ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, PRELIMINARYRY METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Abbots Leigh
Washington Road
Storrington
RH20 4AF

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on behalf of

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Mr David King to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and preliminary arboricultural method statement to support an outline application with all matters reserved apart from access for 1no. 4-bedroom dwelling with associated private garden space, parking and landscaping.

This report complies with the planning policies of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

The survey was carried out on 28th August 2024. The tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule can be found at Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 respectively.

No tree preservation area protects the trees at the site and the site is not within a conservation area. One cedar at the north end of the site has been identified as a veteran tree.

The proposed layout has been overlaid with the tree constraints plan in order to identify the impacts to the trees to inform this impact assessment and this information has formed the basis of the tree retention plan at Appendix 3, the root protection area incursions plan at Appendix 4 and the tree protection plan at Appendix 5.

Three individual trees and one partial shrub group require removal to facilitate the proposals. Of these, one tree is assessed as category B, one tree and the shrub group as category C and one tree as category U. A further two category U trees located within the site boundary are recommended for removal on safety grounds, not related to the proposals.

A high-quality landscaping scheme to provide an attractive setting for the new dwelling could readily be secured by appropriate planning condition.

The proposals include the construction of new hard standing within the root protection areas of retained trees. Engineered solutions and sympathetic construction methodologies will need to be implemented to minimise the impact on these trees.

Subject to the generic and specific tree protection measures recommended within the preliminary arboricultural method statement at section 4 of this report being adhered to, I consider that the proposals represent a minor impact on the amenity of the locality in so far as it is contributed to by trees.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Mr David King to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and preliminary arboricultural method statement to support an outline application with all matters reserved apart from access for 1no. 4-bedroom dwelling with associated private garden space, parking and landscaping.

1.1.2 This report complies with the planning policies of Horsham District Council and complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (the British Standard).

1.2 Objectives of report

1.2.1 This report has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- To survey all trees within and adjacent to the site with trunk diameters of 75mm or more at a height of 1.5m.
- To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.
- To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.
- To identify the tree removals and pruning works that will be required as a result of the proposed development and to assess the impact of the tree works.
- To assess the potential impact the proposed construction works will have on retained trees and provide recommendations for mitigation measures to reduce the impact on the trees.
- To provide a protection methodology for retained trees throughout the demolition and construction period, including the above ground and below ground parts of the trees as well as their rooting medium.

1.3 Contents of report

1.3.1 This report includes:

- A tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule at Appendices 1 & 2 respectively.
- An arboricultural impact assessment at section 3, a tree retention plan at Appendix 3 and a root protection area incursions plan at Appendix 4.
- A preliminary arboricultural method statement at section 4 and a tree protection plan at Appendix 5.

1.4 Documents and information provided

1.4.1 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:

- Topographical Survey ref: 24051-02-T-E
- Proposed Site Plan ref: PL01 P06
- Proposed Drainage Strategy ref: 23909-04

1.5 Limitations of report

1.5.1 The following arboricultural impact assessment and method statement have been prepared for the proposal stated in section 1.1 and using the plans and information listed in section

1.4. The report should not be relied upon if the stated proposal or proposed design changes unless the author confirms the changes do not have a bearing on the arboricultural impacts or recommended mitigation measures.

1.5.2 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or invasive ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.

1.5.3 The tree survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value of trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.

1.5.4 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.

2 INITIAL TREE SURVEY

2.1 Tree survey information

2.1.1 The following information was recorded in the tree survey schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):

- Tree reference number. (T=tree, G=group). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the tree constraints plan indicate that the tree position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m^2).
- Root protection radius (m).

2.2 Tree categorisation

2.2.1 The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a subcategory of either 1,2 or 3 or a combination of the subcategories.

2.2.2 Tree categorisation summary:

- A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.
- B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.
- C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.
- U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development, but should not be considered a constraint to development.

2.2.3 Tree sub categorisation summary:

- 1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.
- 2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating that they would as individuals.
- 3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.2.4 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B or C but may comply with more than one subcategory.

2.3 Root protection areas

2.3.1 A root protection area represents a calculation of the minimum volume of rooting medium required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual root spread or total rooting area of a tree. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

Number of stems	Root protection area formula
Single stemmed trees	$\frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$
Trees with two to five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \ldots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2}$
Trees with more than five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

2.3.2 The root protection areas are plotted onto the tree constraints plan in Appendix 1 and are recorded in the tree survey schedule in Appendix 2. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have been represented as a polygon of equivalent area.

2.3.3 The disturbance of a tree's root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients. It is therefore important to protect roots and their ability to function during the construction period and post development.

2.3.4 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even a shallow disturbance within a root protection area can potentially have a significant impact on the tree.

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 A site visit was carried out on 28th August 2024. The weather conditions at the time were clear and dry. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level. Deciduous trees were in leaf.

2.5 Site layout

2.5.1 The site is comprised of the eastern portion of the garden for Abbots Leigh. There is a dense copse of trees on the southern boundary, extending to the existing driveway for Abbots Leigh, with a dense cherry laurel shrub group to the rear. The cherry laurel extends up the eastern site boundary where it provides visual screening to the east. A number of trees are also located at the north end of the site, including a large cedar (T1) which is assessed to be a veteran tree.

2.6 Findings

2.6.1 A total of 45 individual tree and two tree/shrub groups were surveyed. Their locations are shown on the tree constraints plan at Appendix 1 and details and measurements are shown in the tree survey schedule at Appendix 2.

2.6.2 A summary of their British Standard categorisation is shown at Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tree categorisation summary

Tree category	Individual tree	Tree group
A	3	-
B	27	-
C	12	2
U	3	-
Total	45	2

2.6.3 The key arboricultural features of the site are:

- Cedar T1, which is assessed to be a veteran tree and has therefore been afforded a larger root protection area (25.4m radius).
- The mixed tree group located between the main garden area and the existing driveway, which collectively contributes to the verdant character of Washington Road.

2.6.4 A check of 'MAGIC'[1] map showed that there are no areas within or immediately adjacent to the site designated as ancient woodland.

2.7 Statutory tree protection

2.7.1 Horsham District Council's online mapping tool was used on 28th October 2024 to check whether there are any tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the site. No TPOs were shown within or immediately adjacent to the site.

2.7.2 However, the online mapping tool can be updated at any time, therefore any persons proposing to undertake tree works should still check the status of the trees with the local planning authority prior to undertaking any tree works. Failure to adhere to the TPO legislation could lead to prosecution and if convicted a fine and criminal record. The crown of a tree and its roots are protected. The person carrying out the works, the person instructing the works and the Directors of that company are potentially liable. Failure to check whether tree/s are the subject of TPO/s could not be used as mitigation.

2.7.3 The site is not in a Conservation Area.

1 The DEFRA MAGIC map website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment across government: www.magic.defra.gov.uk

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The proposals

3.1.1 The proposed layout has been overlaid with the tree constraints plan in order to identify the impacts to the trees to inform this impact assessment and this information has formed the basis of the tree retention plan at Appendix 3, the root protection area incursions plan at Appendix 4 and the tree protection plan at Appendix 5.

3.1.2 The proposal is to construct a single detached dwelling in the existing lawn area which will have a driveway and parking area to the south, extending through the tree line and connecting to the existing driveway for Abbots Leigh. The existing crossover onto Washington Road will be retained.

3.2 Tree removals

3.2.1 Trees to be removed for the proposed development are shown with dashed outlines on the tree retention plan at Appendix 3 and are shaded to indicate their BS5837 tree category. A summary is listed at Table 3 below.

Table 3: Tree removals summary

Tree number	Species	Category	Reason for tree removal
G8	Cherry laurel	C	Part of G8 requires removal as a result of conflict with the proposed driveway, parking area and dwelling. The section of G8 on the eastern boundary will be fully retained to maintain screening from land to the east.
T25	Ash	U	T25 requires removal due to its poor condition and the increased frequency of access in its target area resulting from the construction of the parking bays to the north of the tree.
T30	Sycamore	B	T30 directly conflicts with the new driveway. This driveway location has in part been selected as it results in the minimum number of tree removals.
T34	Ash	U	T34 is a small standing dead tree located adjacent to the existing driveway and is recommended for removal regardless of the proposed development.
T43	Ash	U	T43 is exhibiting extensive dieback due Ash Dieback and is located adjacent to Washington Road. It should be removed on safety grounds regardless of the proposed development.
T47	Hazel	C	T47 directly conflicts with the proposed driveway.

3.3 Mitigation planting

3.3.1 The detailed soft landscape proposals for the proposed development are to be confirmed on the date of this report but could readily be secured by a planning condition at the detailed design phase of development.

3.4 Access facilitation pruning

3.4.1 Cherry laurel group G8 will need to be pruned to enable the installation of a garden fence to the eastern site boundary.

3.4.2 Based on the information currently available, it is anticipated that the crowns of all remaining retained trees will be located a sufficient distance from proposed construction activities and expected construction access routes so as not to require pruning.

3.4.3 Any requirements for pruning that cannot be predicted at this stage in the design process (e.g. for contractor compound or movement of large or specialist plant machinery) shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer.

3.4.4 All works are to be carried out in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree works – Recommendations.

3.5 Building footings in proximity to trees

3.5.1 The proposed dwelling and detached garage will be located outside the root protection areas of retained trees, therefore use of specialist foundations for root protection is not deemed necessary.

3.5.2 NHBC guidelines on foundation depth in proximity to trees should be followed. This will be determined by a structural engineer and should be guided by information in this report as well as appropriate sampling to determine soil profiles at the site.

3.6 Hard standing in proximity to trees

3.6.1 The new driveway and turning area will encroach the root protection areas of trees T24, T28, T31, T32 and T37 in the areas hatched pink on the root protection area incursions plan.

3.6.2 Where hard standing is constructed within the root protection areas of retained trees, an engineered solution is required to mitigate harm to the roots and the viability of the rooting medium. The design of the hard standing should therefore result in the following three outcomes:

1. The hard standing should be constructed without the need to sever or prune shallow roots (most tree roots are usually found near to the surface).
2. Compaction of the underlying soil should be avoided both during the construction period and post development.
3. The hard standing should not significantly inhibit moisture ingress and gaseous diffusion into or out of the soil.

3.6.3 The detailed specification (including levels) for the new hard standing to be constructed within root protection areas shall be provided by an engineer but must be signed off by the project arboriculturist before implementation to ensure the roots and rooting medium are adequately protected. To achieve the three outcomes described above, the design for hard standing within root protection areas must adhere to the following basic specification (see also Appendix 6):

- Within the root protection areas, the hard standing should be constructed directly onto the existing ground level without soil stripping. The surface vegetation (e.g. grass sward) shall be carefully removed using hand tools but the underlying soil should be fully retained and protected. The point at which the new driveway connects to the existing driveway cannot be of a no-dig specification as it will need to tie into the level of the existing surface. The soil stripping in this location will need to occur sensitively, and the extent of soil stripping must be kept to a minimum up sloping the new driveway up to the no-dig level as steeply as possible.
- Within the root protection areas, the hard standing must be constructed onto a three-dimensional cellular confinement system (such as CellWeb TRP or equivalent product signed off by the project arboriculturist) filled with no-fines angular stone. This will provide a permeable base for the surface that will spread loads to reduce compaction of the soil beneath (compacting the rooting medium will have a significant detrimental impact on root function and the health of surrounding trees).

- CellWeb TRP is available from 75mm-200mm depth, depending on the soil conditions and the load it is designed to support. Further guidance should be sought from the geocell manufacturer when specifying the detailed surface design. In some cases, it may be necessary to lay additional sub-base beneath the cellular confinement system, however this must also be permeable and laid onto the existing ground level.
- The cellular confinement system shall be installed directly onto a geotextile membrane (such as a TreeTex® 300). A second membrane shall be installed above the cellular confinement system as well. These membranes will prevent soil, construction debris and other materials migrating through the cellular confinement system, which would otherwise impact on the porosity of the completed surface. The membranes should also help filter pollutants from vehicles leeching into the rooting medium.
- The wearing course for the new hard standing must be permeable (loose gravel, resin bound gravel, porous asphalt or permeable block paving) to allow continued moisture ingress and gaseous diffusion with the rooting medium.
- Although a three-dimensional cellular confinement system should not in itself require edge supports, edge restraints may be needed for the wearing course. Standard kerb stones set in concrete haunches that are usually dug into the ground will not be suitable for use within root protection areas due to the likely damage to shallow tree roots. As an alternative, one of the following edging types may be used:

    1. Treated timber, peg and board edging.
    2. Proprietary metal or plastic edging strips.
    3. Railway sleepers affixed to the ground.
    4. Standard concrete kerbs on concrete-filled geocells (this method is only suitable if the concrete-filled geocells are installed above the existing ground level).
    5. Small concrete kerbs set in concrete (above existing ground level) and potentially also pegged into place.

3.7 Services

3.7.1 The proposed drainage layout is shown on the root protection area incursions plan. This fully respects the root protection areas of all retained trees.

3.7.2 Details of the routing of services for all other services (electric, telecoms, clean water, gas) for the proposed development are not currently available. All underground services should be located outside the root protection areas of retained trees and above ground services should be located outside the anticipated mature crown spreads. Sympathetic methodology to enable the installation of services within root protection areas (in certain instances) is available, however there will always be a potential arboricultural impact and arboricultural advice must be sought regarding the suitability of these methods before they are relied upon. If it is achievable, root protection areas should always be completely avoided.

3.7.3 Once details of the routing of new services become available, prior to commencement, these shall be reviewed by the project arboriculturist. The arboriculturist shall then confirm either that no works will be carried out within root protection areas or provide details of the methodology required to ensure the works are carried out in accordance with NJUG4 ‘Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utilities in proximity to trees’ and BS5837: 2012.

3.8 Landscaping in proximity to trees

3.8.1 New permanent garden fencing will be installed across cherry laurel group G8. The fencing specification is to be confirmed, however for ease of installation and to minimise the amount of access facilitation pruning required, it is suggested that post and rail fencing will be most appropriate in this location.

3.8.2 Further garden fencing will also be installed on the western boundary of the development to separate the new property from the retained portion of the garden for Abbots Leigh. This will cross the root protection area of veteran cedar T1. Within root protection area a fencing type that requires only postholes (no trenching) must be used. The level of the fence must also follow existing ground levels as there may be no re-grading of levels within the root protection area.

3.8.3 The detailed specification for soft landscaping is to be confirmed on the date of this report, however it is anticipated that tree/shrub planting and turfing will occur within the root protection areas of retained trees. In order to protect both tree roots and the condition of the rooting medium, these works must occur sensitively as described in the arboricultural method statement.

4 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 This is a preliminary arboricultural method statement to outline how retained trees can be protected during the construction period based on the information available for the outline planning application. The method statement will need to be updated at the full planning stage of the development when the plans and information listed in section 4.11 are available.

4.2 General requirements

4.2.1 The arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan shall remain on site for the duration of construction and landscaping works and be available to site operatives at all times. All operatives at the site shall be briefed about tree related factors as part of their site induction.

4.2.2 Any variation from the methodology described in this method statement shall be discussed with the supervising arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer.

4.3 Phasing of works

4.3.1 To ensure trees are protected throughout the development, the proposed development shall occur in the following order:

Table 4: Phasing of works

Works Order	Operation	Notes
1	Initial tree works.	The tree works contractor shall undertake the tree removals and access facilitation pruning specified in the arboricultural impact assessment.
2	Installation of tree protection barriers.	Tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection shall be installed in the locations shown on the tree protection plan and to the specification described in this method statement.
3	Pre-commencement meeting.	The project arboriculturist shall attend a site meeting with the site manager. The local authority arboricultural officer shall be notified so they may also attend. The above pre-start arboricultural works shall be signed off by the project arboriculturist during the meeting. The meeting shall occur before any plant activity, ground works or construction activities begin.
4	Construction phase.	The tree protection barriers shall be maintained, and the construction exclusion zones observed throughout the construction phase.
5	Soft landscaping phase.	The tree protection barriers shall be dismantled when external construction and hard landscape operations have been completed and plant machinery or excess construction materials have been removed from site. Soft landscape operations shall occur sensitively as described in this method statement.

4.4 Initial tree works

4.4.1 The tree removals and access facilitation pruning specified in the arboricultural impact assessment shall be carried out as the first stage of development. Any requirements for access facilitation pruning which have not been anticipated on the date of this report shall

be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist and be communicated to the local authority arboricultural officer.

4.4.2 Tree stumps and vegetation located within the root protection areas of retained trees shall be cleared with controlled hand tools (e.g. stump grinder/brush cutter). Plant machinery shall not be used to scrape vegetation, 'grub out' stumps within root protection areas, or access the site until the tree protection barriers have been installed.

4.4.3 If bonfires are lit to dispose of arisings from the vegetation or tree clearance works, an assessment of wind direction and strength shall be made to ensure flames cannot extend within 5m of any part of a retained tree. No bonfires shall be lit within a root protection area.

4.4.4 Trees should be checked for protected species before works are undertaken. It is against the law to disturb bats or their roosts under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations. Nesting birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act. If protected species are discovered, Natural England should be contacted for advice.

4.4.5 The tree works contractors should carry out all tree works to BS3998: 2010 Tree works – recommendations as modified by research that is more recent. They should also carry relevant, adequate and up to date insurance.

4.4.6 It is suggested that an Arboricultural Association approved contractor carry out all tree works. Approved contractors are expected to work to industry best standards. The Arboricultural Association website (www.trees.org.uk) contains contact details and information on engaging a suitable contractor.

4.5 Tree protection barriers

4.5.1 The root protection areas of retained trees must be left free from disturbance, and protected from contamination or compaction during the proposed works. Protection shall comprise a combination of tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection.

4.5.2 The tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection shall be installed and signed off by the project arboriculturist before any plant activity, ground works or construction activities commence at the site. They shall be maintained in situ until the soft landscaping phase of development when all other construction activities in the vicinity have been completed, and excess construction materials and plant machinery have been removed from site. Any damage that occurs to the tree protection barriers during the construction period must be rectified immediately, prior to other construction activities recommencing in the vicinity.

4.5.3 The specification for tree protection fencing shall be metal welded mesh panels (e.g. Heras panels), in concrete or rubber feet. The panels shall be supported by metal stabiliser struts mounted on either a base plate secured by ground pins, or in a block tray (refer to Appendix 7). Any variation from this specification for tree protection fencing shall be discussed with the project arboriculturist and agreed in writing with the local authority arboricultural officer.

4.5.4 Signs shall be affixed to the fencing as shown in Appendix 8 to explain its purpose. The signs shall be affixed at a reasonable size and frequency to ensure they are easily visible to operatives at the site.

4.5.5 Access into the site for construction traffic will be via the proposed driveway, across the root protection areas of T28, T31, T32 and T37. Either the driveway shall be fully constructed as the first phase of development, or the cellular confinement system layer of the driveway with a temporary surface such as thick plywood or metal boards depending on the load needing support shall be installed above a geotextile membrane to provide adequate ground protection for the construction traffic.

4.5.6 To create a usable workspace around the proposed detached garage within the root protection areas of G8, T33 and T45, temporary ground protection shall be installed in the location shown on the tree protection plan. The specification for ground protection in this location shall be a single thickness of scaffold boards (or equivalent boards), on a compressible layer (100mm woodchip from the initial tree works or sharp sand), spread across a geotextile membrane. This specification is designed to support pedestrian loads only. If larger loads need to be supported, a more robust ground protection specification shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist.

4.5.7 The areas protected by tree protection fencing (highlighted yellow on the tree protection plan) or temporary ground protection shall be referred to as the construction exclusion zones. The following restrictions shall apply within the construction exclusion zones:

- No vehicular access shall be permitted unless on adequate temporary ground protection measures that have been agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- Regular pedestrian access shall be restricted unless on suitable ground protection measures agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- No storage of construction materials shall occur.
- No storage of building spoil or construction debris (including short-term temporary stockpiling) shall occur.
- No harmful chemicals shall be stored or handled.
- No fires shall be permitted.
- No mechanical excavation including regrading of levels shall occur.
- There shall be no change in ground level unless undertaken under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.
- No construction activities including installation of new permanent hard standing shall be undertaken unless otherwise specified in this method statement.

4.6 Storage and handling of harmful chemicals

4.6.1 Provision must be taken to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals within the root protection areas of retained trees. Harmful chemicals include fuels, oils, bitumen, builder's sand (which has a high salt content) and cement. Provision shall also be made to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals in areas proposed for further planting if the existing soil is intended to be retained.

4.6.2 Cement mixing shall always occur outside the construction exclusion zones. If cement mixing is to occur close to the construction exclusion zones, or there is the potential for cement washings to leech into a root protection area, adequate, bunded ground protection measures must be used. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards (to prevent tears) surrounded by a raised lip.

4.6.3 All other chemicals that are harmful to trees must be stowed in suitable containers and stored away from the construction exclusion zones unless adequate, bunded ground protection measures are implemented to prevent spillages leeching into root protection areas.

4.7 Contractor facilities

4.7.1 A suitable location for site cabins, contractor parking and site facilities for operatives shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist during the pre-commencement meeting if not already specified in a construction management plan that has been signed off by the project arboriculturist. These facilities must be located outside the root protection areas of all retained trees unless on adequate ground protection measures that have been signed off with the project arboriculturist (potentially including existing hard standing). Provision

must be taken to prevent exhaust fumes or hot air from generators or kitchen facilities from damaging foliage within the crowns of retained trees.

4.8 Constructing new driveway within root protection areas

4.8.1 Within the root protection areas of T24, T28, T31, T32 and T37, the new hard standing shall be constructed to the basic specification described in the arboricultural impact assessment. The detailed specification (including levels) shall be provided by an engineer but must be signed off by the project arboriculturist before implementation to ensure compliance with arboricultural requirements.

4.8.2 Prior to construction of the driveway, the existing ground vegetation (e.g. grass sward or up to 50mm of leaf litter) shall be removed using controlled hand tools such as a spade or turf cutter. Where possible, the underlying soil shall be fully retained and protected. Some soil stripping will be needed to enable the level of the proposed driveway to tie into the level of the existing driveway. This must occur strictly by hand and with arboricultural supervision to ensure no significant roots are damaged.

4.8.3 The surfaces shall be installed by a process of 'rolling out' the cellular confinement system. This means that as one section of the cellular confinement system is installed, it will provide ground protection and create access for plant machinery to allow the next section to be installed (a tracked excavator and dumper truck are usually required to install a cellular confinement system). Vehicular access onto exposed ground within the root protection areas of retained trees shall be prohibited at all times unless adequate temporary ground protection measures are agreed with the project arboriculturist.

4.8.4 If access is required onto a cellular confinement system before the wearing course installed, a temporary surface (such as thick plywood or metal boards depending on the load needing support) shall be installed above a geotextile membrane to prevent soil and other building debris blocking the airspaces in the cellular confinement system, which could otherwise reduce the porosity of the completed surface.

4.8.5 When the cellular confinement system has been filled with clean angular stone, this should not be compacted to the point it compacts the underlying soil. Four passes with a smooth roller (max weight 1000kg without vibration) or several passes by a tracked excavator should be sufficient. Checks should be made before laying the wearing course to ensure the infill is fully consolidated.

4.8.6 The finished level of the no-dig surfaces will be higher than the surrounding un-surfaced ground. To mitigate this, clean-screened topsoil may be banked around the edge of the surface. It is recommended that no less than a gradient of 1:3 is created as increasing the ground level within a root protection area can disrupt root function. It is also necessary to avoid banking soil around the buttresses or buttress roots of retained trees.

4.9 Installing new permanent fencing within root protection areas

4.9.1 Installation of permanent fencing within the root protection area of T1 and G8 will require access into the construction exclusion zones. Only pedestrian access will be permitted into the construction exclusion zones and scaffold board pathways shall be used in wet conditions. Ideally these works shall occur during the soft landscaping phase of development when it is safe to dismantle the tree protection fencing.

4.9.2 The postholes shall be hand excavated with care taken to avoid damaging or severing roots with a diameter greater than 25mm. Ideally the postholes shall be pre-dug to ensure significant roots can be avoided. The postholes shall be sleeved with impermeable sheeting before any concrete is added to prevent alkaline burn to retained roots. Cement mixing shall occur outside the construction exclusion zones.

4.10 Soft landscaping within root protection areas

4.10.1 Soft landscaping within the root protection areas of retained trees shall occur as the final phase of development, when all other construction activities in the vicinity have been completed and it is safe to dismantle the tree protection barriers. The detailed specification for soft landscaping is to be confirmed but will potentially include turfing and tree/shrub planting within root protection areas.

4.10.2 All planting stock, topsoil and other soft landscaping materials shall be stockpiled outside the root protection areas of retained trees. When the tree protection barriers have been dismantled, the extents of the root protection areas shall be made clear to operatives at the site by other means (e.g. ground marker paint or similar). The standard restrictions to works within the construction exclusion zones will still apply during the soft landscaping phase of development.

4.10.3 Where new turf or grass seed is to be laid within the root protection areas of retained trees, topsoil will likely need to be imported. The existing soil may be lightly tilled by hand but use of rotavators or plant machinery will be prohibited. A maximum increase of 100mm of topsoil may be introduced to a root protection area to avoid suffocating existing root growth. Care must be taken to prevent soil being piled against tree buttresses or buttress roots.

4.10.4 When soil or other materials are transported across a root protection area in wet conditions, scaffold board pathways must be used to prevent compaction of the rooting medium. It should be noted that even pedestrian traffic can compact the soil in wet conditions.

4.10.5 All planting pits within root protection areas shall be individually hand excavated (no trench planting). Care must be taken to avoid severing or damaging roots with a diameter greater than 25mm.

4.11 Pre-commencement arboricultural consultancy input

4.11.1 Prior to the commencement of works, arboricultural input will be required for the following aspects of development:

1. The detailed site layout for the full planning application.
2. The construction management plan.
3. The routing of utility services.
4. Final levels based on the detailed design.
5. The above soil surfacing design.

4.11.2 This preliminary arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan shall be updated to accommodate these aspects of the project and the revised information submitted to the local authority tree officer for approval.

4.12 Pre-commencement meeting

4.12.1 A pre-commencement meeting shall be held between the contractors and the project arboriculturist. The local authority arboricultural officer shall be given reasonable notice of the pre-commencement meeting so they may also attend. The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting shall be:

1. To clarify the tree protection methodology with the site manager.
2. To sign off that the pre-commencement tree works have been completed as specified in the arboricultural impact assessment, and to discuss any

requirements for any further pruning which had not been anticipated prior to the meeting.

3. To sign off that the tree protection fencing and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the agreed specification.
4. To agree with the local authority arboricultural officer the type and timings of arboricultural monitoring necessary.

4.12.2 Following this meeting, if the local authority arboricultural officer has not been able to attend, an email outlining the actions discussed will be sent to the tree officer for approval. If necessary, a revised tree protection plan and method statement will be issued for approval.

4.13 Arboricultural monitoring

4.13.1 The site manager shall provide a monthly update to the project arboriculturist including photographic evidence that the tree protection barriers are intact and that the construction exclusion zones have been observed.

4.13.2 In addition to the above, a system and programme of onsite monitoring by the appointed arboricultural consultant shall be agreed with the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer. The form and frequency of site monitoring shall be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting.

4.14 Process if an unforeseen issue relating to trees arises

4.14.1 If significant root growth is disturbed during construction activities that are not within the scope of this report, the work shall cease until the project arboriculturist has been consulted. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter or dense/matted fibrous roots shall be considered significant root growth. It should be remembered that whilst root protection areas are part of industry best practice, tree root growth is influenced by a number of factors and may not conform to expected ideals.

4.14.2 If at any time during the construction process, damage is inadvertently caused to a tree, the project arboriculturist shall be notified to assess the likely implications and to prescribe potential remedial measures to be implemented. Damage can be in the form of chemical or fuel spillage, mechanical damage to either the above ground parts of the tree or the roots, fire or any other unforeseen circumstance.

4.14.3 The supervising arboriculturist shall be appointed by the contractor. It will be necessary for the arboriculturist to report to the local planning authority on the outcome of the site visits as well as any unforeseen tree related issues.

Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan

Scale (m)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

ADJOINING PROPERTIES

T1 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 G2

FLOWERBED

SHED

UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY DUE TO DENSE FOLIAGE

GRASS

ASPHALT

UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY DUE TO DENSE FOLIAGE

ASSUMED FENCE LINE
UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY
NO ACCESS

G8-PA

T10 T9 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31 T32 T33 T34 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41-PA T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47-PA

STAY WIRE

OVERHEAD CABLE

WASHINGTON ROAD

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree
- Root protection area for category B* tree
- Root protection area for category C* tree
- Root protection area for category U* tree
- Tree canopy

Drawing no: PJC/6650/24/A **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
Mr David King

Abbots Leigh
Washington Road
Storrington, RH20 4AF

Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 25/09/2024

Scale: 1:200 at A2

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

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Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T1	Atlas cedar (Cedrus atlantica)	20	2120	N: 8 E: 11 S: 10 W: 13	Crown: 1 south Branch: 3 west	Veteran	Good	Good	Veteran tree. Large limb previously snapped out top of crown (reported to have occurred in the snow). Decayed Meripilus bracket at base of stem. Upper stem appears decayed.	No action required.	A1+3	2033.2	25.4
G2	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	6-10 average	Up to 200 average	2-3 average	0-2 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Group of three self seeded sycamore. North tree dying back. All three have bark wounds on stems.	No action required.	C1	18.1 average	2.4 average
T3	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	21	780	N: 5 E: 4 S: 2 W: 5	Crown: 6 north Branch: 5 north	Mature	Good	Good	1m bark wound on stem at 1m. Dead wood over low risk target.	No action required.	B1	275.3	9.4
T4	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	410, 300	N: 6 E: 4 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: 3 average Branch: 3 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from base. Two secondary stems previously removed.	No action required.	B1	116.8	6.1
T5	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	380	N: 2 E: 1 S: 5 W: 6	Crown: 5 south Branch: 5 south	Mature	Good	Good	Typical example of species. Previously crown lifted.	No action required.	B1	65.3	4.6
T6	Laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides)	4	50 average x6 stems	N: 0 E: 3 S: 5 W: 0	Crown: 1 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth habit. Minor dieback.	No action required.	C1	6.8	1.5

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T7	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	2.5	40	N: 0.5 E: 0.5 S: 0.5 W: 0.5	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 average	Young	Good	Good	Newly planted tree. Still staked.	No action required.	C1	0.7	0.5
G8	Cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	4-6 average	Up to 150 average est	1-5 average	0 average	Mature	Good	Good	Dense shrub bed to north and east of lawn area.	Clear part of group as shown on tree retention plan. Prune as required to enable installation of garden fence.	C1+2	10.2 average	1.8 average
T9	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	17	300, 300	N: 2 E: 3 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 1 south Branch: 2 west	Mature	Good	Fair	Located on road frontage. Suppressed to west by oak. Crown lifted over phone line.	No action required.	B2	81.4	5.1 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T10	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	19	590	N: 3 E: 2 S: 5 W: 4	Crown: 2 west Branch: 4 average	Mature	Good	Good	Located on road frontage. No major visible defects.	No action required.	A1+2	157.5	7.1 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T11	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	19	390	N: 2 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 1 east Branch: 2 east	Mature	Good	Good	Drawn up growth habit. No major visible defects.	No action required.	B1+2	68.8	4.7
T12	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	17	530	N: 4 E: 6 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 0 average Branch: 4 west	Mature	Good	Good	Previously crown lifted on south side. No major visible defects.	No action required.	B1+2	127.1	6.4

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T13	Lime (Tilia x europaea)	21	340, 340	N: 2 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 2 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant stems from base. Drawn up growth habit.	No action required.	B1+2	104.6	5.8
T14	Lime (Tilia x europaea)	21	520, 230	N: 4 E: 2 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 west	Mature	Good	Fair	Secondary stems at 1m and 2m. Profuse basal epicormic growth. Drawn up growth habit.	No action required.	B2	146.3	6.8
T15	Lime (Tilia x europaea)	20	250 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Narrow, upright growth habit. Holly and epicormic growth inhibits inspection of stem.	No action required.	C1	28.3	3.0
T16	Lime (Tilia x europaea)	15	180	N: 2 E: 1 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 south Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Narrow, upright growth habit.	No action required.	C1	14.7	2.2
T17	Lime (Tilia x europaea)	22	370	N: 1 E: 2 S: 4 W: 3	Crown: 7 south Branch: 10 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Drawn up growth habit and high crown due to group pressures.	No action required.	B1	61.9	4.4
T18	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	21	320	N: 3 E: 2 S: 1 W: 2	Crown: 4 north Branch: 7 east	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetric crown and drawn up habit due to group pressures.	No action required.	B1	46.3	3.8

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T19	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	22	420, 530	N: 7 E: 4 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 6 north Branch: 6 north	Mature	Good	Good	Dual stemmed with broad union.	No action required.	B1	206.9	8.1
T20	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	22	470	N: 5 E: 3 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: 2 west Branch: 3 north	Mature	Good	Good	Slight west lean. No major visible defects.	No action required.	B1+2	99.9	5.6
T21	Lime (Tilia x europaea)	8	110, 120	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed lime sucker.	No action required.	C2	12.0	2.0
T22	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	22	470	N: 5 E: 1 S: 2 W: 4	Crown: 4 north Branch: 5 north	Mature	Good	Good	Drawn up growth habit and asymmetric crown due to group pressures.	No action required.	B1	99.9	5.6
T23	Lime (Tilia x europaea)	21	420	N: 4 E: 2 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Mature	Good	Good	Drawn up growth habit. Profuse basal epicormic growth.	No action required.	B1	79.8	5.0
T24	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	22	480, 620	N: 7 E: 3 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 10 north Branch: 8 west	Mature	Good	Good	Dual stemmed from base. Under-storey inhibits measurement of crown spread. No major visible defects or Ash Dieback symptoms.	No action required.	B1	278.1	9.4

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T25	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	320	N: 7 E: 3 S: 0 W: 1	Crown: 3 north Branch: 3 north	Early mature	Good	Poor	Suppressed growth habit bias north over existing low risk target area. Significant stem decay to 4m.	Fell to ground level.	U	46.3	3.8
T26	Yew (Taxus baccata)	10	420	N: 5 E: 3 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 1 south Branch: 1 south	Early mature	Good	Good	Typical example of species.	No action required.	B1+2	79.8	5.0
T27	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	8	160	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 0 west Branch: 0 west	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Drawn up growth habit. Previously crown lifted.	No action required.	C1	11.6	1.9
T28	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	550	N: 4 E: 5 S: 5 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 5 east	Mature	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed from 3m. Basal epicormic growth. One crossing limb at 7m. No major visible defects.	No action required.	B1+2	136.9	6.6
T29	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	6	90, 150, 130	N: 1 E: 3 S: 3 W: 1	Crown: 1 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed. North stem decayed.	No action required.	C1	21.5	2.6
T30	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	410, 220, 160	N: 2 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 2 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed from 1-2m. Suppressed to west by T28. No major visible defects.	Fell and remove stump.	B2	109.5	5.9

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T31	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	8	330	N: 4 E: 3 S: 0 W: 1	Crown: 0 east Branch: 2 north	Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed growth habit bias north.	No action required.	C1	49.3	4.0
T32	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	15	320, 160, 240	N: 4 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 1 west	Mature	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed. Drawn up growth habit. No major visible defects.	No action required.	B1+2	84.0	5.2
T33	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	290, 140, 140, 320, 280	N: 5 E: 4 S: 4 W: 2	Crown: 0 south Branch: 1 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Drawn up growth habit.	No action required.	B1	137.6	6.6
T34	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	140	N: 2 E: 0 S: 0 W: 4	Crown: N/A Branch: 2 south	Dead	Poor	Poor	Small dead stem adjacent to driveway.	Fell to ground level.	U	8.9	1.7
T35	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	510	N: 4 E: 3 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 0 average Branch: 4 west	Mature	Good	Good	Asymmetric crown. Lightly ivy clad. No major visible defects.	No action required.	B1+2	117.7	6.1 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T36	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	17	520	N: 0 E: 3 S: 8 W: 8	Crown: 4 south Branch: 3 south	Mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth habit bias south over road. Vehicle damage to primary limb overhanging road. Damaged limb exhibits dieback.	Remove damaged limb overhanging road.	B1+2	122.3	6.2

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T37	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	290	N: 4 E: 6 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 7 south	Early mature	Good	Fair	Drawn up growth habit. Potential basal cavity. North-east lean.	No action required.	B1	38.1	3.5
T38	Yew (Taxus baccata)	5	150 est	N: 3 E: 5 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Ivy encroaches crown.	Strip out ivy from crown.	C1	10.2	1.8
T39	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	390	N: 2 E: 3 S: 5 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 7 north	Mature	Good	Good	Located on road frontage. Crown lifted over road.	No action required.	B1+2	68.8	4.7 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T40	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	370, 420	N: 2 E: 6 S: 6 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 3 east	Mature	Good	Fair	Located on road frontage. Crown lifted over road. Dual stemmed.	No action required.	B1+2	141.7	6.7 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T41	Yew (Taxus baccata)	6	130, 100	N: 1 E: 2 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 0 south Branch: 0 south	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Small multi-stemmed tree on road frontage. Flailed from road.	No action required.	C2	12.2	2.0
T42	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	300, 280	N: 5 E: 3 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 1 south Branch: 5 east	Early mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from base.	No action required.	B1	76.2	4.9

Site: Abbots Leigh

Survey date: 28/08/2024

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T43	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	22	430, 490 over ivy	N: 8 E: 6 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 8 average Branch: 4 south	Mature	Poor	Fair	Large tree on road frontage. Ash Dieback symptoms (30-40% dieback).	Fell to ground level.	U	192.3	7.8 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T44	Yew (Taxus baccata)	9	410 over ivy	N: 4 E: 4 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 south	Early mature	Good	Good	Ivy encroaches crown. No major visible defects.	Sever ivy around base.	B1	76.0	4.9
T45	Yew (Taxus baccata)	15	710	N: 5 E: 4 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 0 north Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Good	Typical example of species. No major visible defects.	No action required.	A1+2	228.1	8.5
T46	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	230	N: 4 E: 3 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 0 east Branch: 2 east	Early mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed and 'dog-legged- at 4m. Under-storey inhibit inspection. Squirrel damage.	No action required.	C1	23.9	2.8
T47	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	10	400 est	N: 7 E: 5 S: 5 W: 7	Crown: 1 east Branch: 0 average	Over mature	Good	Fair	Typical example of species. Partially windblow to north over cherry laurel shrubs.	Fell and remove stump.	C1	72.4	4.8

Appendix 3: Tree Retention Plan

Scale (m)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

ADJOINING PROPERTIES

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31 T32 T33 T34 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41-PA T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47-PA G2 G8-PA

FLOWERBED
SHED
BUSH
GRASS
ASPHALT
OVERHEAD CABLE
STAY WIRE
UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY DUE TO DENSE FOLIAGE
ASSUMED FENCE LINE UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY NO ACCESS
WASHINGTON ROAD

01
4-Bed House
c.252sqm

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category B* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
- Canopy of tree to be retained
- Canopy of category B* tree to be removed
- Canopy of category C* tree to be removed
- Canopy of category U* tree to be removed

Drawing no: PJC/6650/24/B **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
Mr David King

Abbots Leigh
Washington Road
Storrington, RH20 4AF

Drawing title: Tree Retention Plan

Date drawn: 23/10/2024

Scale: 1:200 at A2

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

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Appendix 4: Root Protection Area Incursions Plan

Scale (m)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

ADJOINING PROPERTIES

01
4-Bed House
c.252sqm

UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY DUE TO DENSE FOLIAGE

ASSUMED FENCE LINE UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY NO ACCESS

WASHINGTON ROAD

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category B* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
- Canopy of tree to be retained
- New hard standing within root protection area

Drawing no: PJC/6650/24/C **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
Mr David King

Abbots Leigh
Washington Road
Storrington, RH20 4AF

Drawing title: Root Protection Area Incursions Plan

Date drawn: 23/10/2024

Scale: 1:200 at A2

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

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Appendix 5: Tree Protection Plan

Scale (m)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

ADJOINING PROPERTIES

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T26 T27 T28 T29 T31 T32 T33 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41-PA T42 T44 T45 T46 G2 G8-PA

01
4-Bed House
c.252sqm

FLOWERBED
SHED
GRASS
BUSH
ASPHALT
STAY WIRE
OVERHEAD CABLE
UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY DUE TO DENSE FOLIAGE
ASSUMED FENCE LINE UNABLE TO SURVEY FULLY NO ACCESS
ADJ
WASHINGTON ROAD

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category B* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
- Canopy of tree to be retained
- Tree protection fencing
- Temporary ground protection - type 1
- Temporary ground protection - type 2
- Construction exclusion zone

Drawing no: PJC/6650/24/D **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
Mr David King

Abbots Leigh
Washington Road
Storrington, RH20 4AF

Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan

Date drawn: 23/10/2024

Scale: 1:200 at A2

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

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Rocks Yard, Victoria Road,
Herstmonceux, Hailsham, Ea
Sussex, BN27 4TQ.

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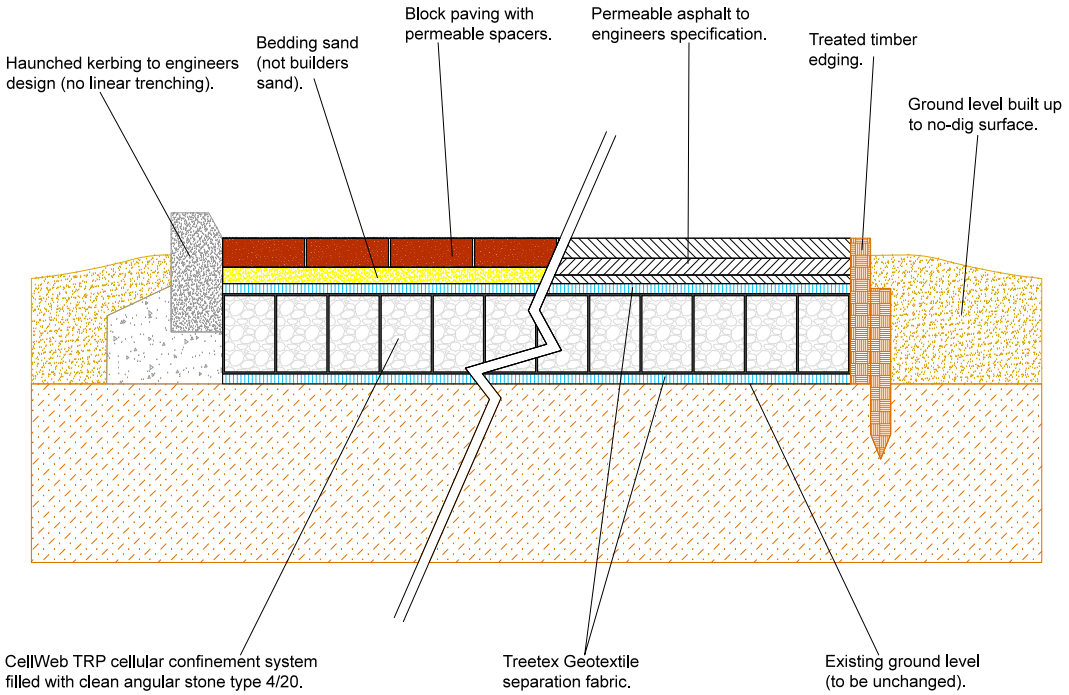
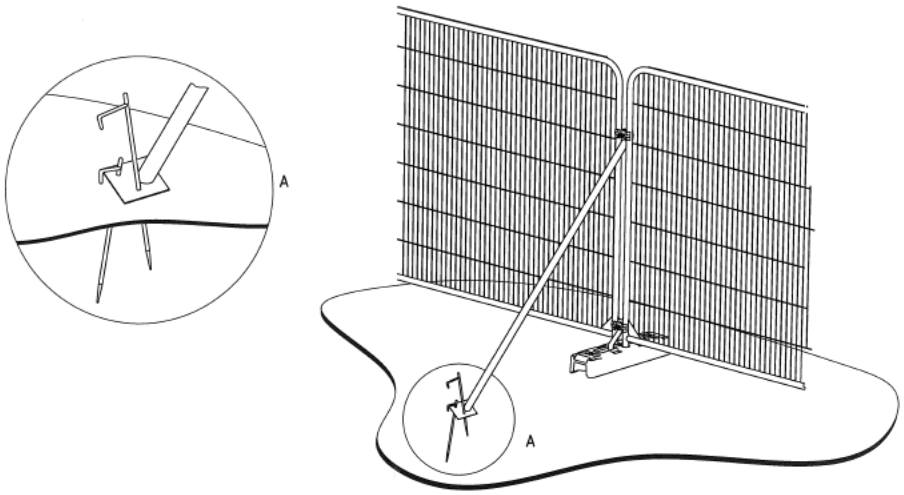
Appendix 6: Example No-dig Surface Specification

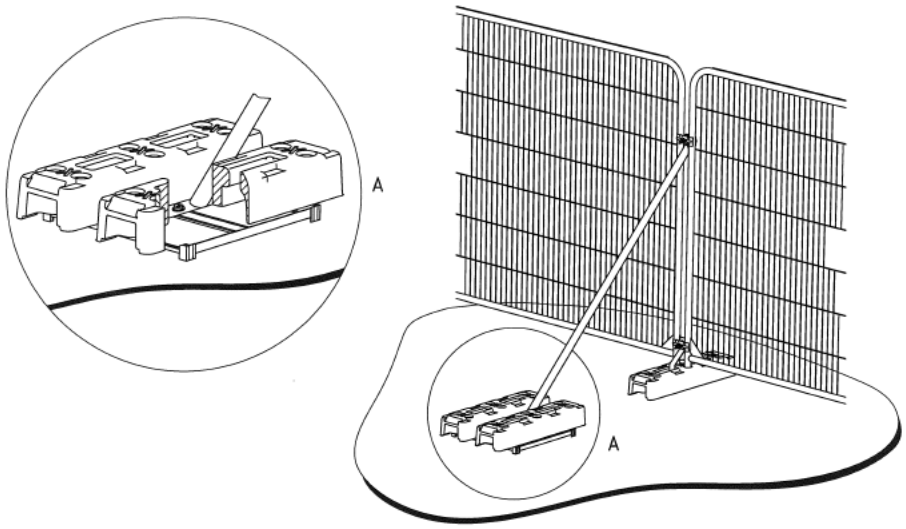


Additional sub-base may be required provided depending on CBR% rating and maximum size of vehicle expected on surface. This must be permeable and installed above ground level.

Appendix 7: Tree Protection Fencing Specification



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 8: Example Protective Fencing Sign

CONTACT DETAILS

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