



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT for

42 Hulbert Road, Havant

-prepared on behalf of Amclodevelopments –

3 Foxcombe Cottages - South Harting - West Sussex GU31 5PL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION & CLIENTS BRIEF

- 1.1 My client on this project is **Mr Mark Budd of Amclodevelopments** who own the property at :- **42 Hulbert Road, Havant**
- 1.2 The proposal is to demolish the existing building on this plot and to construct two semi-detached sets of dwellings one facing out on to Hulbert Road and the other onto Applewood Road to the rear.
- 1.3 There are trees off-site that could be impacted by these proposals so I have been commissioned to consider and advise on all of the arboricultural aspects of this project and to then prepare a supporting AMS report to satisfy these planning requirements.
- 1.4 My work is to be compiled in accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012.

2.0 DOCUMENT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

I have seen and studied the full set of Planning Drawings prepared by **Lilley Architecture** for this project and my tree survey work has been applied to both the existing site Topo plan and the proposed layout – the AMS is based on the following drawing :-

- **Planning Drawing – Proposed Site Plan – Drawing Number 405 PL02 Rev PO1 - 1:500 @ A3**

these plans have been provided for the purposes of my work - I rely totally on their accuracy for tree locations; crown spreads & protective fencing.

3.0 TREE SURVEY & ROOT PROTECTION SCHEDULES & IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 I visited the site on **29th November 2017** and carried out a tree survey exercise in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations.

Tree No.	Species	Ht m	Diam mm	Brch Sprd m	GC m	LS	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Rem Con yrs	Cat
1	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20	650 #	N 8 E 6 S 4 W 8	4	M	Unable to access base of tree as it is off-site-small diameter deadwood throughout-has been heavily topped out in the past and current crown is comprised of regrowth from old pruning points-low branching habit-heavily flat pruned to the boundary line on south side.	No works required at this time	30-40	B1
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	150 #	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	5	Y	Unable to access base of tree as it is off-site-Self-sown sapling tree-high crownlifted.	No works required at this time	30-40	C1

3.2 A Tree Root Protection Schedule has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations (see Plans BJH 01 & 02 at [appendix BH2](#))

Tree No.	Tree Species	Cat	Diam mm	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Radial Protect. Zone m	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Root Protect. Area m ²	Is An Offset Required To Cater For Existing Rooting Pattern Restrictions
1	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	B1	650 #	7.8	191	NO – free rooting to all directions
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	150 #	1.8	10	NO – free rooting to all directions

4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT & TREE PROTECTION MEASURES RECOMMENDED

4.1 The finalised planning layout drawing has been provided to me and an assessment made as to the viability of retaining trees as part of this layout in order that they meet the RPA requirements of BS5837 - the data is presented here in tabular format:-

Key: **NO-RSAM** = Remove for sound arboricultural management reasons **NO-RTFD** = Remove to facilitate development **UF** = under footprint of proposed development

YES = Yes can be retained and fully protected

YES (1) = Yes can be retained subject to mitigation measures being applied

Tree No	Species	Cat	Stem Diam mm	BS5837:2012 Radial Protection Area m	BS5837:2012 Polygon Area m ²	Distance from Site Features (see key above)	Can Tree Be Retained
1	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	B1	650 #	7.8	191	4.8m to existing boundary fence line 7.8m to new building line 5m to new parking bays	YES (1)
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	150 #	1.8	10	1.8m to existing boundary fence line 1.8m to new parking court 7.8m to new building line	YES (1)

4.2 **YES (1)**

Both off-site trees either abut development or overlap it thus requiring mitigation measures to be applied to ensure that they can be safely retained. For the full details of how this will be achieved please refer to section 6.5 of this report.

5.0 PRE-DEVELOPMENT TREE WORKS

There are no works required to the two off-site trees

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT

Generic

- 6.1 Undertake any tree works that are specified at Section 5.
- 6.2 Erect the protective fencing as specified under **BS5837 Section 6** as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan BJH03/04** at [appendix BH3](#). Barriers are to be 'Fit For Purpose' to exclude construction activity and must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete and in the original setting out positions.
- 6.3 The area within the fenced off **CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE** is to be regarded as **sacrosanct** and the fencing shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the prior written approval of the monitoring arboriculturist or local authority tree officer, unless this has already been agreed as part of the planning application consent process and is detailed in writing and shown on a plan.
- The following prohibitions shall apply within the area enclosed by the Tree Protection Fencing:-
- **No** mechanical digging or scraping once the initial ground cover vegetation has been cleared and the site fenced off.
 - **No** storage of plant, equipment or materials
 - **No** vehicular or plant access
 - **No** fire lighting
 - **No** handling, discharge or spillage of any chemical substance, including cement washings
 - **No** action likely to cause localised water-logging
 - **No** change in ground levels
- 6.4 It will be very important for any vehicle drivers to have undergone a pre-contract induction session where the trees to be retained are to be highlighted and the need for care and attention when working nearby with wide loads; tall loads; plant with swinging booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs) or slewing hydraulic arms to avoid contact with trunks or crowns.

Site Specific6.5 **Tree 1 – Crack Willow**

- Work will be taking place on the new dwelling immediately abutting its RPA and the proposed two parking bays will be located within its RPA.
- Ground protection measures will be required to facilitate scaffolding erection and then permanent 'No Dig' porous surfacing detail will be required to form the two parking bays.
- Ground protection will take the following form in order to comply with BS5837 requirements:-
 1. Skim the existing surface vegetation with hand tools ONLY to the minimum extent (50mm).
 2. Cover the exposed ground with a geotextile membrane.
 3. Cover this area with a 100mm deep layer of clean woodchips.
 4. Onto this lay scaffold boards butted up together to leave no gaps.
 5. **Alternatively** drive short scaffold poles into the ground and then create a suspended walkway with interlinking scaffold poles and covering this with butted up scaffold boards
- Final 'No Dig' porous surfacing detail will take the following form:-
 1. **IF** the work is carried out in the growing season then the first operation will be to spray the grass/vegetation with an approved chemical weed killer in a safe and controlled manner – this would normally be with **Glyphosate** as the active ingredient and it would then require a period of ten days for this to be taken down into the root system before skimming the surface.
 2. Skim the existing surface vegetation along the route of the drive/path/parking bay with hand tools ONLY to a maximum depth of 50mm.
 3. Backfill any voids and levels changes with washed sharp sand to achieve a basic level grade throughout the area to be worked on – tamp down lightly with hand tools only.
 4. Then cover the exposed ground [with a 50mm overlap on either side] with a geotextile membrane pegging the edges down to secure it in place.
 5. **Either** – set out treated pegged wooden boarding to define the edges of the area into which you then infill with washed gravel/aggregate to the top of the boarding and feather out any levels difference with high quality topsoil

6. **Or** – Use Railway Sleepers or pinned Kerbing [see attached drawing] to define the edges of the area within the RPA of retained trees which are to be protected – into this zone lay 150mm minimum depth flexible cellular confinement system (*e.g. CellWeb or GeoCell*) and expand and peg out the cells ready to receive an infill of washed gravel/aggregate - this will be sufficient to absorb vehicular movements whilst permitting water and gaseous exchange - but if levels will permit and subject to client preference this could be topped off with a layer of porous brick setts (*e.g. Aquapave or Aquaflow*) bedded onto sharp sand – or just topped off with a layer of gravel as appropriate.
 7. The levels differences at the edges can then be adjusted and made safe by feathering out with high quality topsoil.
- The boundary fencing will act as Protective fencing but it is noted that the current fencing has either been removed or is in poor condition and will need to be replaced, which means that where it overlaps the RPA special measures will be required as follows:-
 1. The close boarded fencing support posts [be they wooden or concrete] will need to be set out on the ground where they are to be positioned.
 2. Then probe the locations to receive these support posts with a metal ground auger to ensure that there are no major roots at these locations – in the event that one is encountered then the post hole must be moved to one side to avoid them.
 3. IF the posts are to be driven in by machine then proceed to do so once the location has been proved to be clear of major roots.
 4. IF the post holes are to be hand dug - any roots of 25mm diameter or less that are encountered in the dig may be cleanly severed with secateurs [if roots larger than this are encountered then an Arboricultural expert must be called in to advise, or the holes must be abandoned and new ones excavated to one side to avoid the roots.]
 5. If the holes are to be filled with concrete then they must first be lined with a thick polythene bag before the posts are centrally positioned in the hole and then concrete inserted around them– this is to avoid soil contamination. Alternatively pack the area around the posts with washed aggregate.

Tree 2 – Common Ash

- Work will be taking place on the boundary fencing immediately abutting its RPA.
- The boundary fencing will act as Protective fencing but it is noted that the current fencing has either been removed or is in poor condition and will need to be replaced, which means that where it overlaps the RPA special measures will be required as follows:-
 1. The close boarded fencing support posts [be they wooden or concrete] will need to be set out on the ground where they are to be positioned.
 2. Then probe the locations to receive these support posts with a metal ground auger to ensure that there are no major roots at these locations – in the event that one is encountered then the post hole must be moved to one side to avoid them.
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 5. If the holes are to be filled with concrete then they must first be lined with a thick polythene bag before the posts are centrally positioned in the hole and then concrete inserted around them– this is to avoid soil contamination. Alternatively pack the area around the posts with washed aggregate.

6.6 **Utility Services & Drainage & Lighting**

- It is my understanding that all such new connections can be made outside of tree RPA's into new or existing service runs.

6.7 **Site Set Up/Delivery/Materials Storage/Works Compound/Site Office/Welfare Units**

- This will be accommodated on land outside of tree RPA's.

7.0 SITE MONITORING & SUPERVISION

- 7.1 There may need to be a **Pre-Commencement Site Meeting** [PCSM] between the development teams arboricultural consultant and the clients builders to verify that the protective measures are in place before any work commences out on site.
- 7.2 There is a requirement for some ongoing Site Monitoring and Supervision on this project in that when the temporary ground protection is removed and the permanent 'No Dig' porous surfacing for the car parking bays beside the dwelling are being constructed this will require an Arb Expert to be present.
- 7.3 The details of the PCSM works will be photographed by the Arb Expert and the following reporting procedures will be adopted:-
- This is an example of the format for the **Site Monitoring Schedule** that would be prepared and updated after each site monitoring visit with copies going to the clients and the local planning authority:-

Schedule Of Site Monitoring & Supervision for – 42 Hulbert Road, Havant

Notes:

- In accordance with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement Report & Tree Protection Plan Ref: 0977.bjh.Nov 17 & BJH 03/04
- To satisfy LPA arboricultural related Conditions No's

Date of Inspection	Item	In Attendance	Notes/Observations From Inspection	Details Of Any Follow Up Action Required
	Pre-Commencement Meeting [Condition No....]	Council Tree Officer to be invited Bernie Harverson- Arbor. Expert [BH] + Site Construction Manager	• A joint site inspection was conducted and agreement reached that the Protective Fencing (Boundary Fencing) and Ground Protection measures were 'Fit For Purpose' and in the correct locations.	•

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

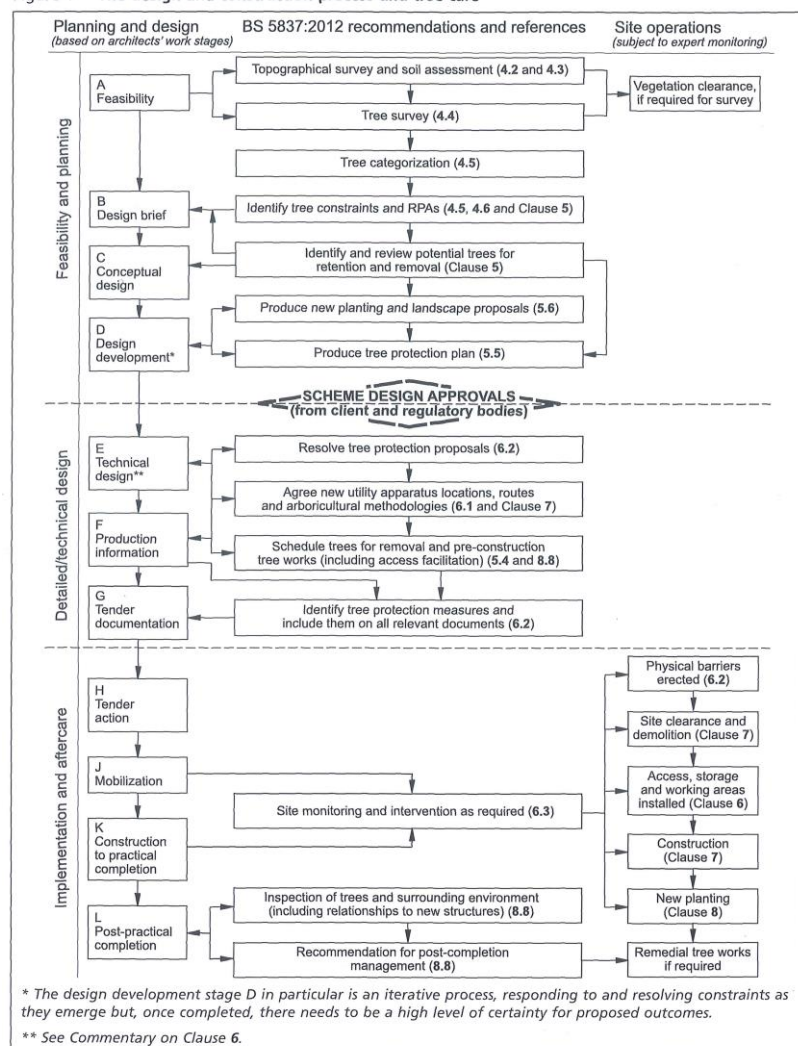
- Both of the trees shown can be retained and adequately protected behind Protective Fencing that will be the new boundary fencing.
- Other temporary Ground Protection and then 'No Dig' porous surfacing to parking bays will act as mitigation and ensure that the Willow survives the construction process unharmed in terms of root disturbance in accordance with BS5837 recommendations.
- The vigour and vitality and stability of these two off-site trees will not be compromised by the redevelopment proposals.
- Provided that all development works are undertaken in strict accordance with this report and its associated plans I can see no reason why the retained trees would suffer any ill effects to the detriment of their ongoing health and vitality.



BH 1

Figure 1 - Flow Diagram
& Tree Survey Notes

Figure 1 The design and construction process and tree care



TREE SURVEY NOTES

These Tree Survey Notes have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of **British Standard 5837:2012** and they define the criteria for pre –development tree surveys.

- Each tree/group/hedge/shelterbelt/woodland has been allocated a unique number (**No.**), where specifically requested and appropriate fees are agreed small durable numbered metal tags can be applied to each tree/group surveyed.
- The tree species (**Species**) is provided in both English and Latin name formats.
- Height assessments (**Ht**) are estimated in metres. This will be adequate for the majority of cases, but where accurate heights become a critical issue it may be necessary to return to site, as a separately commissioned exercise, to collect accurate measurements with the aid of optical instruments.
- Trunk/stem diameters (**Diam**) are measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level – where the tree is inaccessible the diameter is estimated as indicated by suffix #
- Radial crown spread assessments (**Brch Sprd**) are estimated in metres from the centre of the trunk/group to each of the four primary points of the compass (**N**-north; **E**-east; **S**-south and **W**-west) in order to achieve a representation of the crown shape which will be shown on the accompanying tree survey plan. These provide a general guide as to the main bulk outline of a tree/groups crown but are not tape measured dimensions. These would only be undertaken as part of a separately commissioned exercise, where precise dimensions are critical to the project at hand.
- Both the canopy ground clearance (**GC**) and the height & compass direction of the lowest major branch (**LMB**) are estimated and shown in metres
- An assessment of a tree/groups 'life stage' (**LS**) is made in terms of its site specific maturity as part of the surrounding landscape, taking into account its overall shape and form in that setting, and is recorded thus :-
Y - Young tree/group; **SM** - Semi-Mature tree/group; **EM** - Early-Mature tree/group;
M – Mature tree/group; **OM** - Over – mature tree/group
- Data on the structural condition (**Condition Comments**) of the tree/group is provided to give its visual appearance and any significant health and safety issues.
- Details of any recommended tree works required at the time of survey is given under the heading – **Preliminary Management Recommendations**.
- An estimate of a tree/groups remaining contribution in years (**RC**) is made and is recorded thus :-
0-5; 5-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-40 or **>40** years.
- The category grading (**Cat**) for each tree/group is assessed according to the criteria provided within **BS5837:2012**. The assessment is made of the tree/group in its current condition and within the environment encountered bearing in mind its suitability for retention as part of any future proposed

development; although the exact layout detail of any specific scheme will not be known at the time of surveying. The trees have been classified into one of four categories and colour coded as BS5837 recommends :- **U** (dark red); **A** (light green); **B** (mid-blue) and **C** (grey). Please note that suffixed numerical sub-categories are also applied for guidance only and do not carry any cumulative or increased value for the tree/group. This colour coding scheme will be applied to all drawings provided.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria			Colour on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			Dark Red
Trees to be considered for retention				
	Criteria – Subcategories			
	1	2	3	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and /or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Light Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in the category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Mid Blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey



BH 2

Tree Survey & Root Protection Plans

BJH 01/02



BH 3

Tree Retention & Protection Plan BJH 03/04

+ BS5837 Figure 2 & 3

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

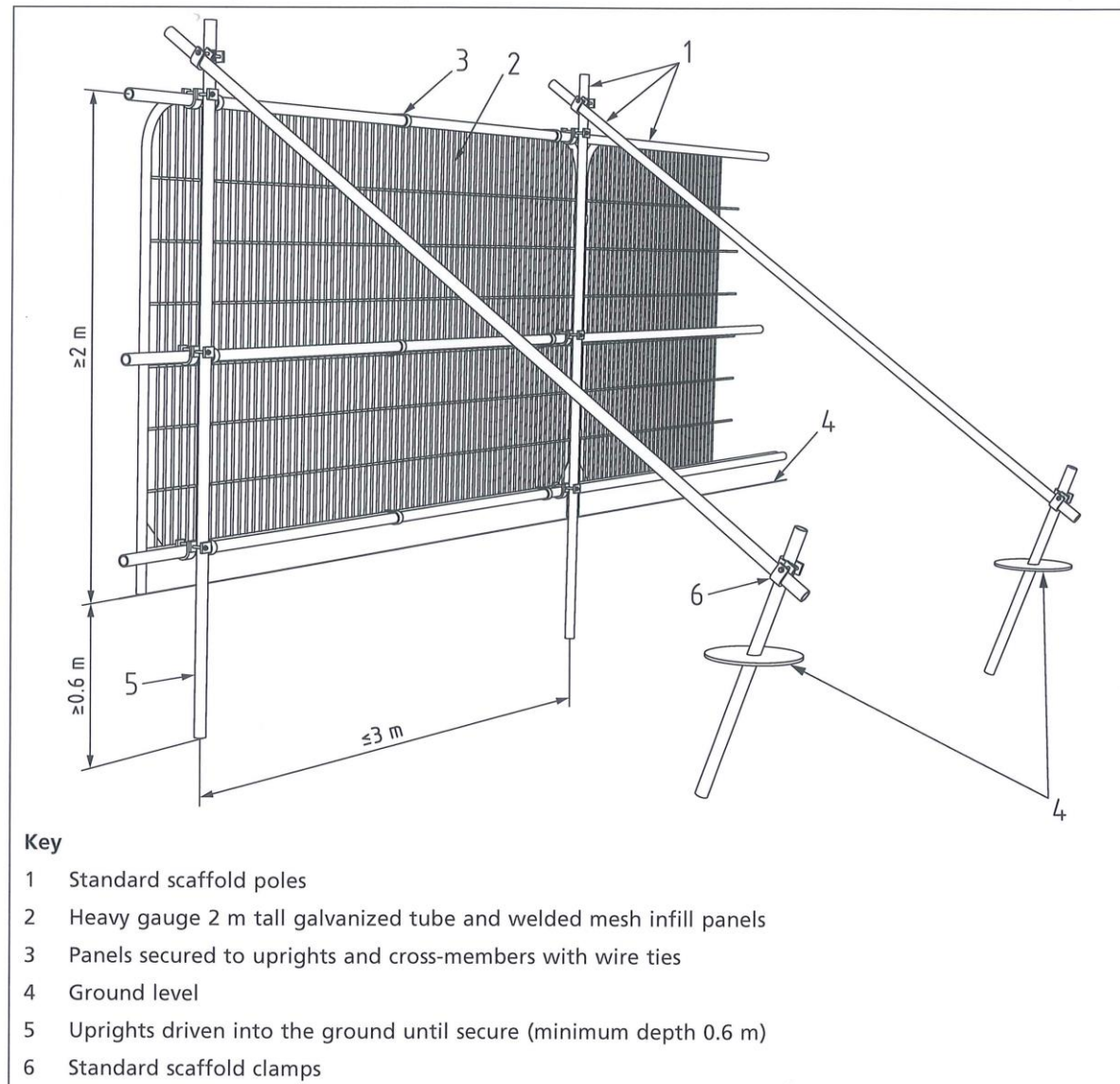
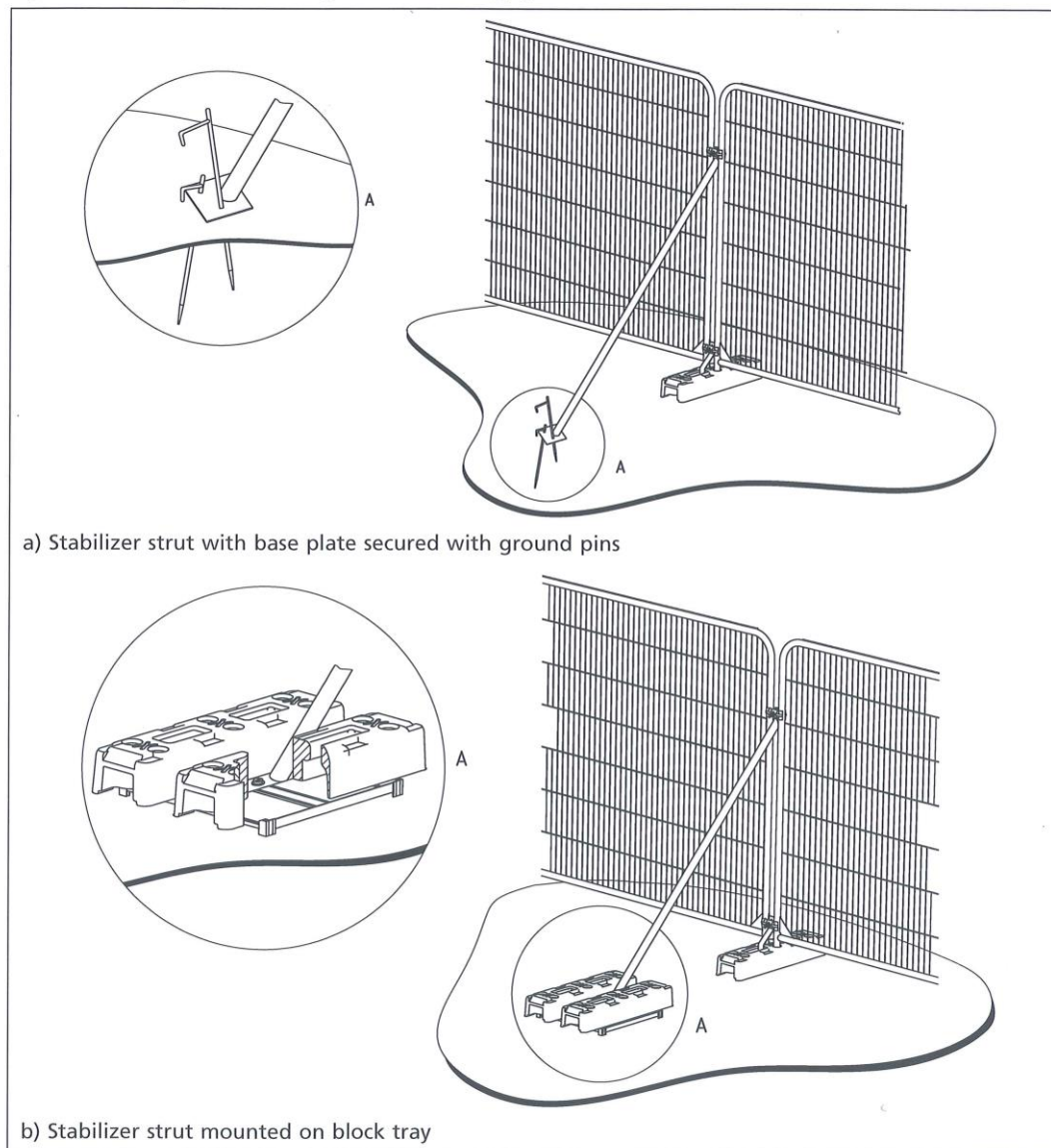


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





BH 4

Qualifications & Experience



QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- My name is Bernie Harverson and I am a self employed independent arboricultural consultant in private practice. I take instructions primarily in the South of England but also on occasions work nationwide and abroad and have offices at : –
3 Foxcombe Cottages, South Harting, West Sussex GU31 5PL and at Cedar Court, 5 College Street, Petersfield GU31 4AE
- I hold the following arboricultural qualification – **National Diploma in Arboriculture** (Royal Forestry Society – 1976)
- I have **forty seven** years of practical and managerial experience in the arboricultural industry including periods in both the public and private sectors.
- My Local Government sector experience comprises one year as a tree surgeon with Brighton Parks and nine years spent in Arboricultural Officer posts with both Westminster City Council and Portsmouth City Council
- My past practical experience in the private sector includes two years at Tilhill Forest Nursery and over ten years for various companies as a Climbing Arborist/Tree Surgeon.
- Managerial work in the private sector includes two years as manager of Beechings Tree Surgeons and twelve years with the CBA Tree Consultancy Practice as Managing Director and Senior Arboricultural Consultant.
- As an independent self employed Arboricultural Consultant [since 2005] I now provide a comprehensive range of services including :-
tree surveys, appraisals, assessments and inspections with particular reference to planning and development and tree safety audits with a service offered as a climber to undertake full climbing inspections to better understand the condition of a given tree before prescribing a management strategy.
- I also undertake litigation work appearing as an Expert Witness in Court Actions and at Planning Appeals, Hearings and Local Inquiries.

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