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**ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT
FOR PROPOSED
TENNIS COURT**

AT

50 HURST ROAD

HASSOCKS

WEST SUSSEX

BY

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**Our ref: J66.28
16th December 2024**

CONTENTS

Page No.

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	1
3.	SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY	1
4.	DATA COLLECTION	1
5.	RISK ASSESSMENT - INFORMATIVES	2
6.	RESULTS OF TREE INSPECTIONS	3
7.	BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)	3
ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT		
8.	REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS	5
9.	TREES FOR RELOCATION	5
10.	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON RETAINED TREES	5
11.	TREE PROTECTION MEASURES – FENCING	5
12.	GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES	6
13.	SITE OPERATIONS AND MATERIALS STORAGE	6
14.	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	7
15.	SUMMARY	7

APPENDICES:

1. EXPLANATORY SHEETS, TREE INSPECTION SHEETS
2. TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN, DRAWING NO. J66.28/01
3. TREE PROTECTION PLAN, DRAWING NO. J66.28/02
4. EXAMPLES OF FENCING AND SIGNAGE

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. received instructions from Mr C. Dawkins to undertake an inspection of trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site referred to as 50 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex. The purpose of the inspection was to produce a base inventory of the tree stock and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of redevelopment proposals.
- 1.2 The proposals are for the construction of a tennis court in the rear garden. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by Krona Design.
- 1.3 The trees were inspected on 29th November 2024 by Tim Laddiman, BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A., Chartered Arboriculturist and Principal Consultant of Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

2. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located on the north side of Hurst Road with a drive leading to a detached two storey house with garage. To the front is a small lawned garden bordered by hedging. To the rear is a large rectangular garden mainly down to lawn with various young trees and shrubs. Ground levels fall gradually from south to the north with a field adjoining to the north and further residential properties to the east and west.

3. SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

- 3.1 All trees and shrubs of 75mm diameter or more at 1.5m above ground level and potentially affected by the proposals were included in the survey. This included trees immediately adjacent to the site.
- 3.2 For the offsite trees estimates of location, dimensions and condition had to be made.

4. DATA COLLECTION

- 4.1 All trees were inspected from the ground and no climbing or specialist investigations were undertaken. Only those trees within the site boundary could be basally inspected, with the structural integrity of the trees located outside the site unconfirmed. Each tree was inspected to the requirements of Section 4.4 "Tree Survey" of BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".
- 4.2 The tree survey followed the numbered sequence from T1 – G22 inclusive. Tree numbers, together with BS recommended colour coding of condition, have been added to the Tree Constraints Plan, our drawing no. J66.28/01 in Appendix 2. This drawing also includes crown spreads based on four compass points and BS calculated root protection areas.

4.3 The following categories of information were obtained for each tree. Separate detailed tree survey sheets are attached in Appendix 1, together with comprehensive explanatory sheets which cover the details of the categories listed below.

- (1) Tree reference number
- (2) Species
- (3) Height in metres
- (4) Stem count
- (5) Stem diameter or equivalent in millimetres
- (6) Branch spread in metres
- (7) Age class
- (8) Height of crown clearance in metres
- (9) Physiological condition
- (10) Estimated remaining contribution in years
- (11) Category grading
- (12) Structural condition
- (13) Preliminary management recommendations

4.4 Within the assessment of physiological condition and remaining contribution, a visual inspection of each tree was undertaken to assess the crown and stem for any weak structures, deadwood, hollows, forks or other defects that might affect its stability and safety. The base of each tree was also visually inspected, together with tapping and probing, to search for signs of root lifting, bark death or decay. Where stems were heavily ivy clad, no full assessment of structural integrity could be undertaken. Clearance of the ivy would be necessary for confirmation of tree condition.

5. RISK ASSESSMENT - INFORMATIVES

5.1 Although the potential risk to someone passing beneath a tree when the tree or part of it fails is relatively remote, the risk is present. This increases significantly in areas of consistent and regular usage on a year round basis, such as footpaths, gardens and roadways. Where static structures exist, the risks become constant and an assessment is made as to whether complete or partial failure of a tree could potentially cause physical damage to such structures.

5.2 Within the scope of any tree survey it is a fact that not all risks of stem or crown failure can be covered, particularly in relation to freak occurrences of weather when even healthy trees can suffer stem snap or windblow. There is also a well known propensity for mature trees to occasionally shed limbs for no discernible reason, even on calm days. Although relatively rare, limbs may occasionally be shed and this should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot entirely be mitigated.

6. RESULTS OF TREE INSPECTIONS

- 6.1 A total of 22 individual trees and groups were inspected ranging from young Birch planted in the last 10 years through to a row of offsite Hornbeams of upto 50 years of age. All of the trees and shrubs present have been planted as part of various landscaping schemes.
- 6.2 The majority of the trees/shrubs appear to be in reasonable health though the offsite Hornbeams T13-T16 appear to be suffering from grey squirrel damage. This could result in future limb/stem failures.
- 6.3 Of the trees inspected, the following is a breakdown of the various numbers of trees and groups in each BS category.

BS Category	Tree No.	Sub Total
A		
B	14, 16	2
C	G1, G2, 3, G4, G5, 6, 7, 8, G9, 10, 11, G12, 13, 15, 17, G18, G19, 20, 21, G22	11 individual 9 groups
U		
	TOTAL	22

6.4 Interpretation of table

- Category A** Retention most desirable. Of high quality and value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).
- Category B** Retention desirable. Of moderate quality and value and in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).
- Category C** Could be retained – of low quality and value. Poor crown form, heavily asymmetric, large numbers of similar species/size. Currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
- Category U** Trees for removal. Dead/dying/dangerous trees due to structural defects, fungal decay or root plate uplift. Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

7. BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

- 7.1 To provide an indication of the critical areas of root plate necessary for tree survival and longevity, BS 5837:2012 requires the calculation of RPAs for trees in the BS Categories A, B and C. Calculations are not made for Category U trees which will require removal on safety grounds within 10 years.

7.2 The table below has been calculated using the measured stem diameters and the formula as described in Section 4.6 in BS 5837:2012. These are represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls, services and hard surfacing exist within the indicated RPAs it is likely that the architecture of root systems will have been affected. Foundations to walls and buildings can completely obstruct root development, depending on their depth and the nature of the underlying soils. In the absence of detailed site investigations the indicated RPA circles should be used for guidance only within any redevelopment proposals.

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
G1	Hornbeam	C2	<70	<0.8	<2
G2	Cherry Laurel	C2	<120	<1.4	<6
T3	Laurel	C2	130	1.6	8
G4	Photinia	C2	<70	<0.8	<2
G5	Cypress, Rhododendron	C2	<80	<1	<3
T6	Guilder Rose	C2	100	1.2	5
T7	Fruit	C1	110	1.3	5
T8	Apple	C1	75	0.9	3
G9	Cherry Laurel	C2	<150	<1.8	<10
T10	Hornbeam	C1	c350	c4.2	c55
T11	Hornbeam	C2	c300	c3.6	c41
G12	Privet	C2	<70	<0.8	<2
T13	Hornbeam	C1	c450	c5.4	c92
T14	Hornbeam	B2	c450	c5.4	c92
T15	Hornbeam	C2	c230	c2.8	c25
T16	Hornbeam	B2	c450	c5.4	c92
T17	Willow	C2	100	1.2	5
G18	Mixed Shrubs	C2	<100	<1.2	<5
G19	3no Himalayan Birch	C2	<110	<1.3	<5
T20	Birch	C2	100	1.2	5
T21	Prunus sp	C2	80	1	3
G22	Hornbeam	C2	<70	<0.8	<2

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

8. REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 8.1 The proposals are for the construction of a tennis court in the rear garden. Details will have been submitted by Krona Design.
- 8.2 The supplied Krona Design site layout plan has been used as the base for the Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. Tree Protection Plan, drawing no. J66.28./02 in Appendix 3. This indicates trees for relocation and measures to protect retained trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 requirements.

9. TREES FOR RELOCATION

- 9.1 Based on the supplied layout proposal the following trees will require relocating within the rear garden.

Table: Trees for relocation

Tree No.	Species	BS Category	Comments
17	Willow	C	Young small tree
G19	3no. Himalayan Birch	C	Young, small trees, one dominant
20	Birch	C	Young small tree

- 9.2 Given their small size and youth these trees can be readily relocated utilising the machinery that will be on site for the ground works for the tennis court.
- 9.3 The trees for relocation are indicated as such with blue dashed crown outlines on the Tree Protection Plan.

10. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON RETAINED TREES

- 10.1 The positioning of the tennis court has taken into account the tree constraints information. As such there will be no adverse impacts on tree root protection areas. Provided the trees are appropriately protected during the works there will be no adverse impacts on trees within and adjoining the site and no grounds for a refusal based on arboricultural matters.

11. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES – FENCING

11.1 *Location of fencing*

- 11.1.1 The Tree Protection Plan indicates the proposed location of protective fencing based on the calculated tree protection areas and space available.

11.2 *Design of fencing*

11.2.1 Protective fencing to comprise weldmesh panels securely fixed together with scaffold ties set within rubber/plastic feet to form a continuous barrier. Feet to be pinned to the ground with road pins/short scaffold bars or panel joins back braced. Waterproof signs to be attached to every 5th panel declaring “TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE – KEEP OUT” or similar wording. Fencing to be constructed in accordance with Fig 3 of Section 6.2 of BS5837:2012.

11.2.2 Examples of the fencing specification and signage required are included in Appendix 4.

11.3 *Timing of fencing*

11.3.1 Protective fencing is to be erected prior to commencement of site works and remain in place until completion of construction. The location and suitability of the fencing can be confirmed to the local authority by an arboricultural consultant prior to commencement of construction. Any tree felling will need to be undertaken prior to fence installation to minimise risks to operatives. All tree surgeons’ vehicles will be kept outside the indicated protection zones utilising existing areas of hard standing and drive.

11.4 *Additional precautions*

11.4.1 Potentially injurious materials such as fuels, oils, chemicals and cement will be stored at least 20m from any stem, or in a bunded storage vessel. No fires will be lit within 5m of the drip line of any retained tree. No level changes will occur, either raising or lowering within the protected areas. A list of these additional precautions are included on the Tree Protection Plan.

12. GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

12.1 In areas within root protection zones where access around the new tennis court footprint will be required during construction, specific ground protection measures will be required. For machinery access these will comprise interlocking, specifically designed load bearing temporary roadway plates, commonly made of steel or specialised plastics. They will minimise any risk of compaction whilst providing a running platform for machinery.

12.2 The areas for ground protection installation are indicated by cross hatching on the TPP. Ground protection measures are to be installed at the same time as protective fencing prior to any machinery accessing the site.

13. SITE OPERATIONS AND MATERIALS STORAGE

13.1 Details of site zoning cannot be specified by an Arboriculturalist as these are commonly determined by contractors on the basis of Health & Safety Assessments. However, the robust protective fencing will define the remaining site space available for storage and operations. However due to the nature of the works storage space requirements will be minimal with materials brought in as and when needed and utilised straight away.

14. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 14.1 A separate arboricultural method statement is not necessary for this site given the low risk to the retained on and off site trees and relatively small scale nature of the works. The robust tree protection measures proposed appropriately protect the on and offsite trees from any damage or adverse impacts and are indicated on the TPP.
- 14.2 The TPP can be referred to in a specifically worded condition as an approved drawing. This will ensure that the trees and shrubs are appropriately protected during the works.

15. SUMMARY

- 15.1 No trees require removal or tree surgery works for the proposed tennis court to proceed.
- 15.2 A total of 5 trees (two individuals and a group of three) are to be relocated within the extensive rear garden. These are small young trees and can be readily relocated.
- 15.3 The Tree Protection Plan can be referred to as an approved drawing or in a specifically worded condition to ensure that the retained trees are appropriately protected during the works.

Tim Laddiman
Chartered Arboriculturist
Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY EXPLANATORY SHEET

Height	in metres (estimated where ground uneven or access restricted).
Stem count	number of stems
Stem diameter	in mm. at 1.5m. above ground level.
Branch spread	radial spread in metres at four main compass points (estimated where no access).
Age class	Young - Y Semi Mature - SM Mature - M Over mature - OM Veteran - V
Height of crown clearance	in metres. Normally range of heights of outer branches above ground level, e.g. 2-4m.
Physiological condition	Good, Fair, Poor, Dead, Variable
Estimated remaining contribution	in years e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+
Category grading	see attached sheet
Structural condition	comment on presence of defects, decay, crown form, past management, deadwood, other features worthy of note. N.B. If trees are ivy clad, no full structural assessment will have been possible.
Preliminary management recommendations	requirements of further investigations, works necessary to alleviate potential hazards based on current setting and levels of access. NB: Works that may be necessary in relation to development are not included here

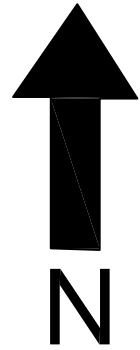
CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	- 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 R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree.)			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial construction (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodland, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodland, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY
NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation				

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
G1	Hornbeam	<3.5	Multi	<70	<1	<1	<1	<1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Young hedge. Maintained	
G2	Cherry Laurel	<4	Multi	<120	<1	<1.5	<1.5	<1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Maintained screen	
T3	Laurel	3.5	Multi	130	2	1.5	1	2	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Pruned in past	
G4	Photinia	<3	Multi	<70	<1	<1	<1	<1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Maintained screen	
G5	Cypress, Rhododendron	<3.5	1/Multi	<80	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Shrubs and young trees	
T6	Guilder Rose	3	Multi	100	1.5	1	2.5	1.5	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Pruned shrub	
T7	Fruit	2.6	1	110	3.5	1	0	1.5	SM	1.3+	Poor	10-20	C1	Leaning NNE. Topped at 2.6m in past. Poor form	
T8	Apple	2.5	Multi	75	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	Y	7+	Poor	10-20	C1	Extensive basal damage. Pruned in past	
G9	Cherry Laurel	<5	Multi	<150	<2	<2	<2	<2	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Large screen	
T10	Hornbeam	10	1	c350	4	5	4	c1.5	SM	2.5+	Poor	10-20	C1	Crowded. Curved to E. Decayed stem wound at 2.5m. Squirrel damage	
T11	Hornbeam	10	1	c300	4	5	5.5	c4	SM	3+	Fair	20-40	C2	Squirrel damage	
G12	Privet	4	Multi	<70	<2	<2	<2	<2	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Variable height	
T13	Hornbeam	8.5	3	c450	3	4	4	c4	SM	3+	Poor	10-20	C1	Three stems from ground level. Lower limbs to E pruned back in past. Squirrel damage	
T14	Hornbeam	10	2	c450	4.5	5	4	c4	SM	3+	Fair	20-40	B2	Twin stemmed near ground level. Squirrel damage	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T15	Hornbeam	10	1	c230	4	5.5	0	1	SM	3+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded	
T16	Hornbeam	10	1	c450	6.5	5	4	c4	SM	2.5+	Fair	20-40	B2	Slight lean to N	
T17	Willow	4	1	100	3.5	3	2.5	3	Y	0.5+	Good	40+	C2	Upper stem curved to W	
G18	Mixed Shrubs	<3	Multi	<100	<2	<2	<1.5	<2.5	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Row of shrubs	
G19	3no Himalayan Birch	<7	1/2	<110	<2.5	<3	<3	<2.5	Y	1+	Good	40+	C2	Central stem dominant	
T20	Birch	6	1	100	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	Y	0.5+	Good	40+	C2		
T21	Prunus sp	4	1	80	1.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	Y	0.6+	Good	40+	C2		
G22	Hornbeam	<3.5	Multi	<70	1	1	1	1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Maintained hedge	

APPENDIX 2



50 HURST ROAD
HASSECKS

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

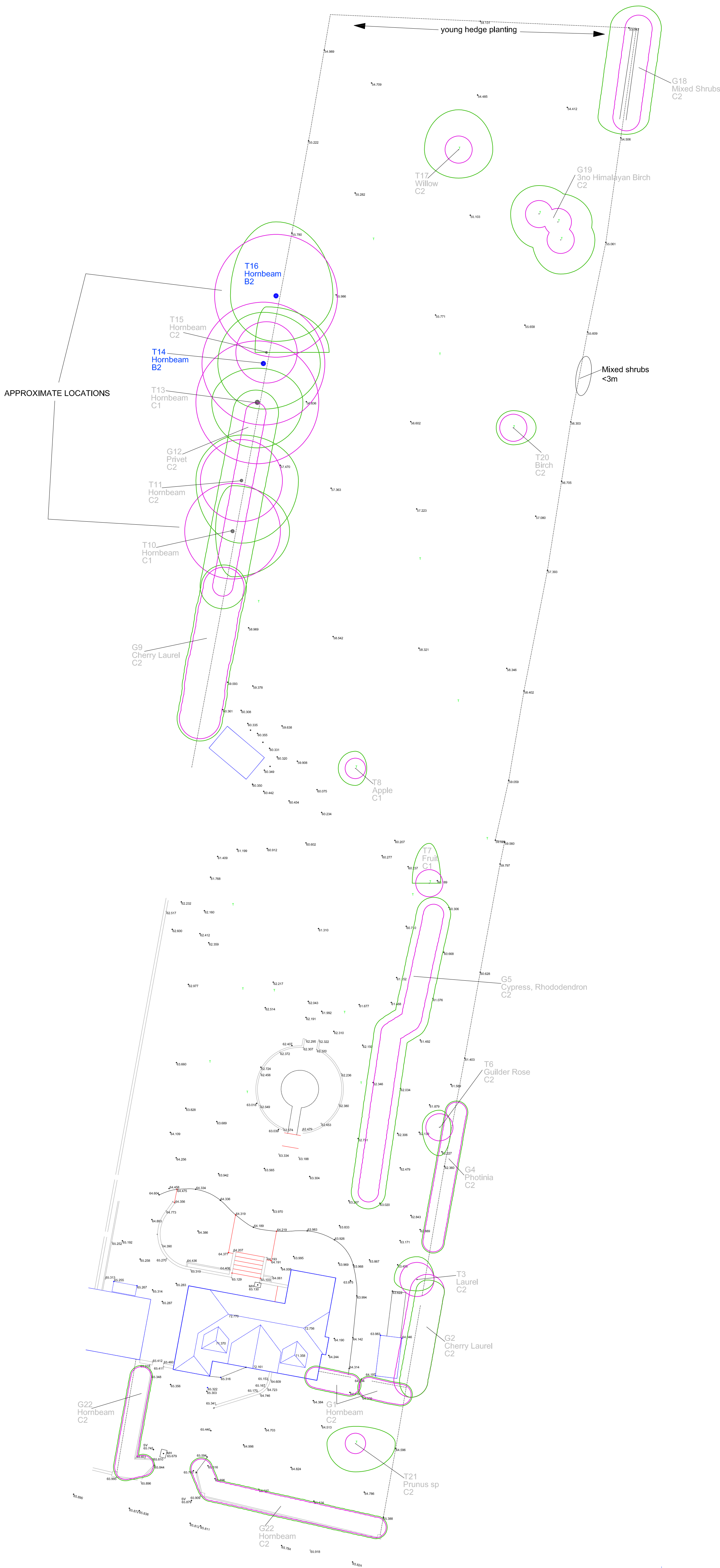
T1 - G22 Tree numbers

BS Category of Condition

- 0 BS Condition A
- T14 BS Condition B
- T3 BS Condition C
- 0 BS Condition U

- Crown spread
- BS Calculated root protection areas

The root protection areas have been calculated using the measured stem diameters and the formula as described in Section 4.6 in BS5837:2012. These are represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls, services and hard surfacing exist within the indicated RPAs, it is likely that the architecture of root systems will have been affected. Foundations to walls and buildings can completely obstruct root development, depending on their depth and the nature of the underlying soils. In the absence of detailed site investigations, the indicated RPA circles should be used for guidance only within any redevelopment proposals.



0 1 2 3 4 5 10
Scale (m)

DRAWING NO. J66.28/01

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Added to by: NL

02/12/2024

APPENDIX 3

50 HURST ROAD
HAS SOCKS

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

T1 - G22 Tree numbers

BS Category of Condition

	BS Condition A
T14	BS Condition B
T3	BS Condition C
0	BS Condition U
	Crown spread
	BS Calculated root protection areas
	Tree to be removed for safety/short lifespan
	Tree to be relocated for development
	Protective fencing location
	Ground protection

TREE PROTECTION INFORMATION
Protective fencing and ground protection measures to be installed at locations specified prior to commencement of any demolition works.

Protective fencing to comprise weldmesh panels securely fixed together with scaffold ties set within rubber/plastic feet to form a continuous barrier. Feet to be pinned to the ground with road pins/short scaffold bars or panel joints back braced. Waterproof signs to be attached to every 5th panel declaring "TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT" or similar wording. Fencing to be constructed in accordance with fig. 2 or fig. 3 of section 6.2 of BS5837:2012.

Ground protection measures to comprise a single thickness of side butting scaffold boards over a 100mm. compressible layer laid onto a geotextile. For machinery access, interlocking metal/plastic road plates will need to be used.

Buildings in proximity to protective fencing areas to be demolished by machinery pulling walls inwards onto the building footprint.

The fenced protection zones around retained trees, hedges and shrubbery are to be regarded as sacrosanct and none of the following are to occur within these areas:

- Storage or disposal of any soil, building materials, machinery, fuel or waste residues of any description.

- Siting of any temporary structures of any description including site offices/sales buildings, temporary car parking facilities, porta-loos, storage compounds or temporary hard standing areas.

- Excavations, soil/turf stripping, raising/lowering of existing levels or alterations to the existing natural surfaces/ground conditions of any other description.

- Location of temporary drainage, water supplies or any other temporary underground services.

- No use, movement or parking of any machinery or vehicles of any description.

- Additionally, no fires shall be lit within 20m. of the trunks of any trees or the centre line of any hedgerow to be retained.

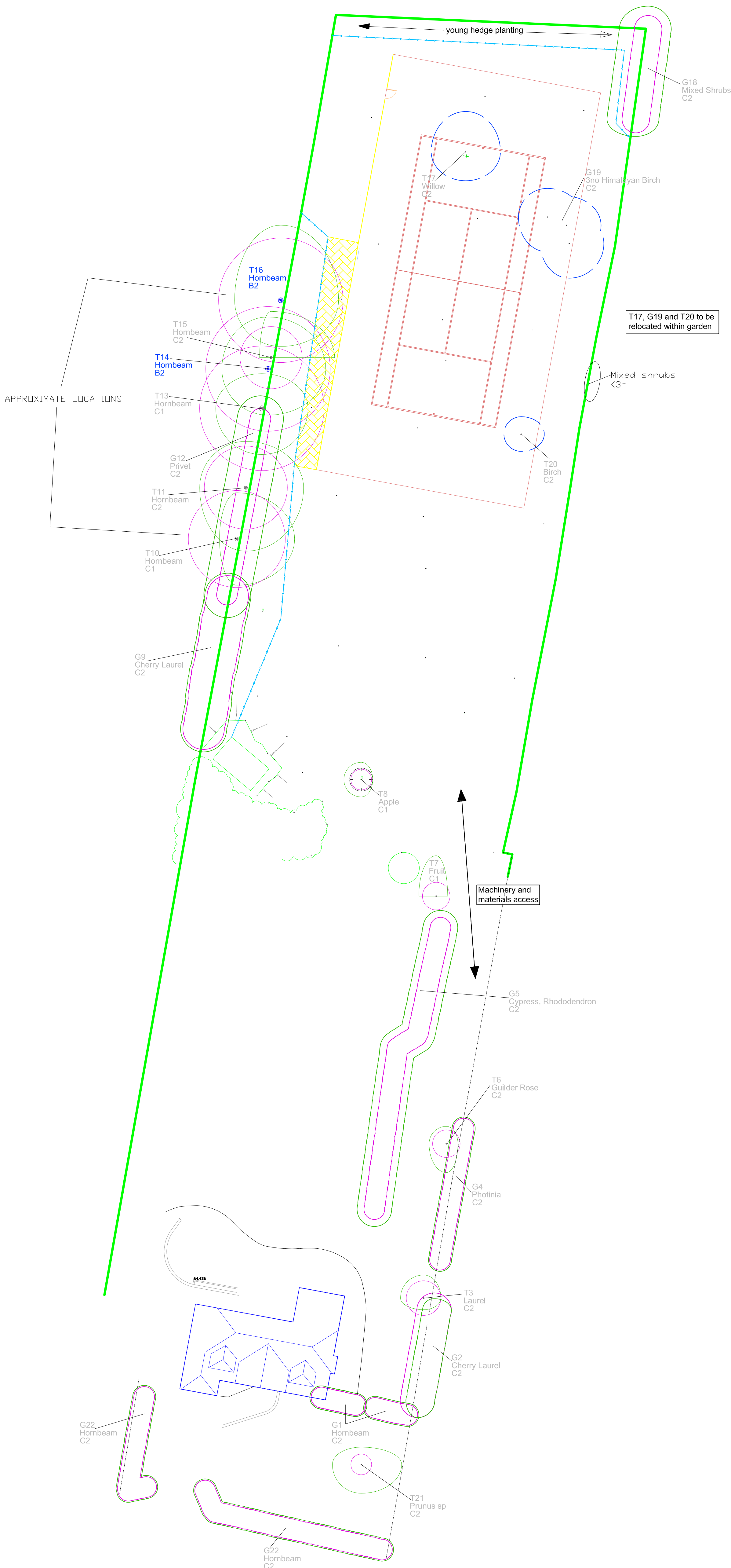
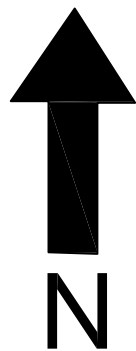
All services to be installed to the requirements of NJUG Volume 4 "Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees". Any runs within retained tree root protection areas to either be bored/moled or any hand excavation to be supervised by the Arboricultural Consultant

DRAWING NO. J66.28/02

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Added to by: NL

12/12/2024



0 1 2 3 4 5 10
Scale (m)

APPENDIX 4

BS5837:2012: FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

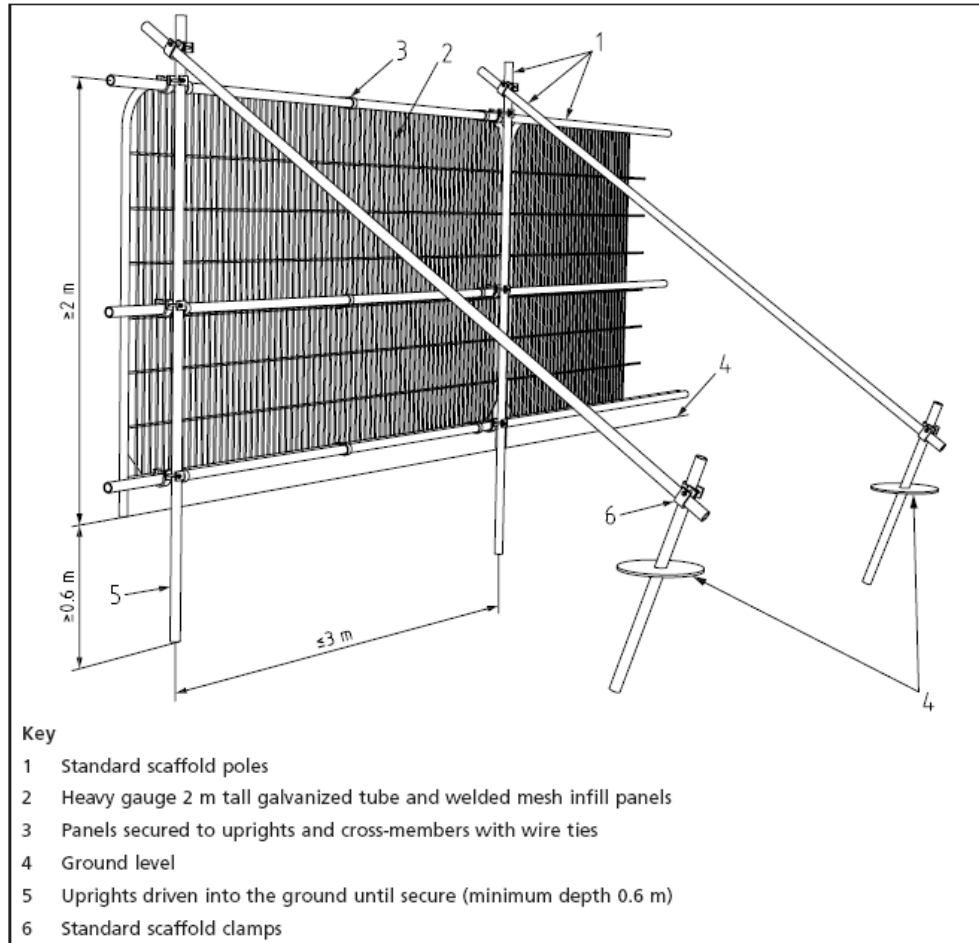
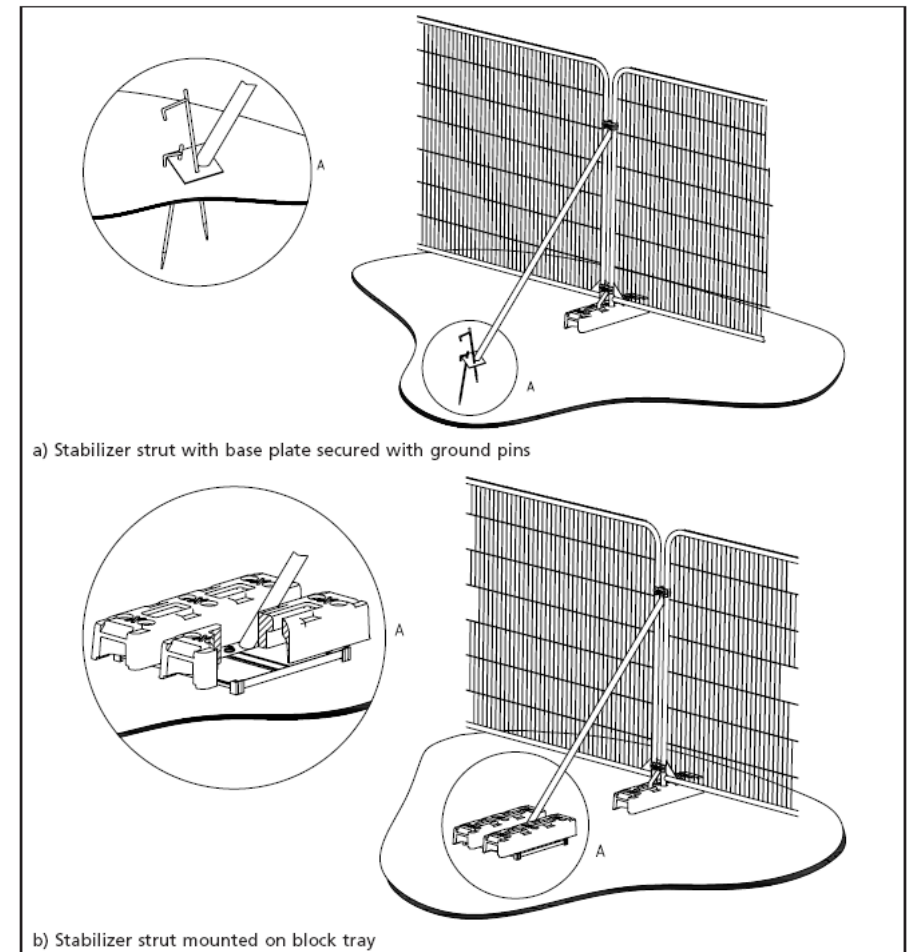


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





**PROTECTIVE FENCING.
THIS FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY