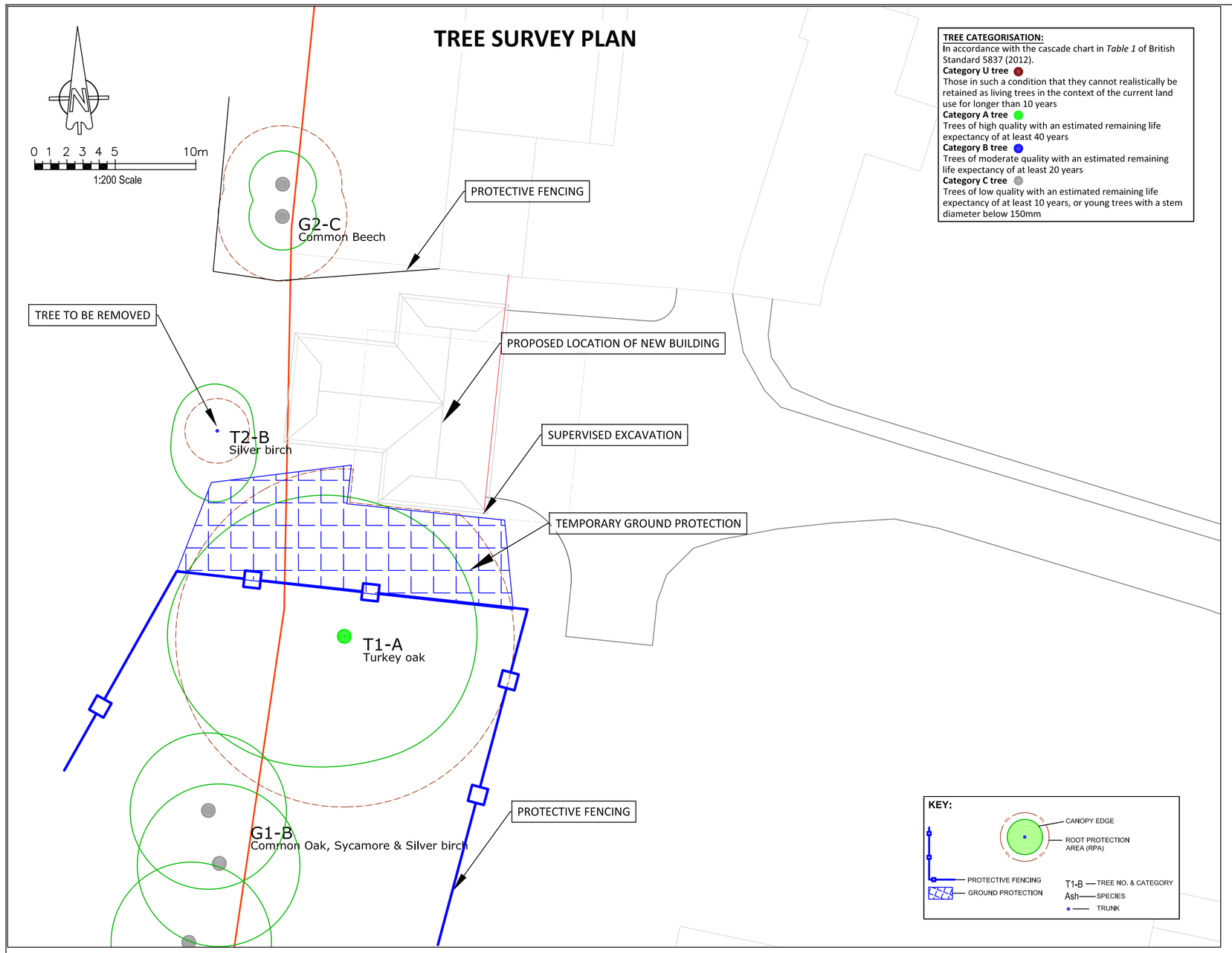
TREE SURVEY PLAN



TREE CATEGORISATION:
In accordance with the cascade chart in *Table 1* of British Standard 5837 (2012).
Category U tree
Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
Category A tree
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
Category B tree
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
Category C tree
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

Tree no.	Name	Height	Stem	Branch Spread	Crown Hgt	FSB	Age	Physiology	Structure	Value	ULE	Comments	Category	RPA Radius	RPA
T1	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	21m	875mm	N8.8m E8.2m S7.9m W11m	3.5m	3.5m	M	Good	Good	High	40+	spreading tree at mid stage of life, lower limbs removed and occluded to a height of 3.5m one larger limb removed and occluded at a height of 3.7m. Deadwood in crown to 75mm dia. central leader is showing signs of decline though the remainder of the crown has spread out and is filling in the small gap. A wall is constructed to the Northeast at a distance of 8m.	A (1)	10.5m	346.4 m²
T2	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	7.9m	167mm	N2.9m E2.3m S4.4m W2.8m	0.9m	0.9m	SM	Good	Good	Moderate	40+	Semi - mature tree with low value in the landscape.	B (12)	2.0m	12.6m²
G1	Common Oak *(Quercus robur) (x2), Sy* camore *(Acer pseudoplatanus) and Silver birch (Betula pendula)*	9m	Avg 252mm	N8.8m E8.2m S7.9m W11m	3.5m	3.5m	SM	Good	Good	Moderate	40+	Trees are located away from proposed development and are in different structural conditions. One of the Oaks has lost a portion of its top.	B (12)	3.0m	28.7m²
G2	Common Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	10m	Min 305mm Avg 334mm	N2m E2m S4m W2m	0.9m	1m	SM	Fair	Fair	Low	20+	Both trees have a degree of decline in the crown with the southern tree being the worst of the two. Low long term value to the landscape.	C (12)	3.7m, 4.0m	42.1m² 50.5m²

Tree no: Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees commencing at "1". Prefixed with a letter indicating type: T: Tree. G: Group. H: Hedge. S: Shrub. W: Woodland. A: Area
Name: Species listed by common name, followed by Latin names (in brackets).
Height: Estimated height of tree rounded up or down to nearest metre.
Stem: Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or where the trunk forks into separate stems between ground level and 1.5m measured at the narrowest point beneath the fork, given in millimetres. The number of stems (principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches) are either shown by the number of entries or by direct reference.
Branch Spread: Branch spread taken at the four cardinal points (or 1 measurement for trees with equal crown spreads or for off-site trees).
Crown Hgt: Clearance of lowest branches above ground level (given in metres)
FSB: Height (metres) and orientation of first significant branch (where orientation is not specified the tree has more than one significant branch at this height).

Age:
Y: Young: Age less than 1/4 life expectancy
SM: Semi Mature: 1/4 to 1/2 life expectancy
EM: Early Mature: 1/2 to 3/4 life expectancy
M: Mature: Over 3/4 life expectancy
V: Veteran: tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
Physiology:
Good: Typical for species and age
Fair: Signs of physiological stress or dysfunction; but not significant enough that the tree may not recover.
Poor: Signs of physiological stress or dysfunction; significant enough that the tree might not recover.
Dead: Dead specimen.

Structure:
Good: No significant structural defects.
Fair: Significant structural defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.
Poor: Significant and irremediable structural defects, such that there may be a risk of early or premature collapse.
Hazardous: Significant and irremediable structural defects, such that there is a risk of imminent collapse.
Value: Assessment of the landscape value of the tree; adapted from AA Guidance note 4 Amenity Valuation of trees and Woodlands (D.R Helliwell: 1967).
Low: e.g. Trees which cannot be seen from any public vantage point. Trees which can only be seen with difficulty or by a very small number of people.
Moderate: e.g. Most trees in woodlands, back gardens, or in groups of trees etc. Individual roadside trees, trees close to busy roads, trees in public parks, close to public footpaths, in grounds of hospitals, colleges etc.
High: e.g. Prominent individual trees in well frequented places such as town centres, shopping centres etc. trees which are of crucial importance as the principal feature of a public place. Trees which are of crucial importance as the principal feature of a public place.

ULE: Useful Life Expectancy: Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
0 Dead trees
<10 Less than ten years
10+ more than ten years
20+ more than twenty years
40+ more than forty years
Comments: General comments relating to vitality, structure, value and/or recommendations
Category: **BS 5837 categorisation:**
A: Trees of high quality & value
B: Trees of moderate quality & value
C: Tree of low quality & value
U: Trees/Vegetation in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees for longer than 10 years
Sub categories (suffix):
1: Trees with mainly arboricultural value, **2:** Trees with mainly landscape value, **3:** Trees with mainly cultural / conservation value
RPR: Root Protection Area (RPA) as radius (m) from the centre of the trunk
RPA: Root Protection Area (RPA) (m²)

IMPORTANT

BEFORE ANY SITE / DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY BEGINS CONTACT THE ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT:
- **To attend a tree related pre-start meeting**
- **To clarify which trees require pruning or removal**
- **To check the tree protection**

DURING DEVELOPMENT WORKS CONTACT THE ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT:
- **To supervise ground works near trees**
- **If any new drawings show ground works near trees**
- **If the project manager or site manager change**
- **Before any tree protection is moved**

IF WORKING NEXT TO TREES - STOP & THINK. ESPECIALLY IF DIGGING NEAR A TREE - ARE YOU DAMAGING ROOTS? IF IN ANY DOUBT STOP AND CALL THE ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

The author of this report is Mr Julian Abraham of J. A. Consulting.

J. A. Consulting has been instructed by Mr. J. Armstrong, to provide an Arboricultural Report in keeping with recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations at Gerston Hall, Greyfriars Lane, Storrington, RH20 4HE. The proposal is to demolish the boundary wall and to construct a garage to house the operational equipment of the vineyard (tractors etc) in addition to cars.

TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A site visit and tree survey were carried out by Mr Julian Abraham of J. A. Consulting on Sundayday the 5th of July 2026.

The trees have been surveyed to the criteria within BS 5837: 2012.

The trees were inspected from ground level using the widely accepted Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology (Lonsdale. D., 1999) (Mattheck. C & Breloer. H, 1994).

Heights of trees were estimated, crown spreads were measured using a digital measuring device, stem diameters were measured using a diameter tape. Where appropriate other tools were used such as a metal probe and engineer's mallet. Any photographs were taken using a mobile phone.

LIMITATIONS

I. Tree survey limitations

J. A. Consulting has been instructed to survey only those trees within or directly adjacent to the identified area for development in accordance with BS 5837: 2012.

Trees which do not overhang the identified area and that are located beyond a distance of up to 12 times their estimated stem diameter as measured at 1.5m above ground level, or trees below 80mm in diameter as measured at 1.5m from ground level, have not been included. Off-site or inaccessible trees have only been surveyed from accessible areas; defects may be hidden from view and dimensions may be estimated. Site conditions (which may impact on tree root condition or morphology) have only been assessed from accessible areas.

The trees were not climbed. No samples of soil, tree tissue, suspected pests and diseases or pathogens were taken during the tree survey.

A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees has not been undertaken as part of this survey. Obvious defects are noted in the tree survey schedule; which may also recommend remedial works.

The findings of the survey represent the dimensions and conditions of the trees only at the day and time of inspection. Trees are dynamic organisms which undergo structural and physiological change as they continue to grow, age, and in response to changes in their local environment; the findings of the tree survey cannot be fully relied upon after changes to the tree's environment or physiology.

II. Report limitations

This report utilises information and tree data capture software provided by third parties. J. A. Consulting cannot guarantee the accuracies of documents or information provided by third parties and shall not be held liable for any issues that arise from any discrepancies within or between those items.

Recommended specifications and methodologies within this report are primarily for the purpose of protecting trees during development works and do not cover the health and safety aspects of implementing or using the specifications (e.g. a trip hazard brought about by installing supports for protective fencing). It is expected that the recommendations will be checked by an appointed structural engineer or contractor so that an appropriate working methodology or design can be specified, if deemed necessary. Changes might require further approval from the Local Planning Authority before being implemented on site.

Site specific soil survey information has not been provided.

Proposed drainage and services information has not been provided.

Detailed ecological considerations are beyond the scope of this report. UK and European wildlife legislation may affect the timing and even prohibit works and operations described in this report. Most of the information regarding wildlife can be found in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Bats are afforded particular protection and a specialist may be required to determine if bats are present or can be affected when carrying out tree works.

TREES WITH NO DIG CONSTRUCTION

TREE NO.	SPECIES	Incursion %	Mitigation
T1	Oak	2.96%	This is a theoretical incursion as there is a wall located in front of the area of construction and it is unlikely that roots will have penetrated below it. Supervision during the removal of the wall will be required.

TREE REMOVAL FOR DEVELOPMENT = 1

T2 Silver Birch Cat. B Moderate value

TREES TO BE PRUNED = None

TREES SURVEYED: 2 individual trees and 2 groups have been surveyed. The break down is

1 Category A trees.
2 Category B trees.
1 Category C tree.

DESKTOP INVESTIGATIONS

Statutory controls: Tree Preservations Orders / Conservation Area Status. A check (undertaken 09.06.26) with Horsham District Council's online mapping system: (https://horsham.maps.arcgis.com.) shows that no trees within the property are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) but, the site is within the Storrington Conservation Area. It is an offence to (a)cut down; (b)top; (c)lop; (d)uproot; (e)wilfully damage; or (f)wilfully destroy the tree without written consent of Horsham District Council. Government guidance on TPOs and trees within conservation areas can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas

SOIL. A soil assessment should determine whether the soil is shrinkable. If it is, trees and other vegetation have the potential to cause indirect damage to structures. Consideration should also be given to NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 regarding technical requirements and recommendations for foundations when building near trees, hedgerows and shrubs, particularly in shrinkable clay soils.

A check with the British Geological Survey (accessed 09.06.26) shows the following soilscape information:

Soilscape 6: Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.

Texture: Loamy.

Texture: Freely draining

RELEVANT STANDARDS

Relevant standards of work to follow when working on and adjacent to trees are:

BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

British Standard for recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and design, demolition and construction processes. It sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures.

BS 3998: 2010 Tree work - Recommendations.

British Standard for general recommendations for tree work. It gives guidance on management options for established trees (including soil care and tree felling) and overgrown hedges.

NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2. Foundations: building near trees.

Technical requirements and recommendations for building near trees, hedgerows and shrubs, particularly in shrinkable clay soils

WORKS CITED

3998: 2010. Tree Work - Recommendations.

5837: 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

British Geological Survey (2021). http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html.

Hellwell, D.R. (1967). The amenity value of trees and woodlands. Journal of Arboricultural Association 1, 128–131

Kutschera. L & Lichtenegger. E. (2002). *Root atlas of Central European forest trees and shrubs (2nd ed).* Leopold Stocker Verlag Graz and Stuttgart 2002.

Lonsdale. D. (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management: Research forAmenity Trees. No. 7. The Stationary Office Books.

Mattheck. C & Breloer. H. (1994). Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment (VTA). Arboricultural Journal: The International Journal of Urban Forestry, 18:1, 1-23.

NHBC (n.d.). NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2. (building near trees) National House Building Council.

Arbocultural Impacts

1. The proposal is to demolish the boundary wall around the old pond and construct a new large garage in keeping with the property. This is to house the vehicles for estate management and personal vehicles. No other trees are to be removed as part of this application.
2. T2 has been identified for removal to allow for the vineyard vehicles to access the garage area from the field side. This is a young tree that can easily be replaced elsewhere in the immediate locality with a replacement tree as mitigation and little impact to the visual amenity.
3. There is a theoretical incursion into the RPA of T1. The reality is, this is unlikely to impact the tree due to the depth of the wall foundations that will be restricting root growth beyond the wall. The RPA has been re-profiled due to the wall restricting roots.
4. Demolition of the wall will need to be undertaken with care and this ideally undertaken under arboricultural supervision or the supply of photographs to the Local Planning Authority to prove compliance.
5. Removal of the wall is to be carried out using a digger with a bucket working from the outside of the RPA and drawing the wall back inwards, towards the old pond area. It is unlikely that roots will have penetrated the foundations. However, roots can be easily damaged by excavation works when the foundations are removed and therefore, this must be overseen by a banksman and a photographic record must kept to prove that roots have not been impacted by works.
6. Tree protection fencing will be required and the alternative specification is to be used adjacent to T1. In the remaining areas, it is recommended that plastic orange netting road fencing with road pins would be acceptable, subject to the LPA Tree Officers approval. Incursions will have no significant short to mid term impact to the trees and is acceptable with negible impact.
7. Replacement planting of the Silver Birch on a two for one replacement ration is recommended with either a forest type tree oak or Beech being planted. Consideration to the location will be required due to the views from the adjacent rental property and the need for views. These trees will provide valuable shade in future years.
8. The proposal is deemed to be minimal impact to retained trees, their long term health and therefore, acceptable within the principles of BS: 5837.

KEY POINTS

1. Theoretical incursion into the RPA of T1 with the potential to cause root damage is unlikely. This is due to the depth of the wall foundation and it would be only 2.96% anyway, therefore it is considered to be minimal/acceptable with little short term impact expected to the trees health.
2. T2 To be removed and replacement trees planted. Locations to be agreed.
3. Supervision of the wall removal will be required.
4. Site facilities, storage of materials and mixing of any toxic materials (cement) to be kept away from the RPA's of retained trees.
5. Room is available for further tree planting within the site, though landscaping is yet to be determined by the owner.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

This report provides the methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree.

PLANNING

The project manager will appoint an arboricultural consultant to oversee tree protection details and sensitive works close to trees.

The site manager must bring the details of this method statement to the attention of all relevant parties. If there is any confusion on the identification of trees or specifications within this report contact must be made with the appointed arboricultural consultant for clarification.

The project or site manager will immediately inform the arboricultural consultant if at any time the site manager, the fencing contractor or the groundwork contractor(s) are replaced, so that the arboricultural consultant can meet with the relevant person and make clear the requirements of arboricultural method statement.

Any new or revised drawings which might result in works within the RPAs or crown spreads of trees are to be sent to the arboricultural consultant so that he can give appropriate advice; any such works must not be carried out until the arboricultural consultant has seen and commented on the drawings as further approval from the Local Planning Authority might be required.

SEQUENCE OF WORKS

The following actions shall be undertaken, in the order specified in the below. Unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

1. Pre-start meeting
2. Remove T2
3. Install protective fencing
4. Install temporary ground protection
5. Start demolition / development works
6. Install services, specialist foundation and drainage
7. Remove protective fencing & temporary ground protection
8. Landscaping

PRE-START MEETING

Before any site clearance or construction works takes place the project manager will arrange a tree related pre-start site meeting to go over this report and any issues that could arise during works; the meeting shall be attended by the site manager, the fencing contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant, the project manager shall invite the Local Planning Authority tree officer to attend.

At the meeting contact details shall be exchanged and the scheme of tree protection shall be discussed, so that all parties are clear on:

1. the specifications of the tree protection
2. the chronological sequence of events
3. any special requirements (such as supervised excavations within RPAs)
4. service and drainage routes
5. It may be the case that unforeseen changes arise from the meeting; which might need to be formally agreed by the Local Planning Authority before being implemented.

MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

Once the tree protection barriers have been installed, the arboricultural consultant will undertake a visit to inspect them.

If the tree protection measures comply with this report, the arboricultural consultant will 'sign off' the tree protection and will send a record of compliance to the project manager.

If the specifications or locations of these items does not comply with this report, the arboricultural consultant will inform the relevant party of what adjustments are required and if necessary will undertake a further visit to check that these have been carried out. Once compliance has been made this will be signed off (as per the previous paragraph).

Site supervision is required during the demolition phases of the build.

Throughout the construction process the arboricultural consultant will undertake regular visits to monitor the condition of the trees and effectiveness of the protective measures; timings to be agreed at the pre-start meeting. This shall include a final visit (once works are complete) to check the condition of trees and soil next to trees and may lead to mitigation recommendations.

The arboricultural consultant shall be given at least three working days' notice of any supervision activity that requires attendance (see the sequence of works). The arboricultural consultant will make records of all monitoring and supervisory visits, and will send these to the project manager. In this way it can be shown that the planning conditions are being adhered to and will allow the Local Planning Authority to sign off the relevant planning conditions.

ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

Most of the tree's critical rooting system is usually found within the upper 800mm of soil; therefore great care is required to prevent harm to trees when undertaking any ground works.

ROOT PROTECTION AREAs (RPAs)

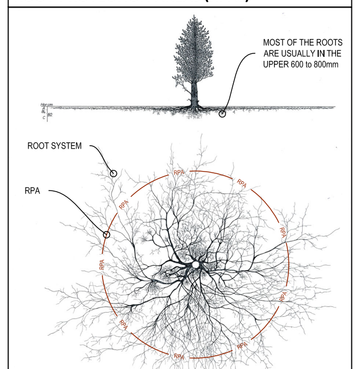


Diagram of a tree root system (Kutschera. L & Lichtenegger. E. (2002) and it's RPA

Most of the tree's critical rooting system is usually found within the upper 600 to 800mm of soil. The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. Great care is required when undertaking any ground works within RPAs.

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONES

Construction Exclusion Zones shall protect the soil within RPAs as well as above ground tree parts. Once the physical tree protection is in situ, the arboricultural consultant will make a visit to inspect it. The tree protection must not be moved or altered without the permission of the approved arboricultural consultant. In the event that the physical tree protection is accidentally damaged or knocked out of position, those sections must be repaired or replaced as soon as practicably possible. Once all construction works are completed the arboricultural consultant will be notified before any physical tree protection is removed.

The physical tree protection (detailed in the following sections) shall form the edge of Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) and will restrict access into these areas. The tree protection and the CEZs must be considered as sacrosanct.

On the tree side of **protective fencing**:

1. No personnel, plant or vehicles shall enter
2. No excavation for foundations, drainage or service runs
3. No storage of equipment or materials
4. No clearance of existing vegetation
5. No changes to soil levels (including topsoil)

In areas covered by **ground protection**:

1. No excavation for foundations, drainage or service runs
2. No storage of wet cement or materials that might be toxic to tree roots (unless special provisions are made to prevent spills or run off into the surrounding soil; e.g. a cement mixing area made from a polythene sheet laid onto boarding with a lip around the edges to prevent run off. Cement is toxic to tree roots.
3. No clearance of existing vegetation
4. No changes to soil levels (including topsoil)

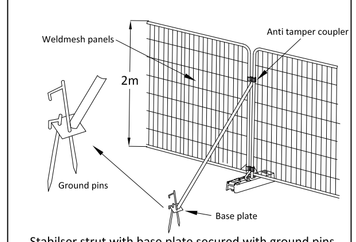
Furthermore:

1. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, shall be attached to any of the trees.
2. No fires shall be lit within RPAs of trees to be retained or within 10m of the canopies of any trees to be retained (whichever is the greater).

PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

PROTECTIVE FENCING - alternative specification

Protective fencing shall consist of a scaffold framework in accordance with *figure 3* of British Standard 5837 (2012); comprising 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Onto this, weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers shall be at least 1m and shall be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins.



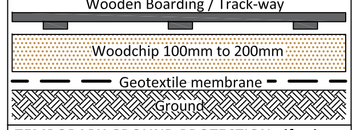
Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION

For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards shall be placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

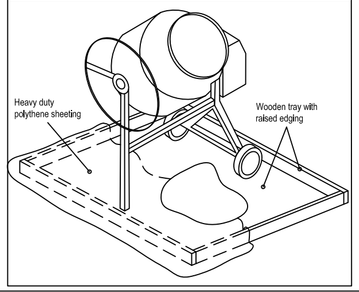
For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards (or similar) shall be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, interlinking aluminium or metal track way shall be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (200mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane



TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION - if using wet cement within Root Protection Areas

Only required if cement mixing and washing of cement mixing equipment is undertaken within RPAs: A special working area dedicated for cement mixing shall be constructed; it shall be designed in such a way that it does not allow wet concrete to be discharged or leech into the surrounding ground e.g. ground boarding with raised edging covered by heavy duty polythene sheeting. Washings shall not be discharged into the ground within Root Protection Areas.



DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION:

1. Demolition is to be carried out by folding the walls inwards into the pool area under arboricultural supervision. The use of a mini digger located within the pool area (outside of the RPA of T1 is acceptable provided a banksman is present.
2. The garage block can then be constructed using traditional methods as it is outside of the RPA's of retained trees.
3. Site huts and facilities are to be located as agreed during or before the pre-start meeting.
4. Location of the services is yet to be agreed. It is anticipated that the connections will be to existing connections and kept outside of the RPA's. Should it be necessary to pass through RPA's then NJUG 4 will be followed and routes agreed with the planning authority. Supervision may also be required.
5. Mixing of concrete or cement is to be undertaken by outside of the RPA's of retained trees and brought in by buckets or similar, alternatively, the use of individual premixed bags will be used with heavy gauge plastic laid on the ground to prevent ground contamination.
6. Storage of materials is to be outside of the RPA's of retained trees.

OTHER KEY POINTS

1. Supervision will be recorded and a report will be forwarded to the planning authority.
2. Inspection visits during the build will be undertaken (as agreed during the pre-start meeting) and a record present to the LPA for a retained record of confirmation that works comply with this method statement. This is to include photographic evidence of compliance.
3. On completion of the build the project will be visited by the arboricultural consultant to sign of the build and a record sent to the LPA.

SOIL EXCAVATION WITHIN RPAs

The first 800mm of soil excavation within Root Protection Areas (RPAs) shall be carried out carefully using hand held tools, under direct supervision of the arboricultural consultant. Below 800mm can be undertaken using an excavator which must stand either on suitable ground protection or outside of RPAs.
All roots; shall be pruned back to the face of the excavation, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw).

REPLACEMENT HARD SURFACING

Any existing hard surfacing within RPAs to be replaced shall be done so under arboricultural supervision; so that the soil and roots beneath the existing hard surfacing or associated sub-base are not disturbed. The new hard surfacing shall be installed above the undisturbed soil.

LANDSCAPING, FENCING & REINSTATEMENT

All protective barriers must remain in place until the construction activity is finished and there is no realistic risk of damage to the protected soil surfaces or trees.

Removal of any existing hard surfacing within RPAs of trees shall be carried out with care using either hand held tools or a toothless bucket on a tracked excavator (e.g. mini-digger). Taking care to go no deeper than the existing hard-standing and sub-base (not disturbing the soil and any roots below) or striking parts of the tree(s). If a tracked excavator is used it shall stand outside of the RPAs of trees or on suitable ground protection. The Arboricultural consultant shall be contacted for advice before any such works proceed as the works might need to be supervised.

Final fencing, soft landscaping and reinstatement shall only be undertaken after all the protective fencing and ground protection has been removed. It is important to note that great care is needed by all the contractors to avoid damage to the trees.

No plant shall enter or be used within RPAs. Heavy machinary (e.g. tracked excavators with digger buckets) shall not be used for re-grading of soil. Heavy mechanical cultivation such as ploughing or rotavation must not occur within RPAs. Soil compaction shall be avoided around existing vegetation, including trees, and in areas where new planting or seeding is proposed. Any cultivation operations within RPAs must be undertaken carefully by hand in order to minimize damage to the tree, particularly the roots. There shall be no changes to soil levels within the RPAs of trees.

Digging (for fence posts etc.) shall be undertaken using handheld tools. If roots or clumps of 25mm diameter and above are encountered they shall be retained and protected; the position of the proposed post will be re-located. All roots exposed shall be back-filled with the original soil.

After the removal of the tree protection and final landscaping works the arboricultural consultant shall make an assessment of the condition of the trees.

It may be the case that regardless of the protective measures that soil compaction has occurred in the vicinity of existing trees. Potential remedial works may include sub-soil aeration using compressed air, and the addition of other materials, preferably of a bulky, organic nature (but excluding peat), to improve structure or other de-compaction measures such as forking, spiking, soil augering and tilthed radial trenching.

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Client:	Mr J Armstrong
Site Address:	Gerston Hall, Greyfriars Lane, Storrington, RH20 4HE
Title:	Tree Protection Plan
Drawing Number:	TPP 01
Based on:	OS plan & Proposed Site layout
Date:	07.07.26
Drawn by:	JA
Paper Size:	A1