



L I Z A R D

Landscape Design and Ecology

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

**Crosswinds, Hampers Lane, Storrington, West
Sussex**

On Behalf of: Pipin Development

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Client: | Pipin Development | | | |
| Project: | Crosswinds, Hampers Lane, Storrington, West Sussex | | | |
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology (LLDE) has been commissioned by Pipin Development to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement for the proposed development at Crosswinds, Hampers Lane, Storrington, West Sussex (hereinafter referred to as the site).
- 1.2 The principal aim of this report is to detail construction control measures to protect retained trees and tree groups (including hedgerows) within, and adjacent to, the site in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.3 This report has been produced based upon a BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Survey undertaken by this company on the 19th of December 2024– this survey information is presented in Appendix A and summarised in section 1.8 below.
- 1.4 This report, and accompanying Tree Schedule and Tree Retention and Protection Plan, sets out the arboricultural impacts of the proposals using the following considerations as a framework:
- Trees to be removed and trees to be retained.
 - Remedial tree work to retained trees to allow development to take place.
 - Suitable measures to protect retained trees.
 - Special construction or engineering measures are required to enable trees to be integrated into the proposed development where impacts are unavoidable.

Existing Site Information

- 1.5 The site covers an area of c. 0.3ha and consists of an L-shaped residential plot with 1no dwelling and 2no. outbuildings. The site is situated in a suburban area and surrounded by further residential development on all sides, although the land adjacent to the north of the site is densely wooded. The boundary of the South Downs National Park is located c. 400m east and 600 south of the site. The soil on site is described as freely draining very acidic sandy and loamy soils.
- 1.6 The site is located on the edge of Storrington in an area known as Heath Common. The surroundings are rural, with extensive agricultural grazing pasture and well-connected hedgerows extending in all directions. The chalk escarpment which characterises the South Downs National Park is located approximately 1.8k south and

extends to the east and west from that point. Several settlements are located in all directions, most notably Worthing which is approximately 8.5km south. The A24 runs north to south approximately 1.5km to the east and a sand quarry is located approximately 300m to the southwest.

Existing Site Vegetation

- 1.7 The existing site vegetation is varied, with numerous trees of differing quality, origin and ecological / arboricultural value. The site is bound to all aspects by trees, with denser parcels of woodland to the north, along with individual and small groups of trees to the south, west and east.
- 1.8 A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees on site, as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories, is given in Table 1.

Table 01 – Summary of Existing Site Vegetation

| BS Category | No of Trees | No of Groups | No of Hedges | Total |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| A | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| B | 13 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| C | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| U | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

Development Proposals

- 1.9 It is understood that the proposals are for the demolition of the existing dwelling and associated outbuildings and subsequent redevelopment of the site including 2no. new homes, 2no. garages and associated access and soft landscaping.

2.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Any potential tree impacts below have been identified as per BS5837:2012 section 5.4, and details are given of proposed mitigation.

Removal of Trees and Vegetation

- 2.2 The development has been designed to avoid tree losses as far as possible, however a small number of trees shall require removal to facilitate the development. Table 3 below describes the tree losses required to facilitate the development. Trees to be retained and removed are shown on the TRPP in Appendix B.

Table No. 03 – Trees and Hedges Proposed for Removal

| BS Category | Tree/Group/Hedge Numbers | Total |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------|
| B | T23 & T24 | 2 |
| U | T19, T21, T22 | 3 |

- 2.3 **T19** shall require removal to accommodate the proposed plot in the southern section of the site. No viable option whereby the scheme could achieve the desired footprint while retaining this tree could be found. Furthermore, extensive rotting at the base of the tree was also noted during the walkover. It is expected that this tree, if retained, would fail within 10 years. Furthermore, it was designated a category U and its removal is assumed necessary from a safety standpoint also.
- 2.4 **T23** and **T24** will need to be removed to accommodate the proposed plot in the northern section of the site. No viable option whereby the scheme could achieve the desired footprint while retaining this tree could be found.
- 2.5 Category U trees may have existing or potential conservation value desirable to preserve, such as standing deadwood valuable for ecology, and as such not all category U trees are proposed for entire removal. However, **T21** and **T22** maintain major leans towards the site to the east. This lean is present from the base of the tree. These trees should be felled at their base, and their rooting systems retained to act as deadwood services for invertebrates.

Tree Pruning, Canopy Reduction, or Lifting

- 2.6 Some minor crown lifting and / or canopy reduction shall be required to allow adequate clearance between trees and built form and / or access roads. This work will be undertaken according to industry best practice BS3998:2010. Table 4 below details works to retained trees to facilitate development, which fall within levels of good arboricultural practice:

Table No. 04 – Tree Surgery Works

| Ref. Number | Category | Description of Works |
|-------------|----------|---|
| T01 | B | This tree will require the northern aspect of the crown to be raised to provide a minimum clearance of 5.2m from the ground. |
| T04 | B | This tree will require the southern aspect of the crown to be raised to provide a minimum clearance of 5.2m from the ground. |
| TG18 | C | These trees will require the southern aspect of their crowns to be raised to provide a minimum clearance of 5.2m from the ground. |

Construction access and storage

- 2.7 In the absence of mitigation, vehicular access might compact soils, harming tree roots. To avoid these impacts, there shall be a defined access route to and from all construction areas, and ground protection areas where access over RPAs is required.
- 2.8 Inappropriate storage of liquids such as fuel, paint or cleaning chemicals might result in spillages with a significant impact upon trees. All such liquids will be stored at least 5.0 m from any RPA, and outside of any RPAs. Bunded containers with spill kits will be required and used to minimise the risk of spillage. This must be present on site before any work starts including ground preparations and tree works.

Compaction of Root Protection Areas

- 2.9 The vast majority of trees to the boundaries of the site are being retained and will be protected using Tree Protective Barriers to prevent any incursion into the root protection area (RPA). A small number of trees however will require enabling works and / or an operation zone within their RPA's. Trees which would be impacted are detailed below:

T01, T04, T05, T08, T09, T0, T15, T16, T20, TG18, and TG25 shall be impacted by construction traffic and activities within their RPAs. In the absence of mitigation major negative impacts would occur in the form of; significant root damage which would facilitate pathogen colonisation and anchorage forces, loss of rooting area resulting in a reduction in water and nutrient availability, soil compaction resulting in a reduction of overall resources available to the tree and potential soil contamination. Collectively these impacts can cause a significant loss in overall vitality possibly causing the decline or the death of the tree. To minimise impacts, ground protection measures, as detailed in the below Arboricultural Method Statement shall be in place for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. When construction work is complete the ground protection can be removed. The location of required ground protection measures are shown in Appendix B.

Demolition within Root Protection Areas

- 2.10 There shall be no demolition within Root Protection Areas.

New Hard Surfaces Within Root Protection Areas

- 2.11 The proposals shall require the construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of trees **T01, T04, T05, T09, T15, T16, T20 and TG18**. As per the recommendation of BS 5837:2012 section 7.4.2.3, the new permanent hard surfacing does not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPAs of **T15, T16, T20 and TG18**.
- 2.12 However, more than 20% of the RPAs of **T01, T04, T05 and T09** shall be resurfaced with permanent hard surfacing. The incursions within the RPA's of **T01, T04, T05, T09 and T20** shall be required to accommodate the proposed access track from the east. In the case of **T09**, where only c.23% of the RPA is to be impacted by the new proposed hardstanding, a zone of Manual Excavation, as detailed below, has been

recommended. In the case of **T01**, **T04**, **T09** and **T20**, a construction zone of No-Dig shall be implemented in this area, detailed further in section 2.16.

Manual Excavation within Root Protection Area's

- 2.13 The RPA's of **T09**, **T15**, **T16** and **TG18** shall be left undisturbed for as long as possible during the construction period in order to protect the tree-rooting zone. All tree protection fencing should stay in situ at the edge of the RPA for as long as practical, and should only be repositioned when works to install the new hard surface are to begin. Additional ground protection may be required at this point, as shown on the TRPP in Appendix B. When construction work is complete, the ground protection can be removed.
- 2.14 A zone of 'Manual Excavation' in accordance with *BS 5837:2012* will be utilised to allow the excavation of ground within the RPA's of **T09**, **T15**, **T16** and **TG18**. This manual excavation is to be undertaken with care for potential roots which are present. The excavation shall be undertaken with due care and hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.
- 2.15 Roots over 25mm in diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural advice. Tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly using specialised hand tools only and to the minimum extent to allow provision. All exposed roots should be immediately wrapped in dry Hessian to avoid drying. On completion of the excavation and at the earliest opportunity the wrapping should be removed, and the roots surrounded and protected with a loose granular fill (clean washed sharp sand or topsoil free of contaminants or matter injurious to rooting systems) prior to backfilling the excavation to the desired levels.
- 2.16 Works where minor encroachment into the RPA is required, such as that with **T15**, **T16** and **TG18**, a trial trench shall be dug along the edge of the proposed hard standing to determine the presence/absence of significant roots under arboricultural supervision. If significant roots are exposed >25mm diameter, the remainder of the area marked for manual excavation should be undertaken as described above under arboricultural supervision.

No-Dig Construction within Root Protection Area's

- 2.17 The RPA's of **T01**, **T04**, **T09** and **T20** shall be extensively impacted by the proposed access track. Therefore, a construction method of No-Dig shall be implemented in this

area. A 'no-dig' construction method will be utilised to allow the construction of new hard surfaces with the RPAs of the above trees without change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012. The Arboricultural Method Statement describes the installation of a typical no-dig surface, such as a three-dimensional cellular confinement system. This follows the recommendations set out in Section 7.4 of British Standard 5837:2012. The final design of the no-dig construction shall be undertaken by the appointed engineer to ensure that it is suitable for the anticipated loading of the surface, however, any design shall be approved in writing by the project arboriculturist.

- 2.18 The areas of access track which passes over the RPA's of **T01, T04, T05** and **T20** shall be of standard no-dig construction, however, to allow the new access track to tie in with existing ground levels, a small area of manual excavation may be required. This shall involve the careful manual excavation of existing turf and the top 100-150mm of topsoil using hand tools, completed under arboricultural supervision. Once this small area of manual excavation has been completed, the construction of the access track using no-dig construction shall take place.
- 2.19 It should be noted that during this manual excavation, should roots >25mm be detected, excavation should stop, and works should proceed at the depth they have reached.
- 2.20 Should any roots require pruning, these works should be undertaken by the projects arboricultural consultant.
- 2.21 The new hard standing which is to be added over the RPA's of the above mentioned trees should be of a permeable nature, to ensure resources remain readily available for these trees.

Building Construction within Root Protection Area's

- 2.22 The construction of the proposed plot 2 encroaches slightly into the RPA of **TG18**. This encroachment has been measured as being <5% of the RPA. Similarly, the construction of plot 1 slightly encroaches into the RPA's of **T15** and **T16**. This encroachment has also been measured as being <5% of the RPA's. Furthermore, these are marginal encroachments, and the retention of these trees is still considered viable.

- 2.23 Given the very small scale of encroachments, a zone of manual excavation as described above has been proposed within these areas. These works should be occur while under supervision of the project arboriculturalist. This will allow for the roots (should they be present) to be severed and pruned appropriately by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. No construction methods such as pile and beam foundations have been recommended.

Installation of services

- 2.24 No impact due to the installation of services on nearby trees is expected.

Future Pressures to Retained Trees and Hedges

- 2.25 The resulting proximity of the new structures to retained trees and hedgerows may result in the following pressures;
- the ongoing need to prune the canopy back to prevent damage to the building and facilitate maintenance of the building façade and glazing;
 - altered soil conditions including access to water and gas exchange, resulting from proposed surfacing and construction of foundations;
 - shading of the canopy of existing trees.
- 2.26 The majority of future pressures have been avoided through the layout of the scheme which ensures adequate clearance between retained trees and the development. There are no undue tree shading or canopy encroachment issues anticipated from retained trees towards the proposed development. Retained trees will not be located within private gardens to ensure that their long-term management remains favourable.
- 2.27 With the current proposals, there will be minor pressures to prune back the crown of **T01, T05** and **TG18**. The crown reductions shall not constitute a greater reduction than 1/3rd of total crown spread across any of the specimens. Furthermore, all the aforementioned trees maintain normal levels of vitality and these future pressures are expected to be negligible in regards to this impact on tree health.
- 2.28 There will also be minor pressures to prune back the spread of new growth on an annual basis to prevent intrusion. The impacts of these pressures however shall be negligible.

Tree and Hedgerow Loss Mitigation Measures

- 2.29 It is recommended that a scheme of soft landscaping is submitted, this should include tree planting details which address any visual public amenity issues. The tree selection should be appropriate to the site conditions and species should be selected in accordance with any recommendations provided in the PEA and any subsequent ecology reports. Ideally, the species selected should be native and of proven ecological value to the local environment.
- 2.30 The locations and positioning of mitigation planting in relation to new or existing buildings should take full account of the final canopy height and spread of all trees included within the scheme. All planting should be located a sufficient distance from the predicted canopy line and rooting zones to avoid future pressures to undertake remedial works.
- 2.31 Provided that mitigation planting is in line with current guidelines and all other protection measures are properly enacted, the loss of trees from the site would be adequately compensated and the proposals would accord with the requirements of BS5837.

Conclusion

- 2.32 The protection, compensation and enhancement detailed herein have been designed to ensure the ongoing favourable status of retained trees and vegetation, and the species which use these. Additionally, adherence to the methods detailed will ensure that all works accord with the relevant wildlife legislation and planning conditions.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Pre-Construction Meeting

- 3.1 A pre-construction meeting will take place between the Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturalist to discuss the programme of works and the timing and implementation of control measures.

Phasing of Operations

- 3.2 Implementation of tree protection shall be carried out as follows:
- 1) Tree removals and tree surgery
 - 2) Tree protection fencing set out by the surveyor in accordance with approved plans.
 - 3) Tree protective fencing installed and any ground protection installed as required.
 - 4) Fencing and ground protection are to be inspected by the project arboriculturist.
 - 5) Site set up including haulage routes and site compound.
 - 6) Demolition / Site clearance followed by construction.
 - 7) Inspection of any areas of construction within RPA's by project arboriculturist.
 - 8) Removal of tree protective fencing.
 - 9) Remedial tree surgery works (if required).

Contractor Induction

- 3.3 The key requirements of this method statement will be explained during site inductions for contractors. Trees and tree groups that are to be retained and protected will be identified before works commence. A copy of the AMS and TTP will be retained in the site offices for reference.

Tree Removal

- 3.4 All trees designated for removal are to be removed in accordance with the Tree Retention and Protection Plan (Appendix B). All tree work and removal shall be carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and BS 3998:2010. Prior to the removal

and felling of trees, the tree positions shall be agreed on site with the Arboricultural Consultant, and trees designated for removal and felling shall be clearly marked on site with white paint. Trees shall be felled prior to the erection of the Tree Protective Fencing. Care should be taken during the tree removal process to avoid any damage to any trees which are designated to be retained.

3.5 Arisings should not be disposed of by burning on site unless:

- Other options are impracticable, or the material is affected or likely to become affected by a disease or pest for which sanitation is a necessary form of control.
- NOTE: Attention is drawn to regulations made under: The Clean Air Act 1993, The Plant Health Act 1967, The Weeds Act 1959, and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, in respect of the prevention of the spread of plant and soil pests.

Tree Surgery

- 3.6 All tree work as detailed within the Tree Retention and Protection Plan shall be undertaken by an approved and qualified tree surgeon in accordance with *BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'*. Care should be taken to avoid damage to neighbouring trees to be retained. Branches in confined spaces shall be removed and taken down in sections.
- 3.7 Stumps to be removed should be cut away so that the top of the stump shall be at least 450 mm below the final topsoil level in order for the site can be reinstalled in accordance with the existing site levels. Where the depth is greater than 450 mm the areas shall be backfilled with topsoil to the required level.
- 3.8 Options for retention of and management of stumps, particularly those arising from dead trees should be considered as these subterranean deadwood habitats are of great ecological benefit. These stumps should not be treated with any form of pesticide or chemical application as this can be detrimental to the remaining trees, and local ecology.
- 3.9 The height of stumps for retention should be determined by management objectives and or site-specific conditions. Stumps should be left in a safe condition and or location that does not pose a hazard.

- 3.10 The removal of shrub or scrub material within the Root Protection Area of any tree to be retained shall employ a Manual Removal method; the use of hand tools shall be used in order to maintain the ground surface of the Root Protection Area and reduce any damage to existing tree roots within the protected root zone. Adjacent trees shall not be utilised as anchors or levers to facilitate the removal of adjacent vegetation.
- 3.11 Vegetation clearance should take place outside the bird nesting season (*nesting season: March-September inclusive*) or alternatively under a watching brief from an ecologist or suitability-qualified professional.

Tree Surgery and Removal Works– Arisings

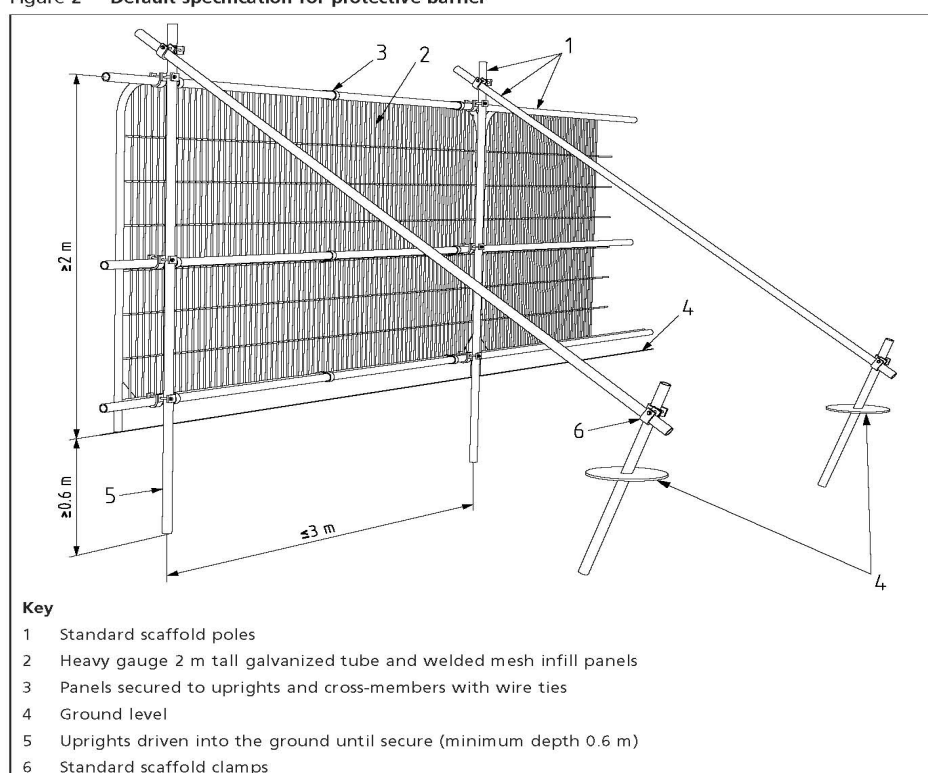
- 3.12 The disposal, utilisation and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain. Effective financial gains can be achieved with efficient arisings management planning.
- 3.13 Before any work on a tree commences, it should be agreed on what is to happen to the arisings (such as retained or removed from the site). Any arisings remaining on the site should be stored safely in locations agreed with the client. The following should be taken into account when deciding what is eventually to be done with the arisings:
- Site usage: access, space, and safety;
 - Scope for utilisation (such as use of woodchip for mulch, weed suppressant, etc.)
 - Wildlife and habitat, particularly where veteran trees are present and invertebrate colonisation is likely.
 - The disposal, utilisation and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 3.14 All trees to be retained on site shall be protected with barriers installed at the location as shown in the TRPP in Appendix B. The barrier shall be installed, protected and maintained during the main works by the appointed contractor.

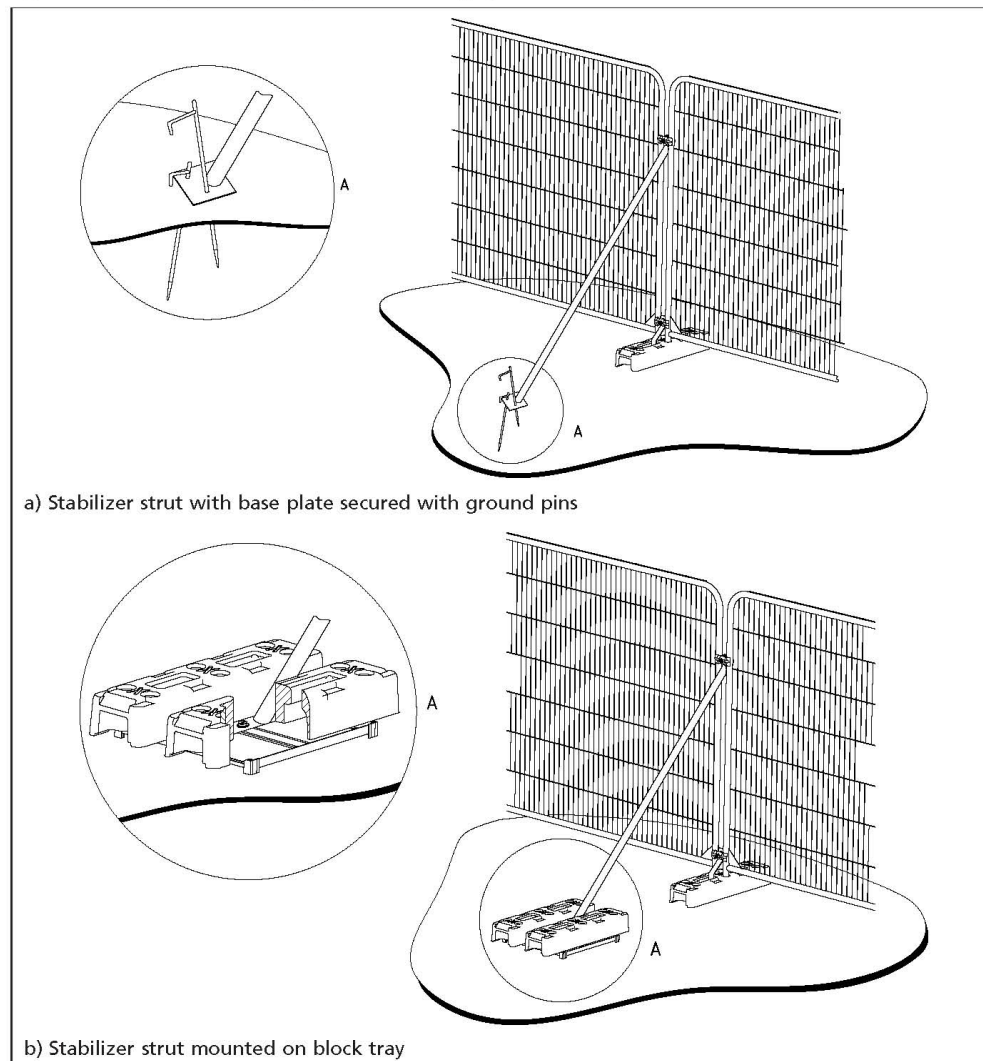
- 3.15 The installed protective barrier shall be 2.0 metres minimum height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area. Where existing ground conditions do not allow for the above method, the Welded Wire Mesh Fencing Panels may be mounted on concrete or rubber feet, supported on the inner side with stabilizer struts fixed on a block tray or secured with ground pins, and positioned as specified. The barrier should be strained, and fixed to fences, walls, and knee rails where possible to provide a completely protected area (*refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 below; © British Standards Institute 2012*). All tree protection is to be in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012; 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*.
- 3.16 Any requirement for modifications to the prescribed protection fencing specification, for example where installation space is restricted, will be discussed and agreed upon with the Project Arboriculturist before being implemented.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



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Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 3.17 Day-Glo ribbons shall be maintained during the main works by the Main Contractor attached to the top of the barrier to ensure that the fencing is clearly visible during the works. The tree protection barrier shall display all-weather notices starting '*Construction Exclusion Zone – NO ACCESS*'.
- 3.18 Once installed the protection fencing will be inspected by the Project Arboriculturalist before any construction works begin;
- 3.19 All such barriers shall be maintained for the full contract period. The Construction Manager will be directly responsible for ensuring the protection fencing remains rigid and complete during the entire works programme. Repairs will be acted upon immediately to ensure continued protection.

3.20 Within the protected areas the following activities must not take place;

- No vehicles are to be used in the fenced-off areas;
- No materials are to be stockpiled or stored;
- No chemicals are to be stored;
- No excavation or increase in the soil level shall occur;
- No fires shall be lit on site.

Site Compound, Haulage Routes and Car Parking

3.21 All site compounds, car parking and haul routes will be located outside of tree protection fencing. The compound area shall be located to not incur damage or injury to the root systems or canopy of any existing trees or vegetation within or adjacent to the site, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – ‘Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations’. All site operations associated with the usage of the compound area shall be undertaken with due care and attention to negate damage to the surrounding environment.

Protection and Retention of Existing Trees and Habitats

3.22 The Contractor shall exercise due care when performing operations beneath the canopy of existing mature trees and vegetation designated for protection and avoid at all times damage to the roots, trunk and branches.

3.23 The Contractor shall train all members of the construction workforce operating within the proximity of valued habitats and make such persons aware that there shall not be, without having sought prior notification, the following operations undertaken within the protected areas:

- Dumping of spoil or rubbish, excavation or disturbance of topsoil, parking of vehicles or plant, storing of materials or placing of temporary accommodation within an area which is the larger of the branch spread of the tree or an area with a radius of half the tree's height, measured from the trunk, and within the specified Root Protection Areas;
- Severance of roots exceeding 25 mm in diameter. If unintentionally severed; notice shall be given, and specialist arboricultural advice sought;
- Changes to the level of the ground within the specified Root Protection Areas;

- Vegetation clearance to site boundaries during the bird nesting season (nesting season: March-September inclusive). Any clearance must be undertaken outside nesting season or alternatively under a watching brief from a suitability-qualified ecologist.

Ground Protection Measures

- 3.24 Where construction operations require activity within the exposed unmade ground of any existing tree Root Protection Area, temporary ground protection measures should be implemented as shown on the TRPP. The ground protection measures should be accurately laid out by a surveyor, and implemented before the main construction works.
- 3.25 Ground protection must be fit for the purpose of supporting the level of traffic entering or using the site within RPAs without being distorted or causing compaction of the underlying soil. The appropriate solutions include:
- For pedestrian movements or the erection of scaffolding within the RPA – a single layer of scaffold boards either on top of a driven scaffold frame, to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile;
 - For pedestrian-operated plant (up to a gross weight of 2 t) – proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards or panels laid on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 150 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 - For vehicular access (exceeding a gross weight of 2 t) – an alternative system subject to the engineer's specification appropriate for expected loads, is designed in consultation with the project Arboriculturist.
- 3.26 The process for installation of ground protection is as follows:
- 1) Discuss the procedure with the project arboriculturist.
 - 2) Dismantle primary protection fencing and re-erect in secondary location as shown in Appendix B.

- 3) Any shrubs, saplings, or trees to be removed, are to be cut, or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage the roots of retained trees.
- 4) Lay woven geotextile over existing ground surface by hand.
- 5) Cover the area with a compressible layer, woodchip, for example, using hand tools only.
- 6) Cover the compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards or plywood boards.
- 7) Confirm surface is acceptable for use with the project arboriculturist.
- 8) Area ready for construction access.

Manual Excavation

- 3.27 Where the development proposals necessitate the tying in and re-grading of existing and proposed levels for vehicular access or include the implementation of underground services such as services, cables, and pipe work; a '*Manual Excavation Method*' must be assumed using handheld tools to minimise the impact on existing trees. The excavation should be executed with due care and attention not to disturb exposed unmade ground and any existing tree roots present within it.
- 3.28 Roots over 25mm in diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural advice. Tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly using specialised hand tools only and to the minimum extent to allow provision. All exposed roots should be immediately wrapped in dry Hessian to avoid drying. On completion of the excavation and at the earliest opportunity the wrapping should be removed, and the roots surrounded and protected with a loose granular fill (clean washed sharp sand or topsoil free of contaminants or matter injurious to rooting systems) prior to backfilling the excavation to the desired levels.

Demolition in Proximity to Trees

- 3.29 Sensitive demolition of buildings and structures within RPA's will occur under supervision from the project arboriculturist. Any existing tree protection fencing shall be removed to allow access to the demolition area. Buildings shall be demolished in such a way that the building folds in on itself. Debris may be removed by plant

machinery provided appropriate ground protection is in place and no incursion into unprotected soft ground occurs.

- 3.30 The floor of the building / surrounding hard standing is to be broken up and carefully removed from the RPA. Underlying ground levels are to be retained and any exposed roots and newly exposed areas of soft ground are to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil (to BS3882:2015). Soil must be spread by hand to avoid compaction of the RPA. Tree protection fencing must be re-installed at the agreed location on completion of demolition works.
- 3.31 Best practice must be adhered to at all times to avoid any contamination of the soil by fuel or other chemicals. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

New Hard surfacing within Root Protection Areas

- 3.32 Where new surfacing and means of access within Root Protection Areas have been proposed, the construction method should be implemented to avoid intrusion into or change of existing ground levels within the tree Root Protection Areas of existing trees.
- 3.33 A 'No Dig' Construction should allow for the paving of specified areas within or adjacent to tree Root Protection Areas to be constructed without disturbance to root systems.
- 3.34 Ground levels should not be raised or lowered within the existing tree Root Protection Areas. A permeable surface treatment should be laid over the existing ground allowing water to permeate and allow for nutrient access and gaseous exchange.
- 3.35 The construction area / existing ground within the existing tree RPA is to be overlain with a geo-membrane and covered with a granular fill of no fines - open-graded aggregate incorporated within a 3-dimensional cellular confinement system. This should ensure a minimum supportive depth of 200mm for vehicular access/ 100mm for pedestrian footpaths, above which a permeable surface treatment should be laid. The pH of the aggregate must be near neutral to avoid damage to pH-sensitive tree species.
- 3.36 Existing paving material overlying the RPA of existing trees should be left undisturbed during the construction period in order to protect the Root Protection Area of the tree

to be retained. The existing paving/ hard standing can then be reused as a base for the proposed surfacing, subject to the Engineer's specification.

- 3.37 All retaining kerb restraints/edge supports are to be secured above ground and no general excavation within existing tree RPAs should be permitted.
- 3.38 Where stepped or ramped access has been proposed within the RPAs of existing trees, this should be constructed with limited disturbance to the existing ground. A raised frame supported upon posts concreted in the ground is recommended. The holes for footing to posts should be dug out using handheld tools. The sides of the holes should be lined with an impermeable membrane to prevent the caustic and toxic effects of wet cement in the concrete from damaging tree roots.

Services in Proximity to Existing Trees

- 3.39 The location and direction of new services should be designed to allow for services to be routed away from the RPAs of existing trees. Existing service runs should always be used wherever possible.
- 3.40 Where the proposed routing of services impinges upon the tree RPA of any existing tree to be retained; the routing should be undertaken as a minimum standard in accordance with *NJUG Volume 4, issue 2: 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees'*.
- 3.41 A 'Manual Excavation Method' is to be followed to carefully hand-dug and route the apparatus most directly to and from the exterior of the RPA radius.
- 3.42 Services are to be routed together wherever possible to create the minimum impact upon the roots of the existing trees to be retained. Trench excavation across the tree Root Protection Area radius beside an existing tree should be avoided, whereby tree roots would become severed. Where services are to cross the edge of an existing RPA, they should be routed via a hand-dug ducting sleeve, avoiding damage to roots.

Installation of Fencing

- 3.43 Proposed new fencing to residential gardens shall be installed following the removal of tree-protective fencing and ground protection measures. Post holes within the RPAs shall be manually dug, and shall not sever any major roots. Roots over 25mm in diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural

advice. Where absolutely necessary, tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly to the minimum extent to allow works to proceed.

Hard and Soft Landscaping

- 3.44 The Arboricultural Consultant should review any landscape operations that involve any work within the RPAs of retained trees and input additional site-specific methodology where necessary.
- 3.45 The existing ground levels within the RPA of the retained trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in level occur these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used to differentiate between the different levels.
- 3.46 All soft and hard landscaping within the RPAs must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All finished surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of water and gaseous exchange to the roots.

Future Tree Surgery Works - Dead branches

- 3.47 All deadwood features should be managed in accordance with BS 3998-2010: Tree work Recommendations.
- Safety needs should be balanced against wildlife habitat protection.
 - Dead branches should be shortened or if necessary, removed if they pose an unacceptable risk to people or property and if other options (e.g. diverting a footpath) are not practicable.
- 3.48 When deciding whether dead branches or dead trees should be retained and, if so, to what extent they might need to be pruned, a balance should be made between the mitigation of risk and the maintenance of wildlife habitats. The unnecessary loss of deadwood habitats should be avoided when specifying pruning or other works, particularly if legally protected species are using the tree. The following risk factors should be taken into account:
- the location (e.g., whether the deadwood overhangs a target that cannot be readily moved, such as a highway);

- the wood properties and decay characteristics of the species concerned.
- the size of the deadwood.

Future Tree Surgery Works - Standing Dead Trees

- 3.49 Where standing dead trees are retained, their height should be reduced if this is required for mitigation of present or future risks. They should be inspected periodically, and further work should be undertaken (either felling or progressive reduction, depending on practicability) if necessary to keep risks within acceptable limits.

Further Ecological Enhancement Methods

- 3.50 Further enhancement can be/will be achieved with the utilisation of arisings resulting from vegetation removal or clearance works within the site.
- 3.51 Arisings will be retained for use as deadwood habitat log piles at the base of the existing trees and woodland foliage. Piles shall be made from arisings of native vegetation taken from the site or surrounding areas where possible. Piles should contain both larger logs (with gaps between), brash and branches and smaller leaf litter and cuttings/ grass clippings, to create varied conditions.
- 3.52 All branches and stems larger than 75mm in diameter, can/will be retained for use as deadwood habitat log piles at the base of the existing foliage. These are best left in lengths of a metre or more, but smaller sections will also be suitable. In suitable areas, these can also be pushed under the bottom of the hedgerows and areas of scrub where they will provide suitable habitat for a plethora of invertebrates and in turn suitable refuge and forage for small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.
- 3.53 Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows for the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain which will further enrich the trees on site.

Ongoing Management of Tree, Hedges and Native shrubs

- 3.54 To ensure the trees and/ or hedges continue to be a useful ecological feature, they shall not be cut overly frequently and shall be allowed to become relatively dense and

tall. Any hedges on site shall be cut outside of the bird nesting season (which generally runs March-August inclusive) and not more than once every three years. Minor trimming of stray branches over paths etc. can be carried out more regularly if required.

- 3.55 Any sections of new planting or failed newly planted trees will need to be replaced and species and sizes will have to be matched with what has been lost.

4.0 SCHEDULE OF SUPERVISION

- 4.1 To ensure works accord with the recommendations and the British Standard, works shall proceed as per the below schedule of supervision. The below schedule must be provided to the main contractor – it is the responsibility of the landowner / developer to ensure compliance with the below. Failure to comply is likely to result in a breach of planning conditions and / or environmental legislation. Photographic evidence shall be taken at each stage such that a final completion report can be provided to the local planning authority to confirm works have been undertaken in accordance with this method statement.

Table No. 05 – Schedule of Supervision

| Works | Responsibility | Notes | Sign off & Date |
|---|--|---|-----------------|
| Pre-commencement Meeting | Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist | To discuss the programme of works, the timing and implementation of the tree works and the tree protection measures. | |
| Tree removal works | Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist | Project Arboriculturist to mark trees for removal and/or surgery works. | |
| Installation of tree protective fencing and ground protection | Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist | Set out as per TRPP. Fencing and ground protection measures are to be inspected by the project arboriculturalist. | |
| Monthly inspection of protective fencing | Construction Manager | Construction manager to inspect fencing. Any issues are to be reported to the project arboriculturalist. | |
| Demolition within RPA's | Construction Manager | All works are conducted as per the method statement. Photographic record to be sent to project arboriculturalist to evidence works. | |
| Trial Pits | Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist | Trail pits are to be dug at an agreed location under arboricultural supervision. | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Manual excavation within RPA's | Construction Manager | Works undertaken in accordance method statement. Project arboriculturalist to be contacted should roots larger than 25mm diameter be encountered. | |
| Installation of hard surfaces within RPA's. | Construction Manager, Engineer and Project Arboriculturist | All works are conducted as per the method statement. Specification of no-dig construction is to be agreed upon with the engineer and arboriculturalist. Photographic record to be sent to project arboriculturalist to evidence works. | |
| Building Construction within RPA's | Construction Manager, Engineer and Project Arboriculturist | All works are conducted as per the method statement. Specification of foundation design to be agreed with engineer and arboriculturalist. Photographic record to be sent to project arboriculturalist to evidence works. | |
| Removal of tree protective fencing | Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist | Only to be removed at the end of the construction period and following authorisation from the project arboriculturalist. | |

Appendix A – Tree Survey Schedule



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EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE

Crosswinds, Hampers Lane, Storrington

Pipin Developments Ltd

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Prepared | KB |
| Approved | GO |
| Date | 05/03/2025 |
| Project Reference | LLD-3413-ARB-SCH |
| Revision | 1 |
| Status | PLANNING |

Mar-25

| Tree No. | Species | Diameter @1.5m | Height (approx.) | Spread (approx.) | Age | Condition/Preliminary Recommendations | Category | Status |
|----------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|----------|---------------|
| T 01 | <i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²) | 382 mm (Estimated) | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 7.0 m | N: 3.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 3.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Specimen displays a standard upright form, normal levels of vitality with no obvious defects. Minor ivy cladding is present which limit a comprehensive inspection. Crown weight favours the northwest. RECCOMDATION: Crown to be lifted to a minimum height of 5.2m to provide clearance from the road. It shall also be pruned c.1m back from northern aspect. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 02 | <i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple); (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²) | 159 mm (Estimated) | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m | N: 2.0m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Specimen displays a standard upright form, normal levels of vitality with no obvious defects. Minor ivy cladding is present which limit a comprehensive inspection. 2no. codominant leaders form at c.10m from the ground. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 03 | <i>Cupressus sp.</i> (Cypress sp.); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²) | 382 mm (Estimated) | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m | N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Specimen displays a standard upright form, normal levels of vitality with no obvious defects. Minor ivy cladding is present which limit a comprehensive inspection. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 04 | <i>Cupressus sp.</i> (Cypress sp.); (10.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 366m²) | 891 mm | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m | N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Specimen displays a standard upright form with no obvious defects. Crown spread is even and displays normal levels of vitality. | B 1 | Retain |

| Tree No. | Species | Diameter @1.5m | Height (approx.) | Spread (approx.) | Age | Condition/Preliminary Recommendations | Category | Status |
|----------|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------|---------------|
| T 05 | <i>Cupressus sp.</i> (Cypress sp.) (5.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 102m²) | 459 mm CSD | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.0 m | N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | 2no. codominant leaders originate from the base of the tree. Some evidence of past management of branches is present and minor deadwood is present throughout. The leader on the eastern side appeared to be standing deadwood. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 06 | <i>Cupressus sp.</i> (Cypress sp.); (3.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 41m²) | 285 mm CSD | 14.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m | N: 3.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 1.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Located in adjacent property. 5no. stems originate from the base of the ground. Tree displays normal levels of vitality. Western aspect of the crown appears to have been heavily managed and reduced. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 07 | <i>Cupressus sp.</i> (Cypress sp.); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²) | 382 mm (Estimated) | 14.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m | N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Located in adjacent property. 1no. primary leader. Tree maintains a standard upright form, an even crown spread with normal levels of vitality. No obvious defects. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 08 | <i>Salix sp.</i> (Willow sp.); (5.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92m²) | 446 mm (Estimated) | 14.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.0 m | N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Located in adjacent property. Tree maintains a standard upright form. Primary limb separates into 2no. codominant leaders at c.4m from the ground. Displays normal levels of vitality with no obvious defects. | B 1 | Retain |

| Tree No. | Species | Diameter @1.5m | Height (approx.) | Spread (approx.) | Age | Condition/Preliminary Recommendations | Category | Status |
|----------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|----------|---------------|
| T 09 | <i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak) (10.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 366m²) | 891 mm | 16.0 m Clear Stem Height 7.0 m | N: 8.0 m E: 8.0 m S: 8.0 m W: 8.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years | A very large and old oak, which is an excellent example of its species. Some minor deadwood throughout, which is to be expected given its apparent age. Crown spread is even, maintains a standard upright form with no obvious defects. | A 1 | Retain |
| T 10 | <i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (6.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124m²) | 509 mm | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m | N: 3.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 4.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Minor deadwood throughout. The crown maintains an uneven preference for the southwest. Minor cavities and knots noted throughout. RECCOMENDATION: To be monitored yearly for 5 years to assess the continual health of secondary limbs. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 11 | <i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (10.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 366m²) | 891 mm (Estimated) | 16.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m | N: 10.0 m E: 10.0 m S: 10.0 m W: 9.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years | Located in adjacent property. The specimen displays a standard upright form with normal levels of vitality. The crown spread is even and no obvious defects noted. | A 1 | Retain |
| TG 12 | Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²) | 318 mm Average | 14.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m | N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years | A group of 2no. silver birch and 2no. cypress trees. All specimens display normal levels of vitality with no obvious defects. | C 1 | Retain |

| Tree No. | Species | Diameter @1.5m | Height (approx.) | Spread (approx.) | Age | Condition/Preliminary Recommendations | Category | Status |
|----------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|----------|--------|
| TG 13 | Mixed Species Native Tree Group (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²) | 255 mm Average | 16.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m | N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years | A group of silver birch, holly and cherry laurel. Several silver birch trees have been pollarded. 2no. silver birch located furthest to the south maintain a notable lean south. RECCOMENDATIONS: Cherry laurel to be removed and leaning silver birch trees to be monitored for further lean. | C 1 | Retain |
| TG 14 | Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²) | 255 mm Average | 16.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m | N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years | A group of silver birch, cypress sp and oak. Reduced levels of vitality noted across several cypress sp. specimens and ivy cladding across most silver birch individuals, which similarly maintained reduced levels of vitality. | C 1 | Retain |
| T 15 | <i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (8.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 206m²) | 668 mm | 13.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m | N: 2.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 5.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Crown spread has a heavy lean to the south. Minor deadwood within the crown, with the vast majority of secondary limbs located on the southern aspect. Displays normal levels of vitality. | B 1 | Retain |
| T 16 | <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scot's Pine); (8.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 222m²) | 700 mm | 14.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m | N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Major deadwood located in the lower branches of the tree. However, the tree displays normal levels of vitality in the upper sections of the tree with a standard upright form. RECCOMENDATIONS: Dead and hanging secondary limbs to be removed. | B 1 | Retain |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Tree No. | Species | Diameter @1.5m | Height (approx.) | Spread (approx.) | Age | Condition/Preliminary Recommendations | Category | Status |
|----------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|
| H 17 | Mixed Species Hedgerow (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²) | 251 mm Average | 8.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m | N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m | Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years | A hedgerow consisting of holly with numerous individual silver birch trees. Cherry laurel is also present. RECCOMENDATION: Cherry Laurel to be removed. | C 1 | Retain |
| TG 18 | Mixed Species Tree Group; (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²) | 223 mm | 10.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m | N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years | A parcel of holly and silver birch. All specimens maintain a standard upright form with normal levels of vitality. No obvious defects noted. RECCOMENDATION: Crown to be raised to 5.2m to provide long term clearance and pruned back c.2.5m from southeastern aspect. | C 1 | Retain |
| T 19 | <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> (Eucalyptus Gum Tree); (6.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124m²) | 513 mm CSD | 0.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m | N: 5.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 5.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years | 2no. leaders originate from the base of the tree. Specimen displays rotting with a fungal infestation at the base with a notable cavity located on the southern, largest leader. However, tree displays normal levels of vitality. RECCOMENDATION: To be removed to accomodate the proposed development. | U 1 | Remove |
| T 20 | <i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple); (6.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124m²) | 517 mm CSD | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.0 m | N: 6.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 6.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years | 3no. primary leaders originate from the ground to form separate leaders. Specimen maintains a standard upright form. Heavy ivy cladding hinders inspection. Deadwood present in the lower sections of the tree. | C 1 | Retain |

| Tree No. | Species | Diameter @1.5m | Height (approx.) | Spread (approx.) | Age | Condition/Preliminary Recommendations | Category | Status |
|----------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|----------|--------|
| T 21 | <i>Salix sp.</i> (Willow sp.) (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²) | 159 mm (Estimated) | 10.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m | N: 1.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 1.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years | A partially fallen tree which appeared to have been pushed over from a storm. The roots on northern aspect are exposed and the tree maintains a dangerous lean into the site. RECCOMENDATION: To be removed due to the high likelihood of major failure and fall into the site. | U 1 | Remove |
| T 22 | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly); (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²) | 159 mm (Estimated) | 10.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m | N: 1.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 1.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years | A partially fallen tree which appeared to have been pushed over from a storm. The roots on northern aspect are exposed and the tree maintains a dangerous lean into the site. RECCOMENDATION: To be removed due to the high likelihood of major failure and fall into the site. | U 1 | Remove |
| T 23 | <i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch); (5.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92m²) | 446 mm | 14.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m | N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Maintains a standard upright form with normal levels of vitality. No obvious defects. RECCOMENDATION: To be removed to accommodate the proposed development. | B 1 | Remove |
| T 24 | <i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew); (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²) | 239 mm | 9.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m | N: 2.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 3.0 m | Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Maintains a standard upright form with normal levels of vitality. No obvious defects. RECCOMENDATION: To be removed to accommodate the proposed development. | B 1 | Remove |

| <i>Tree No.</i> | <i>Species</i> | <i>Diameter @1.5m</i> | <i>Height (approx.)</i> | <i>Spread (approx.)</i> | <i>Age</i> | <i>Condition/Preliminary Recommendations</i> | <i>Category</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|-----------------|---------------|
| TG 25 | Mixed Species Native Tree Group (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²) | 318 mm (Estimated) | 12.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m | N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m | Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years | Parcel of mixed woodland located out of the site boundary. Limited inspection due to the trees being located in adjacent property. All visible trees displayed normal levels of vitality with no obvious defects. | B 1 | Retain |

CATEGORY DIVISION - BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

Trees to be considered for retention

Category A

- Trees whose retention is most desirable to include; trees of high quality having an estimated longevity of over 40 years;

1. Mainly Arboricultural Qualities

- Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual

2. Mainly Landscape Qualities

- Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features

3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation

- Trees of significant historical, commemorative or other value, or good specimens of rare or unusual species

Category B

- Trees where retention is desirable to include; trees of moderate quality having an estimated longevity of over 20 years;

- Trees that might be included in the higher category, but because of significant impaired but remediable condition are downgraded

- Trees present in numbers offering a higher collective categorisation than as individually rated; trees occurring in groups but due to situation, offering little contribution in the context of the wider locality

- Trees having some material conservation or cultural value

Category C

- Trees of low quality having an estimated longevity of over 10 year, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm;

- Trees in adequate or impaired condition, or those which can be retained with minimal tree surgery, but not worthy for inclusion in the high or moderate category

- Trees present in numbers without having significant landscape value

- Trees having no material conservation or other cultural value

Trees unsuitable for retention

Category U - Trees not for retention within the context of existing land use;

- Trees that are unviable due to serious, irremediable structural defect; early loss is expected due to collapse;
 - Trees that are dead or showing signs of significant, immediate, irreversible decline;
 - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and subsequent safety, and threat thereof to trees nearby;
 - Trees of very low quality suppressing the development of those of greater quality;
 - Trees that will become unviable after the removal of other trees for reasons above.
-

CSD – Combined Stem Diameter;

- Root Protection Areas calculated for multiple stemmed trees based upon a combined stem diameter in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

Appendix B – Tree Retention and Protection Plan

The majority of the existing trees shown on this plan have been plotted in line with the information provided with the topographical survey.

Legend

- T02** Tree and Hedge Numbers.
- Tree Root Protection Areas**
Tree Root Protection Areas calculated and specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Category A Trees**
Trees of High Quality and Value.
- Category B Trees**
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value.
- Category C Trees**
Trees of Low Quality and Value.
- Category U Trees**
Trees unsuitable for retention.
- Existing Trees to be Removed**
Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.
- Tree Protection Barrier**
All Tree Protection and Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
Tree Protective Barrier to be 2.0 metres height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area, or as specified.
- Ground Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.**
An Operation Zone to enable construction work within the Root Protection Area is to be secured beneath the canopy of the existing trees with a ground protection layer, fit for the expected level of traffic, above a compression resistant layer for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Tree Protection Zone - Manual Excavation**
Limited Manual Excavation / Demolition Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. The excavation shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under *Arboricultural Supervision* only.
- Tree Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction**
A 'No Dig' Construction shall allow for construction to be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. Permeable surfacing should be used for the proposed hardstanding, to ensure resources remain readily available for nearby trees.
- Tree Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction**
A 'No Dig' Construction shall allow for construction to be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.
- Proposed Tree Surgery Works**
Existing trees to have crown reduced prior to protection measures being implemented. Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.

PLANNING ISSUE

| Rev | Description | Date | Initials |
|-----|----------------|----------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 00 | Planning Issue | 28.03.25 | KB |



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Client
Pipin Development
Project Title and Location
Crosswinds, Hampers Lane, Storrington

Drawing Title
Tree Retention and Protection Plan

Scale
1:250 @ A1

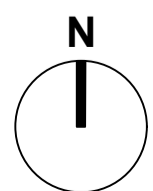
Drawn
KB

Approved
GO

Date
28.03.25

Drawing No
LLD3413-ARB-DWG-002

Revision
00



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Scale 1:250

Tree Retention and Protection Plan Crosswinds, Hampers Lane, Storrington



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