

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden stile hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be attached, secured to the framework with at least two scaffold clamps and one to the scaffold framework with one.

Secondary Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a welded mesh secured with ground pins.

All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the welded mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Note The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid on top of a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid on a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled construction traffic exceeding 2t, gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root function remains unimpaired.

Hard surfacing:

Removal of and/or replacement of hard surfacing situated either partially or completely within the RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken using the following methods:

- Under the direct supervision of the arboricultural supervisor as these areas are likely to contain roots.
- Where this is necessary the wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and a wheel barrow to break up the material and remove it from the site.
- The sub base material will be broken up using a hand held tool such as a fork to loosen the material and removed using shovels and wheel barrows.

In some situations and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and suitable sized bucket to break up the material and remove it from the site. This is to be undertaken outside the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground surrounding.

Which ever system is used the site is to be **NO disturbance** of the soil beneath the retained trees. The ground surface is to be covered over with geotexts and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil to prevent desiccation.

Structures:
Demolition of existing structures and foundations situated either partially or completely within RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken with care and under the direct on-site arboricultural supervision as these areas are likely to contain roots.

Where it is necessary for the foundations to be removed they are to be removed in a controlled manner to avoid any disturbance to the minimum depth required. The foundations will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and a wheel barrow to break up and remove the surfacing. In some situations and at the discretion of the arboricultural supervisor, a hand held pneumatic breaker and suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground boarding. If it is unlikely there will be any collapse of the soil and the ground is to be replaced with a suitable material, the excavator must be used to be shored up to prevent loss of the rooting environment.

Which ever system is used there is to be **NO disturbance** of the soil on the tree side of the foundations. If roots are found they are to be removed by hand using a sharp spade or other sharp sand, wood chip or soil to prevent desiccation.

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any roots that are to be cut will be cleanly severed by the project arboriculturist using a suitable hand saw or secateurs. The edge of all excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

If appropriate soil beneath the depth of the excavation may be sheet piled, tegral piled or have individual piles installed.

Manual excavation:
Excavations within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site aboriginal supervision to a minimum of 600mm depth (to be confirmed by the project archaeologist), whether this is for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The soil to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and or air-spade and then cleared with a shovel and or the aid of an air-spade and air-vac.

Mechanical excavation:
Excavation within the RPAs will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation.

Where an excavator is used it will be fitted with a suitably sized toothless grading bucket, using a grading / scraping motion rather than digging. During each motion the excavator will not be permitted to dig deeper than 10-20mm depth of soil in any one pass. If any roots are discovered, mechanical excavation will immediately be stopped and manual excavation will take over to expose the root. Upon the root being uncovered and either severed or protected the excavations can then continue.

Any exposed roots greater than 10-20mm depth that is to be used will be situated within the RPAs of all retained trees on top of a suitable ground protection.

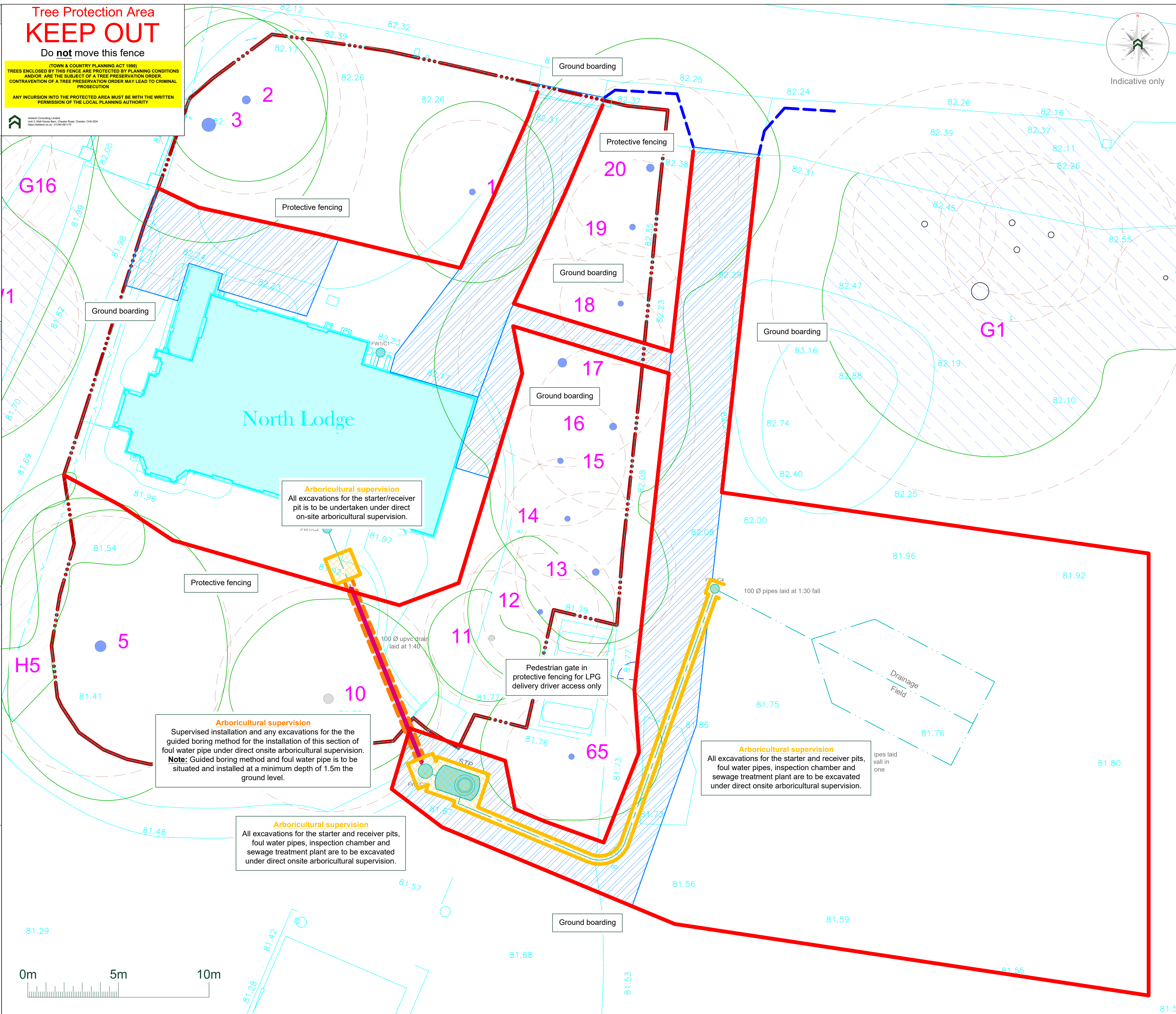
Where an excavator and/or any other machinery is to be used within RPAs for foundations or project archaeologist clearly instruct the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any works may commence.

Do **not** move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS
AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT 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



No.	Species	Works	Category
10	Douglas fir	Reduce height to 6m	C
65	Sweet chestnut	Crown lift to 4.5m above GL	B

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.

All arising's are to be removed and the site is to be left as found.

Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include: 1. Pre-construction site investigation 2. Location of protective measures 3. Supervised excavations for the starter and receiver pits within the RPA of tree number 10. 4. Supervision of the section of pipework to be installed by guided boring and trench drilling within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 10 & 13. 5. Supervised excavations for the inspection chambers (C3 & C4) within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 10 & 13. 6. Supervised excavations for the sewage treatment plant within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 10 & 6. 7. Supervised excavations of pipework within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 10, 13 and 65. 8. Any demolition and/or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list). 9. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.
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Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the the development maybe implemented without detriment to retained trees.



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<https://arbtech.co.uk>, 01244 661170

Project:

North Lodge,
Plummerden House,
Park Lane,
Lindfield,
RH16 2QS

Client:

Mr. G. Levi

Tree Protection Plan

Based on

24141-02 D

Drawing No.

Arbtech TPP 03

Date:

Scale:

Rev: -

Key:

Tree Nos.:	1	Tree Canopies:		Trunks:	
RPA's:		Category 'B' trees:		Category 'B' groups:	
Category 'C' trees:		Category 'C' groups:		Existing Site (Top):	
Protective fencing:		Ground boarding:		Arboreal/cultural supervision - Excavations:	
Arboreal/cultural supervision - G. boring:					

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
Please notify us of any discrepancies found. Artech Consulting Ltd. cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the base drawing in which this plan is based.
This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees.
This drawing is not to be read as a definitive part of the engineering or construction designs or method statement.
An architect or structural engineer should be contacted over any matters of construction, detailing or specification and any standards or regulatory requirements related to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services.
This drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.