



Arboricultural Method Statement

SITE ADDRESS:

9 Riddiford Drive, Burgess Hill, RH15 8RJ

CLIENT:

Brookworth Homes

DATE:

30 June 2026

AUTHOR:

R. Anderson

CHECKED BY:

C.A

REVISION: -

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Appendix 1: Tree Protection Plan

Scope of Report

- 1.1.1. This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by The Tree Consultants Limited (TTC) on behalf of Brookworth Homes to produce a method of construction for a new brick boundary wall in lieu of the current closeboard fence at 9 Riddiford Drive, Burgess Hill, that minimises the impact on existing trees.
- 1.1.2. This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) details the measures and procedures required to ensure the tree can be successfully retained throughout the works on the site.
- 1.1.3. This report has been written in accordance with industry best practice and guided by the recommendations of the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' (BS5837).
- 1.1.4. This report should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) (see Appendix 1).

1.2. Tree Survey

- 1.2.1. A tree survey of the site was completed in February 2026, the findings of which are below.

Tree Ref: T1	Details:
Common name:	Blue Cedar
Botanical name:	Cedrus atlantica
Age Class:	Early mature/ mature
Height:	16m
Crown spread	North: 3m, East: 4.8m, South: 6m, West: 6m
Diameter at 1.5m above ground level.	560mm (estimated)

Arboricultural Method Statement

- 2.1.1. Copies of this report must be available for inspection on site and all personnel must be made aware of the key implications of this AMS during the construction phase of the development. Improper implementation or deviation from working methodology set out within this report could represent a breach of the planning conditions and trigger enforcement action from the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 2.1.2. This AMS will need to be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) - Appendix 1.
- 2.1.3. The TPP shows the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and the spread of branches of retained trees. The RPA indicates the area that must be protected during construction works to prevent damage to the rooting environments of the trees. Where development and site works occur within RPAs or close to tree branches, there are mitigation measures and protocols that must be adhered to as detailed within this document. Unless otherwise stated in this document, within areas protected by tree protection barriers, the following shall apply:
- No excavation.
 - No lowering of levels.
 - No storage of plant machinery or materials.
 - No vehicular access.
 - No fires shall be lit within 15m of the trees canopy.
 - No parking.
 - No welfare facilities.
 - No substances harmful to the environment or trees' health shall be stored adjacent to or allowed to flow into tree protection areas. This includes all fuels, oils, bitumen, cement storage towers and washing areas, building sand, salt or any other chemicals.

2.2. Arboricultural Site Supervision

- 2.2.1. Due to the nature of the proposed development and subject to agreement from the LPA, arboricultural monitoring nor supervision is proposed.

2.3. Ground Protection

- 2.3.1. The TPP identifies the location of the ground protection that is required in the RPAs of trees. The ground protection will be fully installed before the arrival of any plant or construction activity on-site.
- 2.3.2. New temporary ground protection will be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The ground protection might comprise one of the following:
- For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

- For pedestrian-operated plant machinery up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

2.4. Removal of Existing Fence Within RPAs

2.4.1. The removal of the existing fence should be in line with the following protective measures.

- 1) Ground protection will be placed within the RPA to protect soft ground.
- 2) The existing fence panels will be removed with the use of hand tools.
- 3) If the existing fence post hole locations cannot be reused, then the post will be cut to ground level, and the concrete will be left in place.
- 4) If the existing fence post hole locations can be used, then the following will take place: The fence posts and the associated concrete footings will be removed with the use of a fence post puller or fence post jack. This equipment will pull the fence post out vertically, minimising disturbance to the surrounding soil.
- 5) If existing holes can be reused, they will then be neatened with hand tools, ready for the new wall foundations (See excavations within RPAs below).

2.5. Excavation Within RPA for Foundation Holes

2.5.1. The proposed wall will be built on a pile and beam principle, with the beam above the existing ground level and the brick wall built upon it. The below applies whether the existing post holes can be utilised or not.

2.5.2. The excavation works will be carried out in accordance with the following tree protection measures:

- 1) Ground protection will be installed as per the TPP.
- 2) Identify the area for excavation - mark it out with pegs or spray paint.
- 3) Excavation within the RPAs will be carried out using hand-held tools or by air-spading or air-vacuuming.
- 4) Single roots smaller than 25mm will be cleanly pruned back using a suitable sharp hand tool. Cleanly sever roots with bypass secateurs, loppers or pull cut saw at right angles to root. Avoid tearing or ripping the root.
- 5) Roots found over 25mm and that occur as clumps will not be immediately pruned back. If these roots cannot be incorporated within the foundation, they will be pruned back to the trench edge.
- 6) Exposed root ends will be covered with topsoil or a hessian sack to avoid root desiccation.
- 7) Due to the highly alkaline leachate produced during the curing of wet concrete, concrete should not be poured within the RPA unless an impermeable liner has been installed.

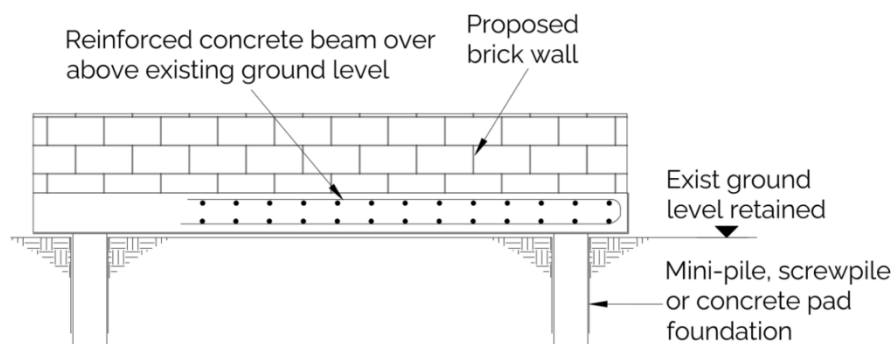
Excavated holes must therefore be sheathed to reduce the risk of contamination where concrete is to be implemented.

2.6. No-dig Boundary wall Within RPAs

2.6.1. All structures are to be installed as per the engineers' specification. The foundations will be designed to meet the following criteria:

- Construction of the wall will be above the existing ground (removal of grass by hand only).
- Provide adequate resistance to applied loads, avoiding compaction of the soil.
- Provision will be made for resistance to or tolerance of deformation by tree roots.

Figure 2. Indicative Drawing for No-dig wall Design within RPAs



2.6.2. Construction of the wall foundations must adopt the following tree protection measures:

- 1) Ground protection to have been installed.
- 2) Existing fence post holes to be used where possible.
- 3) Mark out foundation points for piles or pads.
- 4) Piles installed using a mini-rig with very low ground pressure.
- 5) Pads holes to be excavated as described above.
- 6) Metal work installed and void form materials installed.
- 7) Beam cast onto void form material.
- 8) Remaining construction built on beam with no further excavation.

2.7. General Site Precautions

2.7.1. The following points must be observed during both advanced works and the construction process:

- The site compound area must be established outside of the unprotected RPAs prior to undertaking construction works on-site, inclusive of any areas for materials storage, contractor parking and mixing must also be established outside of the RPAs.
- Cutting down, uprooting, damaging or otherwise destroying any retained tree is prohibited.
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within the RPA at any time unless otherwise stated within this AMS.
- If during construction, there are any excessive levels of dust build-up on retained trees then trees must be hosed down immediately with a clean water supply.
- Materials which will contaminate the soil (e.g. concrete, cement, chemical toilets, diesel oil, vehicle washings etc.) must not be permitted within, or close to, RPAs of retained trees.
- Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all costs. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

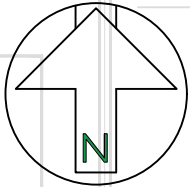
2.8. Procedures For Incidents

2.8.1. If any breach of the approved tree protection measures occurs:

- The site manager must be informed immediately.
- The Local Planning Authority Tree Officer (or other Planning Officer) must be informed, as well as the appointed Project Arboriculturist at the earliest opportunity.
- Swift action must be taken to halt the breach and prevent any further breaches; and
- All preventative action and details of agreed remedial works must be recorded and reported to the LPA.

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Plan





GROUND PROTECTION

To be installed prior to any demolition or construction works. For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffolding frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;

No.9

Blue Cedar

New boundary wall

Ground Protection

Road



The Tree CONSULTANTS

Project:
9 Riddiford Drive, Burgess Hill, RH158RJ

Client:
Brookworth Homes

Drawing:
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Drawing No: TPP 01		Rev:	
Date: Jun 2026	Scale: NTC @ A3	Drawn: RA	

Ground protection:		Canopies of trees:		Category 'C' RPA:	
Existing site features		Proposed boundary wall			

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The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

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