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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

For Protection of Trees

at

Rascals Farm

Southwater

West Sussex



May 2026

SJA ams 25385-01

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1. Statement of purpose

1.1. The purpose of this method statement is to detail what actions need to be taken to ensure the construction of proposed access and drainage arrangements at Rascals Farm, Southwater do not cause any unacceptable damage to the trees to be retained within this site and in the adjacent properties.

1.2. This method statement pertains to the S278 application as part of the application for variation of conditions DC/26/0135; it is designed to address comments from West Sussex County Council relayed to the applicant concerning tree protection in relation to works on the vehicular and pedestrian access in the north-east corner of the site, and drainage provisions in the south-east corner of the site.

1.3. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.4. Details of the trees can be found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 1**. Their locations are shown on the tree protection plan (SJA TPP 25385-042) at **Appendix 2**, based on the proposed site layout drawing, no. CB_17_420_601.

1.5. The key words and phrases used in this statement are defined in **Table 1** below.

Arboricultural consultant	Arboricultural expert instructed by the developer to oversee the retention and protection of trees adjacent to the development site.
Arboricultural monitoring	Regular inspections of retained trees by the arboricultural consultant, to monitor their health and condition; and to inspect the effectiveness of the tree protection measures implemented.
Arboricultural supervision	Pre-arranged attendance on site of appointed arboricultural consultant for the duration of specific construction activities that could otherwise result in unacceptable damage to retained trees. Whilst on site the consultant will control, supervise and where appropriate assist in the undertaking of these activities.
Construction Exclusion Zone ('CEZ')	Area based on the root protection area (RPA), normally surrounded with protective fencing, from which access is prohibited during development works.
Ground boarding	Temporary ground covering, designed to prevent compaction of soil in which significant roots of retained trees are growing.
Protective fencing	Temporary fencing, erected for the duration of demolition and construction activities; designed to prevent access and disturbance to the trunks and root protection areas of trees.
Root Protection Area ('RPA')	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.
Tree Protection Plan ('TPP')	Drawing based upon the finalised proposals; showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Table 1: Key words & phrases

1.6. This statement is designed to reflect the principles of the proposed layout as far as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained and should **not** be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement for this development.¹

2. Planning and communication

2.1. Unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the following actions are to be taken, in the order specified in the Sequence of Works at **Table 2**.

2.2. The developer will appoint an arboricultural consultant to oversee all aspects of tree care and protection for the duration of construction works.

2.3. Prior to the commencement of works, the project manager will send copies of any construction method statement that might have implications for existing trees to the arboricultural consultant for his comments. The arboricultural consultant will liaise with the project manager to ensure that there are no conflicts between the construction method statements and this arboricultural method statement.

2.4. Prior to the start of any site clearance, ground preparation or construction works the developer will convene a pre-commencement site meeting. This shall be attended by the developer's contract manager or site manager, the fencing/boarding contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend. If appropriate, the tree felling/surgery contractor should also attend. At that meeting contact numbers will be exchanged, and the methods of tree protection outlined in this statement shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement required as a result of the meeting shall be circulated to all parties in writing.

2.5. On the same occasion, the arboricultural consultant will make a brief re-inspection of the trees to be retained, to identify any risks of tree, stem or branch failure

¹ Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer over any matters of construction detail, specification, engineering performance standards or regulatory requirements, relating to structures, surfaces or underground services to be constructed. As arboricultural consultants, Simon Jones Associates Ltd. can accept no liability for any matters relating to the structural integrity or engineering performance of structures, surfaces or underground services described, proposed or eventually constructed. The responsibility for satisfying any Health & Safety requirements relating to any operations described in this method statement remains with those commissioning or undertaking the operations concerned.

that could cause harm to contractors working on the site. Any such risks will be recorded and passed to the client and to the LPA, to enable appropriate remedial works to be undertaken in a timely manner.

2.6. The developer will immediately inform the arboricultural consultant if at any time during site clearance or construction the site manager or agent is replaced or transferred. The arboricultural consultant will convene a site meeting with the incoming/replacement site manager, to be held within five working days, to explain all outstanding tree protection measures detailed in this method statement.

2.7. A copy of this method statement shall be supplied to all site personnel who have control over works of any nature within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees to be retained, or within the footprints of their canopies. The contractor will provide adequate instruction on its implementation for all relevant staff. This instruction will be carried out by, or to the approval of, the arboricultural consultant.

Order	Works	Details at Section:	Arb. supervision required:
1	Pre-commencement site meeting	2	Yes
2	Site clearance and removal of trees within W2	3	-
3	Pegging out of co-ordinates of tree protection fencing for English oak no. 26 and those trees in the south-west corner of the site: nos. 27, 28 and 29, and groups G2 and G3	4	Yes
4	Erection of tree protection fencing and site hoarding	4	Yes
5	Placement of temporary ground protection over exposed soil areas within RPAs of trees 27, 28 and 29	5	Yes
6	Excavation for southern portion of bell mouth junction and associated drainage gulley	6	Yes
7	Topsoil scraping and founding of footway on south side of bell mouth junction	6	Yes
8	Construction of soil batter on southern edge of SuDS basin	7	Yes
9	Excavation of proposed drainage outfall in south-east corner of site	7	Yes
10	Clearance of machinery/materials from site, reinstatement and landscaping	8	-

Table 2: Sequence of works (relevant to tree protection)

3. Site clearance and security

3.1. No clearance of trees or other vegetation and no erection of site security fencing or hoarding shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below).

3.2. If any vegetation clearance is required behind the line of the protection fencing this will be made clear at the pre-start meeting and arrangements will be made to undertake this prior to the fencing's erection, under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant, who will ensure it does not cause any soil compaction or damage to the roots of trees to be retained.

3.3. The trees to be removed within woodland W2 shall be felled and disposed of.

3.4. Stumps of those trees that are within the RPAs of trees to be retained shall either be left in place or shall be ground out.

3.5. All tree works are to be done in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*.

3.6. Except where within the RPAs of trees to be retained, all other vegetation to be removed may be cut down or grubbed out as appropriate; but within the RPAs of trees to be retained, vegetation will be cut by hand to ground level and stumps will be either left in place or ground out with a lightweight self-powered stump grinding machine. No excavators, tractors or other vehicles will enter the RPAs.

3.7. The erection of site security fencing or hoarding will be undertaken in a way that causes no harm to trees to be retained and no compaction of the soil in which they are growing. This encompasses:

- holes for uprights (assuming hoarding rather than Heras) to be at least 1.5m from any tree trunk and dug with one- or two-man post hole borers rather than with an excavator;
- if uprights are to be concreted into the post holes, the holes shall first be lined with heavy-duty pvc, to prevent the leaching of wet concrete into the soil;
- concrete will be mixed outside the RPAs;
- no vehicles shall access the RPAs;

- no trenches shall be dug where the ground slopes or is uneven; and
- no fence panels or any other part of the fencing or hoarding shall be nailed, screwed or otherwise attached to any part of any of the trees to be retained.

4. Protective fencing

4.1. No site clearance, ground preparation or construction shall commence on site, and no construction vehicles or plant will enter the site until the RPAs of the trees to be retained have been safeguarded by the erection of protective fencing to the specification recommended in BS 5837:2012, Section 6.2.2, as shown in Figure 3 of that document (see **Figure 1** below).

4.2. The protective fencing will be located in the positions shown by the **continuous bold blue lines** on the TPP.

4.3. Prior to erection of the protective fencing, the co-ordinates of the tree protection fencing around the English oak no. 26 near to the site access and nos. 27, 28, and 29 and groups G2 and G3 in the south-east corner of the site will be pegged out on site by SJAtrees, or by a qualified surveyor working to the SJAtrees plans.

4.4. The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height, comprising a scaffolding or a timber post and rail framework supporting either a minimum of 20mm exterior grade ply or other robust man-made boards, or standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels, fixed to each other with at least two clamps, and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases (footings) that are pinned at least 450mm into the ground with lengths of scaffold tube.

4.5. Scaffolding construction shall be to BS EN 12811-1:2003; uprights shall be at minimum 3.5m centres and every other one shall be supported on the side closest to the trees by struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45°. If used, 'Heras' panels shall be secured to two cross members between the uprights with heavy-duty cable ties. Notices stating "Tree Protection Zone, Keep Out!" will be attached to every third panel with cable ties.

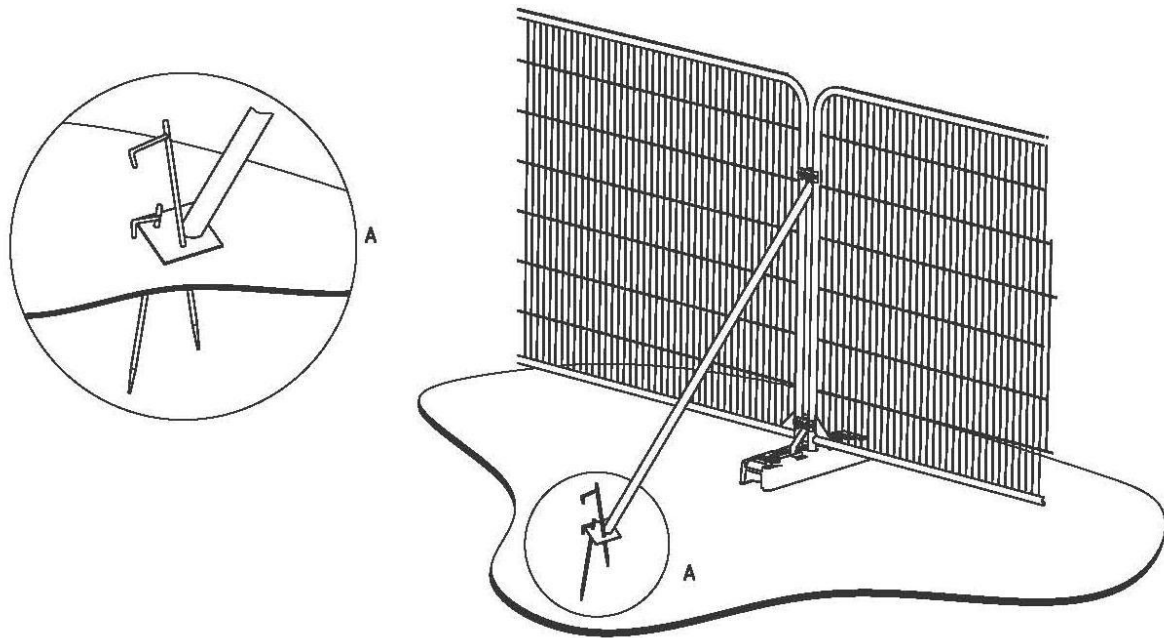


Figure 1 Protective fencing

(Based on Figure 3, BS 5837:2012)

4.6. No activity will take place within the Construction Exclusion Zones (“CEZs”) behind the fencing: no equipment or materials will be stored, and no vehicles, plant or personnel shall enter these areas. Ground levels will not be changed within them, and existing vegetation and topsoil will be left undisturbed.

4.7. Areas for the storage of materials shall be outside the CEZs. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement shall not be stored, mixed or discharged onto the ground within 10m of the trunks of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials shall be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting.

4.8. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, shall be attached to any of the trees. No fires shall be lit where their flames could extend to within 5m of any parts of trees.

4.9. If the protective fencing or ground boarding is accidentally damaged or knocked over, those sections will immediately be cordoned off with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The damaged sections then will be repaired or replaced within 48 hours (2 working days). All instances of damage and re-instatement shall be recorded and immediately reported to the arboricultural consultant.

4.10. Once the protective fencing has been erected, the arboricultural consultant will visit the site and inspect it. He will record the position of the fencing and the condition of the retained trees. If it complies with this statement, the arboricultural consultant will 'sign off' the fencing to the contractor and copy this (in writing) to the developer. (See also 'Supervision and Monitoring' below.)

4.11. The protective fencing will not be moved or re-located without the prior approval of the arboricultural consultant. It will only be removed once all construction works are completed: the arboricultural consultant will be informed in advance of when it is intended to remove the fencing.

5. Ground protection

5.1. To avoid soil compaction during the excavation of the proposed drainage outfall in the south-east corner of the site, the ground between the areas of protective fencing and within the RPAs of oaks nos. 27, 28 and 29 shall be covered by appropriate ground protection, in accordance with the recommendations at Section 6.2.3 of BS 5837: 2012. The location for this is **hatched pink** on the TPP.

5.2. As only pedestrian traffic will be traversing this area, a single layer of scaffold boards (or similar) will be used. Scaffold boards will comply with British Standard BS 2482: 2009, Specification for timber scaffold boards, and be at least 225mm in width and 38mm thickness; they will be butted up and attached to each other with wooden battens or metal tie straps, and laid either on an above-ground scaffold framework, forming a suspended walkway, or secured to the ground with steel pins above a compressible material (a 100mm deep layer of woodchips might be appropriate) laid on top of an appropriate geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram').

5.3. The ground protection will only be removed once all construction works are completed. The arboricultural consultant will be informed in advance of when this is intended to be done.

6. Construction of proposed access road and footway

Access road

6.1. As part of the proposed vehicular access in the north-east corner of the site, drainage gulleys are to be excavated on either side of the proposed highway. This will involve excavation of a 750mm deep ditch and installation of $\varnothing$ 150mm pipe. In order to avoid damage to the roots of English oak no. 26, the south edge of the proposed bell mouth junction, adjacent to the RPA and shown in the area **hatched yellow** on the TPP, will be constructed as detailed below.

6.2. The hand digging of a continuous trench to a depth of 750mm, under arboricultural supervision; with the careful retention and protection of all roots of a diameter greater than 25mm, as detailed elsewhere in this method statement.

6.3. Such an excavation will be undertaken using a pick or a hand fork to loosen the soil, which will then be cleared from roots using a compressed air soil pick and removed using shovels or trowels. All roots encountered of less than 25mm diameter will be cut cleanly with secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.

6.4. The faces of all excavations that contain exposed roots will be covered with hessian sacking and be kept moist at all times; they will not be left exposed to frost, wind or direct sunlight.

6.5. Protection of retained roots shall be conducted in the following way. A 50:50 mix of sharp sand and composted organic matter shall be prepared and packed around the root within a wrapping of Hessian (builders' sand will not be used as it has a high salt content and may be toxic to trees). The layer of sharp sand and compost shall be not less than 50mm in thickness around the full circumference of the root section. If concrete is to be poured or placed around these roots, they shall also be wrapped with an impermeable polythene membrane. Both the hessian wrapping and the polythene membrane shall be secured by degradable ties, in a manner that will not constrict future growth of the root.

6.6. The $\varnothing$ 150mm pipe can then be installed under or around the retained roots and the trench backfilled with a mixture of as-dug soil and sharp sand, before being compacted in layers by hand.

Footway

6.7. The associated footway on the south side of the main vehicular access and crossing into the RPA of English oak no. 26 shall be constructed above the existing soil level. This area is shown by **orange hatching** on the TPP.

6.8. Apart from the initial stripping of topsoil to a depth no greater than 50mm, there shall be no lowering of existing soil level and no digging will be undertaken: all parts of proposed hard surfaces shall be constructed above existing ground level. This is to ensure that roots are not severed, soil is not compacted, and oxygen can continue to reach roots beneath the engineered surface.

6.9. Any hollows shall be filled with sharp sand; and to prevent compaction of the soil structure, a biaxial geotextile grid (**'geogrid'**, such as 'Tensar') or a permeable **geotextile membrane** (such as 'Treetex' or 'Terram') of an appropriate specification for the particular characteristics of the soil and for anticipated loads shall be laid on the ground beneath the footprint of the proposed hard surface, and be secured with pegs or pins driven through it into the ground.

6.10. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be laid above ground level, on top of the geogrid, either on a concrete haunching, or flat on the geogrid itself, secured with pegs or pins driven into the ground. If concrete haunching is used, a strip of heavy-duty polythene will be laid beneath it, on top of the geogrid, to prevent the leaching of wet cement into the soil. The outer side of the edge supports should be banked up with topsoil, graded down to existing ground level.

7. Construction of proposed SuDS basin and outfall

SuDS basin

7.1. The proposed SuDS basin is to be constructed with a soil batter around its perimeter. This soil batter will be up to 900mm in height.

7.2. Where the proposed soil batter overlies the RPA of group G3, within the area shown in orange hatch on the TPP, the build-up of this batter will be carried out under on-site arboricultural supervision in order to prevent any encroachment closer to the trees than is shown on the proposed plan.

7.3. Construction and compaction of the batter will be carried out by machinery standing on the north side of the construction area, to prevent compaction within the group RPA.

Outfall

7.4. The outfall for the proposed SuDS basin in the south-east corner of the site will involve the excavation of a trench from the south-east corner of the basin to the existing drainage ditch running along the southern boundary of the site.

7.5. This trench will be 0.5m in depth, with a slope of 1:2 gradient leading up to the existing soil level. A headwall is to be constructed where the basin meets the outfall trench.

7.6. To prevent any over dig and ensure any roots encountered are treated appropriately, the trench will be excavated under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. A pick or a hand fork will be used to loosen the soil, which will then be cleared from roots using a compressed air soil pick and removed using shovels or trowels. All roots encountered of less than 25mm diameter will be cut cleanly with secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.

7.7. The faces of all excavations that contain exposed roots will be covered with hessian sacking and be kept moist at all times; they will not be left exposed to frost, wind or direct sunlight.

7.8. Ground protection installed on either side of the trench, and as detailed within Section 6, will prevent compaction of the surrounding soil within the RPAs during the excavation work.

8. Landscaping and reinstatement

8.1. Care will be taken to ensure that landscaping and reinstatement do not cause any damage to the existing trees. Prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within RPAs the developer will convene a site meeting to be attended by the site manager or agent, the landscape contractor, the fencing contractor and the arboricultural consultant. The methods of tree protection outlined in this section of the arboricultural method statement shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their

implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement shall be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.

8.2. Within RPAs the following points shall be observed:

- Ground levels will not be changed.
- Only lightweight plant or vehicles shall enter the RPAs.
- No fuels or chemicals shall be brought into or stored within these areas.
- Unwanted vegetation shall be removed manually or by using chemicals that cannot damage the roots of the trees.
- No irrigation or drainage pipes shall be installed within RPAs.

9. Supervision and monitoring

9.1. Once the protective fencing and ground boarding have been erected, the arboricultural consultant will visit the site and inspect these tree protection measures. If the specification or location of these items does not comply with this method statement, the arboricultural consultant will inform the fencing contractor, and adjustments will be made. Once compliance is achieved, the arboricultural consultant will 'sign off' the tree protection measures to the contractor and copy this (in writing) to the client.

9.2. Throughout the construction process the arboricultural consultant will monitor the condition of the trees, and the integrity and effectiveness of the protective fencing. He will visit the site at appropriate intervals as agreed with the LPA Tree Officer at the pre-commencement meeting, to ensure that the protection measures outlined in this document are adhered to; and will contact the site manager or agent on a weekly basis whilst ground works are being undertaken, and on a fortnightly basis thereafter, to ascertain what works are planned for the coming week and whether any of these require arboricultural input or supervision. Records of all monitoring and supervisory visits will be made and will be forwarded to the client and copied to the LPA.

9.3. The arboricultural consultant shall directly supervise all works that have to be undertaken within RPAs. These include:

- location of protective fencing
- location of ground protection
- excavation of southern portion of bell mouth junction and associated drainage gulley
- topsoil scraping and founding of footway on south side of bell mouth junction
- construction of soil batter on southern edge of SuDs basin
- excavation of drainage outfall for SuDS basin in south-east corner of site

9.4. The project or site manager will give the arboricultural consultant at least 48 hours written notice of the date of intended construction of any proposed buildings or structures, underground service runs, or areas of hard surfacing that are within the RPAs of any of the trees, so that he/she can attend.

9.5. All drawings or revised drawings issued to the site agent or to sub-contractors, that show details of any works within or abutting RPAs or beneath the crowns of trees are to be referred in advance to the arboricultural consultant to enable him to advise on any changes to the impact on trees that these drawings may cause, and to be able to provide solutions to avoid or minimise any further tree damage. All such drawings will be approved in writing by the arboricultural consultant before works within or abutting RPAs are proceeded with.

9.6. The arboricultural consultant will issue variation orders to the client in the case of any agreed changes to this method statement, and non-compliance notices in any cases of substantial deviation from the statement. These will be recorded in a final completion statement suitable for submission to the LPA if required.

SJA**trees**

May 2026

APPENDIX 1

Tree Survey Schedule



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(Operations)

Tree Survey Schedule

**Rascals Farm
Southwater
West Sussex**

February 2026

SJA tss 25385-01b

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Rascals Farm, Southwater, West Sussex

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Tom Hovell of SJA trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Wednesday 16th July 2025. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were in full leaf. A survey of additional tree (nos. 27-38) was conducted by Will Hovell on Wednesday 11th February 2026.

The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We did not have access to the trees from any adjacent properties; observations are thus confined to what was visible from within the site and from surrounding public areas.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given.

Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.

Given in sequential order, commencing at "1".

2. TPO no.

Number assigned to tree in the Horsham District Council Tree Preservation Order no. 1167, as shown in the TPO schedule and plan.

3. Species.

'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe.

4. Height.

Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres.

5. Trunk diameter.

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.

6. Radial crown spread.

The linear extent of branches from the base of the trunk to the main cardinal points, rounded up to the closest half metre, unless shown otherwise. For small trees with reasonably symmetrical crowns, a single averaged figure is quoted.

7. Crown break.

8. Crown clearance.

Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres.

9. Age class.

Young: Seedling, sapling or recently planted tree; not yet producing flowers or seeds; strong apical dominance.

Semi-mature: Trunk often still smooth-barked; producing flowers and/or seeds; strong apical dominance, not yet achieved ultimate height.

Mature: Apical dominance lost, tree close to ultimate height.

Over-mature: Mature, but in decline, no crown retrenchment

Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for species; but showing signs of veteranisation, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, a crown showing retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

Ancient: Beyond typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing, a crown that has undergone retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

10. Physiology.

Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

11. Structure.

Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.

Good: No significant morphological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.

Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired morphological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Indifferent: Significant morphological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Poor: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

12. Comments.

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

- Health and condition
- Safety, particularly close to areas of public access
- Structure and form
- Estimated life expectancy or potential
- Visibility and impact in the local landscape

1. Category.

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012; adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to arboricultural biodiversity.

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.

(1) Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category 'U' trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).

(2) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.

(3) Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

(1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.

(2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

(3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

(1) Trees that might be included in category 'A', but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage) such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category 'A' designation.

(2) Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees present in numbers but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

(3) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

(1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

(2) 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) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Rascals Farm, Southwater, West Sussex

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1		English oak	17m	1065mm ivy	N 12.5m E 8m S 13m W 5.5m	N 5m	N 5m E 2m S 7m W 10m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy-covered; broken limb of 150mm diameter E side at 6m, with good reaction growth; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; foliage of average size, density and colour; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views but not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
2		English oak	15m	975mm	N 9.5m E 6m S 9m W 8.5m	N 4.5m	N 4m E 9m S 8m W 3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy-covered; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; slightly sparsely foliated; suppressed on E side by crown of oak no. 1; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views and crown partially visible from PRow SHI-1889 to the N.	B (1)
3		English oak	16.5m	965mm ivy	N 9.5m E 10.5m S 12.5m W 9m	N 2m	N 1m E 2m S 3m W 2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Area of decay at N side of base, L500mm x W500mm x D300mm; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; foliage of average size, density and colour; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views and from PRow SHI-1889 to the N.	B (1)
4		English oak	17m	1005mm ivy	N 8.5m E 8.5m S 12.5m W 10.5m	NE 5m	N 8.5m E 8m S 8.5m W 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; ivy-covered; minor epicormic growth throughout inner crown; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; foliage of average size, density and colour; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views but not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
5		English oak	17.5m	1020mm ivy	N 11m E 11m S 12.5m W 11.5m	NW 4m	N 9.5m E 10m S 6m W 11m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 4m with tensile union and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
6		Field maple	9.5m	530mm ivy	N 6.5m E 6.5m S 7.5m W 5m	N 2m	N 4.5m E 7.5m S 4m W 8.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots due to being situated on side of a small bank; prominent buttress roots; single trunk with prominent fluting; heavily ivy-covered, unable to inspect unions; overtopped by adjacent dominant oaks; inessential component of the group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	C (1)
7		English oak	13m	750mm est.	N 6m E 6m S 6m W 6m	S 7m	7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; single trunk; undergone historical crown reduction; significant component of group in which it stands; crown glimpsed from Shipley Road.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
8		Hawthorn	6.5m	280mm 245mm 185mm all over ivy	N 4m E 5m S 6m W 5m	0.5m	N 2.5m E 2m S 3.5m W 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from 0.5m, inessential component of the group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	C (1)
9		English oak	17.5m	1000mm est.	N 10m E 6m S 10m SW 12.5m W 12m	W 7m	SW 8m W 9m	Mature	Low	Moderate	Off-site tree; unable to access base or see trunk due to dense undergrowth, survey conducted at a distance; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; multiple historic pruning wounds of up to 250mm diameter, with some occlusion; crown density reduction of 60%; above average dead wood in crown.	B (12)
10		English oak	16m	1110mm ivy	N 8.5m E 13.5m S 11m W 11.5m	S 4m	N 6m E 5m S 7m W 11m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; ivy-covered; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising, fully occluded; above average dead wood in crown; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views but not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
11		English oak	15m	625mm ivy	N 9m E 3m S 9m W 11.5m NW 12m	S 5m	N 8m E 10m S 8m W 7m NW 5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; ivy-covered; unable to inspect unions due to dense ivy cover; above average dead wood in asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent dominant English oak #10; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views but not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
12		English oak	18m	920mm	N 12.5m E 8.5m S 8m W 9.5m	NW 3.5m	N 5.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; prominent buttress roots on S side, with two small burrows between; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown; of form and habit typical of age and species; foliage of average size, density and colour; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
13		English oak	13m	765mm	N 9m E 5.5m S 8m W 6.5m	S 2m	N 4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; slightly sparsely foliated; somewhat suppressed by adjacent dominant English oaks #12 and #14; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
14		English oak	16m	920mm	N 8.5m E 7.5m S 8m W 8m	N 2.5m	N 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; prominent buttress roots; 2 fungal brackets consistent with <i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> on NE and NW sides of trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; foliage of average size, density and colour; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
15		English oak	16.5m	1070mm @1m	N 12m E 10.5m S 11m W 9.5m	E 1.5m	N 6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; exposed surface root visible up to 0.4m, N side; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown; of form and habit typical of age and species; foliage of average size, density and colour; notable tree, but no evidence of physical or other characteristics in common with ancient trees, including changes to crown and trunk development, so not a 'veteran'. Contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	A (1)
16		English oak	12.5m	700mm est.	N 7.5m E 9m S 9m W 8m	W 4m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; unable to access base for inspection; single trunk; remains of broken limb of 150mm diameter hung up in N side of canopy; several broken limbs of up to 150mm diameter in centre of crown; of form and habit typical of age and species; foliage of average size, density and colour; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
17		Ash	22m	850mm	N 7.5m E 8.5m S 5m W 6m	E 6m	N 17m E 6m S 7m W 13m	Mature	Low	Poor	Exposed surface roots visible up to 2.5m in multiple directions, showing multiple instances of mowing damage; large area of decay on buttress on E side, L1000mm x W250mm x D300mm, surrounding area indicating differences in tone when struck with acoustic mallet; multiple broken limbs of up to 200mm diameter on N and E sides of crown, with decay evident and one branch showing 4 woodpecker holes; sparsely foliated; evidence of dieback at branch tips, suggestive of 'ash dieback' disease, wood may be brittle and tree at risk of branch, stem or trunk failure; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	U
18-21		English oak	#18 14.5m #19 15m #20 15.5m #21 13m	#18 935mm #19 795mm #20 790mm #21 740mm	N 8.5m E 13m S 7.5m W 5.5m	NE 6.5m	E 3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Group of English oak specimens planted as a linear feature along W boundary; all specimens showing slight lean to the E due to suppression by adjacent off-site group G6; #19 asymmetrical crown, almost entirely offset from base; #21 showing multiple areas of decay around base, with bark delamination up to 1.5m on trunk; all specimens show foliage of average size, density and colour; form a significant feature, prominent from internal views but not visible from the public realm.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
22		English oak	15.5m	850mm ivy	N 8.5m E 7m SE 10m S 8m W 4m	SE 5m	N 7m E 7m SE 6.5m S 9m W 11m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding but no bark penetration; single trunk; 5° lean to the E; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; above average dead wood in crown; slightly sparsely foliated.	C (1)
23		English oak	10.5m	455mm	N 6.5m E 6m S 7m W 6m	S 2.5m	N 7m E 2.5m S 3m W 4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; multiple historical pruning wounds of up to 75mm diameter on S side, showing some occlusion; two codominant stems fused at 4m; tensile unions throughout rest of crown, where visible; foliage of average size, density and colour; inessential component of the group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	B (1)
24		Pear	10.5m	550mm est.	N 3.5m E 7m S 5m W 5.5m	SE 1.5m	N 8m E 2.5m S 7m W 4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Wound of L300mm x W150mm on NE side of trunk, with heartwood exposed and showing good occlusion; slight lean to the S in lower trunk; suppressed to the N and S by adjacent lower quality specimens; dead ivy covered; foliage of average size, density and colour; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from the public realm.	C (1)
25		English oak	13m	930mm ivy	N 8.5m E 5.5m S 11.5m W 8.5m	NE 5m	N 5m E 8m S 2m W 6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; heavily ivy-covered; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor epicormic growth throughout crown; of form and habit typical of age and species; E side of crown suppressed by adjacent oak no. 3; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow SHI-1889 to the N.	B (1)
26	TPO/1167 T1	English oak	16m	1140mm	N 10m E 10.5m S 11.5m W 9.5m	SE 5m	N 9m E 2m S 6m W 6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; dead ivy covered; several dead limbs of up to 150mmØ in lower crown, concentrated on NE side; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Shipley Road and Foxfield Cottages, with crown visible from PRow SHI-1889 to the NW.	B (12)
27		English oak	16m	800mm est.	N 10m E 9m S 10m W 6m	N 2m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Situated at E terminus of group G3; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; of form and habit typical of age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in long internal views from the N; visible from Shipley Road, though partially obscured by roadside specimens.	B (12)
28		English oak	15m	850mm est.	N 8.5m E 5m S 7.5m W 5m	E 4m	N 3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; heavily ivy-covered obscuring majority of main unions; of form and habit typical of age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in long internal views from the N; glimpsed from Shipley Road, though mostly obscured by adjacent specimens.	B (1)
29		English oak	16m	850mm est.	N 9m E 7.5m S 8.5m W 7m	N 5m	N 5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; ivy-covered; of form and habit typical of age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in long internal views from the N; glimpsed from Shipley Road, though mostly obscured by adjacent specimens.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
27		English oak	18m	850mm est.	N 12m E 8m S 10m W 7.5m	2.5m	N 6m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site tree; part of field boundary tree belt; single trunk; low crown break; tensile main unions; lower 4m of N crown extent historically reduced to boundary; lower structural limb originating at 2.5m and extending N show cavity from historic tear out, 1.5m length, 200mm wide, visible internal decay noted, significant reaction wood around periphery; above average dead wood in crown; of long-term potential; readily visible from internal views; glimpsed in narrow views from Shipley Road but largely obscured by boundary trees; essential component of the group in which it stands.	B (12)
28		English oak	14m	400mm est.	N 8m E 2.5m S 6m W 3.5m	4m	N 5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; part of field boundary tree belt; single trunk; ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up and suppressed; of short-term potential; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
29		English oak	14m	500mm est.	N 9m E 4m S 8m W 4.5m	3m	N 5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; part of field boundary tree belt; single trunk; ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
30		Field maple	6m	110mm	N 2.75m E 1.5m S 2m W 2m	2.5m	N 2.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt situated on verge adjacent to Shipley Road; young tree with stem diameter below 150mm; of low quality and limited arboricultural value.	C (12)
31		Ash	15m	440mm ivy 395mm ivy 360mm ivy 335mm	N 6m NE 11m E 9m S 7m W 6.5m NW 10m	4m	NE 2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt situated on verge adjacent to Shipley Road; multi-stemmed from base; acute main unions with external features suggesting included bark; NE and S most leaders lean severely over site and Shipley Road respectively; minor dieback at branch tips consistent with 'ash die-back'; of short-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands due to size and visibility along Shipley Road but ultimately of low value due to poor structure and limited potential.	C (2)
32		Field maple	7m	190mm	N 1m E 3.5m S 3.5m W 2m	2m	2m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt situated on verge adjacent to Shipley Road; young tree; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimen; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short-term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
33		Holly	5m	135mm	N 1.5m E 2.5m S 3m W 2m	2m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt situated on verge adjacent to Shipley Road; young tree with stem diameter below 150mm; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short-term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
34		Field maple	6m	90mm	2m	2m	2m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt situated on verge adjacent to Shipley Road; young tree with stem diameter below 150mm; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short-term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
35		Field maple	13m	205mm 185mm 160mm 240mm	N 3.5m E 4m S 3m W 6.75m	2m	W 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt situated on verge adjacent to Shipley Road; multi-stemmed from base; acute main unions with external features suggesting included bark; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up; of short-term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
36		Field maple	12m	250mm est.	N 4.5m E 5.25m S 4.5m W 3m	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt situated on verge adjacent to Shipley Road; single trunk; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of short-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands but ultimately of low value due to small size and limited potential.	C (12)
37		Field maple	6m	225mm est.	N 2m E 1m S 2m W 6.5m	1.5m	W 2m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	stem failure at 4m, lateral limb forms living growth and leans severely to W.	U
38		Field maple	9m	7 stems @ 150mm est.	4m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Multi-stemmed from base; significant cankering on trunks; multiple stem failures at 6m; moribund.	U
G1		Various	Max 10m Avg 8m	Max 495mm Avg 250mm	4.5m	0.1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small group of trees situated near boundary with adjacent residence; mostly comprised of English oak, which also represent largest specimens within the group; also includes several ash specimens showing symptoms consistent with 'ash dieback' disease and some small hawthorn and field maple specimens; provides boundary screening; not visible from the public realm.	C (1)
G2		Various	Max 18m Avg 14m	Max 600mm est. Avg 300mm	6m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Group of trees located along E site boundary adjacent to road; largest specimens consist of English oak; also includes smaller wild cherry and field maple specimens, with a dense understory of hawthorn, blackthorn, dogwood and patches of dense bramble cover; provides visual and acoustic screening; readily visible from Shipley Road.	B (12)
G3		English oak	Max 16.5m Avg 14.5m	Max 1010mm Avg 500mm	N 10.5m E 9m S 9m W 9m	NW 2m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site group of English oak specimens planted as a linear feature along S boundary; majority ivy covered; small field maple, blackthorn and hawthorn specimens forming a mid layer; large specimens show tensile unions throughout crowns, where visible and average foliage density; significant feature from internal views but blocked from views from Shipley Road by roadside specimens.	B (1)
G4		Various	Max 7.5m Avg 5.5m	Max 220mm est. Avg 60mm est.	3.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees situated along S boundary; species composed of mainly blackthorn, with hawthorn, spindle and dogwood, and patches of bramble cover; dense and of scrubby character; provides boundary screening; not visible from the public realm.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G5		Various	Max 10m Avg 8m	Max 220mm est. Avg 180mm	6m	N 0.5m	N 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees situated at W extent of S boundary; species comprise mainly ash, with some field maple and crab apple; sparsely spaced; crab apple and field maple specimens multi stemmed, with multiple crossing and rubbing branches in structures; ash specimens sparsely foliated with some evidence of dieback at branch tips, suggestive of 'ash dieback disease'; provides boundary screening; not visible from the public realm.	C (1)
G6		Various	Max 21m Avg 17m	Max 600mm est. Avg 450mm	N 8m E 8.5m S 8m W 8m	0.5m	E 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees situated along W boundary; densely packed in areas, with many specimens being tall and drawn-up; species comprise mainly English oak and several ash, which represent the largest trees in the group; remainder of specimens comprised of field maple, blackthorn, hawthorn and patches of dense bramble cover; ash specimens show dieback at branch tips suggestive of 'ash dieback' disease; provides boundary screening; readily visible from PRoW SHI-1888 to the W.	B (1)
G7		Pear	Max 8.5m Avg 7m	Max 300mm est. Avg 200mm	4m	1.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small group of pear specimens; closely-growing, with interlocking crowns forming aerodynamic group; of low quality and low arboricultural value; not visible from the public realm.	C (1)
W1		Various	Max 21m Avg 11m	Max 600mm est. Avg 350mm	6m	0.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site woodland situated close to N site boundary, survey conducted at a distance; largest specimens comprised of English oak with some ash specimens; majority of larger specimens drawn-up and mutually suppressed; portions of understory visible from site relatively sparse in character and comprised of small field maple specimens, hawthorn and hazel; public access via PRoW SHI-1888.	A (12)
W2		Various	Max 17m Avg 12m	Max 1050mm Avg 300mm	6m	0.1m	0.1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Woodland located in NE corner of site; largest specimens comprise ash and English oak, with oak being dominant towards W extent and ash being more numerous to the E; species also comprise field maple and English elm, with an understory of hazel, blackthorn and dogwood; many ash specimens showing dieback at branch tips, suggestive of 'ash dieback' disease; readily visible from PRoW SHI-1889 to the N, NE extent readily visible from Shipley Road.	B (12)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

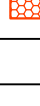
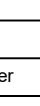
Root Protection Areas have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.6.1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', BS 5837:2012. This is the minimum area which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. RPAs are portrayed initially as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be restrictions to root growth the circle is modified to reflect more accurately the likely distribution of roots.

Tree No.	Species	RPA	RPA Radius
1	English oak	513.1m ²	12.8m
2	English oak	430.1m ²	11.7m
3	English oak	421.3m ²	11.6m
4	English oak	456.9m ²	12.1m
5	English oak	470.7m ²	12.2m
6	Field maple	127.1m ²	6.4m
7	English oak	254.5m ²	9.0m
8	Hawthorn	78.1m ²	5.0m
9	English oak	452.4m ²	12.0m
10	English oak	557.4m ²	13.3m
11	English oak	176.7m ²	7.5m
12	English oak	382.9m ²	11.0m
13	English oak	264.7m ²	9.2m
14	English oak	382.9m ²	11.0m
15	English oak	809.3m ²	16.1m
16	English oak	221.7m ²	8.4m
17	Ash	326.9m ²	10.2m
18-21	English oak	395.5m ² 285.9m ² 282.3m ² 247.7m ²	11.2m 9.5m 9.5m 8.9m
22	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
23	English oak	93.7m ²	5.5m
24	Pear	136.8m ²	6.6m
25	English oak	391.3m ²	11.2m
26	English oak	588.0m ²	13.68m
27	English oak	289.6m ²	9.6m
28	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
29	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
27	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
28	English oak	72.4m ²	4.8m
29	English oak	113.1m ²	6.0m
30	Field maple	5.5m ²	1.3m
31	Ash	267.6m ²	9.2m
32	Field maple	16.3m ²	2.3m
33	Holly	8.2m ²	1.6m
34	Field maple	3.7m ²	1.1m
35	Field maple	72.1m ²	4.8m
36	Field maple	28.3m ²	3.0m
37	Field maple	22.9m ²	2.7m
38	Field maple	71.3m ²	4.8m
G1	Various	110.8m ²	5.9m
G2	Various	162.9m ²	7.2m
G3	English oak	461.5m ²	12.1m

G4	Various	21.9m ²	2.6m
G5	Various	21.9m ²	2.6m
G6	Various	162.9m ²	7.2m
G7	Pear	40.7m ²	3.6m
W1	Various	162.9m ²	7.2m
W2	Various	513.1m ²	12.8m

APPENDIX 2

Tree Locations Plans

Arboricultural Impacts: Summary			
(For details, see below)			
Impact		No. of Trees	
Trees to be removed		1	
Groups of trees to be removed		1	
Groups of trees to be partially removed		2	
TPO trees to be removed		0	
Trees to be pruned		0	
Trees where manual excavation needed within RPAs		4	
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs		10	
Trees with proposed underground services within RPAs		0	
Trees and groups to be Removed 			
No	Species	Category	
8	Hawthorn	C (1)	
G7	Pear	C (1)	
Total numbers of trees and groups to be removed			
Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	0
C	2	U	0
Groups to be Partially Removed 			
No	Species	Category	
G1	Hawthorn	C (1)	
W2	Various	B (12)	
Trees that require manual excavation within RPAs 			
No.	Species	Type of structure	
26	English oak	Proposed access road	
27	English oak	Proposed SUDS outfall	
28	English oak	Proposed SUDS outfall	
29	English oak	Proposed SUDS outfall	
Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs 			
No.	Species	Type of structure	
3	English oak	Proposed footpath	
4	English oak	Proposed footpath	
9	English oak	Proposed footpath	
10	English oak	Proposed footpath	
24	Pear	Proposed footpath	
25	English oak	Proposed footpath	
26	English oak	Proposed pedestrian access footway	
G1	Various	Proposed footpath	
G2	Various	Proposed footpath	
G3	English oak	Proposed footpath	
		Proposed SuDS basin soil batter	
Trees that require supervised demolition within RPAs 			
No.	Species	Type of structure / surface	
25	English oak	Brick outbuilding	



Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise 2m tall 'Heras' welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels shall be joined together with two anti-lamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. Distance between the couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. Panels should be supported (where possible) on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (see Figure 3a below). Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts shall be mounted on a block tray (see Figure 3b) 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT' or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

a) Stabilizer strut with baseplate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

TREE PROTECTIVE FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 3.

Manual Excavation

Excavation for the SuDS outfall in the south-east corner of the site, and the south side of the bell mouth access and associated drainage gully shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air soil pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with hessian sacking to prevent drying out, and if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled, and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.

Above Soil Surfacing

The south-east section of the proposed footway within the root protection area (RPA) of tree no. 26, as well as sections of proposed limestone dust footpaths situated within RPAs of trees nos. 3, 4, 9, 10, 24, 25, groups G2 and G2, and within the 15m ancient woodland buffer are to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, so that the soil is not disturbed and no roots are severed. Edge supports will also be installed above existing soil level.

Ground Protection

To be installed prior to commencement of excavation of proposed SuDS basin and outfall, at same time as erection of protective fencing. For purely pedestrian traffic: interlocking polyethylene tread boards ("Ground-Guards" or similar) butted together and attached to each other with steel tie straps on a compressible material (a 75mm deep layer of woodchips may be appropriate) above a biaxial geotextile grid ("geogrid" - "Tensar" or similar) and pinned to the ground with steel pins to prevent movement.

Supervised demolition

Within the root protection area (RPA) of English oak no. 25 and the 15m ancient woodland buffer, foundations shall be removed with care, under the direct supervision of the arboricultural consultant. Foundations will be broken up with handheld breakers, and then removed by hand, wheelbarrow, or in the bucket of an excavator standing outside the RPA. At the discretion of the arboricultural consultant, an excavator positioned outside the RPA and using an appropriately sized toothless bucket may be used in some instances. Once completed, the base of the excavation and/or the edge closest to the trees will be covered immediately with hessian sacking to prevent drying out of the soil, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse.

ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Rascals Farm, Southwater

Client: BDW Southern Counties

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Drawing no: SJA TPP 25385-042

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Drawn by: TSH/WHF	Date of Issue: May 2026	Scale: 1: 600 @ A1
Checked by: FPS	Tel: (01737) 813058	sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.: 25	Category 'U' trees: 17	Canopies of trees to be retained: [Green outline]
Category 'A' RPA: [Green circle]	Category 'B' RPA: [Blue circle]	Category 'C' RPA: [White circle]
Trees to be removed: [Red circle]	Above soil surfacing: [Orange square]	Manual excavation: [Yellow square]
Protective fencing: [Blue line]	Ground protection: [Pink hatched square]	Supervised demolition: [Purple hatched square]

For further information refer to the SJA/tees Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA/tees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2026. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA/tees.

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