



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

**Adastra Park
Hassocks
BN6 8BT**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Keymer and Hassocks Cricket Club to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement to support a planning application at Adastra Park, for the construction of new cricket nets.

This report is written in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

The survey was carried out on 27th August 2025. The tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule can be found at Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 respectively.

Tree preservation orders ref: KY/01/TPO/97 and KY/01/TPO/74 protect a number of third party trees located to the east and north-east of the site. These trees will not be impacted by the proposals. The site is not in a conservation area.

The proposed layout has been overlaid with the tree constraints plan in order to identify the impacts to the trees to inform this impact assessment and this information has formed the basis of the tree retention plan at Appendix 3, the root protection area incursions plan at Appendix 4 and the tree protection plan at Appendix 5.

No trees require removal to facilitate the proposal, however one tree will require access facilitation pruning.

The proposed hard standing will encroach the root protection areas of four trees and will require excavation to a depth of 210mm to install. It should be feasible to retain significant roots within the 1m wide buffer between the nets and the boundary fence, but roots beneath the nets will need to be pruned to the full 210mm depth.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Keymer and Hassocks Cricket Club to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement to support a planning application at Adastra Park, for the construction of new cricket nets.
- 1.1.2 This report is written in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (the British Standard).

1.2 Objectives of report

- 1.2.1 This report has been undertaken with the following objectives:
- To survey all trees within and adjacent to the site with trunk diameters of 75mm or more at a height of 1.5m.
 - To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.
 - To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.
 - To identify the tree removals and pruning works that will be required as a result of the proposed development and to assess the impact of the tree works.
 - To assess the potential impact the proposed construction works will have on retained trees and provide recommendations for mitigation measures to reduce the impact on the trees.
 - To provide a protection methodology for retained trees throughout the demolition and construction period, including the above ground and below ground parts of the trees as well as their rooting medium.

1.3 Contents of report

- 1.3.1 This report includes:
- A tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule at Appendices 1 & 2 respectively.
 - An arboricultural impact assessment at section 3, a tree retention plan at Appendix 3 and a root protection area incursions plan at Appendix 4.
 - An arboricultural method statement at section 4 and a tree protection plan at Appendix 5.

1.4 Documents and information provided

- 1.4.1 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:
- OS Site Plan ref: © Crown copyright 2025 Ordnance Survey 100053143
 - ECB Approved 'TP5T' Enclosed 2 Lane Facility with security Fencing
 - Perspective Views and Details
 - Augmented in-situ image



1.5 Limitations of report

- 1.5.1 The following arboricultural impact assessment and method statement have been prepared for the proposal stated in section 1.1 and using the plans and information listed in section 1.4. The report should not be relied upon if the stated proposal or proposed design changes unless the author confirms the changes do not have a bearing on the arboricultural impacts or recommended mitigation measures.
- 1.5.2 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or invasive ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.
- 1.5.3 The tree survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value of trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.
- 1.5.4 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.
- 1.5.5 No topographical survey with measured tree positions was provided to produce this report. The tree positions on the tree constraints plan in Appendix 1 were approximately measured during the site visit, so must not be scaled from for detailed design purposes.



2 INITIAL TREE SURVEY

2.1 Tree survey information

2.1.1 The following information was recorded in the tree survey schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):

- Tree reference number. (T=tree, G=group). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the tree constraints plan indicate that the tree position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m²).
- Root protection radius (m).

2.2 Tree categorisation

2.2.1 The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a subcategory of either 1,2 or 3 or a combination of the subcategories.

2.2.2 Tree categorisation summary:

- A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.
- B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.
- C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.
- U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development, but should not be considered a constraint to development.



2.2.3 Tree sub categorisation summary:

- 1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.
- 2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating that they would as individuals.
- 3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.2.4 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B or C but may comply with more than one subcategory.

2.3 Root protection areas

2.3.1 A root protection area represents a calculation of the minimum volume of rooting medium required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual root spread or total rooting area of a tree. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

Number of stems	Root protection area formula
Single stemmed trees	$\frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$
Trees with two to five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2}$
Trees with more than five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

2.3.2 The root protection areas are plotted onto the tree constraints plan in Appendix 1 and are recorded in the tree survey schedule in Appendix 2. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have been represented as a polygon of equivalent area.

2.3.3 The disturbance of a tree's root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients. It is therefore important to protect roots and their ability to function during the construction period and post development.

2.3.4 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even a shallow disturbance within a root protection area can potentially have a significant impact on the tree.

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 A site visit was carried out on 27th August 2025. The weather conditions at the time were clear and dry. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level. Deciduous trees were in leaf.



2.5 Site layout

- 2.5.1 The site comprises a strip of amenity grass located between the football pitch and the eastern park boundary. Trees are located along the eastern boundary, largely within the site but also within the boundary of Villa Adastra.

2.6 Findings

- 2.6.1 A total of eight individual trees and one group were surveyed. Their locations are shown on the tree constraints plan at Appendix 1 and details and measurements are shown in the tree survey schedule at Appendix 2.
- 2.6.2 A summary of their British Standard categorisation is shown at Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tree categorisation summary

Tree category	Individual tree	Tree group
A	1	-
B	4	-
C	3	1
U	-	-
Total	8	1

- 2.6.3 None of the trees surveyed for this report were assessed to be ancient or veteran specimens.
- 2.6.4 A check of 'MAGIC'¹ map showed there to be no woodland within/adjacent to the site that is designated as ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is any area that's been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD.

2.7 Statutory tree protection

- 2.7.1 Mid Sussex District Council's online mapping tool was used on 15th September 2025 to check whether there are any tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the site. Tree preservation orders ref: KY/01/TPO/97 and KY/01/TPO/74 were shown to protect offsite trees within the boundaries of Villa Adastra to the east of the site and 1-9 Parkside to the north-east of the site. Trees surveyed for this report which appear to be covered by the TPOs are highlighted on the tree constraints plan and noted in the tree survey schedule.
- 2.7.2 The site is not in a Conservation Area.

¹ The DEFRA MAGIC map website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment across government: www.magic.defra.gov.uk



3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The proposals

- 3.1.1 The proposed layout has been overlaid with the tree constraints plan in order to identify the impacts to the trees to inform this impact assessment and this information has formed the basis of the tree retention plan at Appendix 3, the root protection area incursions plan at Appendix 4 and the tree protection plan at Appendix 5.

3.2 Tree works

- 3.2.1 No trees will be removed to facilitate the proposals.
- 3.2.2 Mature sweetgum T4 will require minor access facilitation pruning to facilitate the proposals. One single secondary limb (refer to below photograph) will need to be removed to avoid conflict with the new security fence on the east side of the nets.



- 3.2.3 Based on the information currently available, it is anticipated that the crowns of all remaining retained trees will be located a sufficient distance from proposed construction activities and expected construction access routes so as not to require pruning.
- 3.2.4 Any additional requirements for pruning that cannot be predicted at this stage in the design process (e.g. for contractor compound or movement of large or specialist plant machinery) shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer. No works may be carried out on protected trees without prior permission from the local authority.
- 3.2.5 All tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree works – Recommendations.

3.3 Works within root protection areas

- 3.3.1 The proposed hard standing for the nets will encroach the root protection areas of T1, T3, T4 and T5 in the areas hatched pink on the root protection area incursions plan. The position of the nets is limited by the necessary buffer required from the bowling crease and also the requirement to be a minimum of 3m from the edge of the football pitch.
- 3.3.2 The proposed surface will be permeable, however will not be of a 'no-dig' specification. A soil strip of 210mm will be required to install the surface. Due to the risk of heave in the future, it will not be feasible to retain any roots to the 210mm depth within the footprint of the nets, however it may be feasible to retain significant roots in the 1m buffer between the nets and security fence (areas highlighted on the root protection area incursions plan). The area requiring excavation will be located towards the periphery of the root protection areas



and not in the primary root plate. The total encroachment into each root protection area will be as follows:

Table 3: Summary of surfacing encroachment percentages:

Tree number	Species	Physiological condition	Encroachment into	Encroachment into	Total
			RPA where roots may potentially be retained	RPA where roots will need to be pruned	encroachment into RPA
T1	Turkey oak	Good	2.3m ² / 1.0%	0.0m ² / 0.0%	2.3 m ² / 1.0%
T3	Sweetgum	Good	13.4m ² / 5.3%	21.3m ² / 8.4%	34.7m ² / 13.6%
T4	Sweetgum	Good	13.9m ² / 5.3%	24.7m ² / 9.5%	38.6m ² / 14.8%
T5	Norway maple	Fair	3.7m ² / 3.0%	0.0m ² / 0.0%	3.7m ² / 3.0%

- 3.3.3 The hard standing must be excavated sensitively to ensure roots are retained where possible and correctly pruned where it is not possible, as described in the arboricultural method statement.



4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 General requirements

- 4.1.1 The arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan shall remain on site for the duration of construction works and be available to site operatives at all times. All operatives at the site shall be briefed about tree related factors as part of their site induction.
- 4.1.2 Any variation from the methodology described in this method statement shall be discussed with the supervising arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer.

4.2 Phasing of works

- 4.2.1 To ensure trees are protected throughout the development, the proposed development shall occur in the following order:

Table 4: Phasing of works

Works Order	Operation	Notes
1	Initial tree works.	The tree works contractor shall undertake the access facilitation pruning specified in the arboricultural impact assessment.
2	Installation of tree protection barriers.	Tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection shall be installed in the locations shown on the tree protection plan and to the specification described in this method statement.
3	Pre-commencement meeting.	The project arboriculturist shall attend a site meeting with the site manager. The local authority arboricultural officer shall be notified so they may also attend. The above pre-start arboricultural works shall be signed off by the project arboriculturist during the meeting. The meeting shall occur before any ground works begin.
4	Construction phase.	The tree protection barriers shall be maintained, and the construction exclusion zones observed throughout the construction phase.
5	Removal of tree protection barriers.	The tree protection barriers shall be dismantled when hard landscape operations have been completed and plant machinery or excess construction materials have been removed from site.

4.3 Initial tree works

- 4.3.1 The access facilitation pruning specified in the arboricultural impact assessment shall be carried out as the first stage of development. Any requirements for access facilitation pruning which have not been anticipated on the date of this report shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist and be communicated to the local authority arboricultural officer.
- 4.3.2 If bonfires are lit to dispose of arisings from the vegetation or tree clearance works, an assessment of wind direction and strength shall be made to ensure flames cannot extend within 5m of any part of a retained tree. No bonfires shall be lit within a root protection area.
- 4.3.3 Trees should be checked for protected species before works are undertaken. It is against the law to disturb bats or their roosts under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations. Nesting birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act. If protected species are discovered, Natural England should be contacted for advice.



- 4.3.4 The tree works contractors should carry out all tree works to BS3998: 2010 Tree works – recommendations as modified by research that is more recent. They should also carry relevant, adequate and up to date insurance.
- 4.3.5 It is suggested that an Arboricultural Association approved contractor carry out all tree works. Approved contractors are expected to work to industry best standards. The Arboricultural Association website (www.trees.org.uk) contains contact details and information on engaging a suitable contractor.

4.4 Tree protection barriers

- 4.4.1 The root protection areas of retained trees must be left free from disturbance and protected from contamination or compaction during the proposed works. Protection shall comprise a combination of tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection.
- 4.4.2 The tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection shall be installed and signed off by the project arboriculturist before any plant activity or ground works commence at the site. They shall be maintained in situ until the soft landscaping phase of development when all other construction activities in the vicinity have been completed, and excess construction materials and plant machinery have been removed from site. Any damage that occurs to the tree protection barriers during the construction period must be rectified immediately, prior to other construction activities recommencing in the vicinity.
- 4.4.3 The extent of tree protection fencing shown on the tree protection plan is based on the information currently available, and will potentially need to be extended to accommodate a storage area when the construction management plan has been provided.
- 4.4.4 The specification for tree protection fencing shall be metal welded mesh panels (e.g. Heras panels), in concrete or rubber feet. The panels shall be supported by metal stabiliser struts mounted on either a base plate secured by ground pins, or in a block tray (refer to Appendix 6). Any variation from this specification for tree protection fencing shall be discussed with the project arboriculturist and agreed in writing with the local authority arboricultural officer.
- 4.4.5 Signs shall be affixed to the fencing as shown in Appendix 7 to explain its purpose. The signs shall be affixed at a reasonable size and frequency to ensure they are easily visible to operatives at the site.
- 4.4.6 To create a usable workspace between the nets and the tree protection fencing, temporary ground protection shall be installed in the locations shown on the tree protection plan. The specification for ground protection shall be a single thickness of scaffold boards (or equivalent boards), on a compressible layer (100mm woodchip from the initial tree works or sharp sand), spread across a geotextile membrane. This specification is designed to support pedestrian loads only. If larger loads need to be supported, a more robust ground protection specification shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- 4.4.7 The areas protected by tree protection fencing or temporary ground protection shall be referred to as the construction exclusion zones. The following restrictions shall apply within the construction exclusion zones:
- No vehicular access shall be permitted.
 - Regular pedestrian access shall be restricted unless on suitable ground protection.
 - No storage of construction materials shall occur.
 - No storage of building spoil or construction debris (including short-term temporary stockpiling) shall occur.
 - No harmful chemicals shall be stored or handled.
 - No fires shall be permitted.
 - No mechanical excavation including regrading of levels shall occur.



- There shall be no change in ground level unless undertaken under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.

4.5 Storage and handling of harmful chemicals

- 4.5.1 Provision must be taken to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals within the root protection areas of retained trees. Harmful chemicals include fuels, oils, bitumen, builder's sand (which has a high salt content) and cement. Provision shall also be made to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals in areas proposed for further planting if the existing soil is intended to be retained.
- 4.5.2 Cement mixing shall always occur outside the construction exclusion zones. If cement mixing is to occur close to the construction exclusion zones, or there is the potential for cement washings to leech into a root protection area, adequate, bunded ground protection measures must be used. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards (to prevent tears) surrounded by a raised lip.
- 4.5.3 All other chemicals that are harmful to trees must be stowed in suitable containers and stored away from the construction exclusion zones unless adequate, bunded ground protection measures are implemented to prevent spillages leeching into root protection areas.

4.6 Contractor facilities and site set up

- 4.6.1 A suitable location for site cabins, contractor parking and site facilities for operatives shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist during the pre-commencement meeting if not already specified in a construction management plan that has been signed off by the project arboriculturist. These facilities must be located outside the root protection areas of all retained trees unless on adequate ground protection measures that have been signed off with the project arboriculturist (potentially including existing hard standing). Provision must be taken to prevent exhaust fumes or hot air from generators or kitchen facilities from damaging foliage within the crowns of retained trees.
- 4.6.2 Care must be taken when unloading materials from flatbed lorries in proximity to retained trees to avoid damage to the crowns. A designated banksman must be utilised to ensure the crowns are not contacted when unloading with a vehicle mounted crane.

4.7 Excavating for hard standing within root protection areas

- 4.7.1 All excavation within the root protection areas of T1, T3, T4 and T5 where significant roots can potentially be retained shall occur strictly by hand and with arboricultural supervision. Roots with a diameter greater than 25mm shall be considered significant roots. Significant roots must not be pruned unless the project arboriculturist has first been consulted to assess the potential impact on the tree.
- 4.7.2 Roots revealed that are under 25mm diameter or that cannot be retained beneath the nets shall be cleanly pruned using secateurs to leave the smallest feasible wound. Small clean pruning wounds require less energy from the tree to heal and reduce the chance of infection by tree pathogens.

4.8 Pre-commencement arboricultural consultancy input

- 4.8.1 Prior to the commencement of works, arboricultural input will be required into the construction management plan. If this has a material impact on the guidance in this method statement, the arboricultural method statement/tree protection plan shall be updated and the revised information submitted to the local authority tree officer for approval.



4.9 Pre-commencement meeting

4.9.1 A pre-commencement meeting shall be held between the contractors and the project arboriculturist. The local authority arboricultural officer shall be given reasonable notice of the pre-commencement meeting so they may also attend. The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting shall be:

1. To clarify the tree protection methodology with the site manager.
2. To explain the implications of the tree preservation order.
3. To discuss the chronology and phasing of the project with the site manager.
4. To sign off that the pre-commencement tree works have been completed as specified in the arboricultural impact assessment, and to discuss any requirements for any further pruning which had not been anticipated prior to the meeting.
5. To sign off that the tree protection fencing and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the agreed specification.

4.9.2 Following this meeting, if the local authority arboricultural officer has not been able to attend, an email outlining the actions discussed will be sent to the tree officer for approval. If necessary, a revised tree protection plan and method statement will be issued for approval.

4.10 Process if an unforeseen issue relating to trees arises

4.10.1 If significant root growth is disturbed during construction activities that are not within the scope of this report, the work shall cease until the project arboriculturist has been consulted. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter or dense/matted fibrous roots shall be considered significant root growth. It should be remembered that whilst root protection areas are part of industry best practice, tree root growth is influenced by a number of factors and may not conform to expected ideals.

4.10.2 If at any time during the construction process, damage is inadvertently caused to a tree, the project arboriculturist shall be notified to assess the likely implications and to prescribe potential remedial measures to be implemented. Damage can be in the form of chemical or fuel spillage, mechanical damage to either the above ground parts of the tree or the roots, fire or any other unforeseen circumstance.

4.10.3 The supervising arboriculturist shall be appointed by the contractor. It will be necessary for the arboriculturist to report to the local planning authority on the outcome of the site visits as well as any unforeseen tree related issues.



Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan



* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

All tree positions were approximately measured during the tree survey.

Aerial image courtesy of Google Maps.

Key:

-  Root protection area for category A* tree
-  Root protection area for category B* tree
-  Root protection area for category C* tree
-  Canopy of tree with TPO
-  Canopy of tree without TPO

Drawing no: PJC/6923/25/A **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club

Adastra Park
Hassocks
BN6 8BT

Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 27/08/2025

Scale: 1:200 at A3

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW



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Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club

Survey date: 27/08/2025

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T1	Turkey oak (Quercus cerris)	18	710	N: 6 E: 4 S: 4 W: 6	Crown: 2 west Branch: 2.5 west	Mature	Good	Fair	Typical example of species. No major visible defects.	No action required.	A1	228.1	8.5
T2	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	10	250 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 0 west Branch: 2 west	Early mature	Fair	Good	Third party tree viewed from site. Damage to foliage from leaf miner moth larvae.	TPO - No action required.	C2	28.3	3.0
T3	Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)	12	750 at 1m	N: 5 E: 4 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 1.5 west Branch: 2 west	Mature	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed from 1.5m Crown heavily reduced resulting in 'lions tail' growth habits.	No action required.	B2	254.5	9.0
T4	Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)	14	610, 410	N: 5 E: 4 S: 4 W: 6	Crown: 2 north Branch: 2 north	Mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from 1m. Previously heavily reduced. Profuse epicormic growth throughout crown.	Remove lowest secondary limb on west side to avoid conflict with cricket net security fence.	B2	261.3	9.1
T5	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	14	520	N: 5 E: 4 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 2 west Branch: 2 east	Mature	Fair	Fair	Crown previously heavily reduced. Some chlorotic foliage in crown.	No action required.	B1+2	122.3	6.2
T6	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	11	160	N: 3 E: 1 S: 1 W: 3	Crown: 1 average Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed by horse chestnut. No major visible defects.	No action required.	B2	11.6	1.9

Site: Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club

Survey date: 27/08/2025

Surveyor: Peter Davies

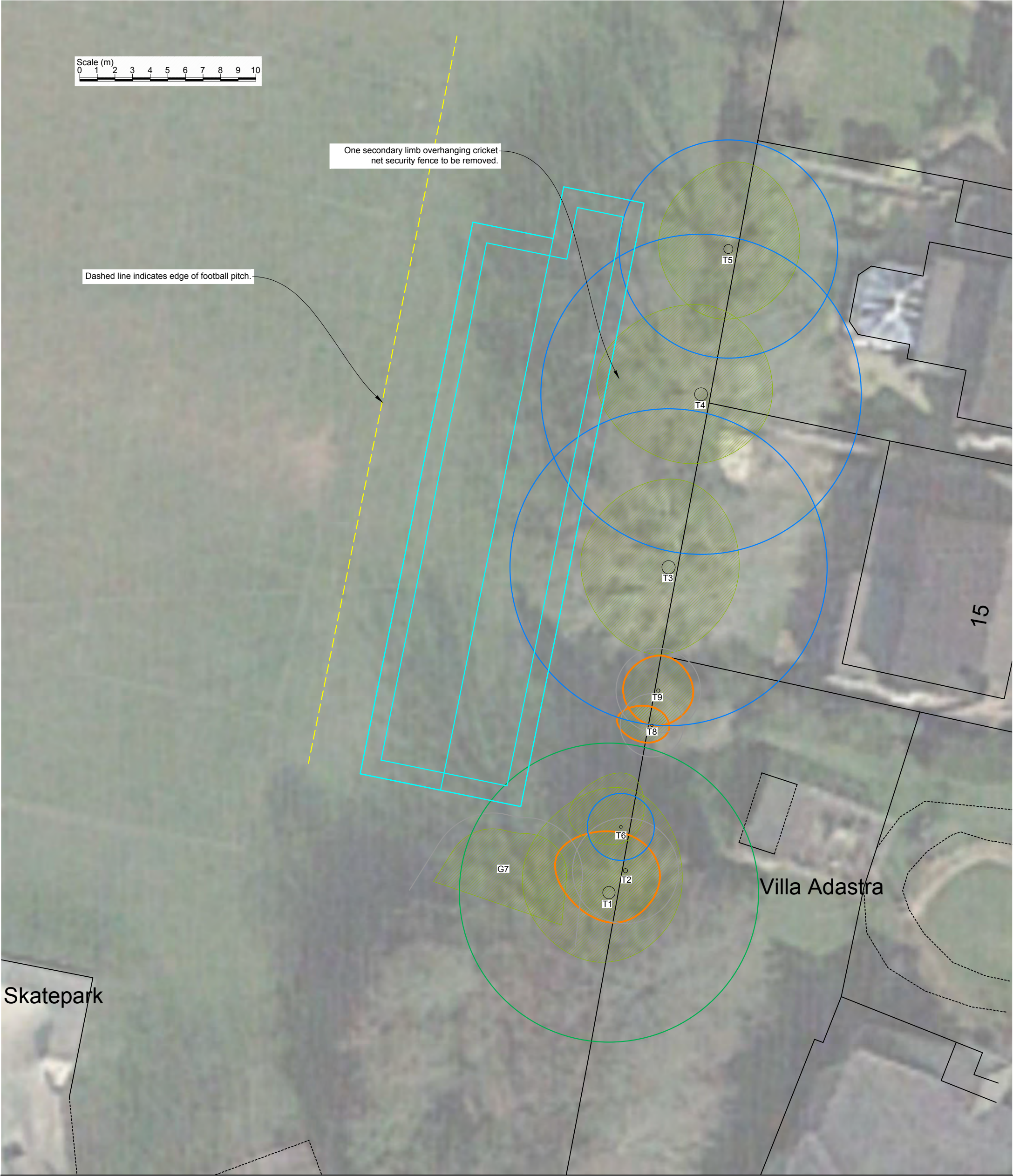
Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G7	Mixed (ash bramble)	1-5 average	Under 75 average	1-2 average	0 average	Young	Fair	Fair	Scrub with self seeded ash saplings on bund. Ash is dying back.	No action required.	C1	2.5 average	0.9 average
T8	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	7	150 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 2	Crown: 0 west Branch: 1 west	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree growing through boundary fence. Drawn up habit.	Possible TPO (tree may be too young to be present when area TPO was implemented) - No action required.	C1	10.2	1.8
T9	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	200 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 west Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree viewed from site.	Possible TPO (tree may be too young to be present when area TPO was implemented) - No action required.	C1+2	18.1	2.4



Appendix 3: Tree Retention Plan



* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

All tree positions were approximately measured during the tree survey.

Aerial image courtesy of Google Maps.

Key:

-  Root protection area for category A* tree to be retained
-  Root protection area for category B* tree to be retained
-  Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
-  Canopy of tree with TPO to be retained
-  Canopy of tree without TPO to be retained

Drawing no: PJC/6923/25/B	Rev: -	Sheet number: 1 of 1
Client and site: Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club		
Adastra Park Hassocks BN6 8BT		
Drawing title: Tree Retention Plan		
Date drawn: 15/09/2025		
Scale: 1:200 at A3		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Appendix 4: Root Protection Area Incursions Plan



* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

All tree positions were approximately measured during the tree survey.

Aerial image courtesy of Google Maps.

Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category B* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
- Canopy of tree with TPO to be retained
- Canopy of tree without TPO to be retained
- New hard standing to 210mm within root protection area without retained roots
- New hard standing to 210mm depth within root protection area with potential retained roots

Drawing no: PJC/6923/25/C	Rev: -	Sheet number: 1 of 1
Client and site: Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club		
Adastra Park Hassocks BN6 8BT		
Drawing title: Root Protection Area Incursions Plan		
Date drawn: 15/09/2025		
Scale: 1:200 at A3		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Appendix 5: Tree Protection Plan



* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

All tree positions were approximately measured during the tree survey.

Aerial image courtesy of Google Maps.

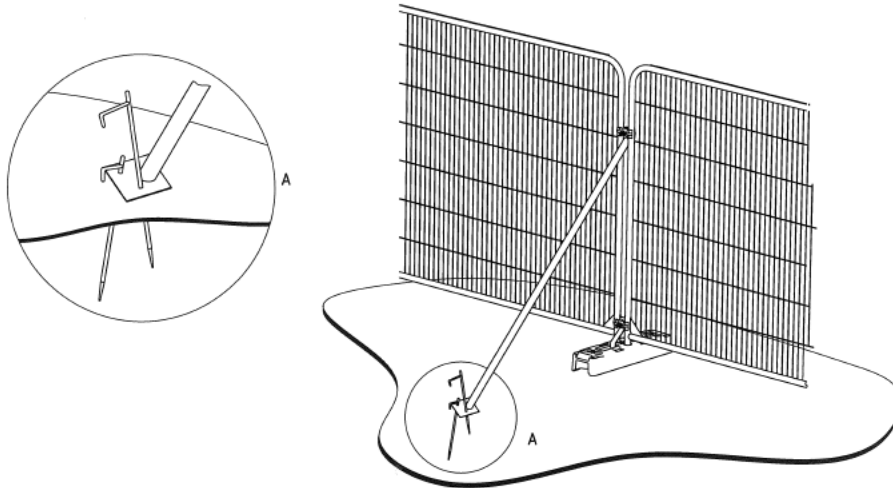
Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category B* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
- Canopy of tree with TPO to be retained
- Canopy of tree without TPO to be retained
- Tree protection fencing
- Temporary ground protection

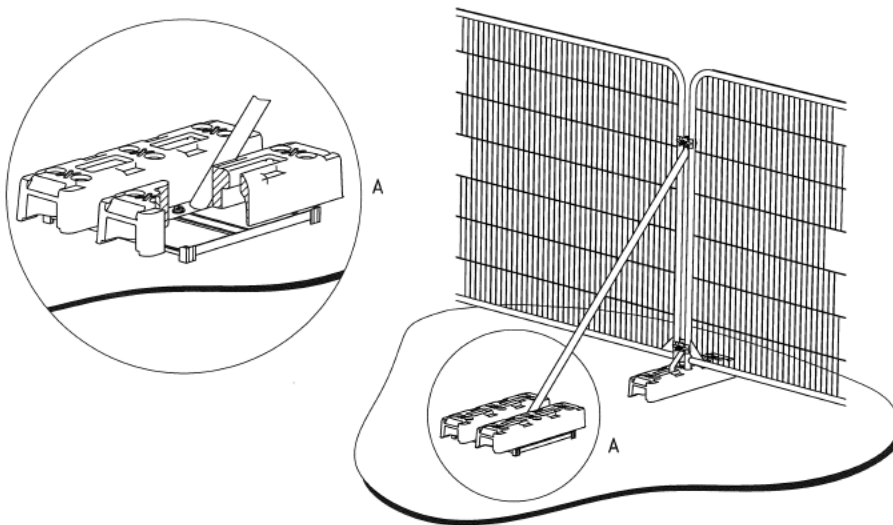
Drawing no: PJC/6923/25/D	Rev: -	Sheet number: 1 of 1
Client and site: Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club		
Adastra Park Hassocks BN6 8BT		
Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan		
Date drawn: 15/09/2025		
Scale: 1:200 at A3		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Appendix 6: Tree Protection Fencing Specification



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray



Appendix 7: Example Protective Fencing Sign





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Date: 15th September 2025

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