arbtech

# Arboricultural Method Statement

**Kauto Construction Ltd**

**Chideok,**
**Valebridge Road,**
**Burgess Hill,**
**RH15 0RT**

01 December 2025

Fearghus Gage BSc (Hons) MArborA

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*If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.*

# Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on from Kauto Construction Ltd to attend Chideok, Valebridge Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0RT; grid reference, TQ 32354 20971 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of Trees, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

# Executive Summary

This report describes the extent and effect of the proposed development at Site on individual trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site.

Trees within the site were surveyed; using a methodology guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837").

Subsequently, this report has been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement and supporting plans.

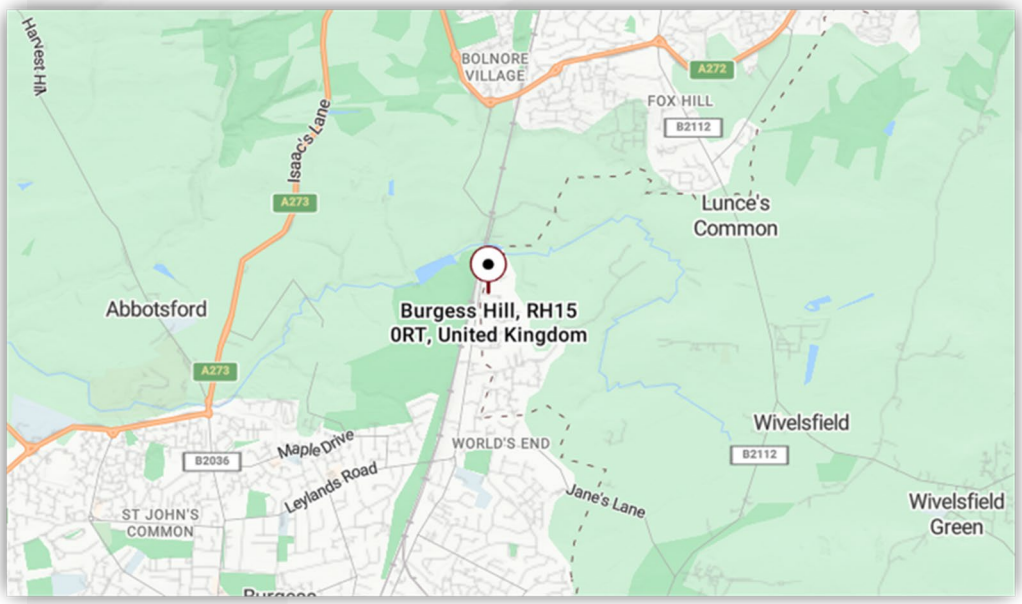



**Figure 1:** Map showing Site location (Bing Maps)

## Proposed scheme

The proposal comprises the demolition of the existing garage followed by the extension of the existing bungalow. The garage building had already been demolished at the time of the tree survey, as had works to the existing bungalow. Works had either started or been completed on the boundary fencing, shared access driveway and entrance gate. The existing bungalow had scaffolding around the building shell and the site had been accessed by construction traffic.

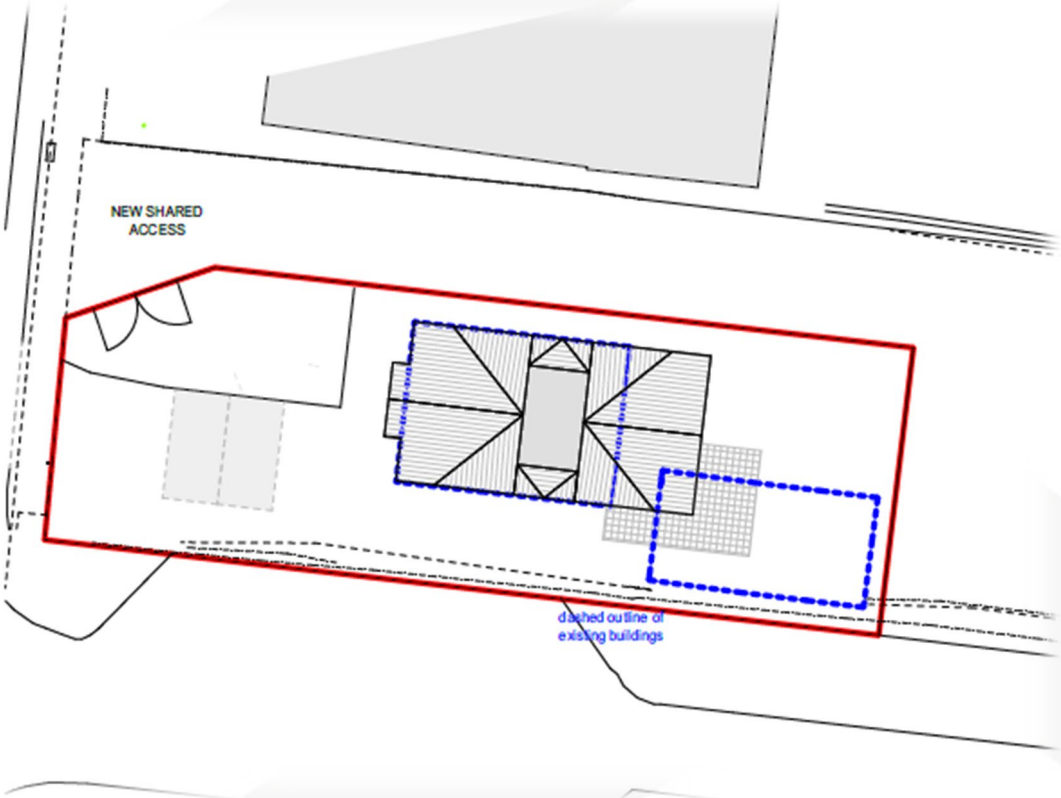



**Figure 2:** Proposed Site Plan: Option 1, Drawing No. 2024-22-F-001 (Studio Lap Chan)

## Checklist for Submission to Local Planning Authority

| | |
|---|---|
| Tree survey | ✓ |
| Tree constraints plan | ✓ |
| Arboricultural impact assessment | ✓ |
| Arboricultural method statement | ✓ |
| Tree protection plan | ✓ |

This report and its appendices precisely follow the strategy for arboricultural appraisal intended to provide local planning authorities with evidence that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by the trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development. It is considered that any issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with by planning conditions.

## General Information

**Client:** Kauto Construction Ltd

**Site:** Chideok, Valebridge Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0RT.

**Brief proposal description:** Demolition of the existing garage followed by the extension of the existing bungalow.

**Table 1: Documents referred to.**

| Document | Reference No. |
|---|---|
| Survey base drawing | 23068_1.01 |
| Proposed layout drawing | 2024-22-F-001 |
| British Standard 5837:2012 | "BS5837" |
| Arboricultural Impact Assessment | 44735969_AIA01 |
| Tree Protection Plan | 44735969_TPP01 |

## Tree Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Fearghus Gage on 14 November 2025.

A total of 9No. individual trees and 3No. groups of trees were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 1).

**Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.**

| Document | Originator | Reference Number | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Survey base drawing | Folkes Architects | 23068_1.01 | Topographical Survey |

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without, stating at Annex B:

*The potential effect of development on trees, **whether statutorily protected** (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) **or not**, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications.*

Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (**Appendix 1**), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

# Arboricultural Impact Assessment

**Table 3: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.**

| Document | Originator | Reference Number | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Survey base drawing | Folkes Architects | 23068_1.01 | Topographical Survey |
| Proposed Site Plan | Studio Lap Chan | 2024-22-F-001 | Proposed Site Plan: Option 1 |

Several issues may need to be addressed in an arboricultural impact assessment between the trees and the proposed development, these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees;
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees; and
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management.

**Table 4: Impacts upon the RPAs of retained trees.**

| Tree Number | Species | Structure | RPA ($m^2$) | Incursion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | ($m^2$) | (%) |
| T03 | Leyland Cypress | Hard surfacing | 34.2 | 10.2 | 29.8 |
| T04 | Sessile Oak | Hard surfacing | 185.3 | 37.6 | 20.3 |
| T05 | Lawson Cypress | Hard surfacing | 241.1 | 8.7 | 3.6 |

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing number 44735969_AIA01.

**Trees to be removed**

No trees will require removal in order to facilitate the proposed development.

# Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this method statement is to demonstrate how any aspect of the development that has potential to result in loss or damage to a tree may be implemented and provide an adequate level of protection for those trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including site/project manager will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer before the commencement of site works.

This method statement is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel before the commencement of site works.

No site personnel are to be present and no demolition, site clearance, building work or delivery of materials is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan drawing number 44735969_TPP01.

Protective measures will be in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan; drawing number 44735969_TPP01 will remain unaltered and in situ, unless otherwise specified, for the entire duration of the construction.

**Table 5: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.**

| Document | Originator | Reference Number | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Survey base drawing | Folkes Architects | 23068_1.01 | Topographical Survey |
| Proposed Site Plan | Studio Lap Chan | 2024-22-F-001 | Proposed Site Plan: Option 1 |

## Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows.

**Table 6: Sequence of Events**

| Stage | Event |
|---|---|
| Stage 1 | Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved tree protection plan |
| Stage 2 | Pre-commencement site meeting |
| Stage 3 | Site set up |
| Stage 4 | Undertake and complete construction works |
| Stage 5 | Undertake external landscaping works outside of the construction exclusion zones |
| Stage 6 | Removal of all machinery and materials from site |
| Stage 7 | Dismantle and removal of protective measures |
| Stage 8 | Undertake external landscaping works within the construction exclusion zones |
| Stage 9 | Sign off from Project Arboriculturist |

## Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and are to be sited and aligned in accordance with the tree protection plan (44735969_TPP01) before the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to Site.

Upon installation of the protective measures around the retained trees, the Project Arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

If the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this arboricultural method statement document number 44735969_AMS01 (01 December 2025) and tree protection plan drawing number 44735969_TPP01, the Project Arboriculturist shall inform the client and fencing contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with document number 44735969_AMS01 (01 December 2025) and tree protection plan drawing number 44735969_TPP01, the Project Arboriculturist will sign off the protective measures in writing to the client and will send a copy to the fencing contractor, site agent and local authority tree officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is any accident or emergencies involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the Project Arboriculturist immediately after the incident and all work within this area is to cease until the Project Arboriculturist has visited the site. Any damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, mixing of concrete or other products, accessed by machinery, equipment, or pedestrians or in any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of stage 6 (see Sequencing of Works), thereafter they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the Project Arboriculturist and or the local authority tree officer.

The existing site boundary measures are to be retained for the duration of the development. If for any reason the existing boundary measures are not to be used protective barrier fencing is to be installed along the line of the boundaries and is only to be removed upon the written permission of the Project Arboriculturist upon the

completion of the development or immediately before the installation of the permanent boundary measures.

The proposed hard surfacing is to be installed immediately to act as ground protection, where it is decided that this is not a viable option these areas are to be covered by ground boarding as designed by the project engineer to cope with any likely loading.

No equipment, vehicles or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists, and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banks man. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this tree protection plan, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

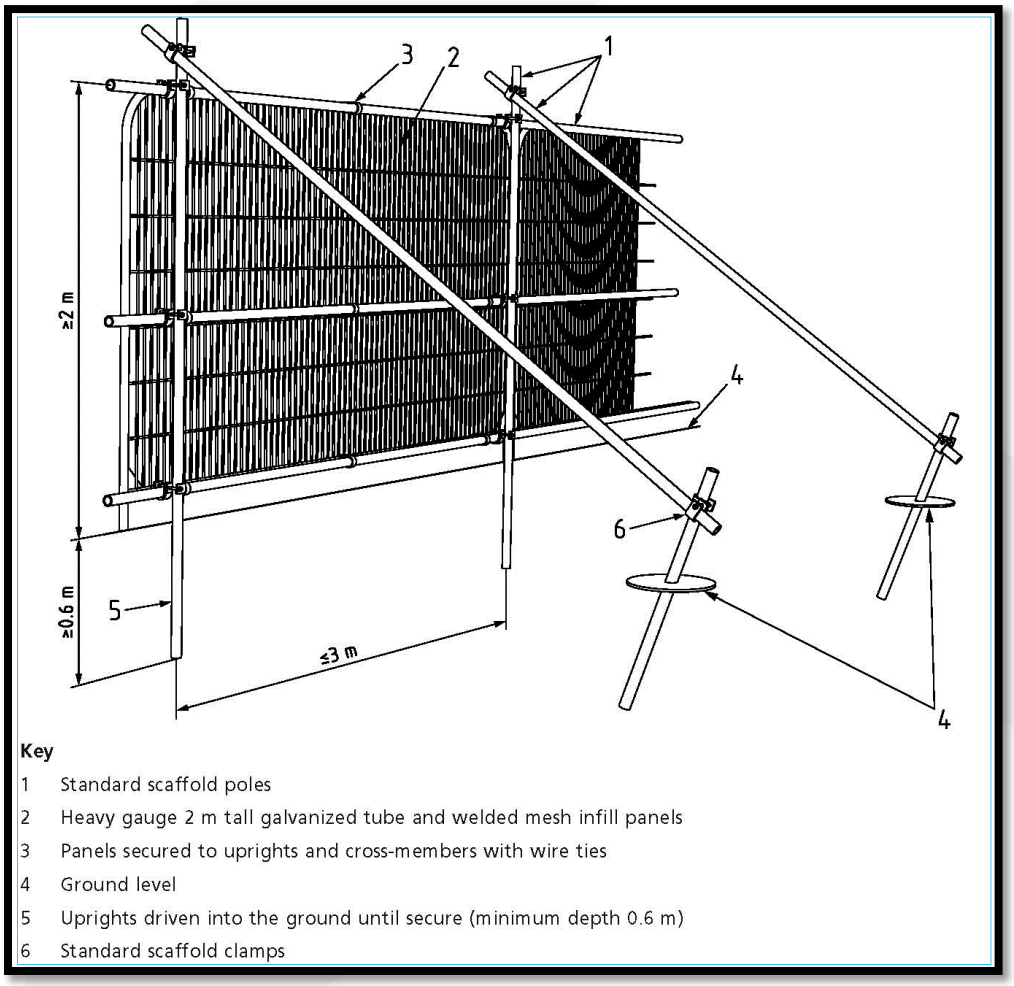
**Construction Exclusion Zone**

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) as designated by the protective barrier fencing, is an area where there is to be no construction activity. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited, unless detailed in the tree protection plan, and there is no scope for materials or waste storage; welfare facilities etc. There may be some construction activities planned for these areas (e.g. the installation of service trenches) these activities will be undertaken under direct, on-site arboricultural supervision.

## Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is nearby.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.




**Key**

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

**Figure 3: Default specification for protective barrier fencing (BS5837).**

Secondary specification: 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 will be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which will be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

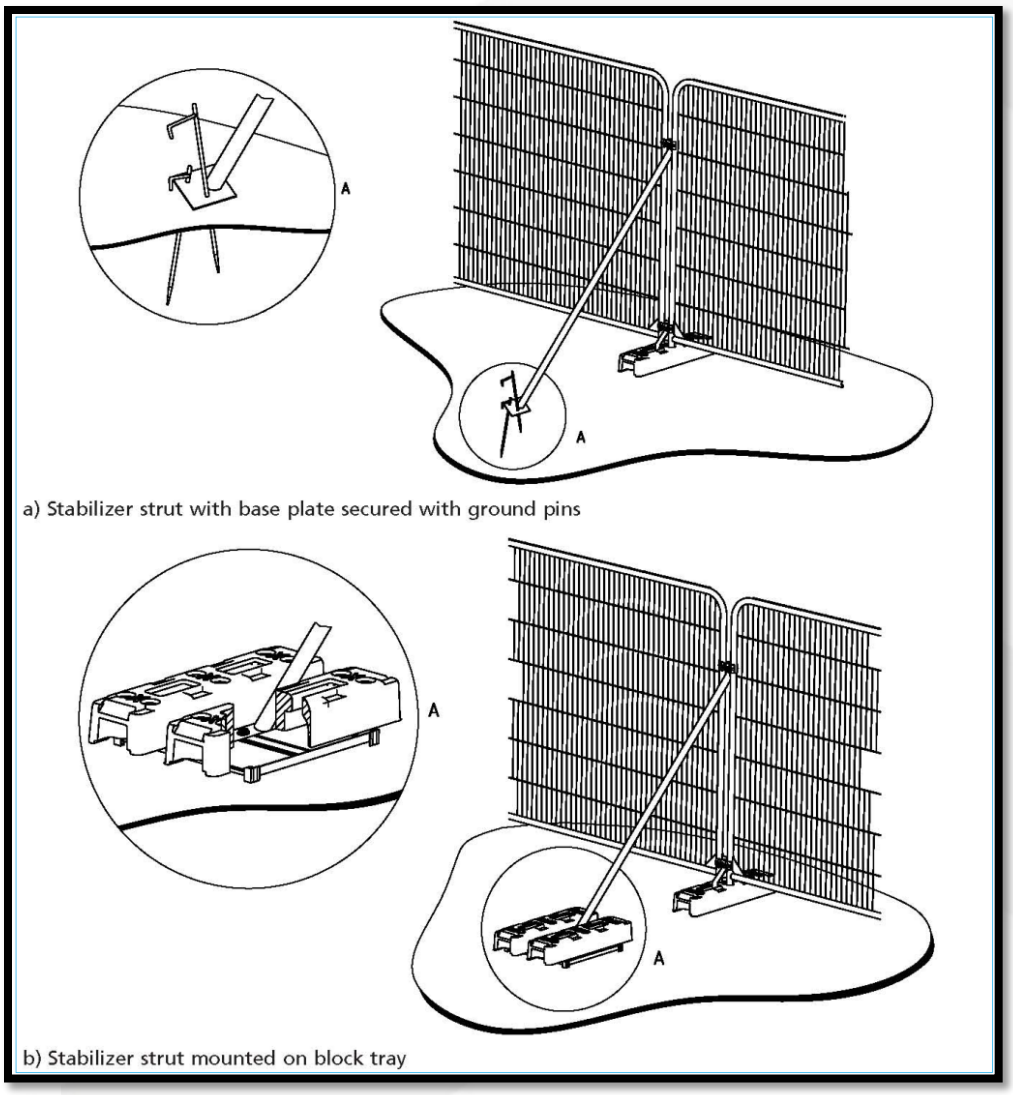



**Figure 4: Examples of protective barrier fencing with above-ground stabilising systems (BS5837).**

Signage denoting the words "*tree protection area*" at 5.0m intervals will be fixed to the protective barrier fencing (See Appendix 2).

Protective fencing is to be removed ONLY with the written permission of the Project Arboriculturist.

## Demolition

Before further demolition of the existing site features, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document number 44735969_TPP01 and have been signed off and a copy of the demolition method statement has been submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

**Hard Surfacing**

Where it is required for hard surfacing is to be removed and or re-surfaced within the RPAs of retained trees it is to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, during the landscaping phase of the development.

The wearing course will be broken up using a handheld pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheelbarrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where is necessary to remove the subbase, this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material and moved using shovels and wheelbarrows.

In some situations, and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground boarding.

Whichever system is used there is to be **NO** disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or topsoil will be applied as soon as practicably possible to prevent desiccation.

**Existing Underground Services**

Existing services within the site should be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

## Construction

Before the construction of the proposed development, a copy of the construction method statement will have been submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

**Foundations design**

The proposed building extension does not impact upon any of the retained trees and as such will require no specialist construction methodology.

**Soil amelioration**

Before the installation of new hard surface within the RPAs of trees T03, T04 and T05 and by way of mitigation for previous vehicle movements within the RPAs, the soil conditions for root development within the on-site RPA will be improved.

Soil is a natural medium in which plant roots propagate. It is formed of a combination of mineral aggregates of varying sizes, organic matter, macropores and micropores. Macropores are larger spaces between aggregates allowing the soil to be aerated. Micropores are smaller, generally holding water that is available to plants via their roots. Roots use the air in the soil and grow through this medium when the bulk density of the soil is below a particular threshold.

The action of downwards loads to the surface of a soil from installation and use of a hard surfacing can cause the soil to be compressed, closing up first the macropores, and ultimately micropores. This increases the bulk density of the soil and is referred to as compaction. A compacted soil is less aerated and has a greater bulk density than a well-formed soil. This has two significant negative effects upon roots within that growing medium:

The cells in roots respire, they use oxygen from the soil for chemical processes and expel carbon dioxide into the soil. Gaseous exchange must be possible between the soil and the atmosphere to enable the ingress of oxygen and the egress of expelled carbon dioxide to the soil around a healthy root. Compaction of the soil closes the macropores between the soil aggregates and reduces/stops this gaseous exchange.

Root elongation is only possible within soil bulk densities below a particular threshold, soil compaction increases soil bulk density and can limit/stop new root development.

Installation of an impermeable surface over the rooting volume can also limit irrigation and ventilation of a soil.

To improve the soil structure in the rooting area of retained trees it will be decompacted and organic matter added.

Compressed air will be injected to a depth of 600mm at 1m spacings, by way of a perforated soil probe (e.g. Terravent; Vogt etc.) to create fissures within the soil profile. This forces compressed air through the soil to create fissures within the soil. A mixture of Terramol and enriched biochar will then be injected into the newly fissured soil, again using the same high-pressure system. The Terramol will have the effect of physically holding open the new gaseous exchange pathways.

Biochar is a very pure, high-carbon form of charcoal that improves the structure, aeration, water-holding capacity and nutrient retention of soils and substrates while providing permanent refuge for beneficial microbiology. Enriched biochar has beneficial elements added to it including mycorrhizal fungi, Trichoderma, trace nutrients and beneficial bacteria.

Application rates will be determined by the specific equipment used and will be specified by the specialist contractor.

**Hard Surfacing**

New hard surfacing to be situated within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading. The design will not require excavation however the removal of the turf layer or other surface vegetation may be acceptable if necessary, but ideally, the construction will be situated entirely above the existing ground level.

Appropriate options for the sub-base of hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees include multi-dimensional confinement systems (CellWeb™ or similar). Alternatively, piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to bridge over the RPAs or following exploratory investigations to determine location, to provide support within the RPAs while allowing retention of roots of 25mm or greater in diameter.

An exploratory investigation is to be undertaken manually under arboricultural supervision using hand tools (See Manual excavation).

Before the installation of the hard surfacing within the RPAs vegetation may be removed using hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as 'Glyphosate'.

**NB:** The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor level of adjacent buildings.

Multi-dimensional confinement system

A multi-dimensional confinement system (such as CellWeb™ or similar) is to be used. It will be laid entirely above the existing soil surface over a geotextile membrane and or a bi-axel geo-grid (such as Tensar TriAx). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'CellWeb' is to be backfilled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm – 30mm. The use of an excavator/machinery to fill the confinement system may be possible at the discretion of the Project Arboriculturist.

The area of 'CellWeb' shall be covered with permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. The wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air to comply with 'SUDS' regulations.

Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength will be set above ground level and will be secured with either haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.

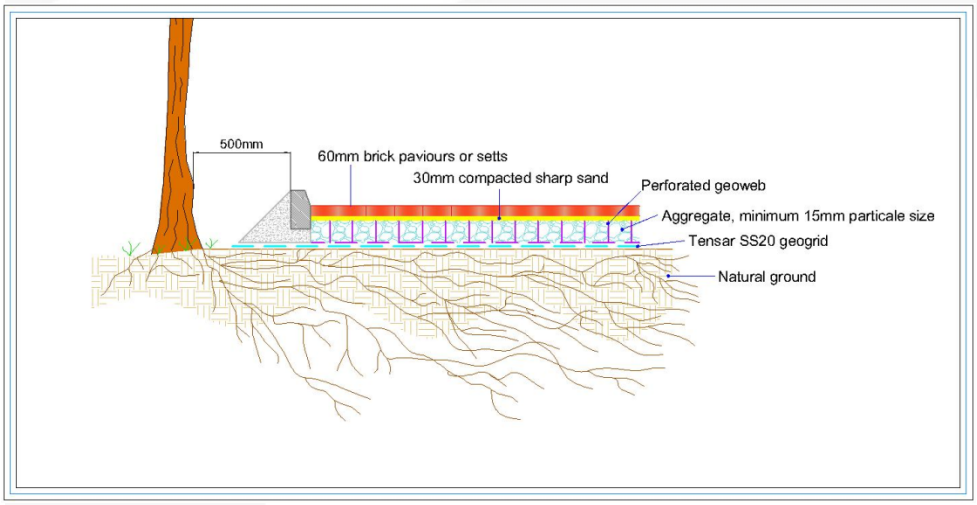



**Figure 5: Typical cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using kerb edging**

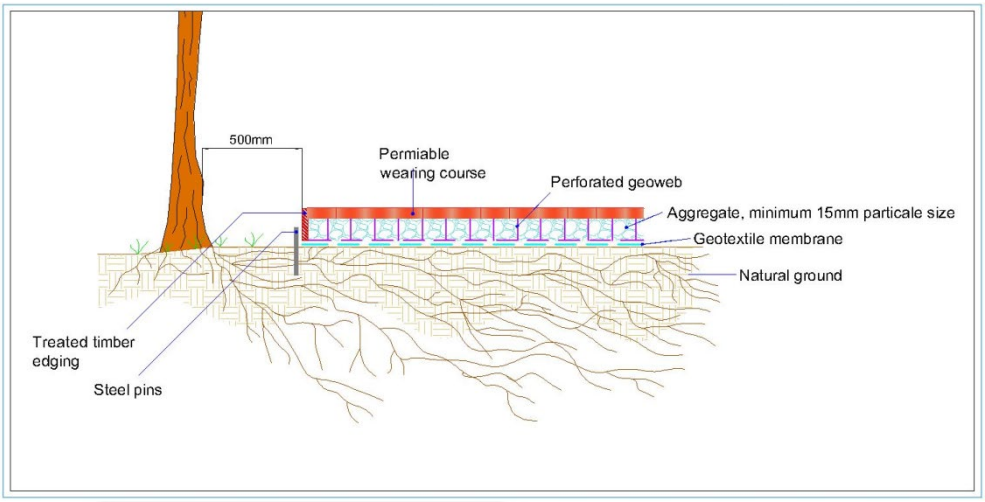



**Figure 6: Typical cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using timber edging**

The proposed use of the hard surfacing is for a driveway (vehicular access). It is recommended by Geosynthetics Limited within the product data-sheet 'CellWeb® TRP weight capabilities' that a cell depth of 100mm (domestic traffic, such as cars and transit vans up to a 6t gross weight) of their product CellWeb® TRP would be suitable for the proposed use.

As a part of the design process and to allow Geosynthetics Limited to be able to calculate the correct depth of CellWeb® TRP please contact the Geosynthetics engineers.

Installation of a multi-dimensional confinement system

a) Prepare the surface
- Remove any surface rocks and debris;
- Create a level surface by filling in any hollows with clean angular stone or sharp sand;
- Do not level off any high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

b) Layout Geotextile membrane
- Layout the permeable Geotextile membrane, overlaying edges of the required area by 300mm;
- Overlap any joints by 300m or more.

c) Layout multi-dimensional confinement system (MDC)
- Layout the collapsed MDC system on-top of the Geotextile membrane;
- Place one steel pin into the centre cell at one end of the panel and secure it into the ground;
- Pull out the MDC to its full length (see manufacturers specifications), place a steel pin in the centre at the opposite end and secure it into the ground;

- Pull out the MDC to its full width (see manufacturers specifications), and secure each corner into the ground with steel pins;
- Create a panel to the correct size using the required number of steel pins (as per the manufacture specifications);
- Makes sure all cells are fully extended (as per manufactures specifications);
- Staple adjacent panels together (as per manufacturers specifications);
- If a curved shape is required, the panels are to be cut down to the required size and shape once the MDC is pinned out. Do not curve or bend panels into place.

d) Infill with clean angular stone

- The infill material must be a clean (no fines) angular stone (as per manufactures specifications)
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines within or adjacent to RPAs;
- Infill the MDC cells with clean angular stone, working towards the tree using the infilled panels as a platform;
- No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate, roller, or any other means of compaction.

e) Edge restraints

- All kerb edging will be situated on top of the MDC within RPAs, do not excavate within RPAs to install kerb edging;
- Where edging is required for light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is normally acceptable;
- Other options include wooden sleepers, plastic, or metal edging;
- The outer edges of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil and or mulch.

f) Wearing course

- Install a permeable geotextile membrane, overlapping any joints by 300mm before laying the wearing course;
- Surfaces can include block paving, asphalt, loose gravel, resin-bound gravel, concrete etc.;
- Within RPAs the wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air.

## Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas;
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas, or against the fencing;
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching of objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant, and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used, or mixed within a root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent spillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- Allowance must be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies a banks man will be required at all times whilst setting up, moving, or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.
- Storage of all caustic material and chemicals are to be situated well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present, or to be situated within a bonded area to prevent any spills or leaks entering the ground.

## Site Management

The site manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development and especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees, and will make them aware of, and provide a copy of this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number 44735969_TPP01; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The site manager will be responsible for the day to day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the project arborist about any tree-related matters and before any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

Any incidents of damage to retained trees or tree protection measures will be documented by the site manager who will then report these incidents to the Project Arboriculturist immediately and make sure that works within this area cease until the project arborist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and where appropriate, agree on a mitigation plan with the local planning authority tree officer.

The site manager may designate another person to take charge of briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in their absence.

If the site manager is replaced or is absent from the site for more than three consecutive working days, the project arborist will be informed, and a prestart meeting will be held with the new or acting site manager.

It is the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If at any time pruning works are required other than those previously approved, permission must be sought from the LPA tree officer and once permission is granted, they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

## Services

Detailed drawings of proposed underground services are not available at this time; hence it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the scheme at this stage.

Existing services within the site will be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site they will be located outside of RPAs, where they will not interfere with tree roots. Any excavations that are required within the RPAs will be carried out using hand tools or compressed air excavation techniques only and will be undertaken under the direct supervision of the project arboriculturist. Mechanical excavation will not be permitted at any stage within these sensitive areas.

Soil will be carefully removed in successive shallow layers to expose any underlying roots without causing damage. Where roots are encountered, they will be retained in situ wherever practicable. All roots greater than 25mm in diameter, as well as significant masses of fine roots, will be preserved and worked around. Should minor roots require pruning, this will only be carried out with clean, sharp hand tools and in accordance with industry best practice, following arboricultural approval.

Once the service installation is complete, the trench will be backfilled with the previously excavated material, ensuring that roots are re-covered promptly to minimise desiccation. Backfilling will be undertaken carefully to prevent root damage and to restore soil conditions as closely as possible to their original state.

These measures will ensure that the integrity, health, and long-term viability of the retained trees are safeguarded throughout the construction process.

Final positions of any proposed services will be verified and approved by the Project Arboriculturist and local authority tree officer before implementation.

## Landscaping

Landscaping around retained trees may only be carried out once all tree protection measures have been removed (planting, turfing, fencing etc.).

All excavations within the Root Protection Areas shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the LPA. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained trees.

Any tree roots discovered will be left in-situ and shall not be cut or otherwise damaged. Where possible, the soil structure within the Root Protection area shall be preserved.

No works will be carried out within the RPAs of any trees if the soil moisture is of such a level that soil compaction may be likely. Should the soil become compacted or has a poor structure which would hinder the development of the existing trees and plants or any new plantings the arboriculturist will be consulted about soil decompaction techniques.

## Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number 44735969_TPP01 for retention, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored and all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be supervised by Project Arboriculturist, who will be retained to record and report observations to the council at appropriate intervals.

**Pre-commencement site meeting**

Before the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site a pre-commencement site meeting involving the project arborist, landowner or agent, site manager, contractors and engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant LPA officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the arboricultural method statement and tree protection are understood and for all parties to swap contact details (see Appendix 3).

**Monitoring and supervision schedule**

The initial monitoring visit will be to check that the tree protection measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved method statement, if so to sign off their installation.

Thereafter, monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals, to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be agreed with the LPA tree officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept, and any faults will be logged, this will then be copied to the site agent, developer, and local planning authority in a digital format.

If during the development areas must be re-designed so that they would require changes to the approved arboricultural method statement or tree protection plan and so affecting retained trees the project arborist and LPA tree officer will be invited to

attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Before any changes being implemented these must have been approved in writing by the LPA tree officer.

**Supervision**

The Project Arboriculturist will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours before the commencement of any works that require their attendance, these will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Existing loose surfacing material removed from the RPA of trees T03, T04 and T05 followed by soil amelioration.
4. Installation of no-dig hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees T03, T04 and T05.
5. Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs e.g. underground services.
6. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

**Completion meeting**

Once all construction works have been completed and all materials and machinery have been removed from site, the project arborist shall be informed and will invite the LPA tree officer to meet on site to discuss any final remedial works that may be required and to sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

# Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision Sign Off Checklist Chideok, Valebridge Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0RT

| Tree Number | Task | Date Completed | Signed (Project Arboriculturist) | Signed (Site Manager) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All | Pre-commencement site meeting | | | |
| All | Sign off of the location and specification of the protective measures | | | |
| All | Completion of groundworks | | | |
| T03, T04, T05 | Soil amelioration and installation of no-dig surfacing | | | |
| All | Completion of construction | | | |
| All | Removal of machinery and materials from Site | | | |
| All | Dismantle & removal of protective measures | | | |
| All | Completion of Landscaping | | | |
| All | Sign off from Project Arboriculturist | | | |

# Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

# BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Client: Kauto Construction Ltd
Project: Chideok, Valebridge Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0RT
Survey Date: 14/11/2025
Surveyor: Fearghus Gage


**Arbtech Consulting Ltd**
Unit 3, Well House Barns
Chester Road
Chester
Cheshire
CH4 0DH
Phone: 01244 661170


| Tree and Tag No / Species | Hght (m) | Stems No | Stems Ø (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | Crown Clear (m) | Age | RP A (m²) R (m) | Phys Condition | Structural Condition | Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment | Cat ERC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G01 | | | | | | | | | | Estimated Measurements | |
| Various<br>*See comments for details* | 6 | 1 | 150 | N 2<br>E 2<br>S 2<br>W 2 | 2<br>2<br>2<br>2 | SM | A: 10.2<br>R: 1.8 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Not visible<br>B: Not visible | Small and dense group of ash, hawthorn, holly and hazel. | C.2<br>10+ yrs |
| G02 | | | | | | | | | | Estimated Measurements | |
| Various<br>*See comments for details* | 6 | 1 | 150 | N 2<br>E 2<br>S 2<br>W 2 | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1 | SM | A: 10.2<br>R: 1.8 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Not visible<br>B: Not visible | Off-site group of sycamore and hawthorn. No access to group due to fencing. | C.2<br>10+ yrs |
| G03 | | | | | | | | | | Estimated Measurements | |
| Various<br>*See comments for details* | 4 | 4 | 100 (Eq) | N 1.5<br>E 1.5<br>S 1.5<br>W 1.5 | 1.5<br>1.5<br>1.5<br>1.5 | SM | A: 4.5<br>R: 1.19 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Not visible<br>B: Not visible | Dense group of scrubby trees lining site fencing. Group comprised of hazel, elder, yew, goat willow, privet and hornbeam. | C.2<br>10+ yrs |
| T01 | | | | | | | | | | Estimated Measurements | |
| Field Maple<br>*Acer campestre* | 7 | 2 | 233 (Eq) | N 2<br>E 4<br>S 3<br>W 2 | 2.5<br>2.5<br>2.5<br>2.5 | M | A: 24.6<br>R: 2.79 | Good | C: Good<br>S: Not visible<br>B: Not visible | No access to or view of stem due to site toilet at base. Waste material and churned up earth in RPA to north and east. Multi-stemmed from base. | C.1<br>10+ yrs |

**Age Classifications:** N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

**Condition:** C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

**Stems:** Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

**ERC:** Estimated Remaining Contributio

| Tree and Tag No<br>Species | Hght (m) | Stems<br>No | Stems<br>Ø (mm) | Crown<br>Spread (m) | Crown<br>Clear (m) | Age | RP<br>A (m²)<br>R (m) | Phys Condition | Structural Condition | Preliminary Recommendations<br>Survey Comment | Cat<br>ERC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T02 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field Maple<br>*Acer campestre* | 9 | 1 | 240 | N 2<br>E 4<br>S 3<br>W 3 | 3.5<br>3.5<br>3.5<br>3.5 | M | A: 26.1<br>R: 2.88 | Good | C: Good<br>S: Good<br>B: Fair | Minor ivy up stem. Bins, site toilet and churned up earth in RPA to north and east. Site fencing attached to stem on north side. | C.1<br>10+ yrs |
| T03 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leyland Cypress<br>*X Cupressocyparis leylandii* | 10 | 1 | 275 | N 1<br>E 3<br>S 3<br>W 3 | 2.5<br>2.5<br>2.5<br>2.5 | SM | A: 34.2<br>R: 3.29 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Good<br>B: Not visible | Northern crown suppressed by neighbouring oak. Wet clay piled against stem on south and east side. | C.2<br>10+ yrs |
| T04 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sessile Oak<br>*Quercus petraea* | 15 | 1 | 640 | N 5<br>E 7.5<br>S 6<br>W 7.5 | 4<br>3<br>3<br>8 | M | A: 185.3<br>R: 7.68 | Good | C: Good<br>S: Good<br>B: Good | Northern crown raised to 5m height above driveway. Occluding pruning wounds on stem. New driveway entrance with compacted base in RPA to north. New fencing constructed in proximity to base of stem to south and east. | B.1<br>40+ yrs |
| T05 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lawson Cypress<br>*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* | 19 | 1 | 730 | N 5<br>E 5<br>S 4<br>W 5 | 4<br>3<br>8<br>4 | M | A: 241.1<br>R: 8.76 | Good | C: Good<br>S: Good<br>B: Fair | New driveway constructed in RPA to south. Open trench 600mm deep excavated at the base of stem on south and east side. Some root damage visible (50mm diameter). | B.1<br>20+ yrs |
| T06 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Oak<br>*Quercus robur* | 16 | 1 | 675 | N 5<br>E 7<br>S 8<br>W 4 | 4<br>4<br>5<br>5 | M | A: 206.1<br>R: 8.09 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Good<br>B: Fair | Recent reduction on west side of crown. New structure in RPA to south and new concrete surfacing at base to west. Possible excavation to reduce ground level in RPA to west. | B.1<br>20+ yrs |
| T07 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Oak<br>*Quercus robur* | 16 | 1 | 490 | N 6<br>E 7<br>S 2<br>W 5 | 4<br>5<br>8<br>6 | EM | A: 108.6<br>R: 5.87 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Good<br>B: Fair | Recent reduction on west side of crown. New structure in RPA to south and new concrete surfacing at base to west. Possible excavation to reduce ground level in RPA to west. | B.1<br>20+ yrs |

**Age Classifications:** N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

**Condition:** C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

**Stems:** Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

**ERC:** Estimated Remaining Contributio

| Tree and Tag No<br>Species | Hght (m) | Stems<br>No | Stems<br>Ø (mm) | Crown<br>Spread (m) | Crown<br>Clear (m) | Age | RP<br>A (m²)<br>R (m) | Phys Condition | Structural Condition | Preliminary Recommendations<br>Survey Comment | Cat<br>ERC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T08 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Oak<br>*Quercus robur* | 12 | 1 | 415 | N 6<br>E 6<br>S 1<br>W 4 | 5<br>2<br>6<br>6 | EM | A: 77.9<br>R: 4.97 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Good<br>B: Fair | Recent reduction on west side of crown. New concrete surfacing at base to south. Excavation to reduce ground level in RPA to west. | **B.1**<br>20+ yrs |
| T09 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Oak<br>*Quercus robur* | 19 | 1 | 620 | N 5<br>E 6<br>S 4<br>W 6 | 8<br>6<br>7<br>6 | M | A: 173.9<br>R: 7.44 | Good | C: Fair<br>S: Good<br>B: Good | Off-site tree. Recent heavy crown reduction. Trench excavated in RPA to southeast. Southern RPA appears to have been stripped of topsoil. | **B.1**<br>40+ yrs |

**Age Classifications:** N Newly planted; EM Early Mature; Y Young; M Mature; SM Semi-mature; OM Over Mature

**Condition:** C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

**Stems:** Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

**ERC:** Estimated Remaining Contributio

# Appendix 2: Tree Protection Notice

(To be printed at A3 or larger)

# Tree Protection Area

# KEEP OUT

## Do **not** move this fence

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)**
**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**
**CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Arbtech Consulting Limited.
Unit 3, Well House Barn, Chester Road, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk - 01244 661170

# Appendix 3: Contact Details

| Name | Position | Company | Contact |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Client | | |
| | Agent / Project Manager | | |
| | Tree Officer | | |
| | Project Arboriculturist | Arbtech Consulting Ltd. | 01244 661170<br>https://arbtech.co.uk |
| | Site Manager | | |
| | Main contractor | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

# Document Production Record

| Document number | Editor | Signature | Position | Revision | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44735969_AMS01 | Fearghus Gage |  | Principal Consultant | - | 01/12/25 |

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