DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES

ARBORICULTURE | ECOLOGY | LANDSCAPE

# Arboricultural Method Statement

## Land north of Sandygate Lane

## Lower Beeding

## West Sussex

## RH13 6LT

Client: Devine Homes PLC

Date: June 2024

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# 1. Introduction

1.1 This arboricultural method statement ('AMS') details the actions to be taken in order to prevent unacceptable damage being caused to the retained trees on this and the adjacent site during the approved development at Land north of Sandygate Lane, Lower Beeding, West Sussex RH13 6LT.

1.2 Planning consent (ref. DC/22/0708) was granted subject to a tree specific pre-commencement condition (no. C8) being produced and discharged.

1.3 This also AMS complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* ('BS 5837'). It is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development, and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. If required, matters relating to the construction detail or engineering performance of any protective measures specified should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer, for further information and specification which may be necessary for their practical implementation in a manner that satisfactorily ensures their protective intention or function.

1.4 The AMS should be read in conjunction with, and is to be considered an essential part of, the tree protection plan ('TPP') which is attached to it at **Appendix 2.**

# 2. Pre-start requirements, liaison & communication

2.1 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the applicant or promoter of the proposed development ('the developer') shall appoint a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to act as the supervising arboriculturist for the project, in order to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process.

2.2 Before any works commence on site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This will be attended by the project manager, the site manager, the groundwork contractor, the supervising arboriculturist and the LPA tree officer. The meeting will be led by the supervising arboriculturist, who will ensure that the sequence and methods of tree protection specified in this statement are fully explained and understood by all parties. Reporting procedures, arboricultural supervision requirements, and frequency of monitoring visits (as detailed in **Section 10** and *Table 1* of this AMS) will be discussed and agreed, and relevant contact details exchanged. Any modifications to this statement arising from this meeting will be recorded and the revisions circulated to all parties.

2.3 A copy of this method statement, together with the TPP, shall be given to all personnel who have control over works of any nature within the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees which are to be retained. The developer will ensure that adequate instruction is given for the implementation of the protection measures outlined within this statement.

## 3. Tree removals and pruning

3.1 The approved scheme will not result in the removal of any of the individual trees surveyed.

3.2 No pruning of any the retained trees is required to permit construction of the proposed development.

3.3 The approved scheme requires the removal of the entire length of the Hedges H1 & H3. Furthermore, as approved, the formation of the vehicle and pedestrian accesses from Sandygate Lane and the approved visibility splays, require the partial removal and cutting back of Hedge H4. The extent of the removal and cutting back is indicated on the TPP.

## 4. Protective fencing

4.1 No vehicles of any kind shall enter the site, nor any works commence, until the root protection areas of the retained trees, as shown on the TPP, have been protected by the erection of protective fencing to the specification found in BS 5837, Section 6.2. The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous bold purple lines on the TPP.

4.2 The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and comprise standard 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels mounted on a vertical and horizontal scaffolding framework. The panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two clamps and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or rubber bases that are pinned to the ground to a depth of 450mm by short lengths of scaffolding tube.

4.3 Scaffold uprights shall be at a maximum of 3m centres and supported on the side closest to the retained trees by struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots. The Heras panels shall be secured to the two cross members between the uprights with heavy duty cable ties. Notices stating *"Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out"* will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.

4.4 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind the protective fencing; there shall be no topsoil stripping, no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel, and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.

4.5 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees, and no fires shall be lit in any position where heat could affect their foliage or branches.

4.6 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.

4.7 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape or with mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48 hours. All events of this nature must be recorded and reported to the supervising arboriculturist.

4.8 Other than as provided for below, the protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated without the prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist. When the construction period is complete the fencing may then be removed, but only after first informing the supervising arboriculturist of this intention.

4.9 To the east of tree no. 24, to enable the installation of the no-dig driveway, immediately prior to works commencing on the driveway, the protective fencing shall be relocated to the positions represented by the dashed purples lines on the TPP.

## 5. Ground protection

5.1 In order to provide construction working space for Units 1-3 & 4, and also to provide space for a pedestrian route between the site compound and the north side of the development, where the setting back of the protective fencing results in unmade ground within the RPAs of retained trees nos. 22, 23 & 28 being potentially exposed to construction damage, temporary ground protection shall be put in place for the duration of the construction period, in the locations denoted by magenta hatching on the TPP. In order to protect the structure of the soil adjacent to the areas of construction, the ground protection will be capable of supporting any traffic, pedestrian or mechanical, entering or using the relevant areas without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

5.2 The ground protection shall comprise proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards or 15mm (3/4") steel sheets placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane, to accommodate pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 tonnes.

5.3 The ground protection shall be installed in the specified locations at the same time as the erection of the protective fencing, prior to any construction works commencing on the site. When its installation is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.

5.4 If, during the course of construction operations, it becomes known that the specification of the installed ground protection in any location will be insufficient to accommodate the loadings to which it will unavoidably be subjected, it shall be replaced or upgraded to a more robust specification immediately, in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations and with the advice of the supervising arboriculturist, before any further works in the relevant areas proceed.

5.5 The ground protection shall be retained in place for the duration of the construction operations, and shall not be removed until all main construction works are completed, and all relevant equipment and materials have been removed from the site.

## 6. Supervised excavations

6.1 Where indicated by the bold orange lines and circles on the TPP, excavations for the foundations of Units 3 and 4, and for the postholes of the boundary fences to Plot 4, shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavations (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only.

6.2 For the foundation trenches, any roots exposed during the excavations shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist, using secateurs or a sharp saw. The faces of the excavations nearest to retained tree 28 shall be covered with hessian and kept damp at all times.

6.3 Where excavation below 750mm depth is required, this may be undertaken by machine, provided that it is carried out under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, and the machinery is stationed and operated either outside the RPA of the retained tree, or on suitable ground protection, and there is adequate clearance from its crown.

6.4 In the case of the fence postholes, any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, the supervising arboriculturist shall decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, they shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, the position of the posthole shall either be moved or adjusted in order to avoid them; or alternatively they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and incorporated into the concrete fencepost support.

6.5 As a further safeguard, the boundary fences shall not be erected until the landscaping phase of the development, following the completion of the main construction, thereby allowing for the removal of the protective fencing enclosure around tree 28.

## 7. Construction of hard surfaces (no dig)

7.1 Where denoted by red honeycomb hatch on the TPP, the shared driveway serving Plots 21-23, and the proposed pathways within the RPA of retained tree 28 shall be constructed to the specifications detailed below, in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 of BS 5837.

7.2 Construction of the relevant sections of pedestrian path in the vicinity of tree 28 shall not be undertaken until the landscaping phase of the development. The relevant area shall be protected from construction traffic, construction operations or soil compaction, by being fenced off by protective fencing in accordance with the specifications earlier in this method statement, for the duration of the construction period up until the landscaping phase of the development, when all other construction works have been completed, and relevant equipment and material have been removed from site, allowing the protective fencing to be removed.

7.3 Similarly, installation of the shared driveway to Plots 21-23 shall be carried out only once construction of the relevant dwelling units has been completed, so that the protective fencing enclosure around the RPA of tree 24 is maintained at its full extent whilst the main construction is in progress. Once this is complete, the north-eastern edge of the protective fencing enclosure shall be set back and the relevant section repositioned in the location shown by the dashed purple lines on the TPP.

7.4 The proposed driveway and pathways shall be clearly marked out before any associated work starts. Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide.

7.5 Any small hollows may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. A permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram') shall be laid down prior to the installation of a cellular confinement system.

7.6 The ground shall be covered with a perforated cellular confinement system such as 'Geoweb' or 'Cellweb' with a minimum cell depth of 150mm for the driveway, and 75mm for the pathways. The cellular confinement material shall be fixed in place over the required areas using steel pins at its edges, before being backfilled with clean, no-fines angular aggregate (20mm-40mm).

7.7 Vehicles or machinery used in the process of depositing or spreading the aggregate backfill shall not travel over, or work from, unprotected ground within the RPA of the retained trees. Subject to the depth of the cellular confinement system being adequate to support the loadings, vehicles (such as dumpers or power barrows) may travel over the completed areas of the cellular confinement material, provided that these are filled to their full depth.

7.8 Edge supports of appropriate size and strength will be set above ground level and be secured either with steel pins or timber pegs driven into the ground, or with concrete haunching laid on existing ground level on an impermeable polythene membrane. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.

7.9 A permeable geotextile membrane will then be laid on top of the cellular confinement system to prevent fines and other debris filling the air spaces in the aggregate. The wearing courses or final surfaces shall be of a permeable and gas porous nature such as porous tarmac or concrete setts with sand jointing.

## 8. Underground services

8.1 The proposed services & drainage plans have been designed so that there are no incursions into the RPAs of any trees within or adjacent to the site.

## 9. Landscaping

9.1 On completion of construction works, but prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within the protected areas behind the protective fencing (including the construction of pathways and the erection of boundary fences to Plot 4), the developer shall arrange a meeting with the site manager, the supervising arboriculturist and the landscape contractor. The details of this part of the method statement shall be discussed in relation to the proposed landscape operations and a clear sequence of operations established.

9.2 The installation of the pathways to the south of Units 2-4, and excavation of the fence postholes for the boundary fences to Plot 4, shall be undertaken in accordance with the measures specified in the earlier sections of this AMS above.

9.3 Within the RPAs the following principles will be maintained:

- Existing ground levels shall not be substantially altered.
- No plant or vehicles shall enter the RPA.
- No fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas.
- Any excavation required for fence posts, log retaining walls or any other landscape structures shall be undertaken by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered then the position of the excavation shall be moved to a new location. If this is not possible then any roots with a diameter less than 25mm may be cut cleanly by hand. Any exposed roots shall be re-covered within 24hrs of excavation.
- No structure shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees.
- No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees.
- Any unwanted vegetation shall be removed by hand.

## 10. Supervision & monitoring

10.1 At the start of the construction process the supervising arboriculturist shall visit the site on the occasions specified to inspect the tree protection measures (fencing and ground protection) as installed. If these measures comply with the specifications detailed in this method statement, statements of compliance shall be sent to the developer and copied to the LPA.

10.2 The supervising arboriculturist shall then visit the site on a regular basis, at intervals of no more than 4 weeks, or as otherwise agreed at the pre-start meeting, and when specifically required as set out in Table 1 below, to ensure that the tree protection measures are kept in place and functioning as designed. Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact on these tree protection measures and if arboricultural supervision is required. A record of all monitoring visits will be kept, and copies sent to the developer and the LPA.

10.3 The site manager shall give at least 5 days' notice to the supervising arboriculturist of any operations, e.g. construction of hard surfacing etc., which may make an impact on the RPAs of the retained trees.

10.4 Any alterations or variations in drawings for the site that are in, or within, the RPAs of the retained trees shall be referred in the first instance to the supervising arboriculturist for advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the supervising arboriculturist shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact. The supervising arboriculturist will liaise with the LPA's tree officer to agree a way forward, since any alterations to the approved details may require the LPA's prior written agreement. Following these consultations, the supervising arboriculturist shall issue revisions to the TPP and/or this AMS that reflect the changes.

10.5 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this AMS, work must cease immediately and the LPA be informed in writing. A meeting will be convened between the developer, the supervising arboriculturist, the LPA tree officer and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have occurred. Work shall not be recommenced until appropriate action has been agreed to the LPA's satisfaction.

| Visit no. | Trees affected/ relevant | Timing of visit | Function carried out |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | All | Prior to the start of any construction works. | To lead the pre-start meeting. |
| 2 | All | Following hedge removal, erection of protective fencing and installation of ground protection. | To check protective fencing and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard. |
| 3 | 24 | During the excavation of the sections of foundations of Units 1-3 and Unit 4 indicated on the TPP. | To supervise the manual excavation of these sections of the foundations. |
| 4 | 24 & 28 | Following completion of main construction, during installation of above-ground surfacing driveway and pathways, and excavation of fence postholes. | To ensure these operations are undertaken in accordance with specifications in this AMS. |
| 5 | All | At agreed intervals during the construction phase. | To check the protective fencing & ground protection remain in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out. |
| 6 | All | At any other time which is sensitive in arboricultural terms. | To ensure retained trees are protected from development activities. |

*Table 1* - Timings of supervision and monitoring visits

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June 2024

# APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

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# Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on an inspection carried out by Greg Sweeney on Monday the 17th May 2021. Weather conditions at the time were overcast but dry. Deciduous trees were in leaf. The information contained in this schedule reflects the conditions of those specimens at the time of inspection. They were inspected from the ground only; they were not climbed and no internal investigations were undertaken, thus no guarantee may be given as to their structural integrity.
As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual change no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked 'est'.

1. **No:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **TPO:** Trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders Horsham District Council TPO/0325 & TPO/1562; all trees with "TPO" are protected from removal or pruning without prior consent from the local planning authority.
3. **Species:** The common name as given in "Collins Tree Guide", Johnson & More (2004).
4. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a 'Disto' laser range finder and expressed in metres**.**
5. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually and a cumulative total calculated in accordance with BS5837 (2012**).**
6. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to each cardinal point of the compass and rounded up to the nearest half metre.
7. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the crown.
8. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (100mm) or to crown break from ground level.
9. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi mature, Mature, Veteran/Ancient.
10. **Physiology:** Health and condition of the tree in comparison to a typical specimen of species and age: Good, Average, Below Average, Poor, Dead.
11. **Structure:** The structural condition of the tree based on an assessment of any visible roots, trunk and crown, noting the presence of any defects or decay: Good, Moderate, Indifferent, Poor, Hazardous.
12. **Landscape Value:** Reflecting the importance of the tree in the local landscape. High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
13. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of remaining contribution expressed in years <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
14. **Comments:** Notes relating to health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape.
15. **Category: -** A rating given to individual trees based on Table 1 in the British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) "*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*".

Category 'U' - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboriculture management.
Category 'A' - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (Normally a minimum of 40 years).
Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (Normally a minimum of 20 years).
Category 'C' - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (Normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
Sub-categories (where appropriate); 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities: 2 – Mainly landscape qualities: 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

| No. | TPO | Species | Height | Trunk Dia. | Radial Crown Spread | Crown Clear-ance | Height to 1st Branch | Life Stage | Physi-ology | Structure | Landscape Value | Est. Years | Comments | Cate-gory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 9.5m | 340mm | 3.5m | 1.5m | 2m | Semi-mature | Average | Below average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; bi-furcates at 3m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark. | C |
| 2 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 9.5m | 330mm | N4m E3m S4m W3m | 1.5m | 1.5m | Semi-mature | Average | Below average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; quad-furcates at 1.5m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark. | C |
| 3 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 8.5m | 310mm | N4.2m E4m S4.2m W3.8m | 1.5m | 2m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; form and structure typical of species and age. | B |
| 4 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 9.5m | 300mm 180mm 250mm | N4.2m E3.5m S4.2m W3.2m | 1.2m | 1m | Semi-mature | Average | Below average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; tri-furcates at 1m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark. | C |
| 5 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 9m | 370mm | N4.2m E4.2m S4.2m W3.3m | 1.2m | 2m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; bi-furcates at 2m; form and structure typical of species and age. | B |
| 6 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 7.5m | 325mm | N4.2m E4.2m S4m W4m | 1.2m | 2m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; tri-furcates at 2m. | B |
| 7 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 9m | 310mm | N4.2m E4.2m S4.2m W4.2m | 1m | 2m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; bi-furcates at 2m; form and structure typical of species and age. | B |
| 8 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 9m | 360mm | 4.2m | 1.5m | 2m | Semi-mature | Average | Below average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; multi-stemmed at 2.5m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; trunk leans E. | C |
| 9 | | Small-Leafed Lime | 9m | 335mm | N4.5m E4.5m S4.5m W3.8m | 1.2m | 2m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; bi-furcates at 2.5m; form and structure typical of species and age. | B |
| 10 | | Horse Chestnut | 7m | 205mm | 2.5m | 2m | 1.5m | Young | Average | Below average | Low | 10-20 | Off-site tree; bi-furcates at 1.5m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark. | C |

| No. | TPO | Species | Height | Trunk Dia. | Radial Crown Spread | Crown Clear-ance | Height to 1st Branch | Life Stage | Physi-ology | Structure | Landscape Value | Est. Years | Comments | Cate-gory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | Crack Willow | 11m | 405mm | 4.5m | 4m | 3m | Semi-mature | Poor | Average | Moderate | 10-20 | Off-site tree; trunk leans E; wound and decay on trunk to NE; sparsely foliated; crown dieback. | C |
| 12 | | Field Maple | 7m | 150mm est | 3m | 0.5m | 0.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; small recently planted specimen. | C |
| 13 | | Field Maple | 7m | 150mm est | 3m | 0.5m | 0.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; small recently planted specimen. | C |
| 14 | | Field Maple | 7m | 150mm est | 3m | 0.5m | 0.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; small recently planted specimen. | C |
| 15 | | Field Maple | 5.5m | 150mm est | 3m | 0.5m | 0.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; small recently planted specimen. | C |
| 16 | | Ash | 7.5m | 180mm est @500mm | N3m E4m S3m W2.5m | 1.5m | 2m | Young | Average | Below average | Moderate | 10-20 | Off-site tree; bi-furcates at 0.75m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; mutually suppressed; of short term potential only. | C |
| 17 | | Field Maple | 7m | 150mm est @1m | N3m E3m S3m W2m | 2m | 2m | Young | Average | Below average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen; tri-furcates at 1.2m. | C |
| 18 | | Field Maple | 6m | 180mm est @1m | N3m E2m S3m W3.3m | 1m | 1.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; small recently planted specimen. | C |
| 19 | | Field Maple | 7m | 150mm | N3m E3m S3m W2m | 2m | 2m | Young | Average | Below average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen; tri-furcates at 1.2m. | C |
| 20 | | Field Maple | 5.5m | 150mm est | N2m E2m S2.5m W3m | 1m | 1.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; small recently planted specimen. | C |
| 21 | | Field Maple | 8.5m | 200mm | 3m | 2m | 1m | Semi-mature | Average | Below average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen. | C |
| 22 | | Field Maple | 7.5m | 190mm est | 3m | 1m | 1m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen. | C |
| 23 | | Field Maple | 7.5m | 190mm | 3m | 1m | 1m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen. | C |

| No. | TPO | Species | Height | Trunk Dia. | Radial Crown Spread | Crown Clear-ance | Height to 1st Branch | Life Stage | Physi-ology | Structure | Landscape Value | Est. Years | Comments | Cate-gory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | TPO | English Oak | 17m | 1135mm | N5m NE7m E8m S8m W8m | N6m E2m S2.5m W2.5m | 4.5m | Mature | Average | Below average | High | 20-40 | Wound on trunk to N between 2-3m, result of damaged fallen branch on the ground; decay, habitat hole on trunk at 5m to N; decay, habitat hole on trunk at site of old pruning wound at 4m; wound and decay on trunk to W between 4-5m; major deadwood in canopy; historic die back in leading branches resulting in receded top. | B |
| 25 | | Field Maple | 10m | 200mm | N4m E4m S4m W2m | 2m | 3m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen. | B |
| 26 | | Silver Birch | 12m | 200mm est | N2m E4m S3.5m W2.5m | 7.5m | 6m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen. | B |
| 27 | | Field Maple | 9.5m | 225mm est @1m | N4m E4m S4m W2m | 2m | 3m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site tree; mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen; bi-furcates at 1.5m. | B |
| 28 | TPO | English Oak | 18m | 1300mm est | N7.5m E8m S7.5m W8m | 0.5m | 3m | Mature | Average | Average | High | 40+ | Bi-furcates at 2.5m; ivy to mid-upper crown; historic field boundary tree; prominent in the landscape; visible from the public highway. | A |
| 29 | | Wild Cherry | 6m | 300mm est | 5m | 1m | 3m | Semi-mature | Average | Below average | Low | 10-20 | Off-site tree; crown reduced in the past. | C |
| 30 | | Wild Cherry | 5m | 200mm | 4m | 1m | 1m | Semi-mature | Average | Below average | Low | 10-20 | Off-site tree; crown reduced in the past. | C |
| 31 | TPO | Scots Pine | 14.5m | 400mm est | 4m | 7m | 7.5m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Form and structure typical of species and age. | B |
| 32 | | English Oak | 19m | 1200mm est | 9m | 7m | 5m | Mature | Average | Average | High | 40+ | Tri-furcates at 6m; form and structure typical of species and age. | A |
| 33 | | English Oak | 15m | 1200mm | N6m E7m S7m W5m | 7m | 5m | Mature | Average | Average | High | 20-40 | Slightly sparsely foliated. | B |

| No. | TPO | Species | Height | Trunk Dia. | Radial Crown Spread | Crown Clear-ance | Height to 1st Branch | Life Stage | Physi-ology | Structure | Landscape Value | Est. Years | Comments | Cate-gory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | English Oak | 15m | 1000mm est | N6.5m E5m S9m W7m | 6.5m | 6m | Mature | Below average | Average | High | 10-20 | Significant crown dieback. | C |
| 35 | | English Oak | 14m | 1000mm est | N6.5m E6m S9m W6.5m | 6.5m | 4.5m | Mature | Average | Average | High | 20-40 | Quad-furcates at 6m. | B |
| 36 | | English Oak | 14m | 800mm est | 6m | 7m | 5m | Mature | Below average | Average | High | 10-20 | Significant crown dieback. | C |
| G1 | | Crack Willow | 9m | Max 5 stems @ 190mm est | 4.5m | 3m | 3.5m | Semi-mature | Poor | Below average | Low | 10-20 | Off-site group of trees; multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; damage and decay on trunks between 0-2m; of short term potential only. | C |
| G2 | | Field Maple | Avg 6m | 150mm est | N3m E1.5m S1m W1.5m | 0.5m | 0.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site trees; small recently planted specimens. | C |
| G3 | | Field Maple | Avg 7m | 180mm est | N3m E2m S3m W2m | 0.5m | 0.5m | Young | Average | Average | Moderate | 20-40 | Off-site trees; small recently planted specimens. | C |
| H1 | | Hawthorn | 2.5m | Avg 20mm | 1m | 0.5m | 0.5m | Young | Average | Average | Low | 10-20 | Brambles; small self-seeded specimens. | C |
| H2 | | Wild Cherry, Crack Willow and Hawthorn | Min 5m Max 7m | Avg 150mm est | 3m | 1.5m | 1.5m | Semi-mature | Below average | Below average | Low | 10-20 | Off-site trees; small self-seeded specimens; willows showing crown dieback and sparsely foliated. | C |
| H3 | | Hawthorn | 5m | Avg 140mm est | 2m | 0.2m | 0.5m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Low | 10-20 | Of only low-level screening value. | C |
| H4 | | Hawthorn and Privet | Min 2.5m Max 4m | Avg 100mm est | 1m | 0.1m | 0.1m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Low | 10-20 | Of only low-level screening value; regularly clipped on the south side and south side of top; unmaintained on the north side where it is widest either side of T28. | C |

| No. | TPO | Species | Height | Trunk Dia. | Radial Crown Spread | Crown Clear-ance | Height to 1st Branch | Life Stage | Physi-ology | Structure | Landscape Value | Est. Years | Comments | Cate-gory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H5 | | Hawthorn | 2m | Avg 80mm est | 0.5m | 0.1m | 0.1m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Moderate | 10-20 | Off-site trees; of only low-level screening value. | C |
| H6 | | Privet | 2m | Avg 40mm est | 0.5m | 0.1m | 0.1m | Semi-mature | Average | Average | Low | 10-20 | Of only low-level screening value. | C |

# APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan

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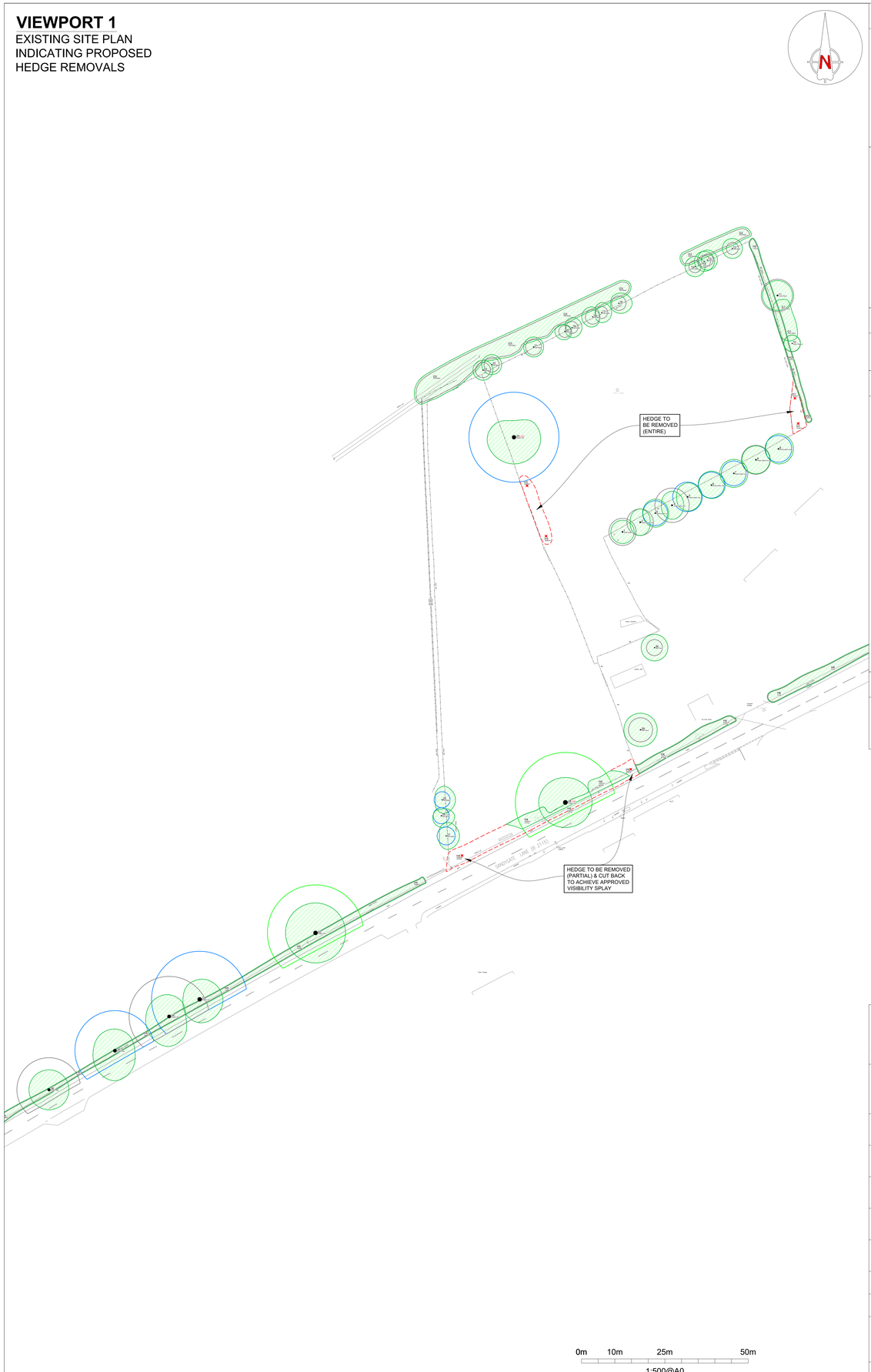
Company Reg No.: 10627581 (England & Wales)
Registered Office: Chesham House, Eastbourne Road,
Halland, East Sussex BN8 6PT

# VIEWPORT 1

EXISTING SITE PLAN
INDICATING PROPOSED
HEDGE REMOVALS

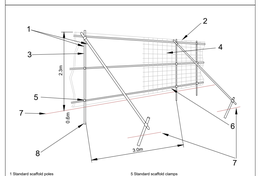



0m 10m 25m 50m

1:500@A0

## PROTECTIVE FENCING

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire. Standard anti-climb welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact and should not be used. All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the weld mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".




**BS 5837: 2012 Figure 2 - Protective barrier**

## GROUND PROTECTION

To be installed prior to any demolition or construction works. Proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

## SUPERVISED EXCAVATION

Where indicated on the plan, excavations for the foundations of Units 3 and 4, and for the postholes of the boundary fences to Plot 4, shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavations (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only, assisted with an airspade (a compressor-powered compressed air lance), if so required by the Local Planning Authority and/or supervising arboriculturist.

For the foundation trenches, any roots exposed during the excavations shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist, using secateurs or a sharp saw. The faces of the excavations nearest to retained tree 28 shall be covered with hessian and kept damp at all times.

Where excavation below 750mm depth is required, this may be undertaken by machine, provided that it is carried out under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, and the machinery is stationed and operated either outside the RPA of the retained tree, or on suitable ground protection, and there is adequate clearance from its crown.

In the case of the fence postholes, any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, the supervising arboriculturist shall decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, they shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, the position of the posthole shall either be moved or adjusted in order to avoid them; or alternatively they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and incorporated into the concrete fencepost support.

## ABOVE SOIL SURFACING

Hard surfacing shall be constructed using an above soil surface design in accordance with guidance set out in Section 7 of BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
**There shall be no lowering of existing soil levels or severance of any tree roots.**

DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES

ARBORICULTURE | ECOLOGY | LANDSCAPE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project: | Land North of Sandygate Lane<br>Lower Beeding<br>Sussex | | |
| Client: | Devine Homes | | |
| Drawing: | TREE PROTECTION PLAN | | |
| Based on: | External Works Plan | | |
| Drawing No: | TPP 03 | Rev: | ----- |
| Date: | Jun 2024 | Scale: | 1:500 & 250 @ A0 |
| | | Drawn: | MR |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tree nos.: | ● 1 | Canopies of trees: | | TPO Tree: | *TPO* |
| Category 'A' RPA: | | Category 'B' RPA: | | Category 'C' RPA: | |
| | Protective fencing: | | Ground protection: | | |
| | Supervised excavation: | | Above soil surfacing: | | |

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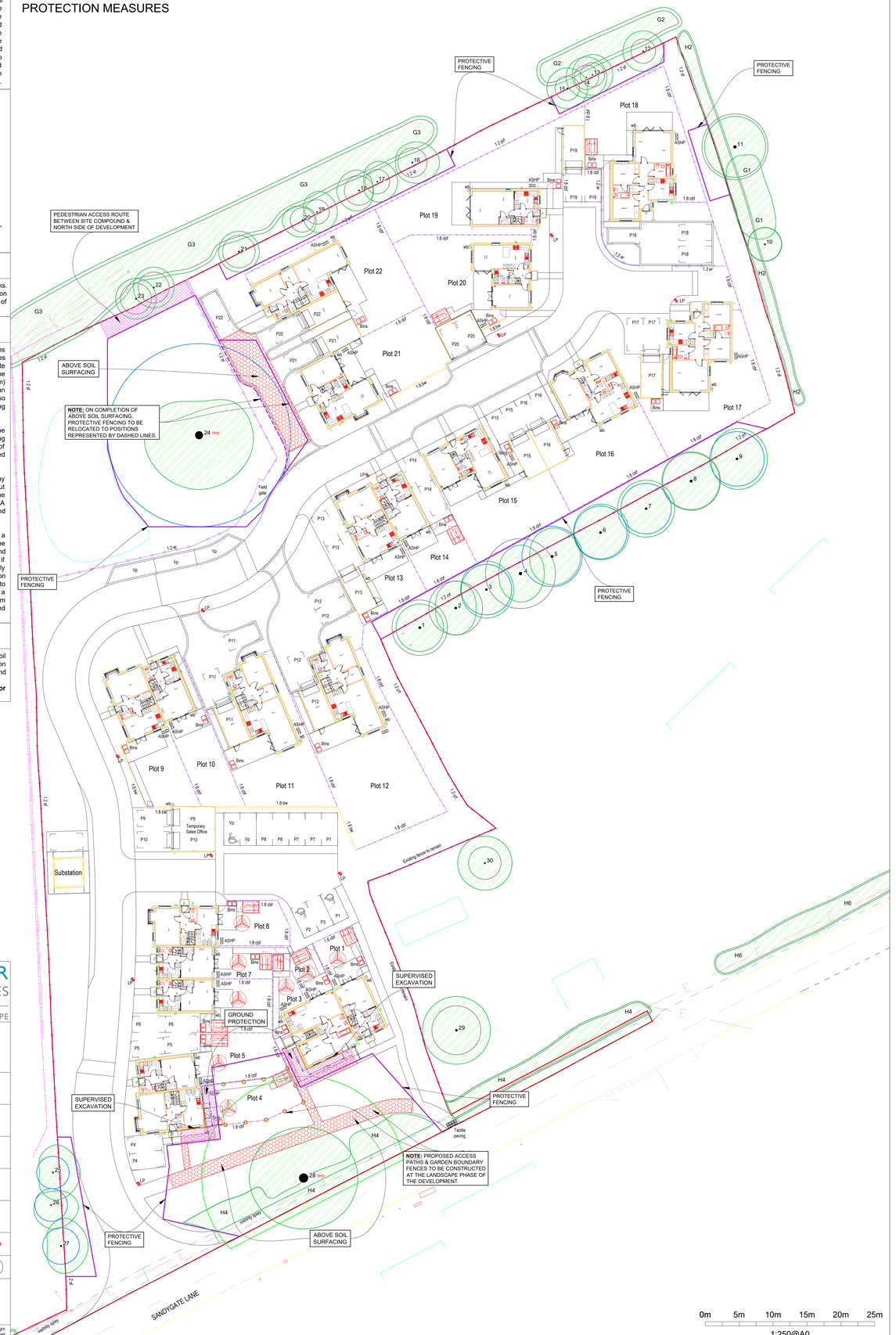
# VIEWPORT 2

PROPOSED PLAN
INDICATING TREE
PROTECTION MEASURES




0m 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m

1:250@A0