



Arboricultural Method Statement

Grove Farm Barn, Cansiron Lane, Ashurstwood, East
Grinstead, West Sussex.

Client: Mr & Mrs Jupp

Date: April 2022

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This arboricultural method statement ('AMS') details the actions to be taken in order to prevent unacceptable damage being caused to the retained trees on this site during the proposed access road and re construction of barn at Grove Farm Barn, Cansiron Lane, Ashurstwood, East Grinstead, West Sussex.
- 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'). It 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. If required, matters relating to the construction detail or engineering performance of any protective measures specified should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer, for further information and specification which may be necessary for their practical implementation in a manner that satisfactorily ensures their protective intention or function.
- 1.3 The AMS should be read in conjunction with, and is to be considered an essential part of, the tree protection plan ('TPP') which is attached to it at **Appendix 2**.

2. Pre-start requirements, liaison & communication

- 2.1 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the applicant, landowner or promoter of the proposed development ('the developer') shall appoint a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to act as the supervising arboriculturist for the project, in order to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process. Confirmation of this appointment, and details of the supervising arboriculturist appointed, shall be provided to the Local Planning Authority ('LPA') before any works commence.
- 2.2 Before any works commence on site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This should be attended by the project manager, the site manager, the groundwork contractor, and the supervising arboriculturist. The meeting will be led by the supervising arboriculturist, who will ensure that the sequence and methods of tree protection specified in this statement are fully explained and understood by all parties. Reporting procedures, arboricultural supervision requirements, and frequency of monitoring visits (as detailed in **Section 5** and *Table 1* of this AMS) will be discussed and agreed, and relevant contact details exchanged. 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 supervising arboriculturist if at any time during the construction process, the site manager is replaced. In this event, the supervising arboriculturist will, within 5 days, arrange a meeting with the new site manager to review all remaining or outstanding aspects of this method statement.

- 2.4 A copy of this method statement, together with the TPP, shall be given to all personnel who have control over works of any nature within the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees which are to be retained. The developer will ensure that adequate instruction is given for the implementation of the protection measures outlined within this statement.

3. Protective fencing

- 3.1 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 TPP.
- 3.2 Subject to agreement from the LPA tree officer, protection of the trees will comprise plastic mesh temporary barrier fencing, supported on steel road pins or similar, driven into the ground at 1.5-2m centres. The locations where plastic mesh fencing may be used are denoted by continuous bold yellow lines on the TPP. If the LPA tree officer does not deem the proposed protection sufficient enough, protection will comprise of heras panels, as per the side panel below "PROTECTIVE FENCING #2".
- 3.3 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind the protective fencing; there shall be no topsoil stripping, no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel, and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees, and no fires shall be lit in any position where heat could affect their foliage or branches.
- 3.6 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.
- 3.7 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 supervising arboriculturist.
- 3.8 The protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated without the prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist. When the construction period is complete the fencing may then be removed, but only after first informing the supervising arboriculturist of this intention.

4. Supervised excavation

- 4.1 Where indicated on the plan, excavations for the formation edges of new areas of hard surfacing shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The excavation shall be undertaken using hand tools only. Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall initially be covered and protected by damp hessian. The supervising arboriculturist shall then decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, then shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and incorporated into the kerb structure. The wrapping shall take into account the potential for future growth and make provision for expansion of the roots' diameter.

5. Supervision & monitoring

- 5.1 At the start of the construction process the supervising arboriculturist shall visit the site on the occasions specified to inspect the tree protection measures (fencing as installed. If these measures comply with the specifications detailed in this method statement, statements of compliance shall be sent to the developer and copied to the LPA.
- 5.2 The supervising arboriculturist shall then visit the site at a maximum of on a regular basis, as agreed 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 all monitoring visits will be kept, and copies sent to the developer and the LPA.
- 5.3 The site manager shall give at least 48 hours' notice to the supervising arboriculturist 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.
- 5.4 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 supervising arboriculturist for advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the supervising arboriculturist shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact.
- 5.5 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this AMS, work must cease immediately and the LPA be informed in writing. A meeting will be convened between the developer, the supervising arboriculturist, the LPA tree officer and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have

occurred. Work shall not be recommenced until appropriate action has been agreed to the LPA's satisfaction.

Visit no.	Trees affected/ relevant	Timing of visit	Function carried out
1	All	Prior to the start of any construction works.	To lead the pre-start meeting.
2	All	Following erection of protective fencing.	To check protective fencing have been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
3	Tree	During the excavation for retaining wall within the RPA of tree no.1.	To supervise the manual excavation of the foundations.
4	All	Every four weeks during the construction phase.	To check the protective fencing & ground protection remain in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out.
5	All	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

Greg Sweeney | Arboricultural Consultant

April 2022



APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on an inspection carried out by Greg Sweeney on Wednesday the 8th December 2021. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. 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 '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	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
1	Wild Cherry	12m	585mm	5.3m	2.5m	4m	Mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Bi-furcates at 2.5m; decay at base of trunk to S.	C
2	Rhododendron	4.5m	6 stems @ 80mm est	3m	0.3m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small ornamental tree.	C
3	Magnolia	7m	300mm @1m	N3m E3m S4.8m W3m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small ornamental tree.	C
4	Hawthorn	3.5m	200mm @250mm	2m	0.5m	0.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Trunk leans NE; recently "topped" at 3m.	C
5	Hazel	4m	8 stems @ 50mm est	1m	1.5m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Coppice stool.	C
6	Hazel	6m	10 stems @ 60mm est	2.8m	1.5m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Coppice stool.	C
7	Wild Cherry	12m	490mm	6m	2.5m	4m	Mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Quad-furcates at 2m; tight compression forks at crown break; missing bark on lower trunk to E, result of animal damage; damage to upper sides of above surface buttress roots to W.	C
H1	Holly and Hazel	1.5m	Avg 70mm est	0.3m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	10-20	Of low-level landscape value.	C
H2	Hazel	2m	Avg 50mm est	0.3m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Coppice stools. Of only low-level screening value.	C



APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan

DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Project:

Grove Farm Barn,
Cansiron Lane,
Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead

Client:

Mr Younger

Drawing:

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Based on:

Proposed Site Plan (revised 04.22)

Drawing No:

TPP 02

Rev:

Date:

Apr 2022

Scale:

1:200 @ A2

Drawn:

MR

Tree nos.:

● 1

Canopies of trees:

Category 'C' RPA:

Protective fencing:

Supervised excavation:

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was produced in colour –
a monochrome copy
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PROTECTIVE FENCING #1

Subject to agreement from the LPA tree officer, protection of the trees will comprise plastic mesh temporary barrier fencing, supported on steel road pins or similar, driven into the ground at 1.5-2m centres. The locations where plastic mesh fencing may be used are denoted by continuous bold orange lines on the TPP. If the LPA tree officer does not deem the proposed protection sufficient enough, protection will comprise of heras panels, as per the side panel below "PROTECTIVE FENCING #2".

PROTECTIVE FENCING #2

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 stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

SUPERVISED EXCAVATION

Where indicated on the plan, excavations for the formation edges of new areas of hard surfacing shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The excavation shall be undertaken using hand tools only. Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall initially be covered and protected by damp hessian. The supervising arboriculturist shall then decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, then shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and incorporated into the kerb structure. The wrapping shall take into account the potential for future growth and make provision for expansion of the roots' diameter.