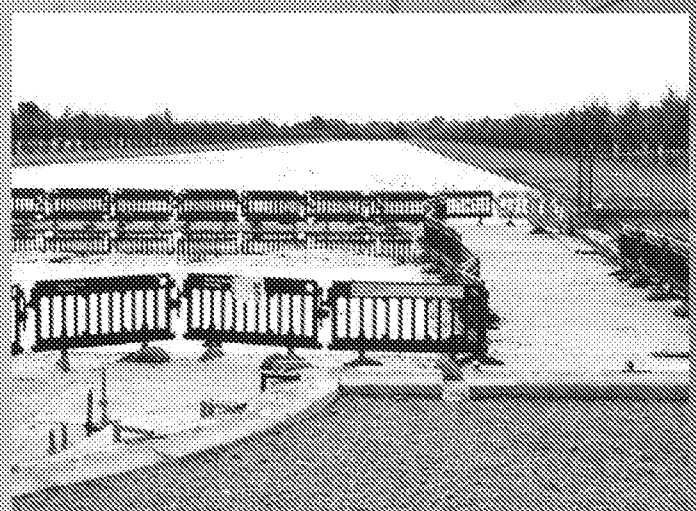
Dura-Base and the Environment

- The original concept of temporary roadway systems was designed to get you from A to B, not necessarily to protect soil or the environment. Dura-Base has been engineered as a development from that original concept.
- Frequently, temporary roadway construction takes place on farmland and the resulting damage can have far reaching consequences.
- The Dura-Base system causes less damage to soil structure and vegetation, thereby aiding fast recovery of the site.
- No additional protective materials are required when installing Dura-Base on tarmac, york paving, Astroturf etc.
- Due to the unique Dura-Base design, mud, water or soil cannot ingress the mat, so reduces the likelihood of soil born viruses being transmitted or spread.

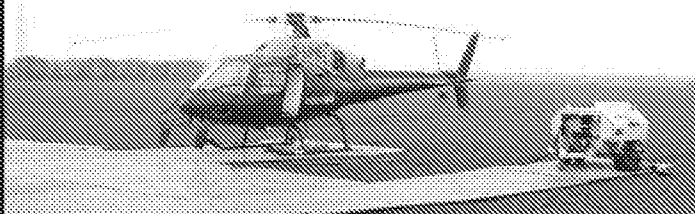
Safety and Security

- Health and safety is vital, whether installing, using or recovering temporary roadways.
- Installation of Dura-Base mats is quick and simple. No nuts, bolts or power equipment are needed, so there is less risk of injury or accident.
- Terraforma Roadways specially designed Terra Multi Grab (TMG) adds to safety during installation and recovery.
- The TMG has been further developed to operate on a telehandler, ensuring safe installation under high voltage lines or in buildings.
- The non-slip tread pattern on the mats provides a safe working surface, with no trip hazards. The overlap design prevents soil and water penetration, resulting in a cleaner, safer working environment.
- Using Dura-Base mats for your roadway and hard standing eliminates the need for manned security including all the health and safety implications that it brings.

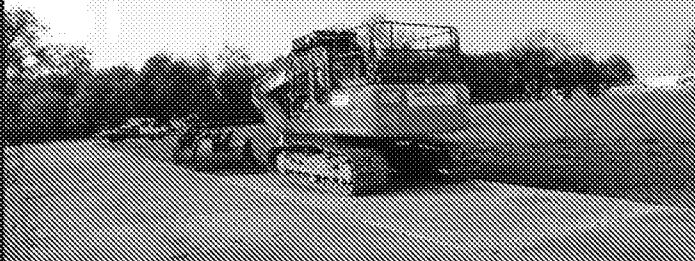
Floating pontoon at Hampton Court



National Grid heli-pad



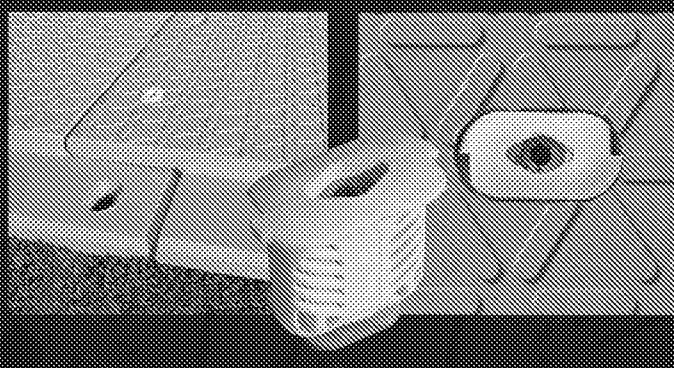
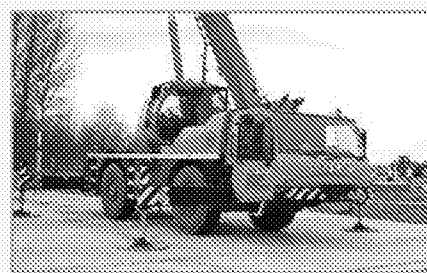
Takes Track layers with ease



Heavy crane



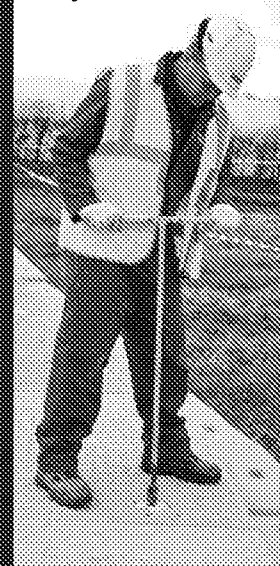
High point loading - no problem



It's not plastic, it's dura-base



Easy install



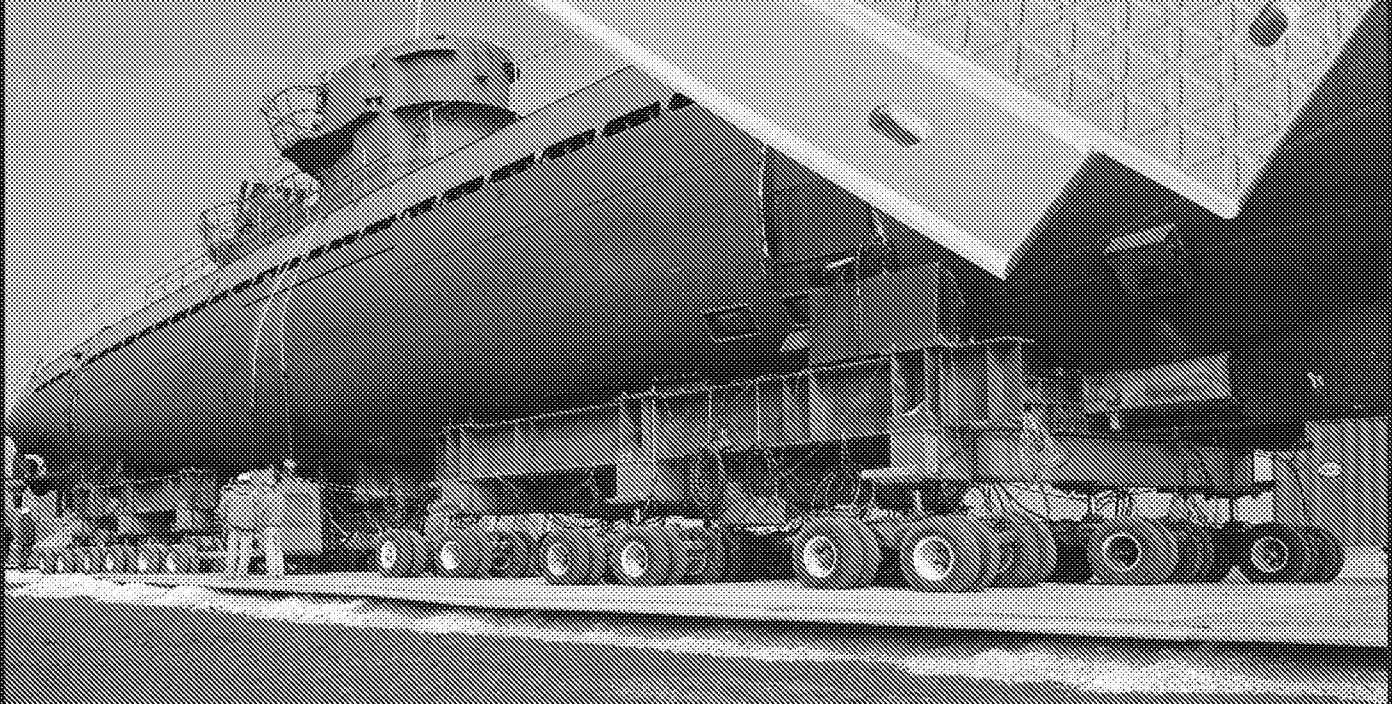
DURA-BASE[®]

Composite Mat System

- Each mat measures 2.44m x 4.27m x 10.8 cm thick and weighs approximately 477 kg.
- Usable surface 3.96 x 2.13m
- Directional mats are also available.



700 Ton submarine



Safe installation under live lines or restricted headroom



DURA-BASE®

Why Choose Dura-Base?

- No need for security
- The Dura-Base twist-lock fastener secures each mat with a single 90° turn
- No nuts, bolts, joining plates or additional tools
- Safer to install than aluminium systems and less strenuous for the crew members, with little or no stress put on the back
- Less chance of slipping with the 300mm overlapping lip system. This provides a continuous barrier between the ground and mat, with little chance of mud coming up between the mats
- No trip hazards on the working surface
- Dura-Base floats on water allowing safe pedestrian access
- Easy to clean, wet or dry
- Follows surface contours for flexibility on the most arduous terrain
- Compatible with the heaviest vehicles and plant. Each mat can support compressive loads of up to 40kg-cm²
- Eliminates static build-up. The plastic contains an additive to increase conductivity, allowing the charge to disperse
- Each mat is manufactured with a built-in RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) chip to help track inventory

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Sole UK distributor of Dura-Base®