



Fallen&Found Arboriculture Ltd

Company No: 11872391 / VAT Registration 317617696

Arboricultural Impact Appraisal & Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement



Q0556PumpkinPatchNursery\AIA+(P)AMS\2025_V1

7th, October 2025

**Pumpkin Patch Nursery
Angola House
Angola Rd
Worthing
West Sussex
BN14 8DU**



07/10/2025

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The statements made in this report do not take account of extreme weather events, rooting environment alterations, accidental damage, vandalism or works not carried out to industry recognised standards or best practice. Fallen&Found Arboriculture Ltd does not accept any liability associated with these instances. The validity of this report ceases after two years from the instance of the initial site inspection, or if the site conditions change as a result of unspecified works affecting the subject tree/s.



07/10/2025

Quality Control			
Author	Oliver Lower	Checked by	Stephanie Smith (07/10/2025)



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1. Introduction

1.1. Instruction

1.1.1. I have been instructed by you Mr Craig Linfield-Butler, to undertake an **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)** of a proposed development located at your property (**Pumpkin Patch Nursery, Angola House, Angola Rd, Worthing, West Sussex BN14 8DU**). This assessment will examine the relationship between the proposal and the tree population growing at and within an influencing distance of the site. I have also been instructed to create a **Tree Protection Plan (TPP)**. The purpose of this plan is to provide an accurate visual representation of the juxtaposition between the proposal and the retained tree population, as well as detailing the locations of trees which are to be removed or protected throughout the development process.

1.1.2. I have been instructed by you to create a **Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)** for the proposed development. The purpose of this document is to outline the principal methodologies required to guide the proposal through development process in a sensitive, conscientious and arboriculturally acceptable manner.

1.2. Scope

1.2.1. All of my tree observations are of a preliminary nature, with the tree survey being carried out from ground level without any investigations using invasive or diagnostic equipment. All tree positions have been plotted with the use of a digital topographical/land plan and a handheld GPS device. Tree positions have been checked using a laser measure and known landscape features.

1.2.2. This report is only associated with the Arboricultural aspects of the site and does not relate to ecological or archaeological matters which may be present. This report and the assessments and methods prescribed or discussed within it have been constructed in accordance with **British Standards (BS) 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations."**

1.2.3. A full hazard assessment of the trees¹ has not been undertaken during this survey and it is considered to be beyond the scope of this report. Any obvious defects have been identified and included along with any pertinent recommendations relating to the remediation of tree-related risk are included in the BS 5837:2012 compliant tree survey schedule. The assessments contained within this report and all associated plans will be based upon the plans and information which have been provided to me by you.

1.3. Legal constraints

A desktop study session did not reveal the presence of any statutory legal protection afforded to any trees growing at the site or within 15m of the proposed development.

¹ Including an assessment of internal decay or its significance



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1.4. Document disclosure

1.4.1. You have supplied me with the following documents:

 Angola House - Outbuilding - Floor Pa...	30/09/2025 11:33	PDF File	76 KB
 Groundscrew Technical data - 1500mm	30/09/2025 11:33	PDF File	357 KB

1.5. Land Survey

1.5.1. I have not been provided with a CAD-based topographical land survey plan. Although I have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the plans, I cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of this information.

1.5.2. The assessments made in this document are based on the information and plans provided to me by yourself on the **30th of September 2025**. The conclusions, recommendations, and discussions presented in this report have been made using the BS 5837:2012; compliant tree survey conducted by myself on the **30th of September 2025**. The plans I have prepared are constructed in a preliminary format which may be amended where appropriate during the design process.

1.6. Ecological constraints

1.6.1. Any works on or around any of the trees or hedges contained within or located outside of the site should bear in mind The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 as amended the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. All wild birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act – 2000. This makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, take, possess or trade in any wild animal listed and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places. The Bird Breeding season extends from the 1st of March to the 31st of July, as a result, all disturbing activities should be avoided during these times.

1.6.2. All species of Bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence for anyone intentionally to kill, injure or handle a Bat, to possess a Bat (whether live or dead), disturb a roosting Bat, or sell or offer a Bat for sale without a licence. It is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by Bats for shelter, whether they are present or not.

1.6.3. These issues are outside of my area of experience and separate advice from a suitably qualified ecologist should be sought in the instance that any of these constraints apply to this site.

1.7. Qualifications and experience

1.7.1. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are formed from my own site observation and the provided information. The opinions expressed within it are based on my Arboricultural experience. My qualifications and experience in arboriculture are included in **Section 5** at the end of this document.



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2. Site and proposal

2.1. Site visit

2.1.1. I undertook a site visit on the morning of the **30th of September 2025**. The purpose of this visit was to conduct a ground-level visual tree assessment survey, recording data and assessing the condition of the tree population growing at and within the immediate vicinity of the site. Appropriate tree categorisations were applied to each tree and suitable vegetation during this visit. The weather during the visit was clear and sunny. Overall, the weather did not pose a significant constraint on the surveying process, and most parts of the trees above-ground structures were visible during the survey.

2.2. Site location

1. The survey site is located at within the curtilage of **Pumpkin Patch Nursery, Angola House, Angola Rd, Worthing, West Sussex BN14 8DU**.

Conditions	Result
Temperature	13°C
Cloud Cover	0%
Precipitation	50%
Humidity	50%
Wind Speed (Beaufort)	F2



Red line is indicative of site boundaries.

2.3. Site description

2.3.1. The survey site is located within the boundaries of Pumpkin Patch Nursery, Angola House, Angola Rd, Worthing, West Sussex BN14 8DU. The site consists of a two-storey brick-built dwelling which has been converted into a daycare centre. The day care centre has been extended toward the west and into the rear garden area. Access to the site is gained via a front driveway which leads west from Angola Rd. A side access gate gives access to the rear garden area. The rear garden area contains play equipment and has been surfaced with both tarmac and rubber playground surfacing. The topography across the whole site is level. Several mature trees and shrubs are present in both the front and rear garden areas of the property. A single large mature Weeping Willow² resides on the westernmost boundary sitting both in the site and in the rear garden of a neighbouring property.

2.4. Proposed development

2.4.1. The proposed development consists of the construction of a single storey steel framed building founded on screw piles. The proposed building is proposed to be constructed along the westernmost boundary connected to the existing extension which was built in the early 1990's.

² *Salix babylonica*



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3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. The purpose of this assessment is to examine the relationship between the proposal and its likely impact on the retained tree population, both at and within an influencing distance of the site. This assessment will also determine whether the proposed works can be conducted without adversely affecting the retained trees in the short and long term. Recommendations and mitigation will be suggested to reduce or remove the potential impact on the retained tree population and assist in the implementation of the proposal in the most arboriculturally acceptable manner.

This assessment will address the following items:

- **Potential damage arising from mechanical activities such as excavations and demolition.**
- **The installation of services and any trenching required facilitating this.**
- **Future tree growth**
- **Shading**
- **Potential future pressure on the retained tree population.**
- **Health, safety, and seasonal nuisance.**

3.2. Tree retention/removal and pruning.

3.2.1. All trees to be retained are set out in **Table 1** below. Any trees, hedges and groups required to be removed to facilitate the proposal are set out in **Table 2**. Any tree, group and hedgerow required to be pruned to facilitate the proposal are set out in **Table 3**.

Trees, groups, and hedgerows to be retained.

Table 1 – Vegetation to be retained	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree No's	N/A	T1 & T2	T4	N/A

Trees, groups, and hedgerows to be removed.

Table 2 – Vegetation to be removed	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree No's	N/A	N/A	T3	N/A

Trees, groups, and hedgerows to be pruned.

Table 3 – Vegetation to be Pruned/Part removed	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree No's	N/A	T2	N/A	N/A



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- 3.2.2. No high-quality (Category-**A**) trees have been identified as growing at or within an influenceable distance of the proposal. All trees afforded this categorisation should, in principle, be retained and protected as a high priority throughout the development process.
- 3.2.3. Two moderate-quality (Category **B**) trees (**T1 & T2**) have been identified as growing within an influencing distance of the site. All trees afforded this categorisation should be retained and protected as a moderate priority throughout the development process. The removal of such trees must only be considered in light of mitigating circumstances or in the event of sufficient replacement planting. The low, overhanging canopy of **T2** has been recommended for pruning to mitigate the risk of mechanical damage during the construction process and to facilitate the construction of the proposed single storey building. No pruning works have been recommended to the canopy of **T1**.
- 3.2.4. Two low-quality (Category-**C**) trees (**T3 & T4**) have been identified as growing at or within an influencing distance of the survey site. Category-**C** trees are those which are considered to be worthy of only limited arboricultural merit and amenity value due to several factors. These factors include advanced age, the presence of significant biomechanical defects or young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm. Category-**C** trees should not be considered for retention where they place a significant constraint on the design and development process. A single low-quality (Category-**C**) tree (**T3**) has been recommended for removal due to its poor biomechanical condition and the risk it poses to construction workers and young children who will be present at the site in numbers in the near future.
- 3.2.5. No unretainable (Category-**U**) trees have been identified by the tree survey. All unretainable category trees have significant irremediable structural defects, are in an advanced state of decline or are colonised by known tree pathogens. As a matter of course, Category-**U** trees should not be a material consideration in the planning process. Category-**U** trees are shown in red on the accompanying plans found in the appendices of this document. No unretainable (Category-**U**) trees are required to be removed or pruned in order to facilitate the formation of the proposed development.
- 3.2.6. I have assessed the tree population and the juxtaposition between the proposed development. This assessment has been made in light of the visual amenity of the site, the condition and form of the trees currently growing at the site, the overall tree character of the area and the health and safety considerations associated with the site's tree population.
- 3.2.7. A single low quality (Category-**C**) tree is required to be removed to facilitate the construction of the proposal and in the interest of safety. The subject tree is identified as T3 on the accompanying Tree Protection Plan³.
- 3.2.8. Appropriate tree protection measures and an arboriculturally acceptable method of construction have been prescribed in accordance with the British Standards to further safeguard the sites tree population. In my professional opinion I perceive there to be a low risk of long-term detriment to the sites retained tree population as long as any works, construction activities are conducted in strict accordance with the Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement.

³ Q0556\AngolaHouse\TPP_2025-V1



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3.3. Additional implications arising from the development

3.3.1. Demolition and Construction within the RPA

3.3.1.1. Damage to the rooting system of a tree can have a significant detrimental effect on a tree's biological function. Processes such as demolition, mechanical excavations, the movement of machinery and resultant compaction can lead to loss of root system, anaerobic soil conditions and tree instability. The vast majority (90%) of a tree's roots proliferate within the first 600mm of soil, and the majority of a tree's major roots are within the first 3m of the tree's stem base, after this point, the tree root system is heavily branching and of a significantly smaller diameter.

3.3.1.2. Clause 5.3.1. of BS5837:2012 states: 'The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available to prevent damage to the tree(s).'

2.4.1.1. In order for the proposal to be constructed in an Arboriculturally acceptable manner and to ensure compliance with the British standards⁴ a screw pile foundation will be employed with a raised ground beam. Provision for a ventilated air space below the proposed single storey extension and above the retained topsoil is to be made. This space will further incorporate an irrigation system redirecting rainfall beneath the raised foundation of the proposed structure. Further site investigation through hand excavation⁵ will be employed to identify the presence and location of major roots. The foundation is to be designed with sufficient tolerance to allow for the movement of piles and cantilevering of ground beams in order to avoid significant damage to tree roots. Further precautions such as the use of the smallest practical pile diameter and hand operated piling driver will also be taken into account to reduce the below and above ground risk of mechanical damage to the retained tree population.

2.4.1.2. The formation of the piled foundation for the proposed extension results in an incursion into the theoretical root protection area (RPA) of **T1** and **T2**. Due to the low diameter of the screw piles to be used, I perceive there to be little likelihood for significant root damage to either tree as a result of their installation. However, a cautionary approach is to be adopted to minimise any potentially negative impacts associated with activity in this area.

2.4.1.3. The incursion caused by the proposal into the theoretical root protection area of **T1** equates to an area of 41.3m². The overall theoretical root protection area of **T1** is equal to 452.4m². Consequently, the overall incursion caused by the proposed extension equates to 9.12% of the tree's overall Root Protection Area.

2.4.1.4. The incursion caused by the proposal into the theoretical root protection area of **T2** equates to an area of 22.9m². The overall theoretical root protection area of **T2** is equal to 136.9m². Consequently, the overall incursion caused by the proposed extension equates to 16.72% of the tree's overall Root Protection Area.

⁴ British Standards (BS) 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations.

⁵ Excavation with hand tools to a minimum depth of 600mm.



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2.4.1.5. The total percentage of new hard surfacing within the Root Protection Areas of both **T1** and **T2** is well below the 20% threshold as defined by the British Standards⁶. Any excavation in these areas will be conducted in strict accordance with the processes described within the Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement.

2.4.1.6. Both **T1** and **T2** have normal vitality and are of a species known to tolerate minor changes in their rooting environment.

2.4.1.7. No plant or heavy machinery is required to enter the site. Due to the modular design of the proposed single storey extension, all components can be carried by hand into the site and construction will take place in situ without the use of heavy machinery or the need for excavations.

2.4.1.8. I have not prescribed temporary ground protection due to lack of pedestrian operated plant entering the site. In my professional opinion, I perceive there to be a low risk of long-term detriment to the subject trees brought about by excavation and construction in this area as long as all works are conducted in strict accordance with the methodologies contained within the Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement. Further details regarding works within the root protection areas of the retained trees can be found in the **Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement**.

3.3.2. Movement of construction machinery and staff parking

3.3.2.1. Angola Road and the property garden access will provide sufficient access and parking for contractors during the development process. Provision for staff parking should be provided by the site supervisor and contractor method statement.

3.3.2.2. No heavy machinery or pedestrian operated plant is required to enter the site. The construction of the proposal can, and is to be, constructed by hand.

3.4. Tree protection

3.4.1. The methods of demolition and construction may potentially have a detrimental impact on the biological function of the retained tree stock. With this in mind, thorough tree protective measures are required to provide adequate protection to the trees and to avoid potentially harmful incidents. In order to fully comply with BS 5837:2012 and to ensure that the retained tree stock is afforded the highest level of protection throughout the development process.

3.4.2. Due to the minor scale of development, no supplementary tree protection is required to safeguard the retained tree population during the construction process.

3.4.3. A pre-commencement meeting and regular site monitoring will ensure that the proposed works are carried out in a conscientious and arboriculturally acceptable manner. I perceive there to be a low risk of long-term detriment to the retained tree population arising from the proposed development.

3.4.4. I perceive there to be a low risk of long-term detriment to the retained tree population arising from the proposed development. Further details regarding the tree protection measures prescribed for the site can be found in the **Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement** section of this report.

⁶ Section 7.5.3



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3.5. Ground-level changes

3.5.1. Grade changes often occur during construction. Changes to soil heights have the potential to cause significant disturbance to tree roots and may damage their relationship with surrounding soil horizons. Lowering soil heights may lead to root severance and compaction both of which may have severe impacts on a tree's biological function. Increases in soil levels may cause anaerobic soil conditions which impede water permeation and restrict gaseous exchange. This may cause root death and stress to those trees affected.

3.5.2. The overall topography of the site is level. Consequently, no significant ground-level changes are proposed for the site. As a result, I do not perceive there to be a constraint arising from ground level changes and the proposal.

3.6. Services

3.6.1. No new services are proposed for the development. As a result, I do not perceive there to be a constraint arising from new services as a result of the development.

3.7. The proximity of existing trees to proposed structures.

3.7.1. Direct and indirect impacts of trees

3.7.1.1. Roots do not have the ability to directly damage heavily loaded structures, however, lightly loaded structures such as paths, small garden walls, and driveway surfaces may be disrupted by incremental root growth. I assume that the proposal will be designed and constructed with trees and potential future root growth in mind⁷. I have assessed the location, layout, and composition of the proposal in light of the retained tree population. I consider the juxtaposition between the proposal and the retained trees to maintain appropriate separation. I do not anticipate any potential negative impacts arising from the proposal and its proximity to the retained tree population.

3.7.2. Seasonal nuisance

3.7.2.1. The proposal is located within proximity of the retained trees **T1** (Willow) & **T2** (Common Beech). Consequently, leaf fall, and seasonal nuisance is likely to be a factor. However, gutter guards and low maintenance gutter systems may be adopted to mitigate any future issues associated with leaf fall at the site. Consequently, I do not consider seasonal nuisance arising from leaf fall to be a constraint on the proposal.

3.7.3. Future pressure to prune or fell.

3.7.3.1. There is little evidence to suggest that large numbers of trees are being lost through future pressure to fell or prune from property owners. Trees provide numerous benefits to occupied areas, most of which far outweigh the presumed disadvantages associated with them. An irregular canopy pruning cycle will be required to maintain sufficient separation from the proposed extension and the neighbouring trees. Due to the age, species and biological condition of the tree, this is likely to be infrequent and limited to the removal of minor new growth. In this instance, the juxtaposition between the proposed development and the retained trees takes into consideration the tree constraints and should not lead to future pressure to fell or prune any of the retained trees. As a result, any future tree pruning works are unlikely to be in excess of what would be considered as general maintenance.

⁷ NHBC Part 4 Foundations, Chapter 4.2 Buildings near trees.



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3.7.4. Shading, orientation, and windows

3.7.4.1. The proposed single storey extension is located to the east of the retained trees. As a result, the proposal will for a period of time during the day be affected by shading. However, the proposed extension is constructed to provide additional space and amenities for children and staff working at the nursery. Ergo, a degree of shading of the structure is inconsequential due to its commercial nature rather than residential. Consequently, I do not perceive excessive shading to be a constraint on the proposal.

3.7.4.2. Considering climate change in the UK and an annual increase in global heat trends, the presence of trees in close proximity to the proposed extension may have many environmental benefits. The British Standards state *"Shading can be desirable to reduce glare or excessive solar heating, or to provide for comfort during hot weather. The combination of shading, wind speed/turbulence reduction and evapo-transpiration effects of trees can be utilized in conjunction with the design of buildings and spaces to provide local microclimatic benefits"*.

3.8. Conclusion

3.8.1. The formation of the proposal does not require the removal of any trees growing at, adjacent to or within an influencing distance of the site. The formation of the proposal does require the removal of a single low quality (Category-C) tree (**T3**) due to its poor biomechanical condition. The overhanging canopy of **T2** requires pruning due to its low, overhanging nature. These works are minimal in nature and within what would be considered as acceptable in light of common law to abate a nuisance.

3.8.2. Construction within the theoretical root protection area of **T1** & **T2** is required for the formation of the proposal's foundation. However, this incursion is limited to small area within the theoretical Root Protection Areas of both trees. Despite this, a cautionary approach is to be adopted. In order for the formation of the proposal to be achieved in an arboriculturally acceptable manner, and to reduce any potentially negative impacts, piles are to be inserted in replace of traditional strip foundations. Ground beams may then be formed at or close to the existing topsoil surface on to which the structure can be formed. Provision is to be made to redirect rainfall beneath the structure and a ventilated void will maintain gaseous exchange beneath the proposal.

3.8.3. No supplementary tree protection is required to be installed at the site due to the lack of requirement for pedestrian operated machinery or significant excavation.

3.8.4. The juxtaposition between the proposed development and the retained tree population maintains adequate separation. I have assessed the probability of future tree root growth and seasonal nuisance. In my professional opinion, I do not perceive either of these to be a constraint on the proposal.

3.8.5. The site poses a nominal number of tree related considerations which have been individually appraised as part of this assessment. The biological condition of trees, suitability of design, location, likely impact, tree protection and the future relationship of the site in relation to its retained tree population have all been carefully considered and taken into account. As long as the methodologies described, tree protective measures and specialist foundations are all employed under regular and consummate Arboricultural supervision, I perceive there to be a low potential for long term negative impacts to the retained trees arising from the development of the proposal.



Fallen&Found Arboriculture Ltd

Company No: 11872391 / VAT Registration 317617696

Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

Pumpkin Patch Nursery, Angola House, Angola Rd, Worthing, West Sussex BN14 8DU

Dated

Tuesday, 07 October 2025

**To be displayed prominently on-site and
brought to the attention of all employees,
contractors and sub-contractors.**

This document is to be used in conjunction with the following documents:

- BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule
- Tree Protection Plan (Q0556\AngolaHouse\TPP_2025-V1)

Note:

After approval from the Local Planning Authority, this Arboricultural Method Statement becomes an official document. Consequently, the methodologies prescribed within it must be conducted as stated and carried out to their fullest extent as described. A copy must be retained by the Site Supervisor for reference and made available at all times for employees, staff and sub-contractors.



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1. Summary

The purpose of this method statement is to safeguard retained trees and their below and above ground structures. The recommendations made in this report aim to guide the construction process in areas near to, or within the root protection areas of retained trees. The second purpose of this method statement is to minimise the impact of construction activity on the tree population retained on site. The excavations made for the construction of foundations on any site where trees are present may lead to the damage and removal of roots. Any form of damage or root loss should be avoided where possible. Where the likelihood of this is high, a methodology of construction which minimises the impact of root damage/loss is required to be followed.

This Arboricultural Method Statement has been constructed in accordance with **BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations."** Further guidance has been taken from the following documents:

- **BS 3998:2010 "Tree Work – Recommendations."**
- **National Joint Utilities Group "Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees, 1995."**
- **Trees in Hard Landscapes: A Guide for Delivery.**
- **Trees in Focus, APN12, Through Trees to Development**
- **BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape-Recommendations.**
- **Trees & Design Action Group, Trees, Planning and Development: A Guide for Delivery.**

2. Site-specific considerations

All construction activity must be excluded from the root protection areas of the retained trees. Unless specified in detail within this document. The root protection area of each retained tree is outlined as a **Grey Hatched** dodecagon as indicated on the accompanying plans.

All agreed tree works and tree protective measures must be conducted and in situ prior to the commencement of the development process including the delivery of materials to the site. Full details regarding the extent of each tree root protection area can be found in the **Tree Survey Schedule** section provided in **Appendix A** of this document. Details regarding the prescribed tree works may also be found in the same section. Initial access to the site can be achieved via the pre-existing access driveway and access gate. No heavy machinery including dumpers, excavators or tracked vehicles is to enter the site during the tree works phase. Arisings can be removed from the site by hand and with wheeled vehicles. These vehicles must not operate within the root protection areas of the retained trees.



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3. Sequencing, monitoring, and supervision

In order to ensure that the tree protection measures and methodologies prescribed by this method statement are conformed to, it is my recommendation that a series of monitoring intervals and regular site visits be established. All works which have the potential to harm trees may require arboricultural supervision. Regular site visits will be recorded by the Arboricultural Consultant, a copy of the site inspection form can be found in **Appendix C, Figure 4**. Recorded site visits will be attached to the AMS and remain available for inspection during the construction process. In my opinion, the following events listed below require arboricultural supervision and should be conducted in the following order:

Event	Supervision	Reason
Pre-commencement meeting	Arboricultural Consultant, Contractor, Client, and LPA representative	To agree on tree works, protective measures and any other site constraints
Hand digging and exploration of pile locations	Arboricultural Consultant and Contractor	To assess each site for the presence of roots in excess of 25mm and relocate pile location if necessary.
Installation of piles and ground beams	Arboricultural Consultant and Contractor	To ensure an arboriculturally sensitive/acceptable approach to the works is maintained. To sign off work and inform LPA.

3.1. Auditing and inspection regime

An inspection regime or schedule of monitoring should be agreed upon during the pre-commencement meeting between the Arboricultural Consultant, LPA Representative, Contractor, and Client. A detailed record of site visits and monitoring during sensitive site operations shall be collated using the **Arboricultural Consultant Site Visit Form** included in **Appendix C, Figure 5**. The AC site visit form will be used to inform the LPA after every site visit and throughout the development.



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4. Sequenced methods of construction and tree protection

4.1. Pre-commencement meeting

Arboricultural supervision required.

An onsite meeting will be held; attendees will include all relevant parties. Parties should include the appointed Arboricultural Consultant, the developer and local planning authority representative. The purpose of the site meeting is to agree on the formalities of the proposal, agree on tree works, the location of access both permanent and temporary, site storage locations, the location of tree protection barriers, time schedules and any other arboricultural constraints the site may pose.

4.2. Tree Protection

No supplementary tree protection is required for the formation of the proposal. However, the following prohibitions must be adhered to.

4.2.1. Prohibitions

The following activities must ***NOT*** be allowed to occur inside of the **Construction Exclusion Zone**:

- ***The raising or lowering of soil levels.***
- ***The positioning of machinery of any size,*** unless temporary ground protection has been installed, approved, and recommended within this Arboricultural Method Statement or previously agreed by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and LPA.
- ***Mechanical excavations of any kind***
- ***Excavations conducted by hand*** (unless specifically approved within this Arboricultural Method Statement).
- ***The construction of foundations*** (unless specifically approved within this Arboricultural Method Statement).
- ***Excavations for the installation of services including drainage or conduits*** (unless specifically approved within this Arboricultural Method Statement).
- ***The storage of plant, machinery, or tools*** unless temporary ground protection has been installed.
- ***The storage of spoil*** unless temporary ground protection has been installed.
- ***Vehicular access*** unless temporary ground protection has been installed.
- ***The mixing of materials, spillage or discharge of chemicals or harmful substances.***
- ***Fires*** where unavoidable must be positioned outside of root protection areas and so that they cannot conduct heat on to the above-ground structures of the retained trees.
- ***Signs, service cables or other items*** will not be attached to any part of any tree being retained.



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4.4. Hand digging of pile locations

Arboricultural Supervision Required

The locations of each pile required for the formation of the foundation of the extensions shall be located and marked by the piling contractor and the project Arboricultural consultant (AC). Each position shall be marked with biodegradable marker paint prior to the installation of temporary ground protection at the site. The first 600mm of topsoil shall be excavated by hand using hand tools or air displacement technology. All roots under 25mm diameter may be pruned back to the hole edge using a sharp set of bypass secateurs. The presence of roots in excess of 25mm will be retained with the location of the pile moved in favour of severance or damage. The design of the pile foundation shall be made with sufficient tolerance to allow for the movement of piles and cantilevering of ground beams where necessary. Once each Pile site has been assessed it shall be marked using a track pin driven into the whole and capped with a red safety cap to demark its location.

4.5. Installation of piles and ground beams

Arboricultural Supervision Required

The installation of each pile will be undertaken by the piling contractor within the predefined holes as previously hand excavated and vetted by the project AC. The smallest possible screw piling rig and pile size will be used as specified by the project structural engineer.

After the installation of each pile is complete a series of stainless-steel interlocking ground beams may be installed. Once installed, the floor may then be formed upon the ground beams retaining a void beneath to maintain gaseous exchange and to house an irrigation system.

4.6. Staff parking, storage of materials and chemical mixing

Site parking for contractors, staff and visitors should be set out in the contractor's contingency plan. Any areas used for such purposes must be located outside of the root protection areas of the retained tree population or on a suitably protected ground. Provision should be made by the main contractor for dealing with vehicle spillages i.e., the use of spill response kits or protective bunding. All areas used for the storage of materials including cement, fuels, bitumen, paint, plaster, timber, machinery etc and any other hazardous materials are to be located a minimum distance of 15m from any retained tree growing at the site. A precautionary bund consisting of an earth bund lined with a heavy-duty plastic liner is sufficient to prevent contamination of RPA's and surrounding soil horizons.

4.7. Main construction process

The site manager will be responsible for informing all staff, contractors, sub-contractors, and visitors as to the importance and locations of the retained trees located at the site.

The site manager will instruct the appointed Arboricultural Consultant to attend site during any potentially arboriculturally sensitive events. The tree protective measures and locations of storage materials including areas used for the mixing of chemicals will be checked regularly regarding the site's general operation.



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Where scaffolding is to be erected close to a retained tree(s) it must be conducted after the consultation of the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and installed as per his/her advice. Once in situ its construction and location shall be recorded photographically and used to inform the LPA where potential tree-related conflicts arise. As the location of scaffolding is not yet confirmed, this process of monitoring will reduce the potential for tree-related harm and maintain an informed relationship between the project and LPA.

Fires on the site will be avoided unless absolutely necessary. Where fires are unavoidable, they should be positioned a minimum of 15m from any retained tree, where heat cannot conduct onto nearby trees or affect their foliage, rooting environment, or structures. All fires should be attended at all times and extinguished before being left.

A 15m separation between any tree retained at the site during the mixing of cement. This 15m separation shall also be maintained between storage areas containing cement or other potentially harmful substances such as fuels, tar, oil, builders' sand, and cement washings.

Care should be taken when planning site operations in close proximity to trees. This includes the passage of machinery and the lifting of objects and materials. The appointed arboriculturist should be informed when potentially harmful operations are likely to occur during the construction process. A banks man should be employed to monitor excavations and ensure that mechanical damage does not occur to trees or protective barriers. In the instance that tree protective measures, including fencing and ground protection, are damaged at any point during construction activity, the Arboricultural Consultant must be informed immediately. Repairs to damaged tree protective measures must take place immediately under the supervision of the project Arboricultural Consultant.

At no point may any part of a retained tree be cut or pruned by staff, contractors, or sub-contractors.

4.2. Erection of boundary fences

The installation of domestic fencing where required within the CEZ, once barriers have been removed shall be conducted by hand. The route of the fencing shall be marked on the ground using biodegradable marker paint or string line. No posts are to be installed within 1m of any retained tree stem.

All post holes will be dug by hand ensuring that they remain the minimal size practicable (10%) larger than the posts being inserted. All postholes within root protection areas are to be excavated by hand using hand tools and lined with an impermeable liner prior to the pouring of concrete.

Fencing must consider the location of the trees and likely morphology of tree root structure. Fencing should deviate or bridge where necessary to ensure an appropriate distance is maintained from neighbouring trees.

All posts shall be installed and back rammed using the excavated soil to secure them. All rails shall be brought onto the site by hand and affixed to the posts during the works. No storage of fencing materials is to take place during the works.



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4.3. Soft landscaping and new planting

Before the start of construction, it is advisable to set aside areas where new planting is proposed. These areas can then be protected to ensure that the soil horizon into which the new planting is established is not compacted. Areas, where soil compaction has taken place but are proposed for replanting, will require soil amelioration prior to planting. Soil decompaction using soil displacement technology such as Air spading will be necessary to improve the rooting environment of new trees and shrubs prior to their planting.

The deep cultivation of soil within the tree root protection area must be avoided unless conducted carefully by hand. Machines such as rotavators are **NOT** to be used for the cultivation of soil in close proximity, or within tree root protection areas.

Herbicides used for the killing of unwanted herb layer should be appropriate for their intended use and applied by a fully qualified contractor taking special care not to spray or damage any of the retained trees. Dead vegetation should be removed carefully by hand without the use of machinery. No penetration of the soil below the unwanted vegetation may occur during this process.

New beds and areas of new planting should in principle be mulched using a 100mm deep well-composted organic woodchip mulch. This layer will reduce weed growth and retain moisture for new planting.

Mulch layers should be topped up accordingly to always maintain an effective thickness of 100mm. No irrigation or drainage pipes are to be installed within the root protection areas of the retained trees.

New tree planting should be carried out in strict accordance with **BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape-Recommendations**. Appropriate support measure should be employed for all new trees at the site. This should also conform to the specification contained within **BS 8545:2014**. All new tree planting should be subject to a minimum of a two-year aftercare plan to ensure the successful establishment of new trees.

4.4. Amendments

Due to the nature of development issues sometimes arise which may require the amendment of previously agreed tree protection details or methods of working. In this instance, any alterations must be discussed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and approved in writing by the LPA prior to being implemented. Copies of amendments must be retained and attached to the site copy of the AMS as a definitive record of what has been agreed.



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4.5. Communication details, monitoring & compliance.

All relevant parties will be informed as to any amendments to the design or proceedings throughout the duration of the project.

Arboricultural Consultant: Oliver Lower | Fallen&Found Arboriculture Ltd

Tel: 01243 967808

Email: info@fallenandfound.co.uk

Local Planning Authority: Adur-Worthing Borough Council

Tree Officer:

Tel: 01903 221065

Email: planning@adur-worthing.gov.uk

An Arboricultural Consultant should be retained during the entire development process. Their roles will be as follows:

- Supervision by an Arboricultural Consultant is to take place during any excavation near to any retained trees or in proximity to existing RPA's.



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Appendix A

Tree Survey Schedule

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Fallen&Found Arboriculture Ltd

Client: Mr Craig Lindfield-Butler
 Project: Pumpkin Patch Nursery 2025
 Survey Date: 30/09/2025
 Surveyor: Oliver Lower



34
 Havant Road
 Emsworth
 Hampshire
 PO10 7JG
 Phone: 01243 967808

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T1	N/A													
Weeping Willow <i>Salix chrysocoma</i>	12.1	1	1000	N	7	4	M	A: 452.4	Fair	C: Fair				B.2
				E	4.45	5		R: 12		S: Fair	Large prominent tree. Footings and concrete slab existent in eastern rooting zone. Tree location 2.3m from northern wall on boundary.	10 to 20 yrs		
				S	4.48	4				B: Fair				
				W	4.5	5								
T2	N/A												Estimated Measurements	
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	13	1	550	N	4.8	2	M	A: 136.9	Fair	C: Fair	Raise low canopy :: To 5.0m		B.2	
				E	8.2	2		R: 6.6		S: Fair	<i>Raise low canopy extending over site via removal of secondary branches only. Works required to facilitate construction.</i>	20 to 40 yrs		
				S	6	2				B: Fair				
				W	6	2								
											Tree located in adjacent property close to boundary.			
T3	N/A													
Sargent Cherry <i>Prunus sargentii</i>	7.2	1	385	N	3	3	OM	A: 67.1	Poor	C: Poor	Fell :: Fell to ground level		C.2	
				E	6.6	1.6		R: 4.62		S: Poor	<i>Fell tree to remediate risk of future failure.</i>	10 to 20 yrs		
				S	4	1				B: Fair				
				W	2.5	4					Tree has Pseudomonas syringae pv. morsprunorum. Decay and exposed heartwood at bole.			
T4	N/A													
Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	11.2	1	312	N	4	3	OM	A: 44	Poor	C: Poor			C.2	
				E	5	1.8		R: 3.74		S: Poor	Prominent tree. Historic damage in upper canopy. Cavities in main stem.	10 to 20 yrs		
				S	6	3				B: Fair				
				W	3	2								
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter	
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:			Estimated Remaining Contributio	



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Appendix B

Tree Protection Plan (Q0556\AngolaHouse\TPP_2025-V1)



Fallen&Found Arboriculture Ltd
34 Havant Rd, Emsworth, Hampshire PO10 7JG
E: info@fallenandfound.co.uk
T: 01243 967808

Pumpkin Patch Nursery Tree Protection Plan

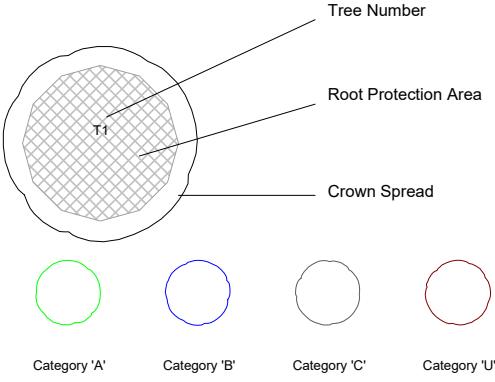
SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A3

DATE :
07/10/2025

N


MAP FILENAME :
Q0556\AngolaHouse\TPP_2025-V1

Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey © products supplied by
Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey © licence number AC0000822731



Tree Number

Root Protection Area

Crown Spread

Category 'A'

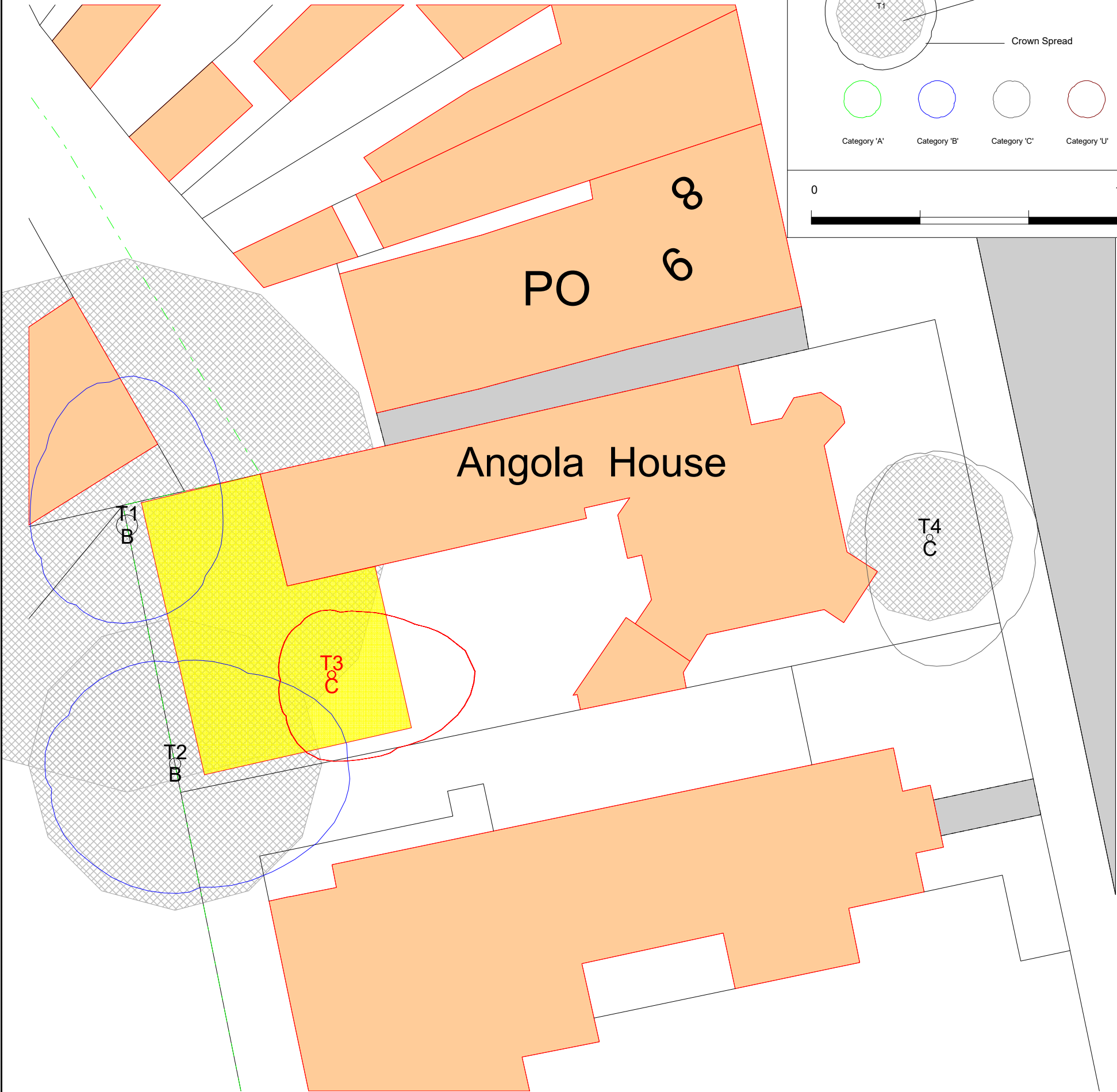
Category 'B'

Category 'C'

Category 'U'

015m





Plan Legend

 Proposed Building

 Trees Removed



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Appendix C



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Figure 6

Arboricultural Consultant Site Visit

Company:	Site:
Consultant:	Date:
Address:	Site Address:
Representative:	Site Representative
Phone:	Phone

Purpose:

Site meetings:

Observations:

Recommendations



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Next site visit:



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Appendix D



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5. Qualifications

This report was constructed and written by

Oliver Lower ND Arb L3, Dip Arb L4, Dip Arb L6

Director & Principal Arboricultural Consultant

I have 26yrs experience in the Arboricultural industry having worked in both the UK and New Zealand during that time. and have attained the following accreditations and Level 4 Diploma (ABC) & Level 6 Diploma (ABC) in Arboriculture as well as a LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Qualification. I provide consultancy service to several local government authorities and tutor in Arboriculture at Merrist Wood college. A comprehensive list of my qualifications, experience and training can be found on LinkedIn using this link: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/oliver-lower-527a7377/>

Accreditations

Professional Tree Inspection (LANTRA)

National Diploma Arboriculture L3

Level 4 Diploma Arboriculture (ABC)

Level 6 Diploma Arboriculture (ABC)



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