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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

& Method Statement:

7 Mill Hill

Shoreham-by-Sea

West Sussex

BN43 5TG

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Mr Adam Hempenstall

7 Mill Hill

Shoreham-by-Sea

West Sussex

BN43 5TG

REPORT PREPARED BY

James Bell

MSc. (Env). Arbor. A. Tech. Cert.

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/7millhill/AIAAMS

Date: 5th February 2025

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose & Use of the Method Statement

1.1.1 This arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report has been prepared for submission to Adur & Worthing Council (AWC) to accompany a planning application for the removal of the existing dwelling at 7 Mill Hill, Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 5TG and for the construction of a replacement dwelling with revised access on the site. This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of construction without harm to the retained tree resource on and adjoining the site. See the material accompanying this report for full scheme details.

1.1.2 This document lays down the methodology for any proposed works that may have an effect upon the trees on and adjacent to the site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts related to the development proposals that this method statement is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document form part of the work schedule and specification issued to the building contractors and can be used to form part of the contract.

1.1.3 Copies of this document should be available for inspection on site. The developer will inform the local planning authority within twenty-four hours if the designated arboriculturist is replaced.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 I am instructed by Mr Adam Hempenstall to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report to accompany a planning application for the removal of the existing dwelling at 7 Mill Hill, Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 5TG and for the construction of a replacement dwelling with revised access on the site, with reference to British Standards publication: Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations (BS5837:2012).

1.2.2 The tree protection plan at Appendix A is based on topographical survey drawing reference AD23009/1.01 scale 1:100@A1 from Archidata Ltd., The Design Studio, 94 High St, Steyning BN44 3RD and Proposed Site Plan drawing reference P009 Rev P1 from Fresh Architects, 2 Sunny Cl, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing BN12 4BD.

1.3 Tree Survey

1.3.1 A BS5837:2012 survey of the trees near the proposals was conducted on 20th March 2023 by James Bell of Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Full tree survey data is provided at Appendix B.

1.3.2 Data from the iGeology app from the British Geological Survey suggests that it is likely that the site has a bedrock geology of Newhaven Chalk Formation – Chalk with an unrecorded superficial geology. The prevailing soil conditions evidently provide a reasonable medium for tree growth. Any potential for soil compaction (highly deleterious to root function) during development will depend on the proportion of clay present in the upper profile. The presence of clay in this location would appear to be unlikely but cannot be precluded. Further to confirmation of the precise soil type present, a structural engineer may be able to advise further on the local geology and its implications, if any, for development.

1.3.3 No Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) is present near the site: see the Department for Environment Fisheries & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) MAGIC website for details at http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx.

1.3.4 The status of surveyed trees has not been established with AWC.

1.4 Development Proposals & Impact Assessment

1.4.1 The proposals are for the removal of the existing dwelling at 7 Mill Hill, Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 5TG and for the construction of a replacement dwelling with revised access to the site. See proposals at Appendix A and accompanying material for full details.

1.4.2 Low-quality trees and hedges 5-H8, 12, 15, 16 & H17-H19 will be removed to allow or facilitate development. The loss of these trees and hedges is an acceptable impact in the context of this site and these proposals. There is good scope for replacement planting, particularly on the southern flank of the site. Some planting space on the frontage has also been retained to return amenity to the street scene.

1.4.3 The existing retaining wall on the northern flank of the driveway will be extended out to Mill Hill. The footings of this retaining wall are likely to have a minimal impact on the soil volume available to the roots of tree 4, as is the new wall itself. On this basis, the proposed new retaining wall is acceptable in arboricultural terms.

1.4.4 A proposed parking bay north west of tree 4 makes a very low & acceptable encroachment into the root protection area (RPA) of this tree. No mitigation is possible, or necessary.

1.4.5 The great majority of site works will take place beyond the RPA of retained trees and canopies. Retained trees will be protected throughout the course of development by fencing to the specification recommended by BS5837:2012 - see Appendix C for details.

1.5 Sequence of Works

1.5.1 The sequence of works should be as follows:

- tree works required to allow or facilitate development – see Appendix B
- erection of tree protection barrier (TPB) on advised line(s) – See Appendix A
- demolition of existing dwelling and associated buildings
- laying/extending of service runs
- driveway construction followed by main construction of new dwelling
- removal of TPB
- soft landscaping

1.6 Site Supervision

1.6.1 An individual, e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:

- be present on-site for the majority of the time
- be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities
- have the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any retained tree
- be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe these responsibilities
- make immediate contact with the local authority and/or the designated arboriculturist in the event of any tree-related problems occurring, whether actual or potential

1.7 Site Monitoring

1.7.1 The site agent will be responsible for monitoring all arboricultural works, inspecting protective fencing and monitoring all on-site works in the context of tree protection. The designated arboriculturist will be available for site visits on a basis to be agreed upon between the client and planning authority when/if appropriate or required, i.e. if required by condition. It is recommended that a record of site visits is maintained for inspection on-site and copies forwarded to the developer/agent and to the local planning authority. A certificate of practical completion can be produced for sites deemed by all parties to merit this.

1.7.2 It is the responsibility of the client to advise Arbortrack when the project begins and to forward on the approval notice when published on the planning portal, should supervision requirements be stipulated.

1.7.3 Principal contact information: 1/. Mr James Bell. Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Arboricultural Consultant. 07986 122074. 2/. Mr Jeremy Sergeant. AWC Arboricultural Officer. 01273 263477. jeremy.sergeant@adur-worthing.gov.uk. 3/. Ms Maria Sevillano. Fresh Architects. Architect. info@fresh-architects.co.uk. 07703 682107. 4/. Site agent details to be advised.

1.8 Statement Adoption

1.8.1 It is recommended that, in due course, acceptance of the recommendations in this report is demonstrated by, for example, the architect specifying in writing to the building contractor that tree care conditions apply in the execution of the contract and by an estimate or written undertaking from the contractor to the architect demonstrating that the practical aspects of observation of such recommendations have been priced in.

1.8.2 If conflicts between any part of a tree and the building arise during the course of development, these can often be resolved quickly and at little cost, if a qualified arboriculturist is consulted promptly. Lack of such care is often apparent quickly, and the decline and death of such trees can spoil design aims and can, of course, affect saleability, as well as reflecting poorly on the construction and design personnel involved. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development.

2.0 Pre-Development Site Preparation

2.1 Arboricultural Works

2.1.1 See Appendix B for full details of tree works required to allow or facilitate development.

2.2 Preparation of Surfaces – n/a

2.3 Installation of Tree Protective Barrier

2.3.1 The tree protection barrier (TPB) must be comprised of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum level of 3m. On to this, weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire scaffold clamps: see section 6.2.2 and Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (Appendix C). The suggested location(s) of the TPB is shown in Appendix A.

2.3.2 This TPB is to be erected before any construction work commences on site, is to remain 'in situ' and undamaged for the duration of all work or each phase and is only to be removed once all work is completed. If any work other than preparatory tree work is deemed necessary prior to the erection of fencing, the designated arboriculturist should be informed to enable his/her presence to oversee the work being carried out.

2.3.3 The only other exception is the completion of soft landscaping, but if any excavations, however minor, are to be carried out as part of soft landscaping within RPAs, an arboricultural assessment must be carried out beforehand and any arboricultural protection measures incorporated. The TPB should carry waterproof warning notices denying access within RPAs.

2.3.4 The Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A illustrates where the protective fencing should be located to form the boundary of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). The TPZ is an exclusion zone, and suitable steps should be taken to prevent access by pedestrians and vehicles, and the storage of any works materials and equipment should be located outside of the TPZ.

2.4 Pre-Development Site Inspection

2.4.1 At the instigation of the client/site agent or AWC, upon the erection of the fencing, the designated arboriculturist will meet the relevant local authority member on-site to check the standard of the work(s). If there are any amendments required to the protective fencing, these will be agreed upon at this meeting, confirmed in writing, and undertaken thereafter.

3.0 Development Phase

3.1 General Precautions

3.1.1 No fires shall be made on any part of the site or within 10m of the furthest extent of the canopy of any tree or group tree to be retained on-site or on land adjoining.

3.1.2 No spilling or pouring of fuels, oils, solvents, or tar shall be made on any part of the site.

3.1.3 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement, will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.

3.1.4 No spillage or discharge of wet mortar or concrete shall be made on any part of the site.

3.1.5 No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences.

3.1.6 No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall occur without the approval of the designated arboriculturist.

3.1.7 Alterations in levels within the tree protection fence areas shall be avoided.

3.2 Root Protection Areas

3.2.1 The RPA is a desirable zone of protection around the trees' rooting system, and these have been marked on the plan in Appendix A. The RPAs will lie within the TPZ and, therefore, be fully fenced off (see Appendix A) unless appropriate ground protection is offered or if the impact on the RPA is deemed very low and acceptable.

3.3 Site Access, Accommodation & Storage

3.3.1 Many site activities are potentially damaging to trees, e.g. material storage, parking, soil compaction and the use of plant machinery. In this latter example, particular care is required to ensure that the operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, do not physically damage trees when in use or while accessing the site.

3.4 Routing & Installation of Services

3.4.1 It is assumed that existing service runs will be reused and extended to serve the new dwelling. If, however, new service runs are envisaged, these should avoid RPAs of retained trees where possible. If unavoidable, any trenches within the RPAs of site trees should be hand-dug and kept as narrow as possible. They should not extend to within 1m from the base of any retained tree trunk. Exposed roots larger than 25mm in diameter should be retained with their bark intact and, when exposed, wrapped in dry hessian sacking. A mechanical mole should ideally be used for the section beneath a tree. The mechanical device is sent through the protected area at a depth of no less than 0.6m. Machinery should be selected which can be externally lubricated by water rather than oil etc. The designated arboriculturist should be informed in advance of such operations so that monitoring arrangements can be undertaken.

3.4.2 Where crown interference with mature trees is a possibility, over-ground services will be routed in an alternative direction. In relation to this, any landscaping taking place should accommodate the presence of over-ground services and take mature tree size into account.

3.5 Demolition Measures

3.5.1 If required, access facilitation pruning should be undertaken to prevent injurious contact between the demolition plant and the tree(s). Any such pruning should be undertaken in accordance with the British Standards publication: Tree work – Recommendations (BS3998:2010).

3.5.2 Demolition/removal of structures (including underground structures) within what would otherwise be an RPA should proceed with due caution to avoid unnecessary damage to trees.

3.5.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works (removals only), if not operating on existing hard standing, should either operate outside the RPA or should run on a temporary surface designed to protect the underlying soil structure. See section 6.2.3.3 for further detail.

3.5.4 Where trees stand adjacent to structures scheduled for demolition, it will be necessary to undertake demolition inwards within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as "top down, pull back").

3.5.5 If the weather is "dry," the site should be watered down to reduce dust travelling to adjacent properties. Where levels of dust build-up on trees occur, it may be necessary to seek the advice of the designated arboriculturalist on remedial measures, e.g. hose down the tree(s) immediately following any significant accumulation of dust.

3.5.6 Heavy plant used to remove materials should work systematically *away from retained trees*. The aim is to ensure that spoil is removed away from RPAs, but it is very important that the original soil levels are not altered.

3.6 Changes in Grade

3.6.1 The upper layer of top soil (top 60cm) contains the majority of a tree's roots, and if this is disturbed by a change in ground level, serious damage can be caused. On this basis, as a minimum, level changes should be avoided within RPAs.

3.6.2 If any significant section of ground-level requires raising within RPAs, this should be achieved using coarse, granular material such as pebbles. See section 7.4.4.4 of BS5837:2012.

3.6.3 If ground levels need to be altered within 1.5 metres of any tree trunk, prior agreement must be sought and given by the local authority tree officer.

3.7 Construction Measures

3.7.1 No specialist construction methods are required for the building footprint or for new hard standing in terms of trees.

3.8 Removal of Tree Protective Barrier

3.8.1 The protective fencing may be removed only upon completion of the development phase when all drainage and service runs have been installed, and any site machinery has been removed.

3.9 Post Construction Landscaping

3.9.1 Following the development phase, retained trees may be subject to either landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies

3.9.2 Any approved landscaping works should avoid the changing of ground levels or deep digging in the vicinity of trees except where already approved. Mechanised cultivation, such as tractor-mounted rotovation, must not be used within the RPA of retained trees.

3.9.3 Heavy machinery should not be used in the vicinity of any retained trees unless adequate ground protection is in place.

3.9.4 If herbicides are to be used, they should be appropriate to their purpose and not used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

3.9.5 Ideally, retained trees should be within a shrub area as this reduces the chances of compaction and disturbance of root systems.

4.0 Summary of Proposed Methods

4.1 Table of Impacts and Mitigation

4.1.1 The table below summarises the main areas where trees could become damaged by the proposed development and the methods that need to be adopted in order to prevent such damage:

Impact	**Mitigation**	**Reference**	**Trees Affected**
Passage of machinery and storage of materials over RPAs	Construction of protective fencing to acceptable standards	Sections 2.3. Fencing spec Appendix C, Tree Protection Plan Appendix A	1-4, H9, 10, 11, H13 & 14

5.0 Completion

5.1 Completion Meeting

5.1.1 Following completion of the approved works on site, the designated arboriculturist can meet with a local authority representative and agree upon any remedial works deemed necessary (if any).

5.1.2 Any works agreed upon in the above meeting will be confirmed in writing and should be performed to BS3998:2010.

5.1.3 Any work proposed post-development should be checked to avoid a penalty for performing illegal work on a protected tree.

10*
Cherry, Flowering
C2

11*
Birch, Silver
C2

H13
Euonymus
C2

Vibernum Tinus

Lilac

Shrubs

T5
Fig
C2

1
Holly
C2

H9
Mixed Species
C2

Location of existing retaining wall

T4
Birch, Silver
C2

2
Holly
C2

3
Holly
C2

4
Pine, Corsican
B2

Winter flowering
Honey suckle

Buddleia

Shrubs

Skimmia

T6
Lilac
C2

T2
Apple, Cultivated
C2

Contorted
Hazel

Existing vehicular
access widened

5
Holly
C2

Shrubs

H17
Hawthorn,
Common
C2

G18
Mixed Species
C2

6
Holly
C2

Pear

H8
Mixed Species
C2

New vehicular
acces

7
Holly
C2

H19
Privet
C2

MILL HILL

5

1m 2m 3m 4m 5m 6m 7m 8m 9m 10m

N

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Site: 7 Mill Hill	
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan	1:100@A1
Appendix: A	Rev A, January 2025

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Category — Crown Spread
Root Protection Area — Tree Number, Species, Category
T3 Birch B2

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations based on an aerial photo.

- Tree Proposed for Removal
- Proposed planting
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Existing to be removed

Site: 7 Mill Hill Shoreham-by-Sea

Date: 20th March 2023

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/7millhill/AIAAMS

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread N	S	E	W	Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
1	Holly	5	3	2	2	2	1.75	270		3.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Ivy clad Topped Some amenity value for street scene
2	Holly	4	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	230		2.8	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Topped Ivy clad Bifurcation @ 2m
3	Holly	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.75	200		2.4	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Ivy clad Topped
4	Pine- Corsican	11	4	3	4	3	4	450		5.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Reduced
5	Holly	4	2.5	2	3	2.5	2.5	270	#	3.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Topped
6	Holly	3	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.75	260		3.1	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Topped Bifurcation @ 1.8m
7	Holly	5	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2	226	#	2.7	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Topped Ivy clad Bifurcation @ 1m

Site: 7 Mill Hill Shoreham-by-Sea

Date: 20th March 2023

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread N	S	E	W	Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
H8	Mixed Species	1.8	.75	.75	.75	.75	0	50	#	0.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Holly, Bay & Privet
H9	Mixed Species	1.25	.5	.5	.5	.5	0	73	#	0.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Front boundary hedge; Holly, Euonymus, Bay, Privet & Hawthorn
10	Cherry, Flowering	4.5	2.5	3	4	2	2.5	300	#	3.6	Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Dying back (lead stem /centre) Offsite Remote survey [RS]
11	Birch, Silver	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	270	#	3.2	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	RS Offsite
12	Apple, Cultivated	1.8	.5	.5	1.75	1.75	0.5	130		1.6	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	10+	Garden fruit tree
H13	Euonymus	2.25	.75	.75	.75	.75	0	50	#	0.6	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Boundary hedge
14	Birch, Silver	2	2	2	1.5	2	1.25	140		1.7	Semi-mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental

Site: 7 Mill Hill Shoreham-by-Sea

Date: 20th March 2023

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread N	S	E	W	Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
15	Fig	1.8	1	1.5	2	1.5	0.5	159 #	1.9	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden fruit tree
16	Lilac	2.25	0	1.25	.75	.5	1.5	200	2.4	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Garden ornamental
H17	Hawthorn, Common	1.75	.5	.5	.25	.25	0.5	65 #	0.8	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Boundary hedge
G18	Mixed Species	1.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	0	61 #	0.7	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Holly & Beech
H19	Privet	2	.6	.6	.6	.6	0	86 #	1.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Boundary hedge

Site: 7 Mill Hill Shoreham-by-Sea

Date: 20th March 2023

Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/7millhill/AIAAMS

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
5	Holly	4	270	2.5	2	3	2.5	C	2	Remove	Topped To permit development
6	Holly	3	260	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	C	2	Remove	Topped Bifurcation @ 1.8m To permit development
7	Holly	5	226	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	C	2	Remove	Topped Ivy clad Bifurcation @ 1m To permit development
H8	Mixed Species	1.8	50	.75	.75	.75	.75	C	2	Remove	Holly, Bay & Privet To permit development
H9	Mixed Species	1.25	73	.5	.5	.5	.5	C	2	Cut back for clearance if required	Front boundary hedge; Holly, Euonymus, Bay, Privet & Hawthorn To facilitate development

Site: 7 Mill Hill Shoreham-by-Sea

Date: 20th March 2023

Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread N	S	E	W	BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
12	Apple, Cultivated	1.8	130	.5	.5	1.75	1.75	C	2	Remove	Garden fruit tree To facilitate development
15	Fig	1.8	159	1	1.5	2	1.5	C	2	Remove	Garden fruit tree To permit development
16	Lilac	2.25	200	0	1.25	.75	.5	C	2	Remove	Garden ornamental To facilitate development
H17	Hawthorn, Common	1.75	65	.5	.5	.25	.25	C	2	Remove	Boundary hedge To permit development
G18	Mixed Species	1.5	61	.5	.5	.5	.5	C	2	Remove	Holly & Beech To permit development

Site: 7 Mill Hill Shoreham-by-Sea

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Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
H19	Privet	2	86	.6	.6	.6	.6	C	2	Remove	Boundary hedge To permit development

Appendix B

Notes on Tree Survey Schedule:

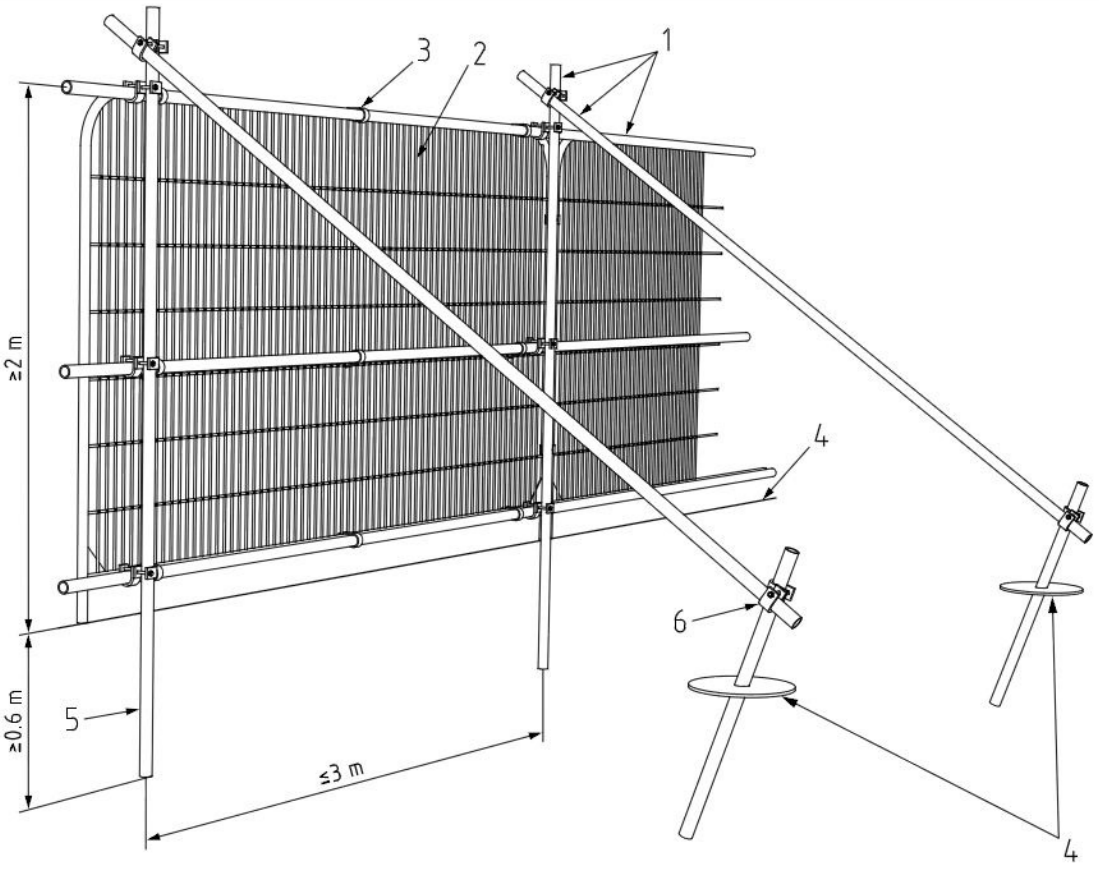
- **Height** describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
- The **Crown Spread** refers to the crown radius in metres from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of **NSEW** aspect if symmetrical.
- **Ground Clearance** is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
- **Clear Stem Height** is the distance between trunk base and first branch separation measured in metres.
- **Stem Diameter** is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees. See section 4.6 of BS5837:2012 for details of treatment for multistems.
- **Protection Radius** is a radial distance in metres measured from the trunk centre.
- **Growth Vitality** - **Normal** growth, **Moderate** (below normal), **Poor** (sparse/weak), **Dead** (dead or dying tree).
- **Structural Condition** - **Good** (no or only minor defects), **Fair** (remediable defects), **Poor** - Major defects present.
- **B.S. Category** refers to (British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; '**A**' - High, '**B**' - Moderate, '**C**' - Low, '**U**' - Unsuitable for Retention.
- **Sub Cat** refers to the retention criteria values where **1** is mainly **arboricultural** qualities, **2** is mainly **landscape** qualities and **3** is mainly **cultural** values including conservation.
- **Useful Life** is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.
- **First Significant Branch (FSB)** is the height of the first significant branch above ground level taken at the trunk separation point.

Notes on Recommended Tree Works:

- **1, 2, 3** Urgent (ASAP), Standard (6-12 months), Non-Urgent (2-3 years)
- **CB** Cut back to boundary/clear from structure
- **CL#** Crown lift to given height in meters
- **CT#%** Crown Thinning by identified %
- **CCL** Crown clean (remove deadwood/crossing & hazardous branches & stubs)
- **CR#%** Crown Reduce by given maximum percentage (of outermost branch & twig length)
- **DWD** Remove deadwood
- **Fell** Fell to ground level
- **FInv** Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment)
- **Pol** Pollard or re-pollard
- **Mon** Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff/owners & every 2-3 years by consultant). Svr Ivy/Clr Bs Sever Ivy/clear base and re-inspect base/stem for concealed defects

Appendix C Tree Protective Fencing Detail (from BS5837:2012)

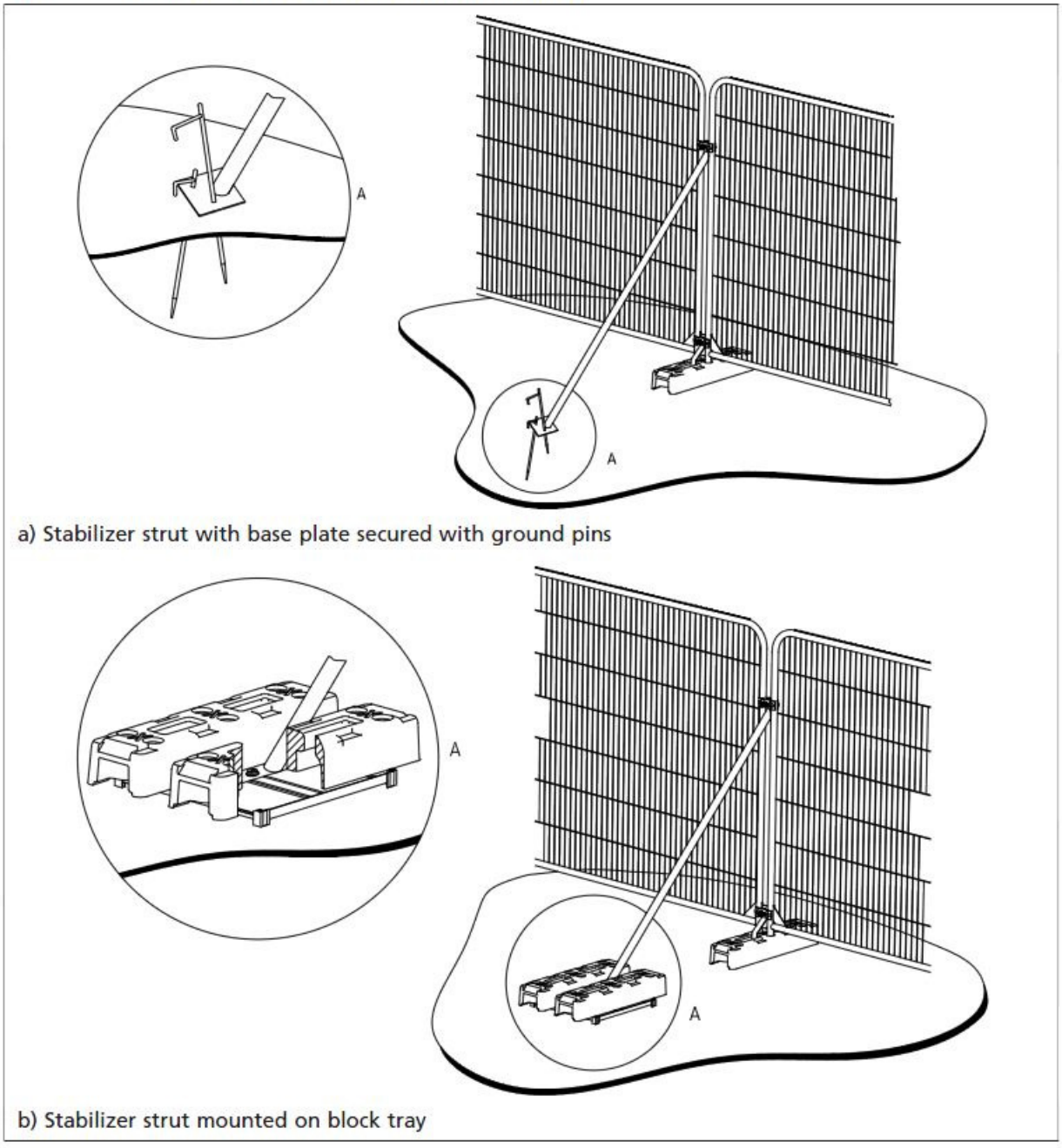
Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



Key

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

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix D

1.0 Glossary of Terms

Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.
Co-dominant Stem	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
Crown Lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduce	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown**,** usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree. Also, wood which is dead.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.
Formative pruning	The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tightly together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
Remedial pruning	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.
Topping	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

2.0 General Guidelines

2.1 All work must be to BS 3998:2010 – Tree work - Recommendations

2.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.

2.3 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

2.4 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this method statement are carried out under the supervision of the designated arboriculturist.

2.5 It is advisable to have trees inspected by designated arboriculturist regularly.