



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

SITE LOCATION

Shelley Arms
Old Guildford Road
Horsham

ISSUE DATE

8th September 2023

SEED REF

1616-AMS-V1-A

CLIENT

Stonegate Group

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

SEED-ARB.CO.UK

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Author	Checked	Revision
08.09.2023	Sam Hobson <i>MICFor, BSc (Hons), MArborA</i>	GP	Rev A

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LIMITATIONS

The contents of this report are valid at the time of writing. SEED Arboriculture Ltd shall not be liable for any use of this report other than for the purposes for which it was produced. Owing to the dynamic nature of trees, this report is valid for a period of 12 months.

Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

The tree survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for the purposes of an assessment relevant to planning and development. This report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a tree risk assessment.

This is not an ecological report. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 make it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Where the presence of birds or bats is suspected, a qualified ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.

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Plans

Tree Constraints Plan

Arboricultural Impact Plan

Tree Protection Plan

1. Introduction

Background & Instruction

- 1.1.1. This report has been prepared by Sam Hobson MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist), BSc (Hons). MArborA, Director at SEED Arboriculture Ltd. Sam is a Professional member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (Chartered Arboriculturist) and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within the ICF and AA Codes of Conduct. Sam holds the LANTRA certificate in Professional Tree Inspection.
- 1.1.2. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by SEED Arboriculture Ltd on behalf of Stonegate Group in support of a planning application for a residential development at Shelley Arms, Horsham (hereafter referred to as the 'site').
- 1.1.3. The planning application will be submitted to Horsham District Council (HDC).

Purpose

- 1.1.4. The tree survey and AMS has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations outlined within British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.1.5. This AMS report includes:
- Updated baseline survey data of existing trees, including a Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP).
 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
 - Arboricultural Method Statement specifically in relation to the physical protection of trees, to reduce the impact on retained trees, and those located adjacent to the Site; and
 - Tree Protection Plan

Reference Documents

- 1.1.6. **Table 1** provides a summary of documents which provide the basis for this tree survey and AMS.

Table 1 - Reference Documents

Document	Reference Number	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Survey	TO432 - 1	Tag Surveys	July 2023
Proposed Site Location Plan	ra_3357_s3_001	Rickett Architects	August 2023

2. Planning Policy and Legislation

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.1.1. The following paragraphs within the NPPF set out policies which guide the planning policy and decision-making process of Local Planning Authorities in relation to trees. These are:

2.1.2. **Paragraph 131**

Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

2.1.3. **Paragraph 174 (b & d)**

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

2.1.4. **Paragraph 180**

When determining planning applications, Local Planning Authority's (LPA) should apply the following principles:

If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternate site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.1.5. The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF) adopted 27th November 2015. The HDPF replaced the Core Strategy and General Development Control Policies documents which were adopted in 2007 in providing the overarching planning document for Horsham District (excluding land within the South Downs National Park). It includes the following policies relevant to the site, relating to Arboriculture.
- Policy 31 - Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity
 - Policy 33 - Development Principles
 - Policy 34 - Cultural and Heritage Assets

Statutory Tree Protection & Designations

- 2.1.6. A search using the online mapping services available from HDC confirmed that no trees within the Site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order.
- 2.1.7. The site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 2.1.8. No Ancient Woodland¹ designations are present upon or adjacent to the Site.

Felling Licence

- 2.1.9. Tree felling is restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for “Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)”
- 2.1.10. If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

¹ Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>) has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.

3. Baseline Tree Survey

- 3.1.1. The tree survey was undertaken in on 7th August 2023, by Ryan Kearney FdSc, Graduate Arboricultural Consultant.
- 3.1.2. The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined within BS5837:2012.
- 3.1.3. The locations of the trees surveyed are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (**Appendix 3**) together with details of the constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including:
- Tree Retention Category
 - Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
 - Tree Canopy Spreads
- 3.1.4. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Schedule (**Appendix 2**), including; reference numbers, species, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and retention category.

Tree Survey Summary

Trees

- 3.1.5. The survey recorded 7no. individual trees, comprising of 1no. category B and 5no. category C and 1no. category U retention value.

Groups

- 3.1.6. The survey recorded 4no. groups of trees, comprising of 1no. category B and 3no. category C retention value.

Hedges

- 3.1.7. 1no. single species hedgerow was also recorded; however, these are not assigned a retention category.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1.1. The impact of the proposed development upon existing trees is illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact Plans (**Appendix 3**).

4.1.2. Table 2 details the tree and group removals required to implement the Proposed Development.

Table 2 – Tree Removal for Proposed Development

Tree Removal for Proposed Development			
Reference Number	BS5837:2012 Category	Reason	Notes
T2 (Lawsons cypress)	C1	Conflict with proposed layout	-
T3 (Common ash)	U	Conflict with proposed layout	-
T4 (Sycamore)	C1	Conflict with proposed layout	-
T6 (Goat willow)	C1	Conflict with proposed layout	-
G1 (Goat willow)	C1	Conflict with proposed layout	-
G2 (Lawsons cypress)	C1	Conflict with proposed layout	-
H1	N/A	Conflict with proposed layout	-

4.1.3. None of the trees proposed for removal are considered aged or veteran and therefore the principles for refusal within the NPPF would not be considered applicable.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

4.1.4. The RPA is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for single stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided from Annex D of BS5837:2012.

- 4.1.5. The RPA is an area in which no ground works should be undertaken without due care in relation to the retained tree(s), to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination which could alter the trees condition and/or stability. The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions.
- 4.1.6. The RPA for the trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and are shown in relation to the Proposed Development on the Arboricultural Impact Plan at **Appendix 3**.

New RPA Incursions

- 4.1.7. The Proposed Development will not result in any new RPA incursions.

Working within RPAs – Removal / Replacement of Hard-Surfacing

- 4.1.8. The existing surface within the RPA of **T1** will be resurfaced as part of the development proposals. If undertaken with due care, then this will not have a detrimental impact upon the retained tree.
- 4.1.9. The methodology for this process is provided within Section 5 of this AMS.

Future growth

- 4.1.10. Due to the location of retained trees, future growth of trees is not considered to be an issue to the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.11. Minor pruning of lateral branches will address any issues where the canopy of trees encroaches towards the buildings.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

Scheme of arboricultural supervision

- 5.1.1. To ensure that all tree protection measures are correctly implemented, and no foreseeable damage occurs to retained trees, a scheme for arboricultural supervision and a process for monitoring and reporting has been set out within this AMS.
- 5.1.2. All elements of the arboricultural supervision will be undertaken by the retained arboricultural consultant or Project Arboriculturist (PA). The PA will be a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
- 5.1.3. Based on the provisional timings for the stages of development available at this time, a framework for site supervision has been provided in **Table 3**.
- 5.1.4. Details of any required variation of the supervision scheme will be reported to the Local Planning Authority by the Project Arboriculturist and agreed in writing where required.

Table 3 – Arboricultural supervision scheme

STAGE – Construction Est. Start Date – TBC (subject to construction schedule)		
Pre-commencement meeting	Initial pre-commencement meeting with key personnel responsible for implementation of development and tree protection. Personnel: Client, Main Contractor, Project Arboriculturist - Check installation of Tree Protection Fencing as required for wider site-wide construction phase of development. - Check facilitation tree removal / tree pruning - Check installation of temporary tree root protection	TBC
Monitoring Visit	Monitoring and progress update visit. Personnel: Client, Main Contractor, Project Arboriculturist - Check integrity of Tree Protection Fencing and other tree protection measures. - Discuss progress, incidents, queries and any variations to project schedule with project team.	TBC

5.2. Supervision recording

- 5.2.1. Following each supervision visit, a supervision record sheet will be completed by the Project Arboriculturist. A copy of the supervision sheet will be issued to the site manager and other parties as required and retained by the project arboriculturist.
- 5.2.2. Details of the operations, development progress, observations and any reported issues will be recorded and where required recommendations will be made for remedial work or any required amendments to the tree protection and/or methods set out within this AMS.
- 5.2.3. During supervision visits the Project Arboriculturist will take photographs as required to provide additional evidence of the implementation of tree protection measures.
- 5.2.4. The record sheets and photographs will provide an auditable trail of evidence that all required tree protection measures have been adhered to. Copies of record sheets will be kept on site during the development process and available from the Project Arboriculturist.

5.3. Reporting process

- 5.3.1. The reporting process set out here should be adhered to when possible, to enable quick and effective communication of matters relating to tree protection and the implementation of tree protection measures.
- 5.3.2. The Site manager will be responsible for reporting any queries or incidents relating to trees to the Project Arboriculturist.
- 5.3.3. The Project Arboriculturist will contact the Tree Officer at the Local Planning Authority to discuss any issues or agree amendments to the tree protection measures set out within this AMS.
- 5.3.4. Any variation of the Proposed Development which may impact upon trees should be reported to the Project Arboriculturist.
- 5.3.5. Any damage to the stem, branches or roots of any retained tree should be reported to the Project Arboriculturist. Where required, recommendations for remedial work will be made and reported to the Tree Officer if appropriate.

6. Tree Protection

Tree Protection Fencing

- 6.1.1. The principal protection for the retained trees is provided by Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) positioned to form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around retained trees. No access should be allowed to the other than for operations specified in the approved documents or those agreed with the LPA later.
- 6.1.2. The location of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plans at **Appendix 3**.
- 6.1.3. The CEZ must be in place prior to the commencement of construction work on site. The TPF must not be moved or relocated without approval from the Project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.1.4. The TPF specification should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees.
- 6.1.5. The most common specification as illustrated in BS5836:2012 Figure 3b (**Appendix 4**) comprises welded mesh panels (Heras Fencing) on rubber or concrete feet, the panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray.
- 6.1.6. Weatherproof signage will be attached to the fencing with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access'.
- 6.1.7. At the end of the project the fence will be removed only after confirmation by the Project Arboriculturist and the Council that this is appropriate.
- 6.1.8. At the end of the project the TPF will be removed only after confirmation by the PA and the Council that this is appropriate.

Removal / Replacement of hard surfacing

- 6.1.9. Tree Protection Fencing should be in the locations indicated for this work stage on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 6.1.10. The removal of existing surfacing should be carried out beginning closest to the trees and working backwards, away from the trees so no machinery stands on the exposed ground. The use of large plant machinery should be avoided where possible.
- 6.1.11. Tree Protection Fencing of the default specification should be in place during the removal of the existing surfacing and moved accordingly to protect the exposed ground as the removal progresses.
- 6.1.12. Where new surfacing is to be laid, the existing sub-base should be retained and augmented as required.

7. References

- 7.1.1. British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'
- 7.1.2. British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'
- 7.1.3. BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations
- 7.1.4. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021
- 7.1.5. The Forestry Act 1967
- 7.1.6. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- 7.1.7. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

Appendix 1 – Site Location Plan



Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

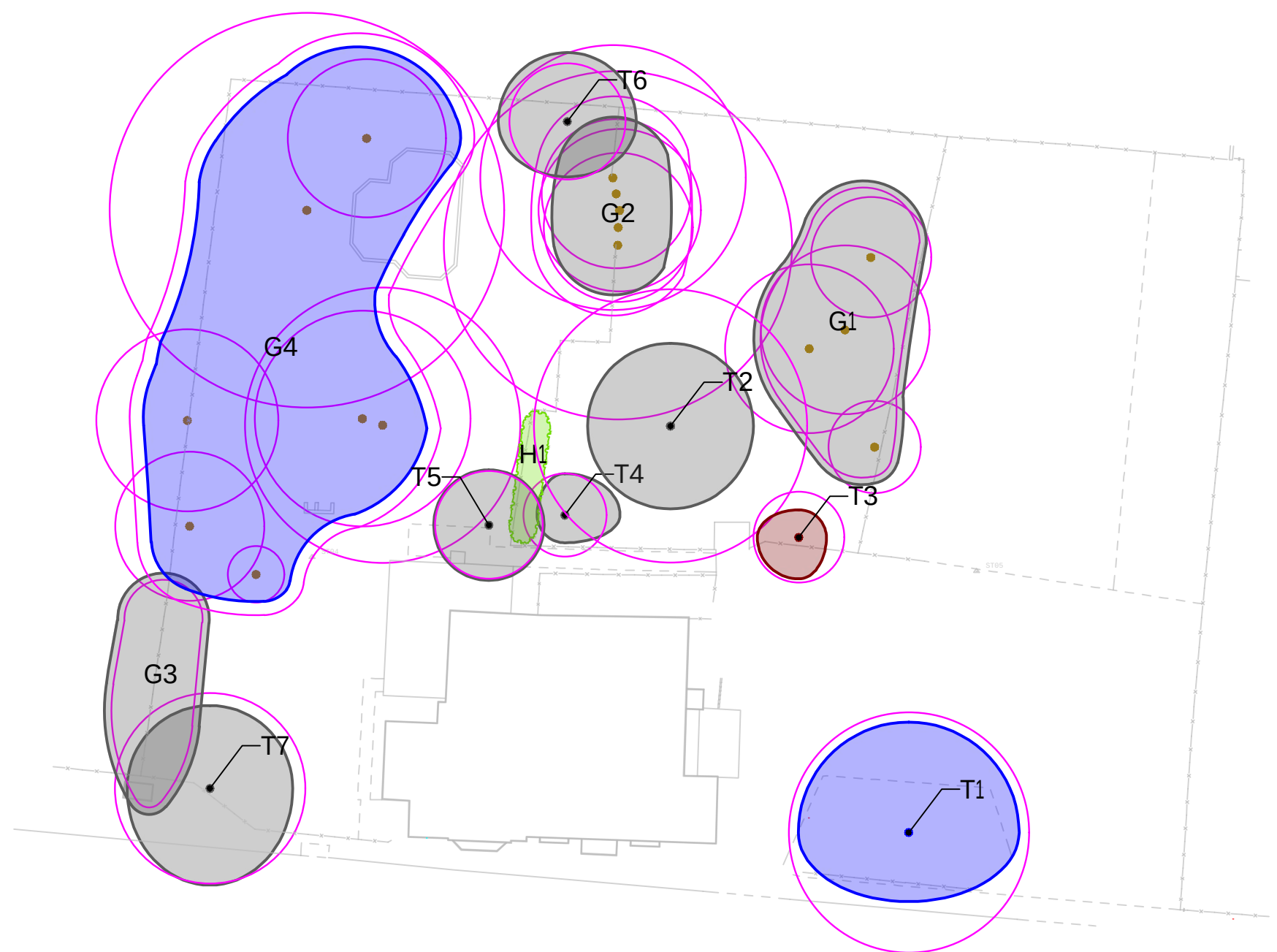
													DATE	CLIENT	SITE	REFERENCE	
													09/08/2023	Stonegate Group	Shelly Arms, 16 Old Guildford Road, Horsham	1616-TS-001-A	
Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	18	720	8	8	5	8	1.5	Mat	Good	Good	Tree situated in grassed area between car park and adjacent road. Strong vigour associated with crown and previous wound occlusion. Ideal form for species. Minor deadwood as expected from age of tree.	No recommendations at time of survey	B1	238	8.70
T2	Lawson's cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	16	830	6	6	6	6	2	Mat	Good	Good	Situated in the centre of fenced off area. Multiple stems at 2m. Conical form, typical for species.	Remove tree to facilitate Proposed Development	C1	308	9.90
T3	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	280	2	2	3	3	2	Yng	Declining	Poor	Young self seeded ash. Moderate ash dieback, low risk due to size.	Remove tree to facilitate Proposed Development	U	34	3.30
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	257	3	4	2	2	1	Yng	Fair	Fair	Self seeded sycamore situated between fence and shed. Limited future potential.	Remove tree to facilitate Proposed Development	C1	28	3.00
T5	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	330	4	4	4	4	2.5	Mat	Good	Good	Mature Hawthorn situated within beer garden.	No recommendations at time of survey	C1	48	3.90
T6	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	6	358	5	5	4	5	1.5	S/Mat	Good	Good	Self seeded goat willow on edge of property. Dense ivy up to 5m.	Remove tree to facilitate Proposed Development	C1	55	4.20
T7	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	570	6	6	7	6	2	Mat	Fair	Fair	Twin stem at 1.2m, situated within site boundary. Crown overreaching public path and road. Dense Ivy on stem up to 4m obscuring any possible defects. However the fence has possibly been occluded with the stem making that a potential for causing dieback further up the crown. Moderate dieback mostly associated with western stem with the expected deadwood.	Sever ivy and re inspect stem. Western stem may require a reduction.	C1	150	6.90
G1	Goat willow		Min 8 - Max 10	Min 250 - Max 350	See associated plans				0	S/Mat	Good	Good	Dense group of likely self seeded goat willows. Dense undergrowth making closer inspection difficult. No visible defects. Limited future amenity potential due to species and location.	Remove group to facilitate Proposed Development	C2	See associated plans	



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

										DATE	CLIENT	SITE	REFERENCE				
										09/08/2023	Stonegate Group	Shelly Arms, 16 Old Guildford Road, Horsham	1616-TS-001-A				
Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
G2	Lawson's cypress		Ave 18	Min 400 - Max 1050	See associated plans				1	Mat	Good	Good	Group situated on inner site boundary. Dense group line of 5 Lawson Cypress. Crowded form with dense canopy.	Remove group to facilitate Proposed Development	C2	See associated plans	
G3	Common hazel, Common ash, Cherry laurel		Ave 6	Ave - 300	See associated plans				0	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Offsite stems overreaching site. Densely overgrown, could be cut back for more space onsite.	No recommendations at time of survey	C1	See associated plans	
G4	Sycamore, Silver birch, Monterey cypress, Magnolia species		Min 5 - Max 18	Min 180 - Max 1200	See associated plans				2	Mat	Good	Good	Mix of native and non native ornamental trees. Well maintained. Offsite silver birch does however have moderate crown dieback and dense ivy throughout the stem and canopy.	No recommendations at time of survey	B2	See associated plans	
H1	Common privet		Ave 4	Ave 50	See associated plans				0	Mat	Good	Good	Dense privet hedge situated on inner site boundary.	No recommendations at time of survey	-	See associated plans	

Appendix 3 – Plans



KEY:

Trees / Groups

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

A Category Tree
(High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree
(Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree
(Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree
(No remaining retention value)

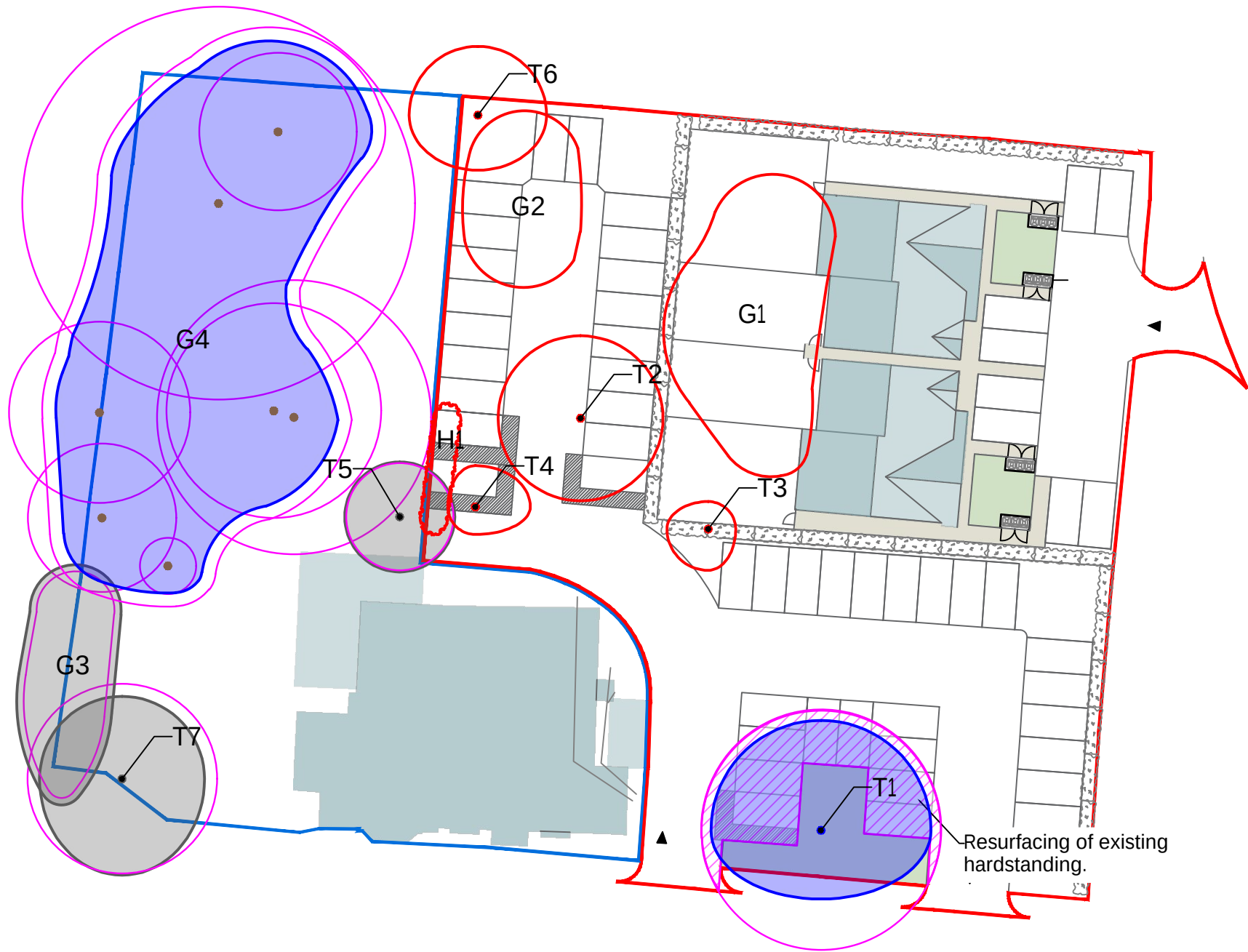
Hedgerows
(Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

		
Rev A	Issue to client	
Rev	Description	Date
		09.08.2023

 SEED

SEED Arboriculture Ltd
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PROJECT Shelley Arms, 16 Old Guildford Road, Horsham	
TITLE Tree Constraints Plan	
DRAWING REF 1616-TCP-001-A	DRAWING NO 001
SCALE 1:400 @ A3	REVISION Rev A



KEY:

Trees / Groups

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

A Category Tree
(High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree
(Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree
(Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree
(No remaining retention value)

Hedgerows
(Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT

- Tree / Group to be REMOVED
- Existing Hard Surfacing within RPA
To be removed / replaced

Rev A
Rev

Issue to client
Description

31.08.2023
Date

N



SEED Arboriculture Ltd
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PROJECT
Shelley Arms, Horsham

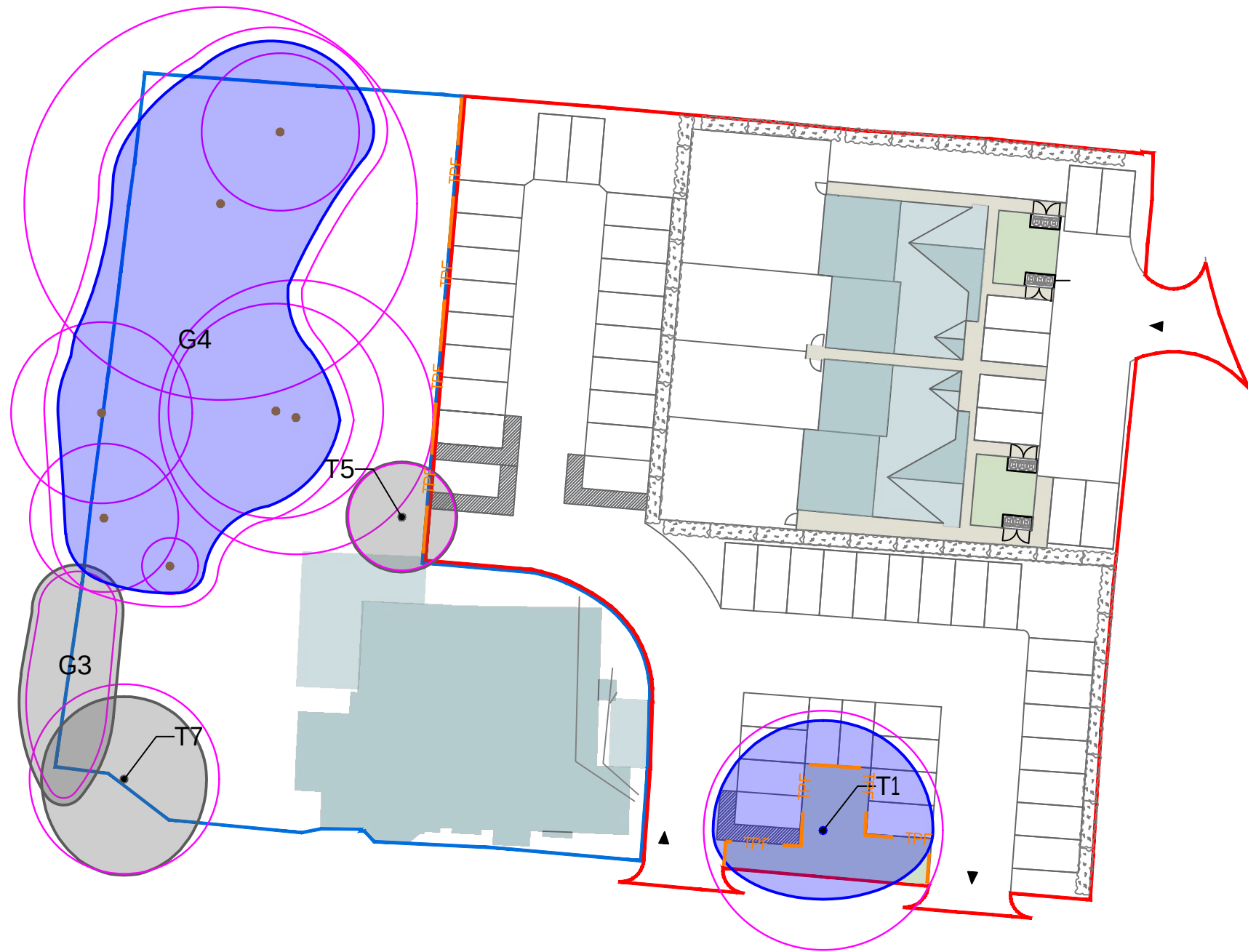
TITLE
Arboricultural Impact Plan

DRAWING REF
1616-AIP-002-A

DRAWING NO
002

SCALE
1:400 @ A3

REVISION
Rev A



KEY:

Trees / Groups

Canopy Spread

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

A Category Tree

(High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree

(Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree

(Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree

(No remaining retention value)

Hedgerows

(Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

TREE PROTECTION

TPF

Tree Protection Fencing

Tree Protection Fencing

The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is show in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured above.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the PA must be notified
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Tree Protection Fencing - BS5837:2012 Figure 3

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

N

Rev A	Issue to client	31.08.2023
Rev	Description	Date

SEED

SEED Arboriculture Ltd

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PROJECT

Shelley Arms, Horsham

TITLE

Tree Protection Plan

DRAWING REF

1616-TPP-003-A

DRAWING NO

003

SCALE

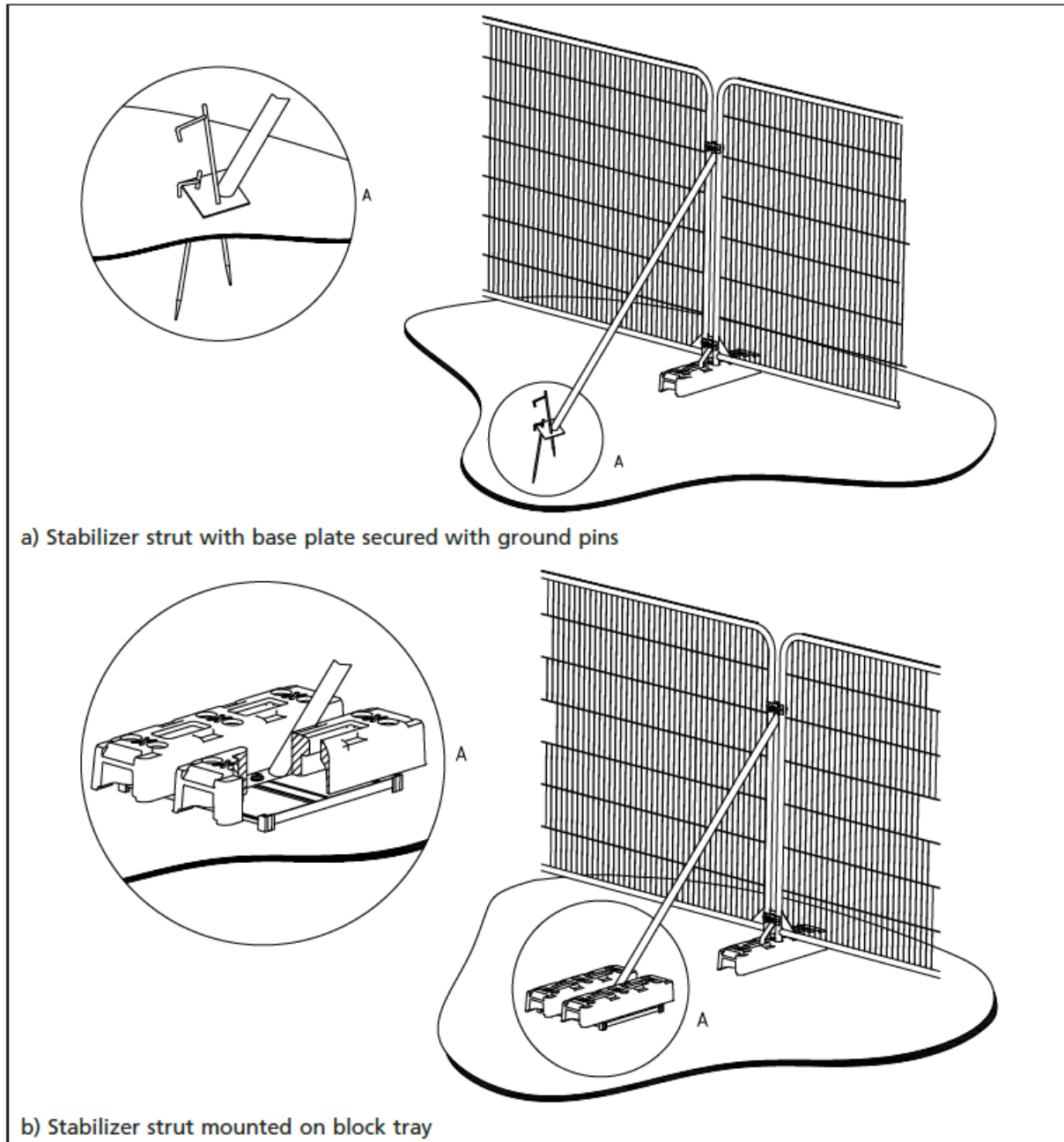
1:400 @ A3

REVISION

Rev A

Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Specification

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



TREE PROTECTION AREA



NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION AREA

- NO MATERIALS, MACHINERY, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OR CHEMICALS SHALL ENTER OR BE STORED WITHIN THIS AREA
- FENCING WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR MOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT OF THE PROJECT ARBORICULTURIST.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
- UNAUTHORISED DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND COULD LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION.



ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

For any issues relating to this Tree Protection Fencing or other guidance with any arboricultural matters on this development, please contact **Seed Arboriculture Ltd.**

www.seed-arb.co.uk

- info@seed-arb.co.uk

- 01625 460 252