

Part 2
Arboricultural Method Statement and
Tree Protection Plan
BS5837:2012

Rock Lodge
Scaynes Hill

August 2025

Date of survey : 31st June, 2025



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1. Terms of Reference

Bioregional Forestry Ltd was commissioned by John Belliere, to produce an Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for a new access point at Rock Lodge, Scaynes Hill.

The report has been produced in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, and is based upon an original topographic site survey supplied by Ecotecture Ecological Design.

This report is intended to be read in conjunction with the Tree Inspection Report of August 2025. Together, they form the overall Arboricultural Report for the specific area of land. Details of RPAs, Tree Categorisation and Tree Details can all be found in the previous report.

2. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Two on-site trees are required to be removed to facilitate the proposed bell-mouth access point (shown with an * in the table below).

The remaining eleven trees are considered off-site yet require removal to ensure that the required visibility splay is maintained for the proposed access on to the A272. They are in poor overall condition (or dead, see below) or have signs of Ash Dieback Disease.

Five of these trees are dead and should be removed as soon as possible, as they pose a risk to users of the road.

Tree 1867 (ash), located within the garden, should be removed, as it is large, within falling distance of the road and has moderate signs of Ash Dieback Disease (see part 1, Tree Survey for more information.)

Additionally, thirty-eight planted beech trees located northwest of the group above require crown lifting to approximately 4.5m to ensure the visibility splay is maintained.

Three of the thirteen semi-mature and mature hazel stools located to the southeast of the proposed bell-mouth, require coppicing to ground level to maintain the visibility splay. At the same time, it would be advisable to coppice the remaining ten stools, thus ensuring that the group regrow at the same speed and facilitating simpler future maintenance.

See the table overleaf for trees that require removal.

Tree No.	Species	BS Cat	Condition	Reason for removal
1867	Ash	U	Ash dieback disease (ADD) present	ADD present and located within falling distance of the A272
*1874	Lawsons Cypress	C2	Poor	Located within proposed bell-mouth
*1838	Ash	C2	Poor	Located within proposed bell-mouth
1938	Lawsons Cypress	U	Dead	Dead and by road
1875	Lawsons Cypress	C2	Poor. Ivy-clad	Condition, location (by road) and within visibility splay
1842	Lawsons Cypress	U	Dead	Dead and by road
1925	Lawsons Cypress	U	Dead	Dead and by road
1876	Lawsons Cypress	C2	Poor	Condition, location (by road) and within visibility splay
1921	Lawsons Cypress	B2	Fair	Within visibility splay
1906	Lawsons Cypress	C2	Poor	Condition, location (by road) and within visibility splay
1877	Lawsons Cypress	C2	Poor	Condition, location (by road) and within visibility splay
1856	Lawsons Cypress	U	Dead	Dead and by road
1854	Lawsons Cypress	U	Dead	Dead and by road

3. Arboricultural Method Statement

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all contractors and sub-contractors involved in the project to be aware of this method statement and to use it when setting out the site and carrying out any operations in the vicinity of retained trees. Please refer to the Site Plan detailed later in this report for positioning of Tree Protection Barriers and Construction Exclusion Zones – thick green line on the site plan.

Prior to the commencement of works, all site personnel should be briefed by the Site Manager or appointed Consultant on the importance of the retained trees and the significance, rules and restrictions around protective measures implemented. All minutes from these ‘Toolbox Talks’ should be retained by the Site Manager for future reference.

3.2 Timings and order of operations

Operations on the development site related to trees should commence in the following order to ensure that retained trees receive an appropriate level of protection from potentially harmful activities. Monitoring will take place throughout these stages and be recorded by the Site Manager and/or the Project Arboriculturalist.

1. Installation of Tree Protection Barriers to establish Construction Exclusion Zones;
2. Construction;
3. Removal of protective barriers

3.3 Setting out of Barriers and Construction Exclusion Zone – refer to Site Plan

The precise required location of the barriers can be seen on the accompanying Site Plan (thick green line).

Tree protection barriers should be supplied and erected in accordance with chapter 6.2.2 of BS5837:2012. This states that the default specification for protective fencing should comprise a scaffold framework with vertical tubes at maximum 3m intervals secured firmly into the ground and fixed with weldmesh panels, as set out in figure 3, in Appendices.

The barriers should be fitted with all-weather notices containing the words “Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access”. It is not anticipated that there will be any need to access the CEZ during the construction phase. If access is required for any reason then this should be discussed with the Project Arboriculturalist and the client.

3.4 Tree Roots and RPA Incursion – refer to Site Plan

The RPAs of three trees could be affected by the development – trees 1870, 1871 and 1872. Although outside of the development itself, protective fencing will be required to protect the RPAs of these trees during the construction phase.

Ideally, the trees will have been coppiced before any work commences but as the trees are to be retained and will re-grow, it is essential that their RPAs are protected.

3.5 Prohibited Activities

Care must be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming in to contact with any of the retained trees. Where possible, plant and machinery with zero tail swing should be used when in close proximity to retained trees.

Any transit or transverse of plant in close proximity to the retained trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

The Project Arboriculturalist should be consulted prior to any otherwise not approved operations, within or access to, the Construction Exclusion Zones.

3.6 Monitoring

Due to the sensitive nature of the trees on site and the need for protective measures, it is a requirement of BS5837:2012 that activities related to, or in the vicinity of, retained trees are monitored by a competent Arboriculturalist, referred to in this report as the Project Arboriculturalist. Key operations requiring monitoring are as follows :

1. Installation of Tree Protection Fencing;
2. Post development monitoring visit (see 3.8 below)

3.7 Incident procedure

In the instance of any problems on site or incidences affecting and/or causing harm to retained trees, the Project Arboriculturalist should be consulted at the earliest opportunity to provide advice about rectifying issues. Any such occurrences should be recorded in an auditable incident register.

3.8 Post Development

It is recommended that following completion of the development, a monitoring visit is carried out by the Project Arboriculturalist in order to carry out a thorough assessment of the retained trees and any remedial works that may be required as a result of changes to the site and the potential indirect effects of construction. In addition to a schedule of remedial works, this assessment should include a recommendation for future tree safety inspections to be adopted by the site owner/manager.

3.9 Mitigation

As trees will be removed to facilitate the proposed development, it is a requirement that replacements are made elsewhere on site to mitigate this loss.

Trees should be replaced generally on a 1:1 basis and by using only native species.

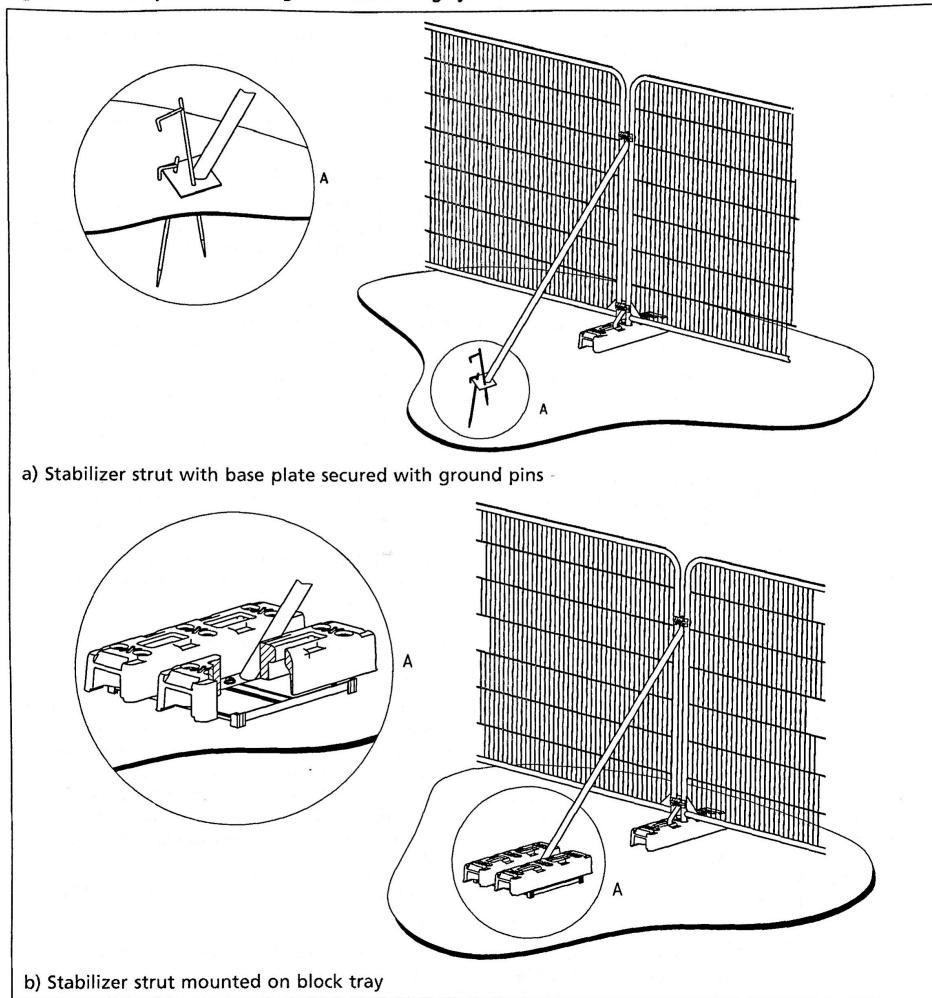
It would be advisable to replace the roadside trees with a mixture of native hedging plants such as hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, hazel, holly etc. to create a future screen that also benefits local wildlife.

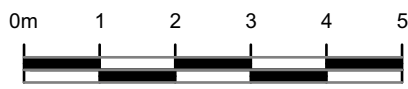
To mitigate the loss of the mature ash tree, it would be advisable to use a ratio of 4:1 and plant replacements elsewhere within the garden. Ideally, these would also be native species, such as Oak, Beech or Wild Service.

Appendices (below) :

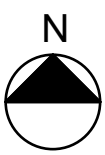
- Figure 3: Protective fencing for creation of the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Site Plan : showing site boundaries, Tree Protection Methods and locations thereof .

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





1:200 @ A1



Drawing to be read in colour. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Do not scale from this drawing.

Tree locations were plotted either according to topographical survey or approximately using on-site features at the time of the survey.

TREE CATEGORIES
Trees have been assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. This category is shown by the colour of the canopy edge.
Categories are shown as below:
Category 'A' - Tree of high quality and value - Green
Category 'B' - Tree of moderate quality and value - Blue
Category 'C' - Tree of low quality and value - Grey
Category 'U' - Tree of significantly reduced potential - Dark Red.



Tree survey plan

2307-P-001 Rev 3

Site: **Rock Lodge**

Date: 15/08/2025

Drawing base: topographical survey



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