



L I Z A R D

Landscape Design and Ecology

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

**Denver Poultry Farm, Okehurst Lane, Billingshurst,
RH14 9HR**

On Behalf of: Folkes Architects

Client:	Folkes Architects			
Project:	Denver Poultry Farm, Okehurst Lane, Billingshurst, RH14 9HR			
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00	30/04/2025	Greg Oakley FdSc, MArborA, Senior Arboricultural Consultant	Greg Oakley FdSc, MArborA, Senior Arboricultural Consultant	Joe Jackson BA (Hons) LA DipLA CMLI, Landscape Architect

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Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. office@lizardlandscape.co.uk W. lizardlandscapeecology.com

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology (LLDE) has been commissioned by Folkes Architects to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement for the proposed development at Denver Poultry Farm, Okehurst Lane, Billingshurst, RH14 9HR (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 XXth of XX 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 survey area covers c. 0.67 hectares (ha) and consisted of a large former chicken shed and its immediate surroundings. The building is now permitted for use as a storage building. The site is dominated by low grassland, ruderal habitats and bare ground. A line of mature oak trees runs around the eastern, southern and western boundaries, whilst a coniferous treeline forms the northern boundary. The site is enclosed by chain-link fencing to all aspects. The eastern and western aspects are bounded by detached residential properties; the south abuts an arable field, and Okehurst Lane delineates the northern boundary.

Existing Site Vegetation

- 1.6 A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees present to the boundaries of the 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	8	0	0	8
B	6	0	0	6
C	2	1	1	1
U	3	0	0	3

Development Proposals

- 1.7 It is understood that the development proposals are to demolish the foundations of the previously existing chicken sheds and create new flexible commercial units, likely to be B1 / B8 use. The new development is likely to be over 1,000 sqm and will therefore constitute a 'major development'.

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. As there are no trees directly within the site, there is no requirement to remove trees from the site.
- 2.3 Trees to be retained are shown on the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in Appendix B.
- 2.4 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 removal. T07, T19 and T20 are 'U' category trees. These are located off-site and do not require removal as a result of the current development proposals.

Tree Pruning, Canopy Reduction, or Lifting

- 2.5 EIDT 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
TL01	C	Regarding the far eastern section of this tree line only. The southern aspects of these trees in the group will require a crown reduction of 1m, to ensure there is a suitable long-term clearance from the buildings. Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'

Construction access and storage

- 2.6 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.
- 2.7 Inappropriate storage of liquids such as fuel, paint or cleaning chemicals might result in spillages with a significant impact upon high-value and or TPO 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

- 2.8 All of the trees which are present to the boundaries of the site, but are not located directly on 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:
- 2.9 **TL01 (C), T02 (A), T03 (A), T05 (A), T06 (A), T08 (A), T09 (B), T02 (B), and T20 (U),** will all have the potential to be impacted by scaffold erection and the movements of construction machinery. 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 of a tree or trees. 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 With the current proposal, there is no requirement to demolish existing buildings within the RPAs of trees which are to be retained.

New Hard Surfaces Within Root Protection Areas

- 2.11 With the current proposals and due to the lack of trees on the site, there is no requirement to install new hard surfacing areas within the RPAs of trees which are to be retained.

Building Construction within Root Protection Areas

- 2.12 The construction of the proposed, most southeastern storage unit encroaches slightly into the RPA of T03. This encroachment has been measured as being < 5% of the RPA. This is a marginal encroachment, and the retention of these trees is still fully considered viable.
- 2.13 To allow the retention of these trees, areas of the proposed building within the RPA shall be manually excavated with the use of trial trenches. These shall be dug along the edge of the proposed new foundation to determine the presence/absence of significant roots. If roots are discovered in this area, they will be identified to species level to confirm impacts and then will be pruned back out of the construction zone by the supervising arboricultural consultant. The trial trenches shall be dug under arboricultural supervision. This shall allow for minimal disturbance to the soil beneath and therefore minimal impact on the roots of the tree, as advised in BS5837:2012. The Proposed areas of supervised manual excavation are shown in Appendix B and detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement, section 3.0.

Installation of services

- 2.14 There will be potential significant negative impacts to multiple high-quality trees when it comes to the installation of services due to the proximity of proposed dwellings and gardens to trees and tree groups. Trenching will not be possible without significant negative impacts and disturbance. All service installations will need to avoid RPAs, as this normally involves an amount of trenching. Should any service installation be required in the RPA a specialist method statement would need to be provided.

Future Pressures to Retained Trees and Hedges

- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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 buildings and amenity spaces (such as gardens). This has been achieved by suitable development buffers from retained trees which also allows for future canopy development. Retained trees will not be located within private gardens to ensure that their long-term management remains favourable.
- 2.17 With the current proposals, it is planned to have one small section removed from **HL01(C)**. There will be minor pressures to prune back the spread of new growth on an annual basis to prevent intrusion into the proposed footpaths and roadway areas. The impacts of these pressures, however, shall be negligible and will be considered as part of the routine maintenance.

Tree and Hedgerow Loss Mitigation Measures

- 2.18 It is recommended that a scheme of soft landscaping be submitted, which 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.

- 2.19 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.

Conclusion

- 2.20 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.
- 2.21 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.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Pre-Construction Meeting

- 3.1 A pre-construction meeting will take place between the Construction Manager and the 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 Surgery

- 3.4 All tree works 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.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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

3.10 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.

3.11 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

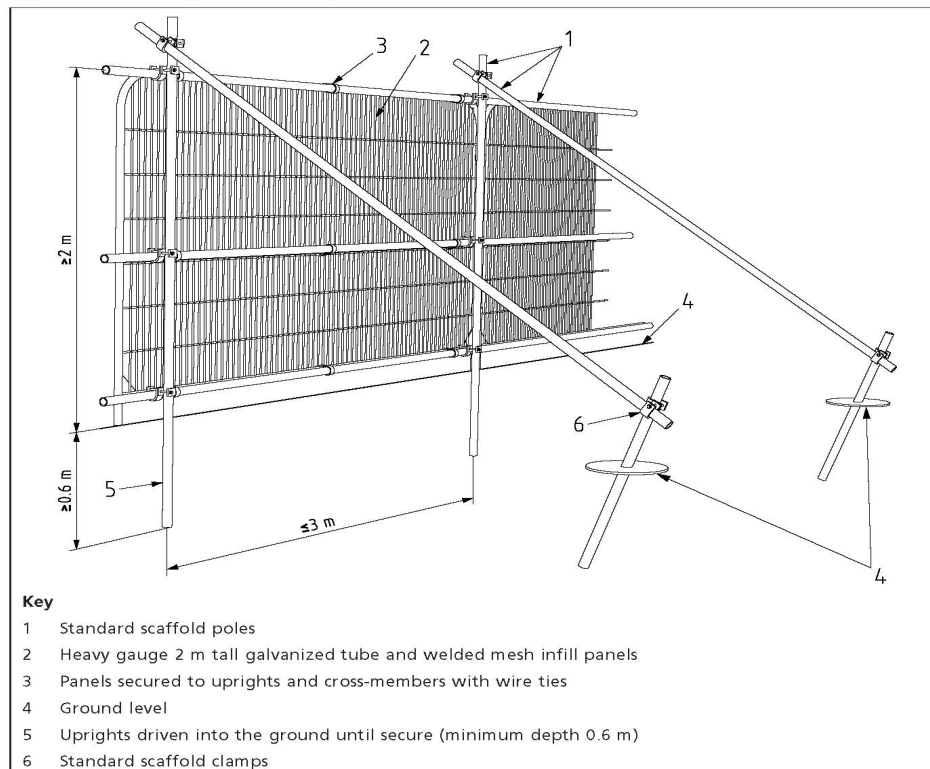
3.12 All trees to be retained on site shall be protected with barriers installed at the location as shown in the TRPP in Appendix B. The barrier shall be installed, protected and maintained during the main works by the appointed contractor.

3.13 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'*.

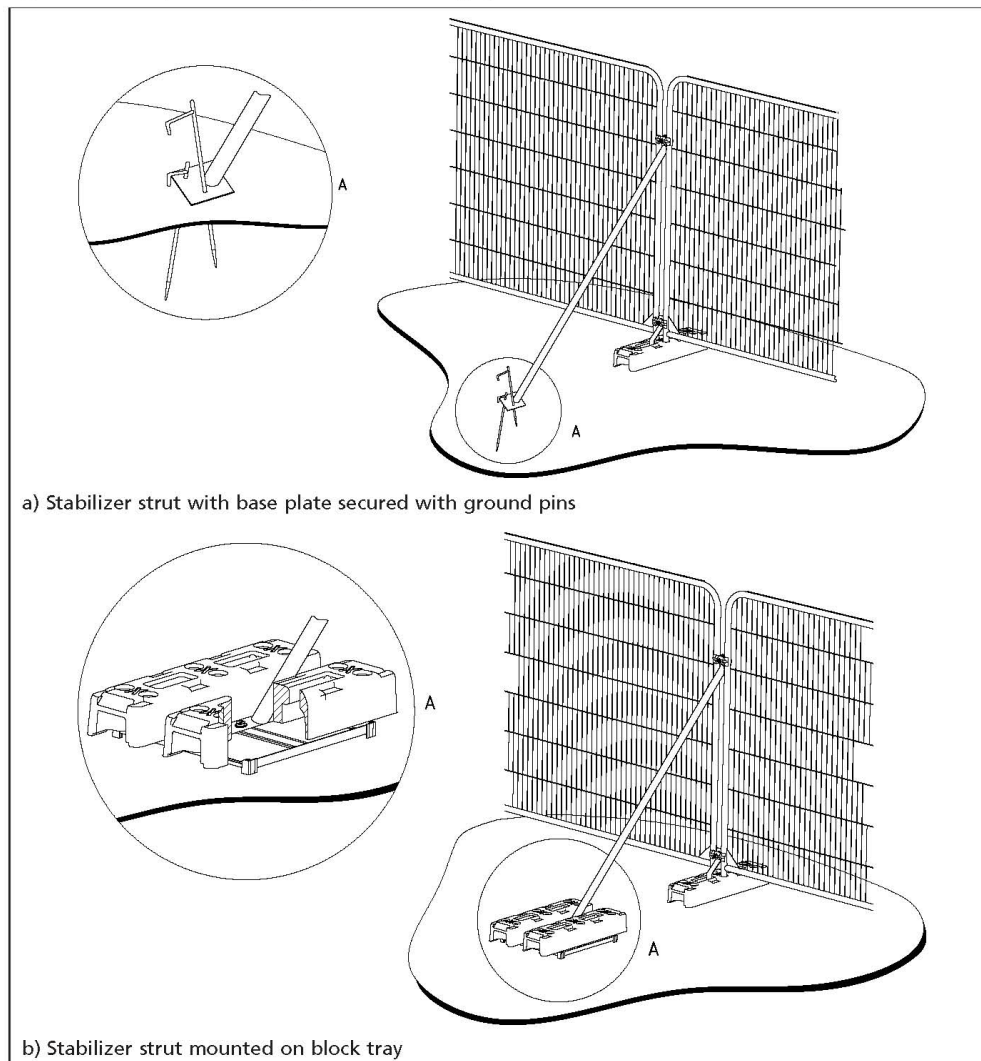
- 3.14 Any requirement for modifications to the prescribed protection fencing specification, for example where installation space is restricted, will be discussed and agreed upon with the Project Arboriculturist before being implemented.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



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Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 3.15 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*'.
- 3.16 Once installed the protection fencing will be inspected by the Project Arboriculturalist before any construction works begin;
- 3.17 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.

3.18 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

3.19 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

3.20 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.

3.21 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

- 3.22 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.
- 3.23 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.

3.24 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

3.25 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.

3.26 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

- 3.27 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.
- 3.28 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.
- 3.29 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

- 3.30 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.
- 3.31 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.
- 3.32 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.
- 3.33 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.

- 3.34 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.
- 3.35 All retaining kerb restraints/edge supports are to be secured above ground and no general excavation within existing tree RPAs should be permitted.
- 3.36 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

- 3.37 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.
- 3.38 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'*.
- 3.39 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.
- 3.40 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

- 3.41 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

- 3.42 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.
- 3.43 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.
- 3.44 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

- 3.45 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.

3.46 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

3.47 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

3.48 Further enhancement can be/will be achieved with the utilisation of arisings resulting from vegetation removal or clearance works within the site.

3.49 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.

3.50 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.

- 3.51 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

- 3.52 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.
- 3.53 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. Photographic evidence shall be taken at each stage such that a final completion report can be provided.

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 the implementation of the tree works and the tree protection measures.	
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	The construction manager to inspect the fencing. Any issues are to be reported to the project arboriculturalist.	
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. The project arboriculturalist to be contacted should roots larger than 25mm in diameter are 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 the 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 the engineer and arboriculturalist. Photographic record to be sent to the 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



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. office@lizardlandscape.co.uk W. lizardlandscapeecology.com

EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE

Denver, Oakhurst Lane, Billingshurst, West Sussex

Folkes Architects

Prepared	GO
Approved	JJ
Date	30/04/2025
Project Reference	LLD-3370-ARB-SCH
Revision	0
Status	PLANNING

Apr-25

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TL 01	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	239 mm Average	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 1.5 m S: 1.5 m W: 2.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Roadside treeline at c. 1m centres. Heavily pruned on the site side. Provides screening but little arboricultural value. No obvious major defects and overall displaying normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 02	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (12m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 452m²)	987 mm (Estimated)	20.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 8.0 m E: 8.0 m S: 9.0 m W: 8.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Two main leading stems from 3m. Broad, domed crown. No obvious major defects and overall displaying normal vitality.	A 1	Retain
T 03	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (10.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 346m²)	853 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 7.0 m E: 8.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 7.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Boundary oak on the ditch. The main union at 4m appears stable. Lots of epicormic growths. Minor deadwood. No obvious major defects and overall displaying normal vitality.	A 2	Retain
T 04	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (7.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 177m²)	611 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.0 m	N: 2.5 m E: 7.0 m S: 5.5 m W: 7.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Codominant stems from 4m. One stem displays major tear out at 6m, occluding, but with a cavity noted. The crown is held East-West. Poor form and overall reduced normal vitality.	C 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 05	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak) (10.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 366m²)	901 mm	21.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 8.0 m E: 7.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 10.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Large oak with straight Stem and most growth held away from the North. No obvious major defects and overall displaying normal vitality.	A 2	Retain
T 06	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (11.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 430m²)	971 mm	22.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 5.0 m E: 11.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Adjacent to a dying Ash. One main stem grows vertically to the apex, holding a tall crown held east. A second main stem at 5m arches East with its own large crown. A major split limb stub is present to the North West at 6.5m. The tree is not of optimal form but of value within the treeline. Overall, displaying normal vitality.	A 2	Retain
T 07	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (8.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 206m²)	656 mm	20.0 m Clear Stem Height 10.0 m	N: 0.0 m E: 7.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 2.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	The tree competes heavily with the adjacent oak. Crown appears alive, but a dead seam with brown cubicle rot runs from the base up the western dead stem. Much of the lower stem is decayed, with sawdust noted at the base. Overall, displaying low vitality. Recommendations: to be monitored over the next few years for overall condition.	U	Retain
T 08	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (11.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 408m²)	929 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 7.0 m S: 11.0 m W: 8.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	The tree holds all its growth south with a very uneven form. The crown appears vigorous with minor defects only. No obvious major defects and overall displaying normal vitality.	A 2	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) (8.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 238m²)	719 mm	17.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 7.5 m W: 7.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	The stem divides into three at 2-3m height. The crown is even but appears slightly sparse with several pieces of deadwood. No obvious major defects and overall displaying relatively normal levels of vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 10	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (7.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191m²)	630 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 7.0 m E: 8.0 m S: 8.0 m W: 7.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	The tree divides into four at 4m. The crown is relatively even but sparse with lots of deadwood. No obvious major defects and overall displaying normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 11	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (11.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 387m²)	923 mm	19.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 7.0 m E: 8.0 m S: 8.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	The tree displays minor mechanical damage to the base as well as old fungal brackets on the surrounding ground. Several major old splits and deadwood limbs are present, as is a woodpecker hole. Ganoderma resinaceum is present at the base, which is attributed to a selective white rot of wood. And can cause basal cavity formation. Prompts buttress development, parasitic. Recommendations: This tree should be closely monitored over the next few years. Retranchment pruning should be considered within the 3-5 years, and a PiCUS Sonic Tomograph should also be considered within the next 3 years.	B 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 12	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (12.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 519m²)	1066 mm	20.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 10.0 m E: 10.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 7.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Several major limbs have previously failed to the east, giving the tree an uneven appearance. Several major limbs display defects, including a tear-out to a vigorous Western limb. The stem displays decay at 2m and a small cavity. While not of optimal form, the tree is a large, vigorous boundary feature. Recommendations: This tree should be closely monitored over the next few years. Retrenchment pruning should be considered within the 3-5 years.	B 2	Retain
T 13	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak) (6.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 150m²)	567 mm	12.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.5 m	N: 5.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 4.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	The tree in the adjacent property and leans significantly to the south. Moderate-sized top limbs have failed. The main union has some structural concerns. Recommendations: This tree should be closely monitored over the next few years. Retrenchment pruning should be considered with the possibility of working this tree into a pollard.	C 1	Retain
T 14	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (10.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 366m²)	891 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 8.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 7.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Tree of even form which displays multiple defects high in crown, possibly storm damage but which is still an important feature.	B 3	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 15	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (10.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 346m²)	859 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 5.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 8.0 m W: 7.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Even form with several lower limbs and two main leaders. Heavy ivy has been cut.	A 2	Retain
T 16	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (9.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 272m²)	764 mm	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 0.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 5.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	The tree is heavily suppressed with several dead main leaders and all growth south and west.	C 1	Retain
T 17	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak) (13.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 598m²)	1146 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.5 m	N: 10.0 m E: 8.0 m S: 8.0 m W: 9.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Large dominant tree of good form. Several major failures and stubs are noted but not likely to affect the longevity.	A 2	Retain
T 18	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (11.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 387m²)	907 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 8.0 m W: 7.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Tree of even form. Major stubs are noted as is a mostly occluded wound to the stem. The tree may have been subject to historic heavy pruning but appears of fair condition.	A 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 19	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (9.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 290m²)	796 mm	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 4.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	The main stem has died from 5m with the crown formed of side branching. A cavity is noted to the stem at 3m. The tree has likely survived historic storm damage or heavy pruning and will persist in its current limited form.	U	Retain
T 20	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (10.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 366m²)	891 mm	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.5 m	N: 3.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	The main leaders have died from 8m. A small low crown of side branching remains. Much of the bark to the east has failed. The tree will likely persist in its current small form.	U	Retain
T 21	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak) (10.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 327m²)	828 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 7.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Driveway tree of reasonable form and broad even crown. Minor deadwood is noted. The tree appears to have been pruned historically.	B 1	Retain
H 22	Mixed Species Hedgerow; (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	95 mm	4.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.0 m E: 0.0 m S: 0.0 m W: 0.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A hedge consisting of hawthorn and blackthorn, separating the site from an adjacent arable field. The hedge is associated with an old bank and ditch, but is very narrow, sparse and gappy in places.	C 2	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;

Category B

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

Category C

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

1. Mainly Arboricultural Qualities

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

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

- 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

2. Mainly Landscape Qualities

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

- 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 present in numbers without having significant landscape value

3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation

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

- Trees having some material conservation or cultural value

- Trees having no material conservation or other cultural value

Trees unsuitable for retention

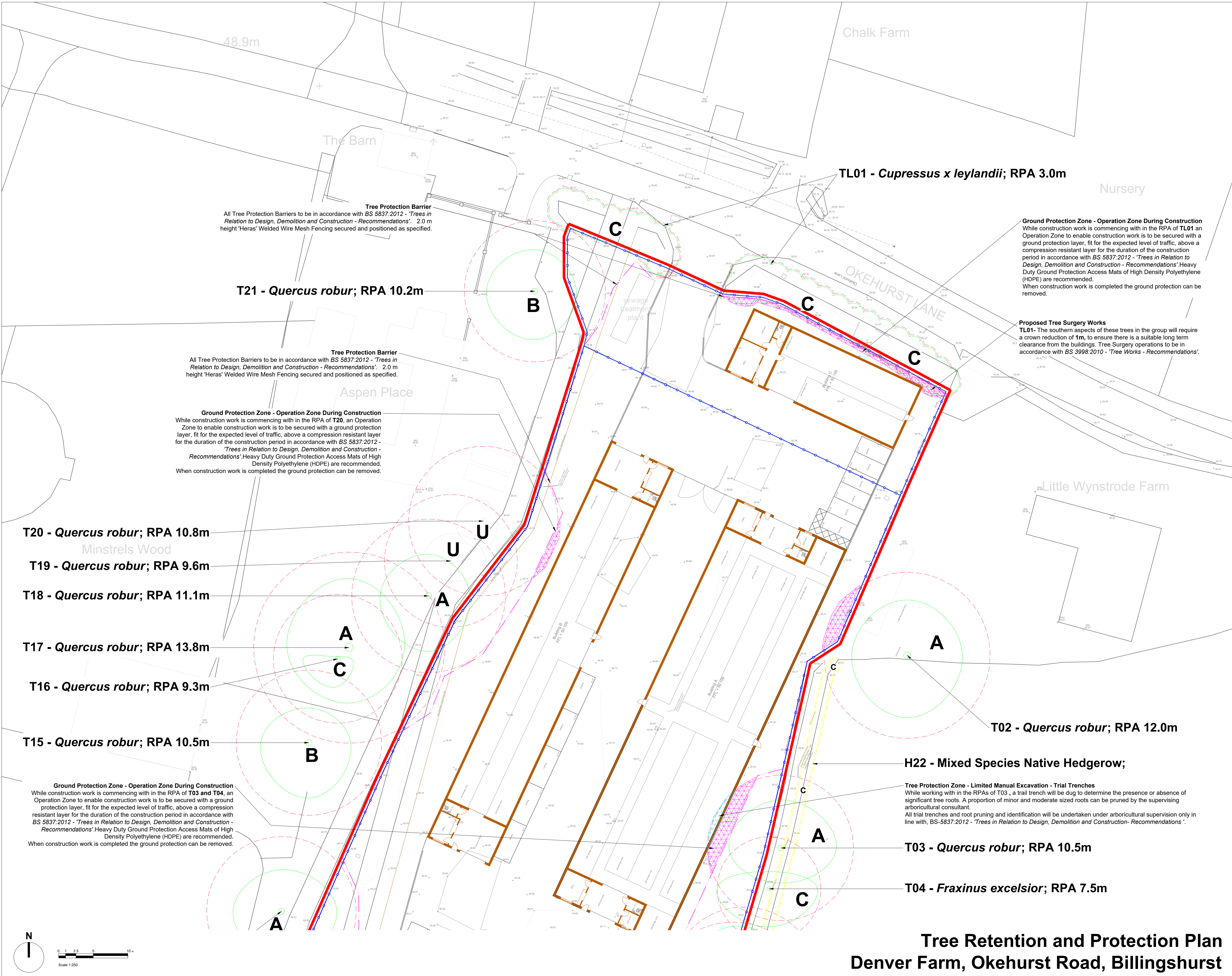
Category U - Trees not for retention within the context of existing land use;

- 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



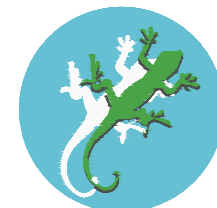
Legend

- Tree and Shrub Numbers.**
- T02** 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'.
- A** Category A Trees
Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.
- B** Category B Trees
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.
- C** Category C Trees
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.
- U** Category U Trees
Trees unsuitable for long term Retention.
- Existing Hedgerow and Shrub Vegetation**
- Existing Trees to be Removed**
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'
- Tree Protection Barrier**
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.
- Tree Protection Barrier**
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.
- Proposed Tree Surgery Works**
Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.
- Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.**
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Protection Zone - Manual Excavation**
A Limited Manual Excavation shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.

- Notes:
1. Drawing to be read in colour.
 2. For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3370-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
 3. For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3370-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

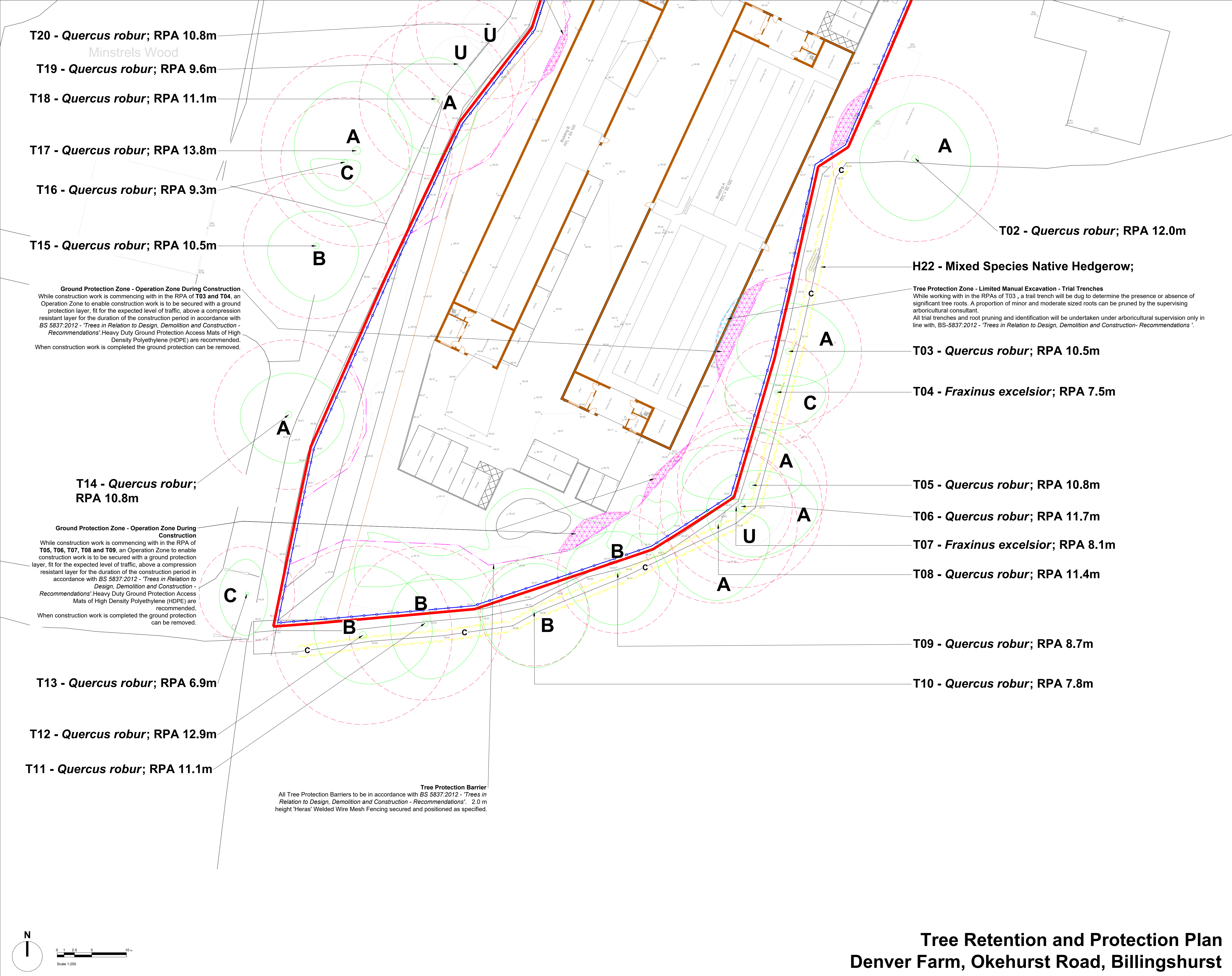
Planning Issue

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Planning Issue	30.04.25	GO

 **LIZARD**
Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. lizardlandscape@btconnect.com W. lizardlandscapeology.com

Client Folkes Architects	Project Title and Location Denver, Okehurst Road Billingshurst, West Sussex
Drawing Title Tree Retention and Protection Plan	
Scale 1:250@A1	Drawn GO
	Approved JJ
	Date 30.04.25
Drawing No LLD3370-ARB-001	Revision 00



Legend

T02

Tree and Shrub 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 to be Retained.

Category B Trees
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category C Trees
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category U Trees
Trees unsuitable for long term Retention.

Existing Hedgerow and Shrub Vegetation

Existing Trees to be Removed
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'

Tree Protection Barrier
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

Tree Protection Barrier
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

Proposed Tree Surgery Works
Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Manual Excavation
A Limited Manual Excavation shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.

Notes:

1. Drawing to be read in colour.

2. For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3370-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;

3. For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3370-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

Planning Issue

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Planning Issue	30.04.25	GO

LIZARD
Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. lizardlandscape@btconnect.com W. lizardlandscapeecology.com

Client
Folkes Architects
Project Title and Location
Denver, Okehurst Road
Billingshurst, West Sussex

Drawing Title
Tree Retention and Protection Plan

Scale
1:250@A1

Drawn
GO

Approved
JJ

Date
30.04.25

Drawing No
LLD3370-ARB-002

Revision
00

Tree Retention and Protection Plan

Denver Farm, Okehurst Road, Billingshurst



L I Z A R D

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. office@lizardlandscape.co.uk W. lizardlandscapeecology.com