Arboricultural Report

composed of

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Arboricultural Method Statement

& Tree Protection Plan

for

Haynes, Littleworth Lane
Partridge Green Horsham
West Sussex RH13 8JF

Written by
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Horticultural Consultant

12th August 2025

Contents

1.0 Survey Details
Site Location: Haynes, Littleworth Lane Partridge Green Horsham West Sussex RH13 8JF
Local Authority: Horsham District Council
Survey date: 2nd June 2025
Report date: 12th August 2025
Surveyed by: Barry Holdsworth MBA, RHS. Dip, MCI Hort, M.Arbor.A, MCMI

2.0 Instructions
2.1 I have been instructed to survey the trees potentially affected by the proposal and produce an arboricultural report fully compliant with the recommendations contained within 'BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.'

2.2 My name is Barry Holdsworth and I am the author of this report. I have over 30 years of experience in horticulture including tree and landscape management in both the public and private sectors. I am a qualified horticulturist, professional tree inspector and a member of the Arboricultural Association and the Chartered Institute of Horticulture and hold the obligatory LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection certification.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment
3.1 The Proposal
3.1.1. The proposal is to building a new dwelling within the rear garden of Haynes and sub divide the plot into two halves.

3.2 The Site
3.2.1. The existing site contains the Grade 2 listed cottage Haynes set within grounds of approximately just under one acre. The property is set back from the road surrounded by a mature garden with a range of trees and shrubs set within a lawned area within a hedged boundary.

3.2.2. The site does not fall within a Conservation Area and there are no existing Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in place.

3.2.3. A number of trees of varying species, size and age are to be found both on the site and just over the boundary. All the trees were surveyed from ground level in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012.

The trees are plotted on the Tree Survey Plan by Barry Holdsworth Ltd (Appendix 1. Tree Survey Plan) and details of each tree are given in the Tree Survey Spreadsheet with the Key and General Comments for the survey data found below in Appendix 3. Tree Survey Spreadsheet.

See below for Site Photographs.

3.2.4. Bedrock Geology is Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 133.9 and 126.3 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Information obtained from the (online) 'Geology of Britain Viewer'. Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI. All rights Reserved.

3.3 Access
3.3.1. Access will be from a new crossover set within Littleworth Lane and will be constructed with a permeable surface using CellWeb as a foundation capable of taking construction traffic - 150mm minimum depth.

3.4 Demolition
3.4.1. Demolition is not required as there are no existing buildings within the plot.

3.5 Trees effected by Construction and other Tree Works
3.5.1. The Tree Survey Plan by Barry Holdsworth Ltd indicates the trees on site and their Root Protection Area (RPA) and if they are to retained (green outlined tree canopy) or removed (red outlined tree canopy). The Tree Protection Plan by Barry Holdsworth Ltd (Appendix 2. Tree Protection Plan) shows the proposed footprint of the buildings.

3.5.2. A new access point for the proposed new dwelling will be from Littleworth Lane and therefore part of the front boundary hedge H1 (Category C) will require removal.

The small group of trees G1 (Category C) being a mixture of Elm and Wild Plum is to be removed for the drive along with the Pear tree T2 (Category C), the Photinia hedge H3 (Category C) and shrubs within the footprint of the drive.

The house footprint will require the loss of the Sweet Gum T6 (Category B).

The house and associated paths and terraces sit outside the RPA of the remaining trees including the two mature Oak trees T7 and T9 and protection measures will allow the trees to remain unharmed during the building of the proposed new dwelling.

All the remaining trees found on the site are situated outside the building zone. However, in order to protect the root zones and canopies of the remaining trees a Construction Exclusion Zone is to be arranged with tree protection fencing erected across the site, as shown on the Tree Protection plan, see Appendix 2.

3.6 Implications of Sloping Ground
3.6.1. There are no arboricultural implications for the new building regarding sloping ground.

3.7 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing and Ground Protection
3.7.1. Protective fencing is to be erected on site before any digging and construction works begin. This must be fit for purpose and in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the on the Tree Protection Plan by Barry Holdsworth. Full details of the tree protection fencing are shown at the end of this statement.

3.7.2. The Tree Protection Fence will create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and this is shown as orange hatching on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 2. Tree Protection Plan).

3.8 Compound
3.8.1. There is sufficient area to accommodate the materials required for the construction of the proposed new building within the plot.

3.9 Monitoring
3.9.1. Monitoring may be required, as stated in 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, depending on the conditions set by the Local Planning Authority.

3.10 Landscape Implications
3.10.1.The house and its associated garden will not interfere with the remaining trees, so there are no negative implications as regards landscaping.

3.11 Post Development Implications
3.11.1. The design of the development, together with the orientation of the site is such that matters involving trees (e.g., shading, privacy, screening, direct damage, future pressure for removal) are not considered to be significant issues.

3.12 Terms of Reference
3.12.1. The site survey and Architects drawings that have been submitted to support the application.

3.13 Conclusions
3.13.1. It is concluded that the existing trees should not present a planning constraint to the development of this site. A No Dig drive should use a minimum of 150mm Cellweb for the foundation to ensure that the tree roots of the established hedges H2 and H4 within the drive area do not suffer from compaction and that the surface is permeable to continue to allow water to percolate through to the ground below and the existing tree roots.

3.14 Recommendations

3.14.1. It is advocated that the Local Planning Authority (Tree Officer) should consider approval of the application with the condition that the protective measures stated above in this report are adhered to for the duration of the build and that ground levels remain unaltered within the RPA of the existing trees and that a No Dig drive as specified above is constructed to protect the roots of the established boundary hedges.

4.0 Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

4.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)

4.1.1. All the remaining trees on site will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing that is erected in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection and will be erected prior to any development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access', or similar, with a sign such as shown in Appendix 7. Tree Protection Warning Sign. This area will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.

4.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking

4.2.1. There is sufficient space for the storage of materials and plant required for the works.

4.3 On Site Storage of Spoil, Building Materials and Mixing and use of concrete around trees

4.3.1. Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the CEZ. This is to eliminate any damage occurring to any of the protected trees including compaction of the tree roots. Details of the RPA for each tree are outlined in the Tree Survey Spreadsheet, Appendix 3, which is accompanied with a Key and General Comments, Appendix 4, by Barry Holdsworth Ltd. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.

4.3.2. Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

4.3.3. All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

4.3.4. Mixing and use of concrete around trees - concrete or cementitious (mortar, cement, slurry) washout wastewater is caustic and considered to be corrosive with a pH over 12, these are toxic to trees. It is important that protection is provided to prevent these contaminants coming into contact with exposed roots, so limiting the potential for harm.

It is therefore recommended that an impermeable membrane such as heavy-grade polythene sheeting is available when these construction materials are used during the build.

If space is limited then the mixing will need to be carried out in a bunded area to contain any spillages and runoff. A proprietary mixing tray would suffice where only small quantities are required, but mixing of larger quantities (e.g. requiring a mechanical mixer) would require more substantial protection, constructed out of timber sheeting and edged 200mm boards, covered in heavy-grade polythene sheeting.

Should piling be required, then prior to pouring, all pile holes will be lined with heavy-grade polythene sheeting to prevent the leaching of concrete into the surrounding soil and contamination of roots.

4.4 Programme of Works

4.4.1. The protective fencing that forms the CEZ will be erected along the lines indicated on the Tree Protection Plan by Barry Holdsworth, together with the ground protection measures as detailed above prior to commencement of any development works on the site.

4.5 Tree Surgery

4.5.1. No tree surgery is required, but should this alter then it should be undertaken to BS 3998:2010 Tree work. Recommendations.

4.6 Levels

4.6.1. There are no areas of the site where there are any proposed alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees.

4.7. Cranes, plant and machinery – general provisions.

4.7.1. Contractors' plant used during the build and break-down periods should only be of appropriate size for the operations they are required for, and not larger than is necessary. For excavators, a maximum weight limit of 7.5 tonnes will apply. Metal tracked equipment of any type is not permitted on site. Wheeled plant or vehicles must be fitted with grassland tyres; lugged tyres can be used on tarmac roads and temporary roadway sections only.

4.7.2. Cranes used should only be of the appropriate size for the operations they are required for, and not larger than is necessary. If, when in their working positions, crane outriggers or stabilisers project beyond the edges of existing or temporary roadways onto unprotected ground within RPAs, the ground beneath their stabiliser pads must be protected by a minimum of two standard (i.e. 8' X 4') sheets of 20mm exterior grade plywood per stabiliser pad.

4.8 Services

4.8.1. Detailed drawings of proposed underground services have not been produced at this stage of the planning process, thus it is not possible to identify any potential impacts between trees shown retained on the TPP and proposed services.

4.8.2. At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent being obtained, proposed underground services will either utilise existing service routes where possible, or will be located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained.

4.8.3. If any existing services within RPAs require upgrading, care shall be taken to minimise disturbance and where practicable, trenchless techniques employed; only as a last resort should open excavations be considered. Where existing services within RPAs are deemed not satisfactory for any further use they should be left in situ rather than being excavated or removed.

4.8.4. In the event that incursions into RPAs are unavoidable, any new installation will comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group publication NJUG 4, Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

4.8.5.The locations of proposed service routes will be approved by the Project Arboriculturalist and shown on a revised Tree Protection Plan.

4.8.6. All routes for overhead services will avoid any trees.

4.8.7. All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimizing the number of service runs on the site.

4.9 Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area

4.9.1. No construction of footpaths, driveways, non adoptable roads and other hard surfaces are to be undertaken within the RPA of any remaining trees as calculated in accordance with BS

5837:2012 other than those detailed above in 1.5. Trees effected by Construction and other Tree Works.

4.9.2. If new boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of any retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of “Met-Posts” or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the tree roots to a minimum.

4.10 Reporting and Monitoring Procedures

4.10.1. In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development may be requested to be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. It is not deemed necessary in this instance.

4.10.2. The Council may require regular contact between the Site Manager and the Project Arboriculturalist will allow them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process.

4.10.3. If site monitoring is required then item 4*.11 Site management and supervision* details the process involved.

4.11. Site Management and Supervision

4*.11.1. Pre-commencement site meeting:* Before any site works, including site clearance begin, a site meeting between the Site Manager and the Project Arboriculturalist will be held. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss tree protection measures detailed in this document and agree the monitoring and/or supervision arrangements between the Project Arboriculturalist and the developer using the Site Monitoring and Supervision Schedule, see Appendix 8 Site Monitoring and Supervision Schedule.

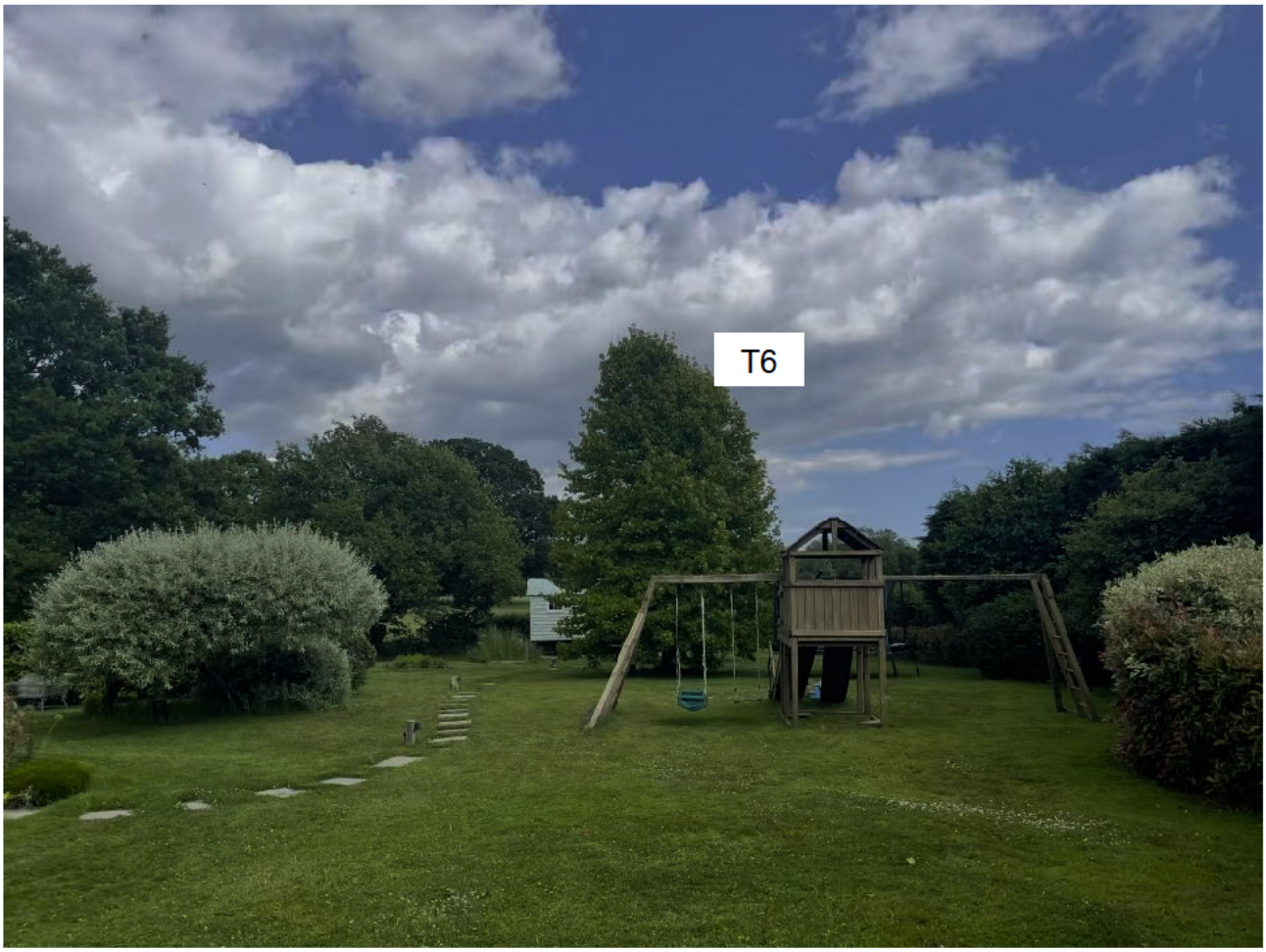
4*.11.2. Site management:* It is the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the details of this report are known, understood and followed by all site personnel. As part of the site induction, all site personnel who could have an impact on trees, should be briefed on specific tree protection requirements. Copies of the report and plans should be available on site at all times.

4*.11.3. Site monitoring and supervision:* Once the protective fencing and ground boarding (if required) have been erected, the Project Arboriculturalist will visit the site and inspect these tree protection measures. In the event that the specification or location of these items does not comply with this method statement, the arboricultural consultant will inform the fencing contractor, and adjustments will be made.

Once work begins on site, the Project Arboriculturalist should visit site at an interval agreed at the Pre-commencement site meeting. The interval should be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of key works as they occur. The arboricultural consultant's role is to monitor compliance with arboricultural conditions and advising on any tree problems that arise or modifications that become necessary. Following every site visit, a brief report will be sent to the Local Authority Tree Officer and the client/developer using the Arboricultural Consultant Site Monitoring Form, see Appendix 9 Arboricultural Consultant Site Monitoring Form.

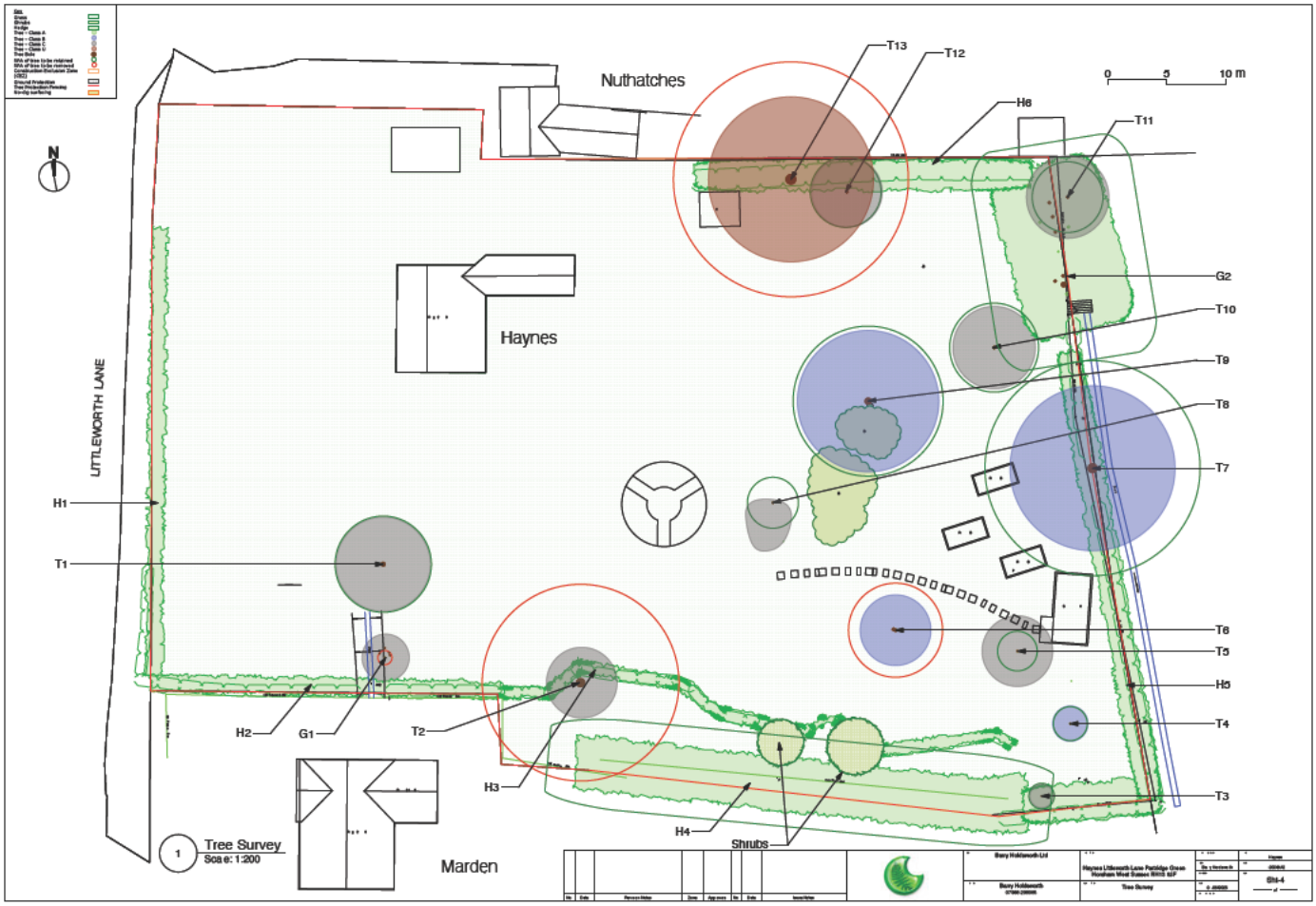
Site Photographs

Site of access drive requiring the removal of the Photinia hedge and T2

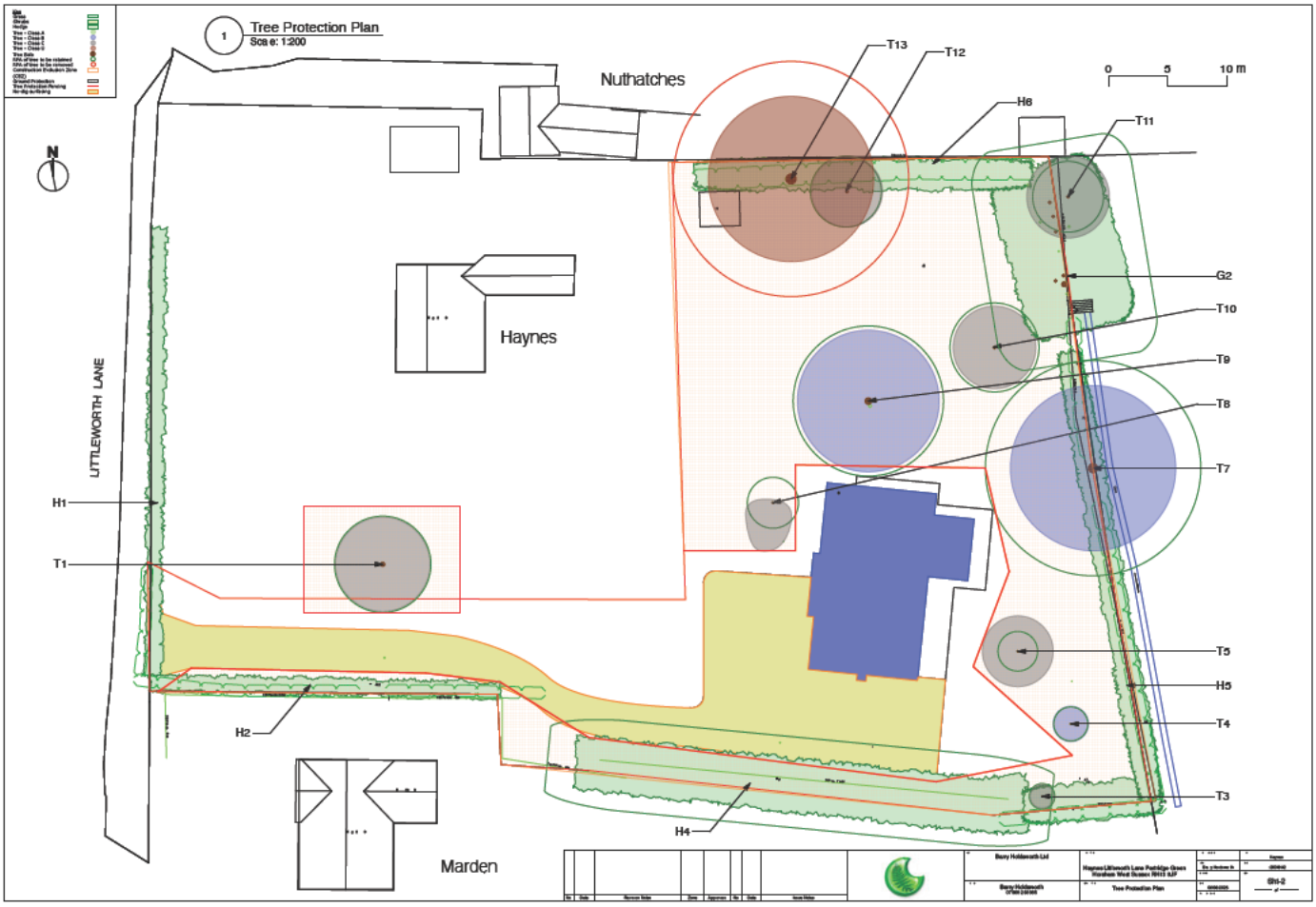


Access drive on right of picture with parking and turning where playground is sited. T6 to be removed to site new house

Appendix 1. Tree Survey Plan



Appendix 2. Tree Protection Plan



Appendix 3. Tree Survey Spreadsheet

Tree Survey Spreadsheet at Haynes Partridge Green Horsham West Sussex, RH13 8JF

No	Species	Height	Ø at 1.5m	Spread	Crown	Age	Condition and	Removal	ERC	BS	RPA
				NSEW	clearance		Recommendations			Grade	
H1	Mixed front boundary	1.5	50	1.0Ø	g/l	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	Part	>10	C2	0.6
	Hedge						Structural Condition: Fair				
	Snowberry						Public Amenity Value: Low				
	Symphoricarpos albus						Inspection Limitations: None				
	Hawthorn						Managed screen along roadside				
	Crataegus monogyna						**Comment:** Opening to be made for access				
	Bramble										
	Rubus fruticosus										
H2	Eastern boundary hedge	2	50	1.0Ø	g/l	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	C2	0.6
	Cherry Laurel						Structural Condition: Fair				
	Prunus laurocerasus						Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Managed screen along boundary				
G1	Elm	8	50	2.0Ø	g/l	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	Y	>10	C2	0.6
	Ulmus procera						Structural Condition: Fair	Fell	B		
	Wild Plum						Public Amenity Value: Low				
	Prunus domestica						Inspection Limitations: None				
							Recommend: Remove for development				
T1	Oak	18	340	8.0Ø	3mS	SM	Physiological Condition: Good	N	>40	B2	4.08
	Quercus robor						Structural Condition: Good	RD	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Medium				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							5% deadwood in canopy				
							Recommend: Remove deadwood				
T2	Pear	10	695	6.0Ø	2mN	OM	Physiological Condition: Fair	Y	>10	C2	8.34
	Pyrus communis						Structural Condition: Fair	Fell	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: Yes - vegetation cover				
							Hollow trunk with decay. Lost leader but good regrowth				
							Ivy into canopy				
							Recommend: Remove for development				
H3	Photinia hedge	1.5	50	1.0Ø	g/l	EM	Physiological Condition: Fair	Y	>10	C2	0.6
	Photinia x fraseri						Structural Condition: Fair	Fell	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Low				

Tree Survey Spreadsheet at Haynes Partridge Green Horsham West Sussex, RH13 8JF

							Recommend: Remove for development				
H4	Conifer hedge	6	300 av.	2.0Ø	g/l	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	C2	3.6
	x *Cuprocyparis leylandii*						Structural Condition: Fair				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
T3	Apple	3	90	2.0Ø	1mN	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	C2	1.08
	Malus x domestica						Structural Condition: Fair				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
T4	Wellingtonia	4	120	3.0Ø	0.5mS	EM	Physiological Condition: Good	Y	>40	B2	1.44
	Sequoiadendron giganteum						Structural Condition: Good	Fell	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Recommend: Remove for development				
T5	Apple	9	140	6.0Ø	1mS	M	Physiological Condition: Good	N	>10	C2	1.68
	Malus x domestica						Structural Condition: Good				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
T6	Sweet Gum	17	220+250	6.0Ø	1mN	M	Physiological Condition: Good	Y	>40	B2	3.99
	Liquidamber styraciflua						Structural Condition: Good	Fell	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Moderate				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Recommend: Remove for development				
T7	Oak	17	760	14.0Ø	3mS	M	Physiological Condition: Good	N	>40	B2	9.12
	Quercus robor						Structural Condition: Good				
							Public Amenity Value: Moderate				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Set in northern boundary hedge				
H5	Northern boundary hedge	2	50	2.0Ø	g/l	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	C2	0.6
	Blackthorn						Structural Condition: Fair				
	Prunus spinosa						Public Amenity Value: Low				
	Elder						Inspection Limitations: None				
	Sambucas Nigra						Managed hedge				
	Oak										
	Quercus robor										

Tree Survey Spreadsheet at Haynes Partridge Green Horsham West Sussex, RH13 8JF

	Hazel										
	Corylus avellana										
	Bramble										
	Rubus fruticosus										
T8	Weeping Pear	3	180	0/4/2/2	1mS	M	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	**C2**	2.16
	Pyrus salicifolia 'Pendula'						Structural Condition: Fair				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
T9	Oak	20	530	12.0Ø	5mE	M	Physiological Condition: Good	N	>40	**B2**	6.36
	Quercus robor						Structural Condition: Good	CL4	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Recommend: Lift tree canopy to 4m AGL for light into				
							new dwelling				
T10	Pear	14	270+160	7.0Ø	2mW	M	Physiological Condition: Good	N	>10	**C2**	3.77
	Pyrus communis						Structural Condition: Good				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Bifurcates @1.2m				
G2	Conifer screen	20	400	12.0Ø	g/l	M	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	**C2**	6.52
	× *Cuprocyparis leylandii*		2x260				Structural Condition: Fair				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Group of trees forming screen, largest tree				
							measurements other much smaller				
T11	Field Maple	17	250#	7.0Ø	8mE	M	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	**C2**	3.0
	Acer campestre						Structural Condition: Fair				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: Yes - vegetation cover				
							Bifurcates @1.5m - co-dominant				
T12	Conifer	24	250#	6.0Ø	8mE	M	Physiological Condition: Good	N	>40	**B2**	3.0
	× *Cuprocyparis leylandii*						Structural Condition: Good				
							Public Amenity Value: Moderate				
							Inspection Limitations: Yes - vegetation cover				
							m/s from g/l				

Tree Survey Spreadsheet at Haynes Partridge Green Horsham West Sussex, RH13 8JF

T13	Oak	24	830	14.0Ø	6mE	M	Physiological Condition: Good	Y	<10	**U**	9.96
	Quercus robor						Structural Condition: Good	Fell	A		
							Public Amenity Value: Moderate				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Tree reduced some 4/5 years ago with epicormic growth				
							8 branches dead in canopy 20% deadwood				
							g/l - 2m Eastern side bark loss with decay				
							Fruiting body of Ganoderma austral 1mE				
							Root flare exposed on S. Probe enters into root flare 650mm				
							Recommend: Reduce to 6m in order to retain tree				
							and reduce risk of failure				
H6	Western boundary hedge	3	50	2.0Ø	g/l	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	**C2**	0.6
	Cherry Laurel						Structural Condition: Fair				
	Prunus laurocerasus						Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Managed hedge				

Appendix 4. Key and General Comments

Key and General Comments

This survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

The survey uses the site survey and plans supplied by Scandia-Hus Ltd, Oakleigh House, 12 Scandia-Hus Business Park, Felcourt Road, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 2LP. Tree positions are as shown on the survey. Crown dimensions on the plan are indicative and should be taken from the schedule for the purposes of scaling.

The site does not fall within a Conservation Area and there are no existing Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in place.

No internal investigation of any tree was undertaken.

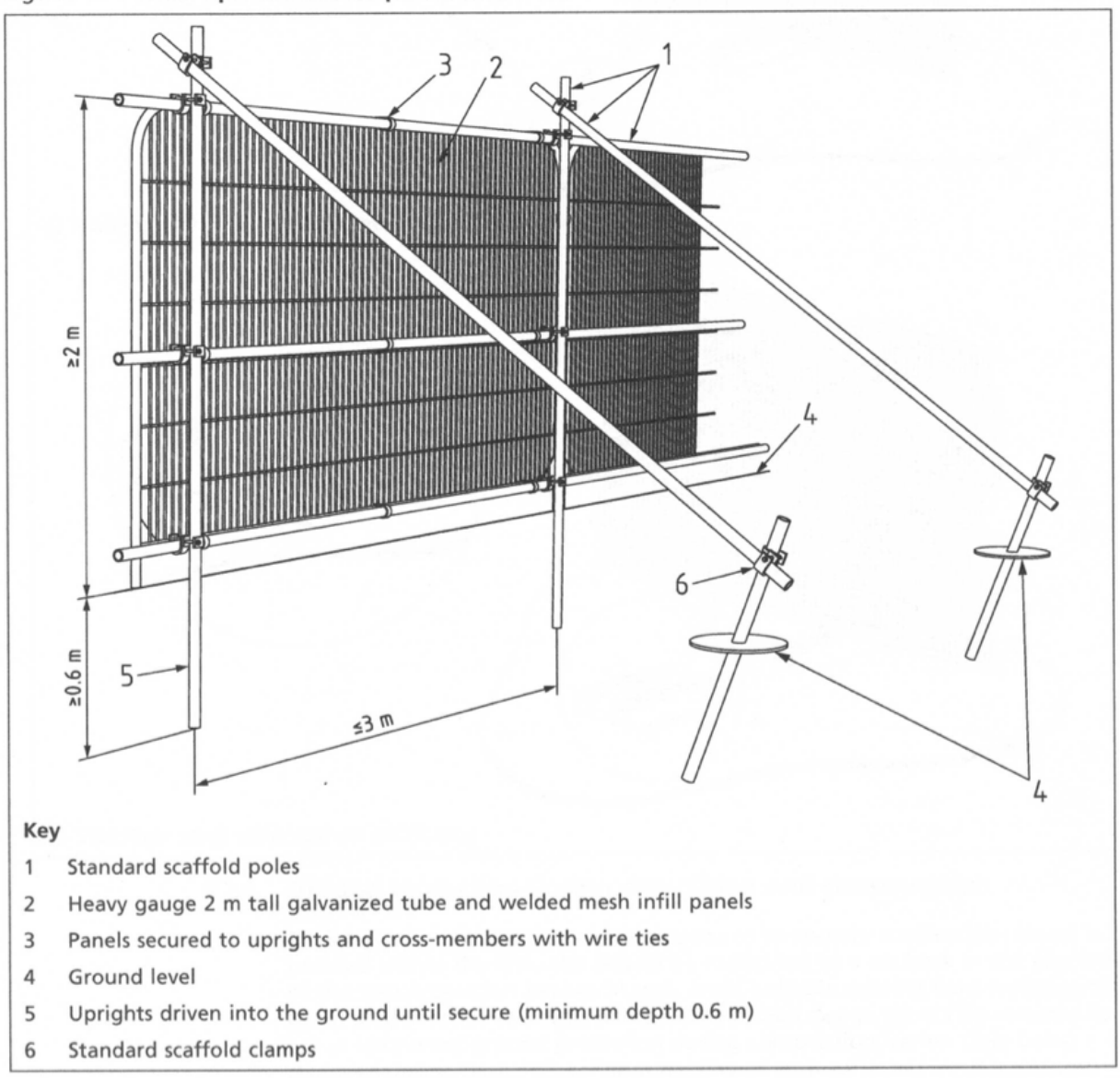
This survey was undertaken on 4th June 2025, the weather conditions were sunny and bright.

The details of this survey are based upon the condition of the subject tree/s present on the date of the inspection. Responsibility cannot be held for the subsequent effects of extremes of weather, vandalism or damaging acts either negligent or wilful. Liability cannot be held for any subsequent physical undertaking to the canopy, stem or roots of the tree/s. This survey is valid for a period of two years from the date of the site inspection unless the site conditions change or works unspecified in this report are undertaken.

Item	Abbreviation Description
No.	Sequential reference number of single tree, shown as T and group of trees shown as G
Species	Species listed by common name - botanical name given in Key and General Comment
Height	Height in meters (estimated)
Stem Ø	Trunk Diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm, measured at 1.5m above ground level
Spread	Branch spread at the four cardinal points measured in meters, or crown diameter suffixed Ø
Crown Clearance	Height in meters of first significant branch and direction of growth of canopy above ground level
Life Stage	Y-Young, SM-Semi Mature, EM-Early Mature, M-Mature, OM- Over Mature, D-Dead
Condition and Recommendations	Structural condition and record of defects with preliminary management recommendations
ERC	Estimated remaining contribution in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
RPA	Root Protection Area
BS Grade	British Standard grading of tree A - High Quality, B - Moderate Quality, C - Low Quality, U - Unlikely to live more than 10 years 1- Arboricultural Qualities, 2 - Landscape Qualities, 3 - Cultural/Conservational Value
Bifurcated	Stem divides into two stems
N S E W	Compass Direction Point, may also appear as NE
#	Estimated dimension
g/l	Ground Level
m/s	Multi-stemmed
CB	Cut Back to boundary/clear from structure
CL#	Crown Lift to given height in meters
CT%	Crown Thinning by identified %
CC	Crown Clean (remove deadwood, crossing limbs and hazardous branches)
CR	Crown Reduce by given maximum % (of outermost branch & twig length)
RD	Remove Deadwood
Fell	Fell to ground level
POL	Pollard or Re-Pollard
S/I	Sever ivy
WP	Works Priority: A - Urgent (ASAP) , B - Medium - within 6 months, C - Low - 2-3 years
Monitor	Check / monitor progress of defect(s) at next consultant inspection which should be <18 months in frequented areas and <3 years in areas of more occasional use

Appendix 5. Tree Protection Fence - Default specification for protective barrier

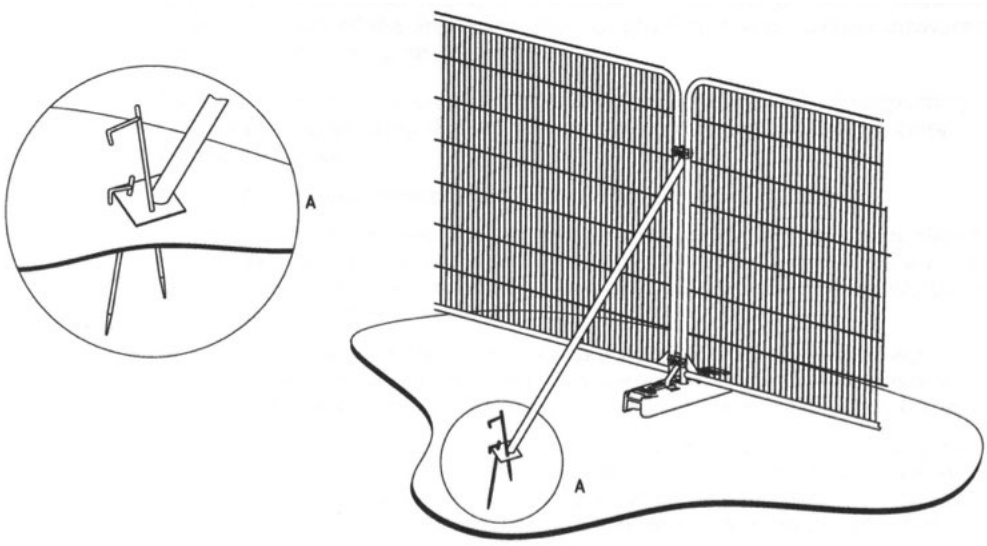
Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



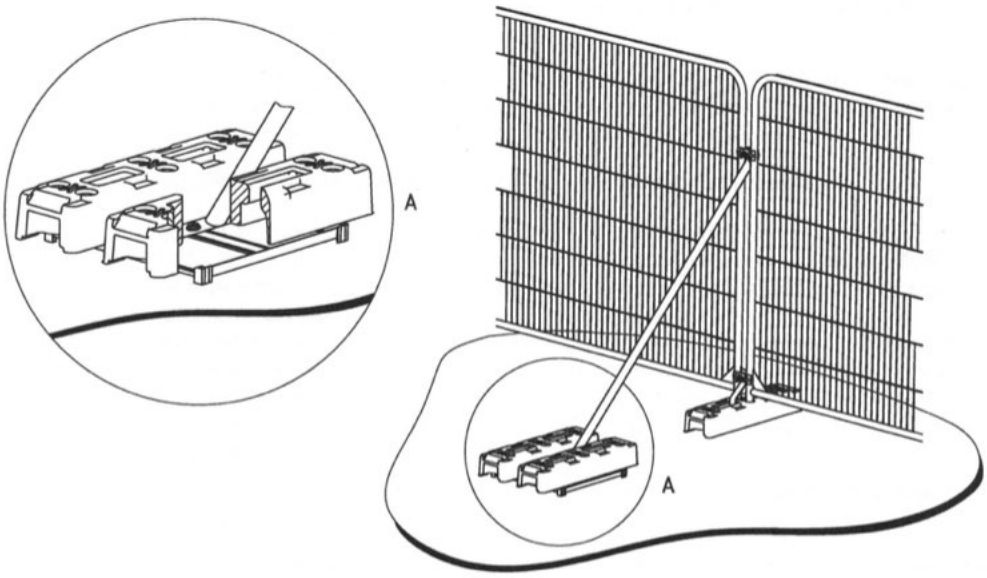
Key

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

Appendix 6. Tree Protection Fence - Above ground stabilising system



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 7. Tree Protection Warning Sign

Appendix 8. Site Monitoring and Supervision Schedule

Site Monitoring & Supervision Schedule

Constraints item	Supervision required?	Number of visits expected	Timing of site visits
Tree works operations	Yes / No		Prior to construction
Establishment of construction exclusion zones for retained trees incl. barriers and ground protection and ongoing maintenance of protection	Yes / No		Prior to site clearance and throughout development
Changes in soil levels in close proximity to retained trees	Yes / No		Duringsite clearance phase
Excavation for foundations within RPAs	Yes / No		During construction build phase
Construction of hard surfaces withinRPAs	Yes / No		Post site clearance, during construction
Protection and preventionof damage to retained tree canopies during construction	Yes / No		Post site clearance, During construction phase
Site access for construction vehicles and avoidance of compaction to the RPA of	Yes / No		During construction phase
Excavation of service trenches within RPAsof	Yes / No		During construction phase
Generic construction site constraints: 1. Site hut location 2.Temporary toilets 3.Siting of bonfires 4. Location of contaminant storage and washout	Yes / No		During construction phase
Replacement tree planting conforms with NHBCCh.4.2and planning conditions	Yes /No		Post construction

Appendix 9. Arboricultural Consultant Site Monitoring Form

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT SITE MONITORING FORM

Client contact details:

Site:

Ref:

LPA Tree Officer:

Consultant: Date of inspection:

Accompanied by site manager Site currently active
Previous actions complied with

INSPECTION DETAILS:

Any signs/evidence within the RPA of:

Ground contamination Changed soil levels
Excavations Vehicle movements
Cement washings Material storage
Water run off Ground compaction
Unauthorised tree works

If yes to any of the above provide details:

CONDITION OF FENCING:

Erected according to approved details Protective signs present
Fencing in place/intact Upright poles in ground
Bracing & clamps in place Any signs of breach

ADDITIONAL NOTES including action taken/required:

Date of next inspection:

Copied to client Copied to Site manager Copied to LPA

Appendix 10 Scope of the Report

1.0 Scope of the Report
1.1 The survey has been undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations’ and was made in the context of the site’s current usage. The purpose of the survey is to produce base line survey data for trees, identifying constraints and opportunities for sustainable tree cover for the development proposal that this site offers.
1.2 This report comprises the prerequisite information for the planning process recommended in BS 5837:2012 − The production of a Tree Survey, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, a Tree Protection Plan and an Arboricultural Method Statement, as required.
1.3 The tree locations and canopy spreads are plotted on the Tree Survey and Tree Protection Plans referenced.
1.4 A detailed condition survey or hazard assessment of each tree has not been undertaken. If the condition of a tree was noted to require a more detailed assessment, then that observation is included in the tree survey data spreadsheet.
1.5 The findings within this report have been made on the basis of evidence seen during the site survey. Note that some indications of tree hazard, such as leaf appearance and density, fungal fruiting bodies, and specific pests and diseases, are only visible at specific times of the year.
1.6 This report is valid for two years from the date of inspection. Or, the re-inspection dates given for any tree in the survey schedule. Or, adverse weather conditions e.g. severe gales effect the trees surveyed.
1.7 Trees are protected in law in certain circumstances, such as Tree Preservation Orders (TPO’s), Conservation Areas (CA's) or planning conditions that may affect the site and its trees. Therefore, it is important to check with the relevant Local Authority to ensure that prior permission is not required before tree works are undertaken
1.8 Works to trees can also be regulated because of the risk of harming wildlife which may live on, or around them. Wild birds and bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). It is an offence to knowingly disturb their nests or roosts, [redacted]
1.9 Any tree works should be undertaken in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 ‘Tree work - Recommendations’.

2.0 Survey Method
2.1 Each tree was inspected from ground level, noting only external features and defects. The Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method was used to carry out the tree survey. VTA is a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of individual trees.
It has become the standard approach for surveying trees. By visually examining a tree, an arboriculturalist can gather information on the condition of its roots, trunk, main branch structure, crown, buds and leaves to make an assessment and draw conclusions about general condition, health and vitality.
2.2 No climbing inspection was made of the crown, no excavation was made of the root system, and no specific decay detection equipment was used.
2.3 The following instruments were available to carry out the inspection:
Diameter tape for measuring tree stem diameters.
Binoculars for the visual inspection of the canopy and scaffold of the tree.
Nikon Forestry Pro Laser Rangefinder.
Nylon headed mallet to sound trees for audible indications of decay.
Steel probe to identify the presence and extent of cavities.
2.4 No soil or tissue samples were collected.
2.5 The following publications have been used to inform this survey, and the recommendations which follow from it:

1. British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.’
2. British Standard 3998:2010 ‘Tree work - Recommendations.’
3. ‘Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management’ by David Lonsdale, Forestry Commission, 1999.
4. 3. ‘Diagnosis of Ill-health in Trees’ by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winter. Forestry Commission, 1994.

5. 4. ‘The Body Language of Trees - A handbook for failure analysis’ by C. Mattheck and H. Breloer, 1994.

Ecology

Ecological factors not present at the time of our or any third party ecological inspections, but found prior to and/or during works can necessitate changes in the project methods, proposed works schedules, timescales and budgets in, order to ensure compliancy with UK law.