

Tree survey & report

Pear Tree Farm, Furners Lane,
Woodmancote, Henfield
BN5 9HX

Prepared by

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

October 2023



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1- Tree survey schedule. 2 - Definition of terms. 3 - BS 5837 grading categories. 4 - Tree constraints plan. 5 - Tree protection plan. 6 - Protective barriers. 7 - Site visit and arboricultural supervision record. 8 - Arboricultural monitoring.

SUMMARY

- The quality of 11 trees within influence of permitted development was assessed;
- an arboricultural impact assessment of the development was prepared;
- the permitted development is for the erection of a commercial storage building (B8 use class);
- implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees so the arboricultural characteristics of the site remain unchanged;
- precautionary measures will be required to protect the retained trees throughout the development process.

Details

- Date of survey - 25th October 2023
- Present at survey - Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
- Date of report - 29th October 2023

Contact Details

<u>Local Planning Authority</u>	Horsham District Council	Tel – 01403 215187 Email – planning@horsham.gov.uk
<u>Architects</u>	Manorwood	Tel - 01243 201102 Email – Ben@manorwood.co.uk
<u>Arboricultural Consultants</u>	Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd	Tel – 01243 814740 Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

References

Roberts, J. Jackson, N. Smith, M. (2006). *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. The Stationery Office
BSI British Standards (2012) *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

29th October 2023

1.0 Introduction

1.1 I have received instruction from Ben Kirk BSC (Hons), of Manorwood, to report on arboricultural matters in relation to proposed development at Pear Tree Farm, Furners Lane, Woodmancote, Henfield BN5 9HX.

1.2 The purpose of the instruction was to:

- Assess the quality of any trees that could be affected by the permitted development.
- Prepare an arboricultural impact assessment evaluating the effects of the development.
- Prepare a method statement and tree protection plan.

1.3 The survey was conducted and the report prepared with reference to the guidelines detailed in BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations" and according to good arboricultural practice.

1.4 Contents of the report are exclusively for the use of the client; liability does not extend to any third party without our written consent.

2.0 Documents Provided

2.1 Drawings provided by Manorwood:

2209PE_R1_000.2	Proposed block plan	1:200@A1
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3.0 Survey Format

3.1 Trees included in the survey were those with the potential to be affected by the development proposal and with a stem diameter, at 1.5m high, greater than 75mm. The trees were inspected from the ground only and no specialist decay detection was undertaken. Trees were assessed from within the site or from public areas.

3.2 The tree identification numbers used are for the purpose of this report and may not reflect numbering used in previous surveys.

- 3.3 Data was recorded digitally, the individual trees plotted via GPS and their positions marked on the 1:200 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 3.4 A detailed tree survey sheet is shown as Appendix 1 with an explanation of the terms and categories covered as Appendix 2.
- 3.5 The extent of the survey was limited to collecting sufficient data to inform upon the feasibility of the proposed development, it was not a detailed tree hazard or risk assessment and, unless specified, no guarantee, expressed or implied, can be given regarding the safety of the trees or their suitability for safe long-term retention.

4.0 Grading Categories

- 4.1 The quality of the surveyed trees was assessed and they were categorised to reflect the criteria recommended in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 as detailed at Appendix 3.
- 4.2 The following is a breakdown of the number of trees in each BS category.

Category U	2 trees
Category A	0 trees
Category B	4 trees
Category C	5 trees

5.0 Legislation

- 5.1 **Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas** - consultation with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) confirmed that the application site is not within a designated conservation area and that no trees within influence of the permitted development were subject to a tree preservation order.
- 5.2 **Wildlife legislation** – under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), with only a few exceptions, it is an offence to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while the nest is in use or being built. Bat species are protected under Section 39 of the 1994 Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (as amended), the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) and the 2000 Countryside and Rights of Way Act. It is illegal to damage or destroy any bat roost, whether occupied or not, or disturb or harm a bat. Further specialist investigation may be required before undertaking any recommended works.

6.0 Permitted Development

- 6.1 Permitted development is for the erection of a commercial storage building (B8 use class).

7.0 Site Description

- 7.1 The application site is a broadly-level and partly hard-surfaced yard of around 2300m² and currently used for container storage. Access to the site is via the existing service road to the detached properties immediately to the west of the site.
- 7.2 The application site is in a rural location with surrounding trees predominantly as roadside trees and in hedgerows along field margins.
- 7.3 Site geology is recorded as Lower Greensand Group silty sandstone sedimentary bedrock while the superficial geology is described by the National Soils Resources Institute as a slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soil. No detailed analysis of the soil structure, composition or pH was undertaken and these details should not be relied on for design purposes.

8.0 Tree Survey

- 8.1 The recorded trees were those on the steep bank above Furners Lane and all were beyond the southern boundary fence. Trees too small to be recorded or beyond influence of the development proposal included elm, hazel, holly, hawthorn & elder regeneration on the bank and the ground cover of nettles, bracken, wild flowers and brambles.

9.0 Tree Appraisal

- 9.1 Details and comments of individual trees and groups are listed in the appended BS 5837 survey schedule detailed at Appendix 1.

10.0 Below Ground Constraints – Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 10.1 Section 3.7 of BS 5837: 2012 states that – *“The Root Protection Area (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. “*
- 10.2 The RPA calculations have been produced using the information gathered from the tree survey and section 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012. This indicates the RPA in m² and the minimum required all round radial distances for rooting zone protection and allows a view to be taken as to whether the trees can be retained safely without undue damage to their root systems. The RPA calculations are detailed in the appended tree survey and the initial dimensions marked on the 1:200 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 10.3 Tree root morphology can be affected by numerous factors; availability of water, aeration, soil type, temperature and structure, compacted or impervious surfaces and proximity to buildings and other structures all affect the way roots develop and although the RPAs are marked on the plan as uniform polygons the actual root systems will be far more irregular. Root mapping or hand excavation under arboricultural supervision could determine whether significant roots extend beyond the RPAs and require greater protection in relation to construction or whether it may be possible to develop within the RPA without a negative impact on the rooting environment.
- 10.4 The recorded trees are all growing in unsurfaced ground but proximity to the lane may have led to rather more extensive linear root development in the bank to the east and west.

11.0 Above Ground Constraints

- 11.1 Consideration should be given to the effects that the current tree size, future growth potential, shade levels and leaf and fruit nuisance may have on the proposed development. Tree height and crown spread measurements are detailed in the appended tree survey; the crown spread of the trees and the shadow pattern through the main part of the day is indicated on the 1:200 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).

12.0 Comment

- 12.1 The 1:200 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4) shows that construction of the commercial storage building takes place beyond the RPA of all the recorded trees.
- 12.2 Access for site traffic, delivery of materials and removal of waste will be via the existing service road and hard-standing which will provide an appropriate surface for the anticipated levels of site activity.
- 12.3 I do not consider the current or future growth of the recorded trees to have a greater impact on the commercial storage building than for the existing site use, however; potential collapse of the two dead elms (T1 & T4) represents some risk to traffic using Furners Lane and those responsible for the trees should plan to remove them as soon as is practical.

13.0 Conclusion

- 13.1 With appropriate precautionary measures I consider the permitted development at Pear Tree Farm feasible, in relation to the recorded trees, for the following reasons.

- Implementation of the development does not require the removal of any trees so the arboricultural characteristics of the site will remain unchanged.
- I do not consider current or future growth of the trees to have a greater impact on the development or to lead to increased pressure for removal or unsympathetic pruning any more for the permitted commercial storage building than for the existing site layout and use.
- Precautionary measures will prevent damage and potentially negative effects on the current and long-term health of the retained trees.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- The development process should follow a sequence that results in the least risk to the retained trees and with tree protective fencing and exclusion zones in place as per the tree protection plan (TPP).
- The arboricultural method statement includes the following tree protection plans.

Appendix 5 – <i>tree protection plan</i>	1:200@A3	• Tree protection plan showing position of protective barriers and construction exclusion zones.
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14.0 Sequence of Events

14.1 Sequence of events, tree protection and precautionary measures in relation to phases of development.

<u>Pre-construction</u>	Site meeting	Project arboriculturalist to discuss tree protection measures with architect/developer and local authority arboricultural officer.
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Protective barriers	Project arboriculturalist to mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zones.
	Protective barriers	Project arboriculturalist to check position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

<u>Construction</u>	Monitoring	Arboricultural monitoring every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
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15.0 Protective Barriers & Construction Exclusion Zone

- 15.1 Prior to the commencement of construction work and before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site, protective barriers, marked as **a green broken line** on the tree protection plans (Appendix 5), must be erected, around the vulnerable Root Protection Area (RPA) to create a construction exclusion zone beyond the working area.
- 15.2 The construction exclusion zone, shown as **light purple horizontal hatching** on the tree protection plan, will be afforded protection at all times during the development process; strictly no access, excavation, changes in soil levels, construction activities, mixing materials or storage will be allowed.
- 15.3 The barrier will have weather proof signs attached stating that it is protecting a **construction exclusion zone** and that **no works are permitted** beyond the barrier; the protective barrier should remain in place for the duration of the development process.
- 15.4 The protective barriers should be positioned in accordance with the tree protection plans and would typically be constructed as per figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 (shown at Appendix 6) and consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground and onto which weld mesh panels would be fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Care should be taken when locating the vertical and bracing poles to avoid roots; if the presence of roots or hard surfaces precludes the use of driven poles, above ground stabilising using struts mounted on a block tray, constructed as per figure 3 b) of BS 5837:2012 may be used.
- 15.5 The hard surface of the existing service road and hard-standing will provide an appropriate level of ground protection for anticipated levels of vehicles & plant, delivery of materials and removal of waste.

16.0 Foundation Construction

- 16.1 Foundation depth should be determined by the architect or a structural engineer and with reference to NHBC Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees.

16.2 Excavation and construction of foundations take place beyond the RPA of retained trees; however, if roots are encountered during construction work:

- Careful use of hand tools will avoid bark damage of retained roots at the edge of the foundation if present;
- exposed roots or fibrous root masses that are to be retained should be immediately covered – with hessian or similar - to prevent drying;
- individual roots less than 25mm diameter that need to be removed should be cleanly severed, with secateurs or a pruning saw, far enough back from the edge of the foundation (>100mm) that the effects of uncured cement do not impact tree health;
- the project arboriculturalist will determine whether it is possible to sever roots greater than 25mm diameter, whether bridging with a lintel may be possible or if an alternative foundation type is necessary;
- use of impermeable membranes to line the excavations before the concrete is poured will help prevent damage by the alkaline properties of cement.

17.0 Infrastructure Requirements

17.1 Undisclosed siting of service runs, above ground services, CCTV cameras, electrical sub-stations, refuse stores, lighting and other infrastructure requirements can lead to unnecessary tree pruning or root loss during or post development. Should any infrastructure requirements become necessary post planning their design should be discussed with the project arboriculturalist and, if necessary, the permission of the local planning authority obtained.

18.0 Additional Precautions

18.1 No storage or mixing of materials to take place within the construction exclusion zone or in the ground protected RPA.

18.2 No storage or mixing of materials will take place in any location where they may leak into the construction exclusion zone or RPA.

18.3 Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems or mixed in any location where gradients allow contaminants to run towards RPAs.

19.0 Supervision & Monitoring

- 19.1 Conditions attached to the planning consent must be adhered to at all times and a monitoring regime with regard to tree protection on site should be adopted.
 - 19.2 An arboriculturalist should be appointed to monitor tree protection measures and address any arboricultural issues that may arise.
 - 19.3 The project arboriculturalist should mark the positions of the protective barriers and inspect them once erected and prior to site work commencing.
 - 19.4 In addition to any scheduled supervision, regular site visits to inspect the protective barriers may be required. Frequency of the visits is dependent on the progress of the development but should take place every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
 - 19.5 A copy of a site visit and arboricultural supervision record is shown at Appendix 7.
 - 19.6 A copy of an arboricultural monitoring record is shown at Appendix 8.
 - 19.7 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring subcontractors comply with the arboricultural method statement and do not undertake any operation that is likely to impact adversely upon any tree on site.
 - 19.8 The main contractor will ensure that the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the development process.
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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

Client: Manorwood
 Project: Pear Tree Farm
 Survey Date: 25/10/2023
 Surveyor: Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

Club Cottage, Top Road
 Slindon
 Arundel
 West Sussex
 BN18 0RP
 Phone: 01243 814740

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T1										Estimated Measurements		
English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	1	250	N	2	1	A: 28.3 R: 3	Dead	C: Poor	Dead roadside tree represents some risk.		U
				E	3	1			S: Poor			n/a
				S	2	2			B: Poor			
				W	2	1						
T2										Estimated Measurements		
English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	170	N	2	1	A: 13.1 R: 2.04	Decline	C: Poor	Symptoms of elm disease.		C.1
				E	1	1			S: Fair			<10 yrs
				S	1	2			B: Fair			
				W	2	1.5						
T3										Estimated Measurements		
Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	11	2	320 (Eq)	N	4	1	A: 46.4 R: 3.84	Good	C: Good	Coppiced hazel at base of stem.		B.1
				E	3	2			S: Good			20 to 40 yrs
				S	3	2			B: Fair			
				W	4	0.5						
T4										Estimated Measurements		
English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	150	N	1	3	A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Dead	C: Poor	Small dead roadside tree.		U
				E	1	3			S: Poor			n/a
				S	1	3			B: Poor			
				W	1	3						
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter	
	Y	Young	M	Mature			S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature			B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T5												Estimated Measurements		
Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>		9	3	404 (Eq)	N E S W	4 4 5 4	1 2 0.5 0.5	M A: 74 R: 4.85	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Historically pollarded at around 2m.			B.1 20 to 40 yrs
T6												Estimated Measurements		
Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>		7	10	253 (Eq)	N E S W	4 3 2 1	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	M A: 29 R: 3.03	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Coppice stool.			C.1 20 to 40 yrs
T7												Estimated Measurements		
Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>		7	1	180	N E S W	3 2 1 2	2 3 3 2	M A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair				B.1 20 to 40 yrs
T8												Estimated Measurements		
Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>		7	2	219 (Eq)	N E S W	3 2 1 1	3 3 3 1	M A: 21.8 R: 2.63	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Deadwood low in crown.			C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T9												Estimated Measurements		
Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		5	1	140	N E S W	1 2 2 2	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	SM A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair				C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T10												Estimated Measurements		
Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>		10	7	397 (Eq)	N E S W	3 3 2 2	3 3 3 3	M A: 71.3 R: 4.76	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Multi-stemmed regrowth from coppice stool.			C.1 20 to 40 yrs
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T11										Estimated Measurements		
Field Maple	8	1	160	N	2	3	M	A: 11.6	Good	C: Good		B.1
<i>Acer campestre</i>				E	3	3		R: 1.92		S: Good		20 to 40
				S	2	3				B: Fair		yrs
				W	2	2						

Appendix 2 – tree survey definition of terms

<u>Tree ID/tag</u> -	Identification number and/or tree tag number.	
<u>Species</u> -	Common and/or scientific name.	
<u>Height (m)</u> -	To the nearest 0.5m below 10m; to the nearest 1m above 10m.	
<u>Ø (mm)/No. of stems</u> -	Stem diameter measured at 1.5m or equivalent with reference to Annex C of BS5837:2012.	
<u>First branch</u> -	Height above ground level and direction of first significant branch.	
<u>Crown spread (m)</u> -	Measured at the cardinal points.	
<u>Canopy height/clearance</u> -	Crown clearance in metres above ground level at the cardinal points.	
<u>RPA</u> -	Root protection area (m ²) and length of radial protection (m).	
<u>Age class:</u>	<i>Young</i> -	Less than approximately 10 years old.
	<i>Semi-Mature</i> -	Less than 1/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Mature</i> -	Between 1/5 and 5/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Over-Mature</i> -	Tree having reached its maximum life span and declining in health and size.
	<i>Veteran</i> -	A tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size or condition.
<u>Structural/physiological condition:</u>	General condition of tree crown, stem and basal area structure and form - assessed as:	
	<i>Good</i> -	Good form, structure and vitality; no apparent signs of decay, structural weakness, decline in health, pests or diseases.
	<i>Fair</i> -	Moderate form and structure.
	<i>Poor</i> -	Poor form or structure; significant decay, structural weakness or decline in vitality.
<u>BS 5837 category</u> -	BS grading category detailed at Appendix 3.	
<u>ERC</u> -	Estimated remaining contribution.	

Trees Unsuitable for Retention

Category U Trees 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 – shown in dark red on plans.

Trees To Be Considered for Retention

Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years - shown in light green on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that are good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years - shown in mid blue on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant but remediable defects) to the extent that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the particular quality necessary for category A designation.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, that attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or groups of trees situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with material conservation or other cultural values.

Appendix 3 – BS 5837 grading categories

Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter under 150mm - shown in grey on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in groups or woodlands but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with no material conservation or other cultural values.

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Pear Tree Farm

Appendix 4 - tree constraints plan

SCALE :

1 : 200

@ A3

DATE :

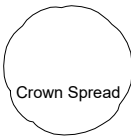
29/10/2023

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Beechdown ref: B/0459/23

Pear Tree Farm - BS 5837 tree survey & report - October 2023

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Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'

0

15m

Key:



Pylon



Hard-standing and access



Steep banks/verge



Fumers Lane



Permitted agricultural building



Existing hedgerow



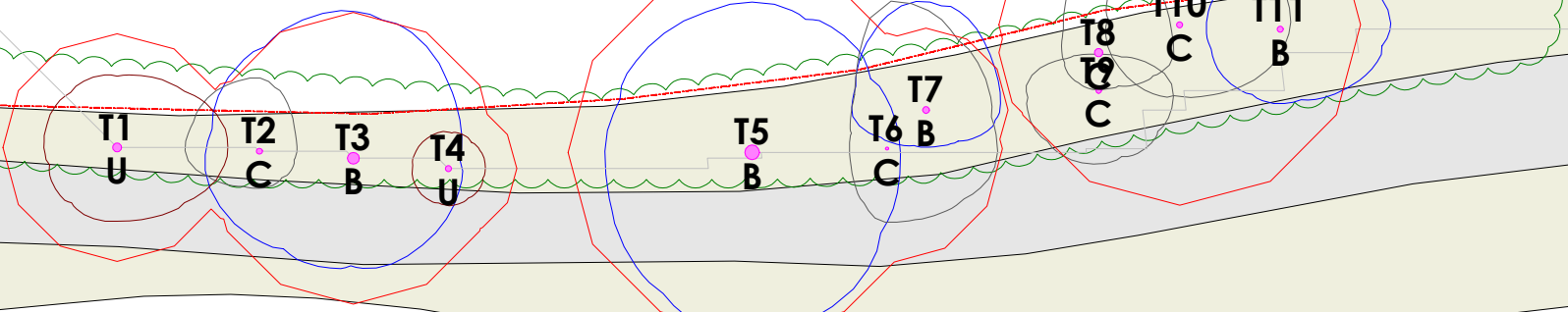
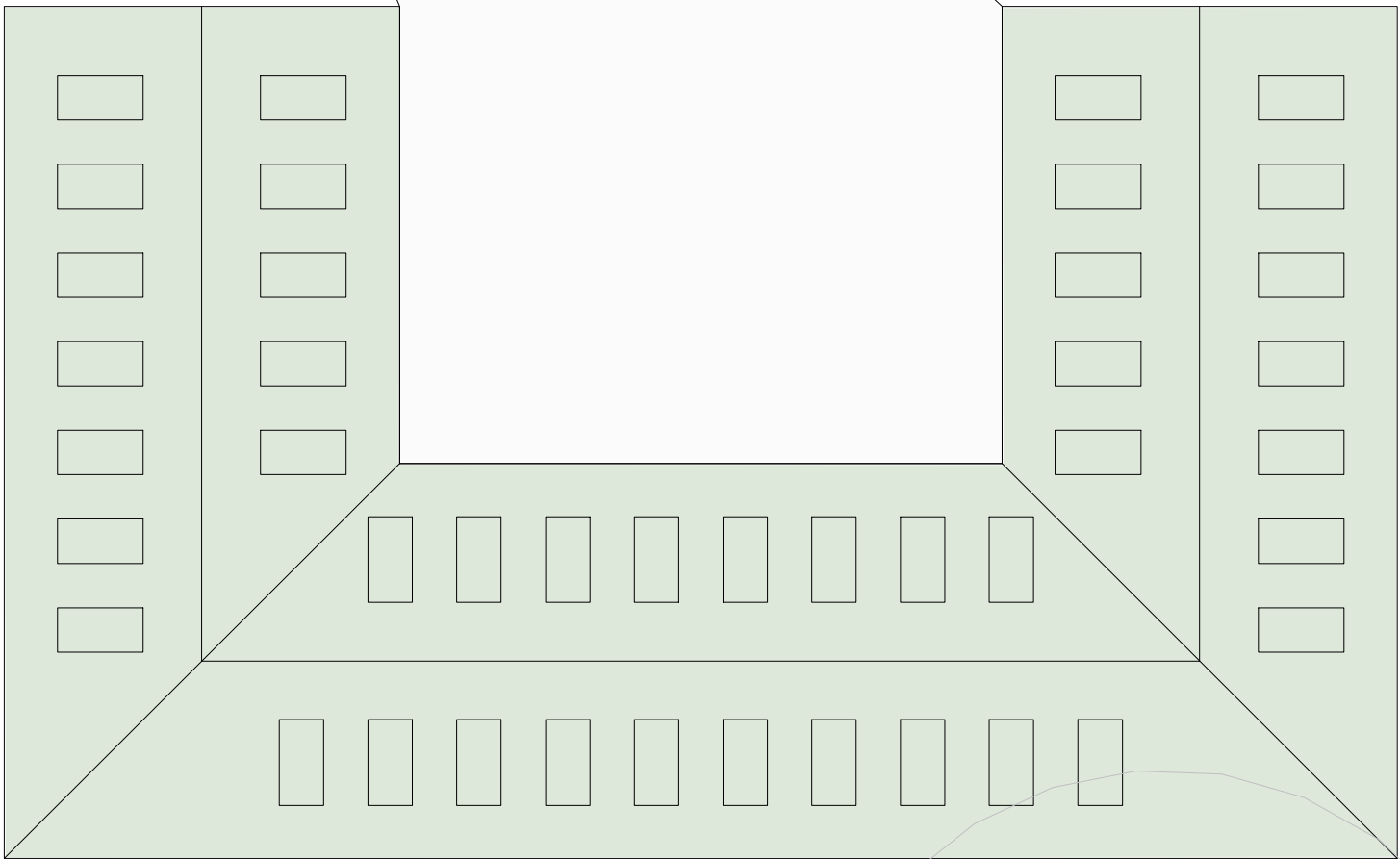
Site boundary



Combined shade pattern



Combined RPA



Key:

- Permitted agricultural building
- New planting - trees
- Protective barriers
- Off-site Category U trees
- Construction exclusion zone
- New planting - hedgerows
- Off-site Category B trees
- Combined RPA
- Site boundary
- Off-site Category C trees

Beechdown Arboriculture Limited

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Pear Tree Farm
Appendix 5 - tree protection plan

SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A3

DATE :
29/10/2023



Beechdown ref: B/0459/23
Pear Tree Farm - BS 5837 tree survey & report - October 2023

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Location of protective barriers - green
broken line constructed as per appendix
6 - positioned to protect RPA and form
the construction exclusion zone.

Construction exclusion zone - no
access, storage, mixing materials or
construction activity permitted.

Furners Lane

T1
U

T2
C

T3
B

T4
U

T5
B

T6
C

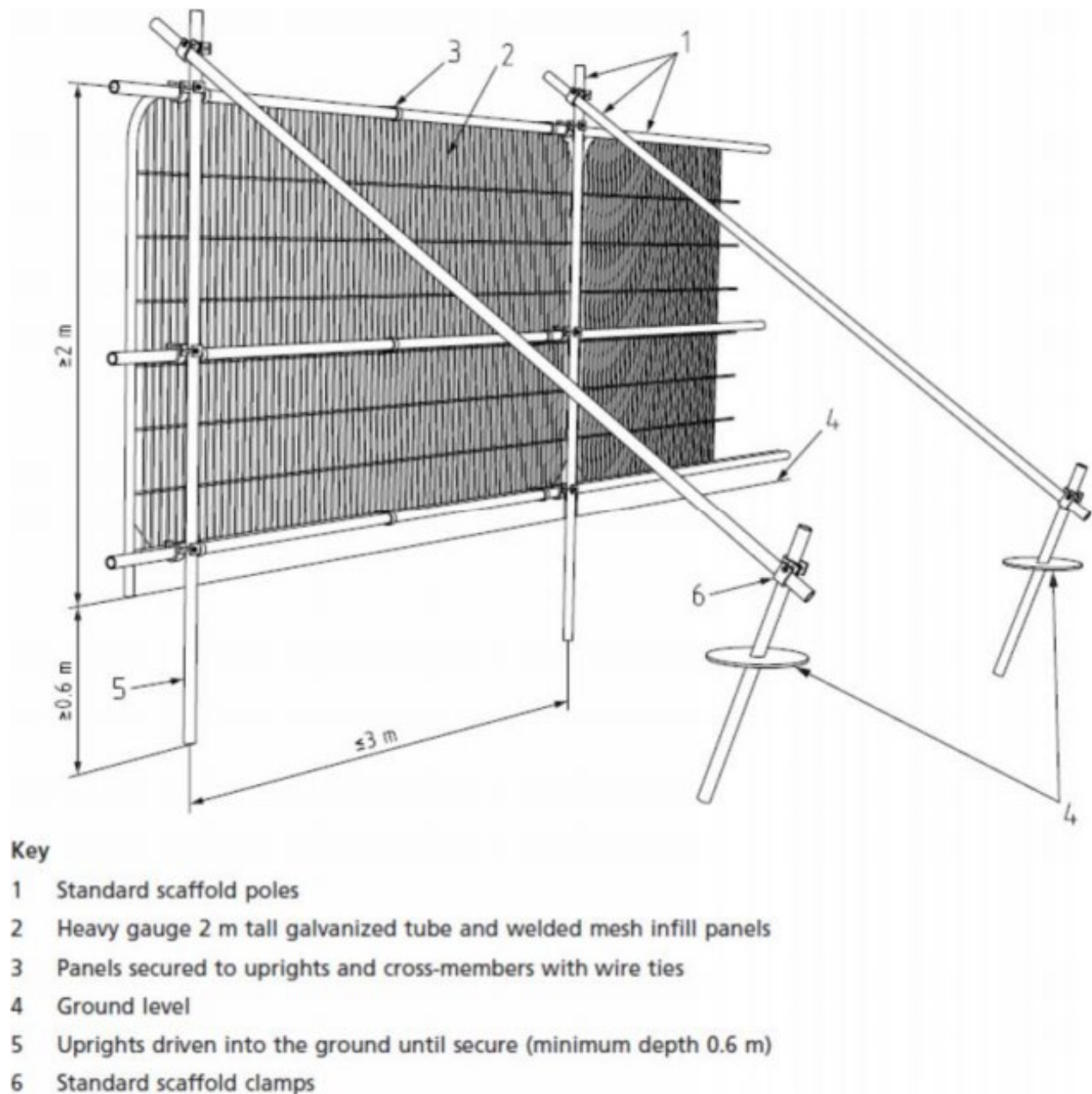
T7
B

T8
C

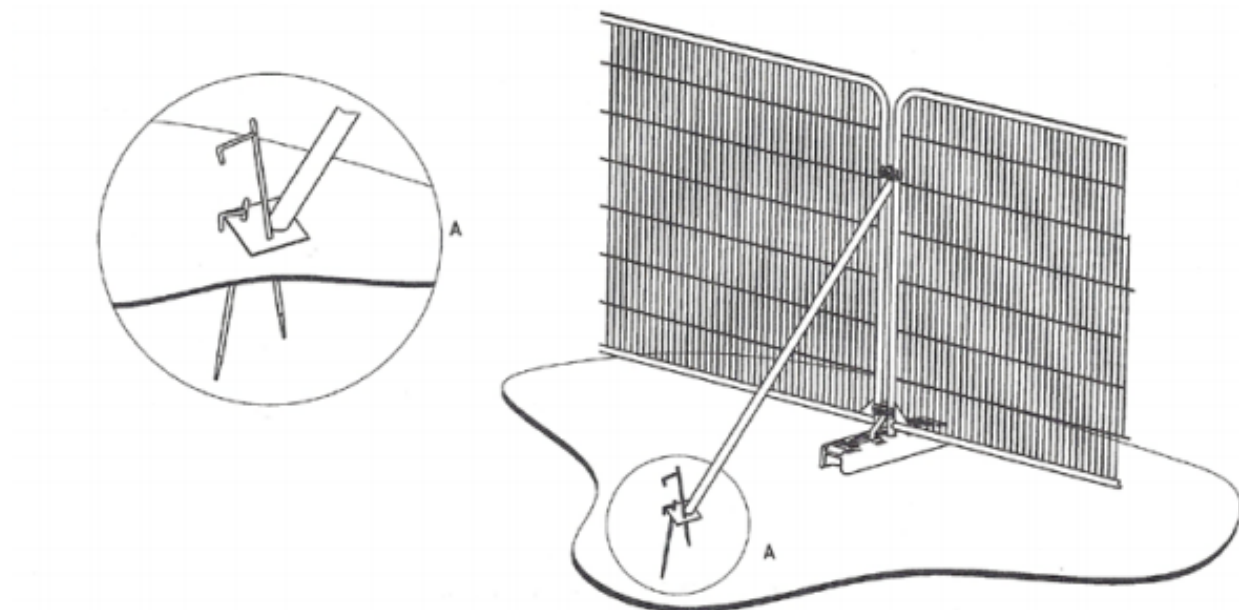
T10
C

T11
B

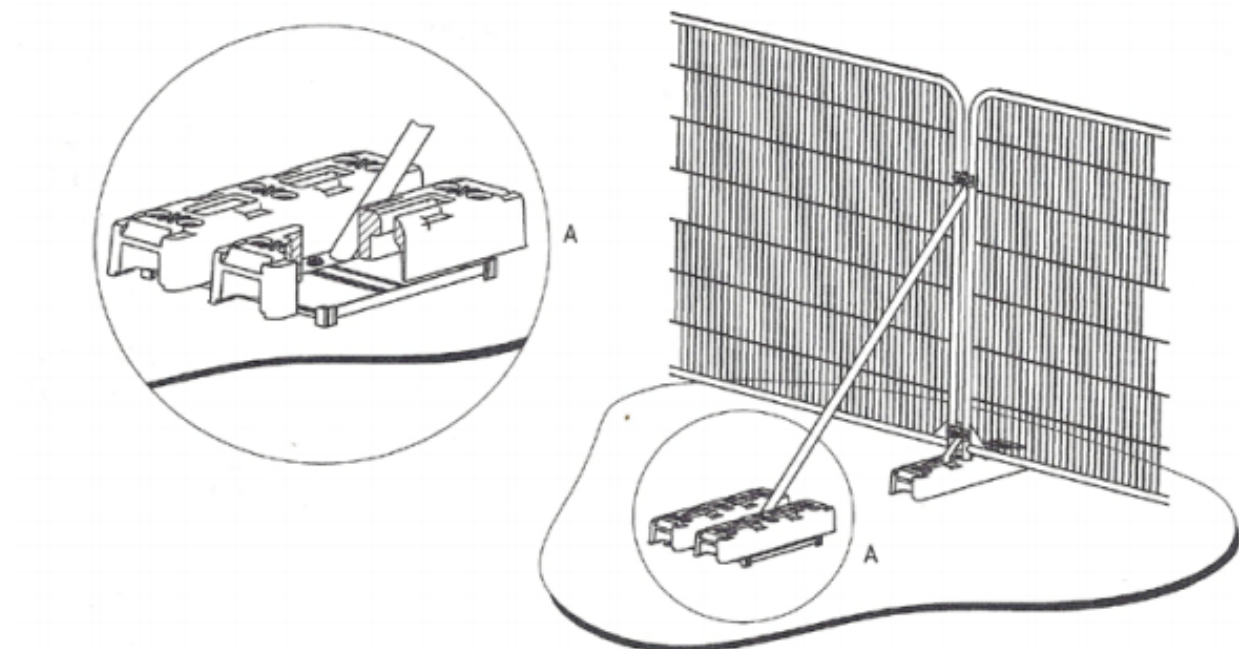
Appendix 6 – Protective Barrier



Default specification for protective barrier as per Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Examples of above-ground stabilising systems as per Figure 3 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Appendix 7 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Manorwood		Pear Tree Farm, Furners Lane, Woodmancote, Henfield BN5 9HX	
Local planning authority	Horsham District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Erection of a commercial storage building (B8 use class).		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

**NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA
ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER**

Appendix 7 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Manorwood		Pear Tree Farm, Furners Lane, Woodmancote, Henfield BN5 9HX	
Local planning authority	Horsham District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Erection of a commercial storage building (B8 use class).		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Check position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

**NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA
ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER**

Appendix 8 - Arboricultural Monitoring Form

Client		Location	
Manorwood		Pear Tree Farm, Furners Lane, Woodmancote, Henfield BN5 9HX	
Local planning authority	Horsham District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Erection of a commercial storage building (B8 use class).		

Area inspected	Comments	Action required
Protective barriers		
Construction exclusion zone		
Site storage/material mixing		
Other		
Additional Comments		

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER