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**ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT
FOR
PROPOSED SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION, PARKING BAYS,
DETACHED GARAGE & INTERNAL ALTERATIONS TO STRUCTURES**

AT

**ST JOHN'S LODGE
151 HIGH STREET
LINDFIELD
RH16 2HT**

BY

**Tim Laddiman
BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A.
Chartered Arboriculturist**

**Our ref: J66.72
21st August 2025**

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PRODUCED BY GOULD BAXTER ARCHITECTS
5. EXAMPLES OF FENCING SPECIFICATION AND SIGNAGE

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. received instructions from Mr & Mrs Broad to undertake an inspection of trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site referred to as St John's Lodge, 151 High Street, Lindfield, RH16 2HT. 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 single storey extension, parking bays, detached garage with store over and internal alterations to existing structures. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by Gould Baxter Architects and others.
- 1.3 The trees were inspected in April 2025 by Tim Laddiman, BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A., Chartered Arboriculturist and Principal Consultant of Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.4 At the time of reporting it is understood that the site is located within a Conservation Area but no Tree Preservation Orders are in place within the grounds of the property.

2. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 St John's Lodge is a detached residential property with a detached Bothy and shed set within a relatively level roughly rectangular plot with surfaced vehicle access to the south and east. To the north is a public footpath, beyond which is a field. Adjoining to the northeast, east, south and west are further residential properties.
- 2.2 To the north and west are Cypress hedges of varying dimensions and levels of maintenance/health with scattered individual trees of varying dimensions around the property.

3. SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

- 3.1 All trees and shrubs of 75mm diameter or more at 1.5m above ground level 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 to T11 inclusive. Tree numbers, together with BS recommended colour coding of condition, have been added to the Tree Constraints Plan, our drawing no. J66.72/01 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 7 individual trees and 4 linear groups of Cypress hedging were inspected, ranging from young Cypress and an offsite Ash of less than 15 years of age through to an offsite Oak of up to 250 years of age. The trees within the site have all been planted in the last 40 years with the Cypress groups G2, G7 and G8 planted for screening purposes. G10 Cypress has been planted for similar reasons by a neighbour.
- 6.2 G2 and G8 Cypress are well maintained as high screens, whereas G7 has been heavily reduced in the last couple of years and contains a number of dead stems and no live foliage to the north. This screen is in a poor condition.
- 6.3 The Magnolia T6 has been reduced in the past on at least one occasion and then left to grow out.
- 6.4 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	T11	1
C	T1, G2, T3, T4, T5, T6, G8, T9, G10	9
C/U	G7	1
U	-	-
	TOTAL	11

6.5 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 C/U** Trees that would be included in category C but have structural faults, areas of decay, etc. that require more detailed investigations or climbing inspections to ascertain whether or not they can be safely retained. Groups that include dead/dying/dangerous individuals.
- 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 (m ²)
T1	Cypress var	C2	150	1.8	10
G2	Cypress	C2	<200	<2.4	<18
T3	Silver Birch	C2	c150	c1.8	c10
T4	Common Oak	C1	c1000	c12	c452
T5	Ash	C1	180	2.2	15
T6	Magnolia	C2	500	6	113
G7	Lawson Cypress	C/U1	<350	<4.2	<55
G8	Cypress	C2	<350	<4.2	<55
T9	Cypress	C2	150	1.8	10
G10	Cypress	C2	<150	<150	<10
T11	Norway Spruce	B2	c650	c7.8	c191

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

8. REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 8.1 The proposals are for the construction of a single storey extension, parking bays, detached garage with store over and internal alterations to existing structures. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by Gould Baxter Architects and others.
- 8.2 The supplied proposed site layout produced by Gould Baxter Architects has been used as the base for the Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. Tree Protection Plan, drawing no. J66.72/02 in Appendix 3. This indicates trees for removal and measures to protect retained trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 requirements.

9. TREES FOR REMOVAL – REDEVELOPMENT

- 9.1 Based on the supplied proposed site layout the following trees/groups would require removal.

Table: Trees for removal – redevelopment

Tree No.	Species	BS Category	Comments
T1	Cypress var.	C	Small, young, clipped form.
G7	Lawson Cypress	C/U	Poor quality, limited value, several dead.
G8	Cypress	C	Oversized screen. Difficult to maintain.
T9	Cypress	C	Small, young, clipped form.

- 9.2 All of the above are BS Category C or C/U non-native Cypress which should not represent a constraint to the proposals, according to BS 5837:2012.
- 9.3 T1 and T9 are very compact, small, young trees of limited visual value. Their removal is to allow extensive new planting along the wall alignments, indicated on the Gould Baxter “Site Plan with Ground Floor Plan As Proposed”, drawing no. GH891 PL 20 included in Appendix 4 for reference purposes.
- 9.4 The Cypress screen G7 is of very poor condition and visual value due to having been heavily reduced (by a previous owner) from a heavily overgrown size. This has resulted in several deaths and bare crowns to the north with no prospect of new foliage developing. Whilst of better condition, G8 is of a size where maintenance is expensive, requiring specialists, and reducing its dimensions to more manageable dimensions could result in similarly disastrous results as for G7.
- 9.5 Within the context of the Conservation Area these non-native Cypress do not enhance its value and, given the extent of new planting proposed, should not be a constraint.
- 9.6 The trees for removal are indicated as such with blue dashed crown outlines on the Tree Protection Plan.

10. TREE SURGERY REQUIREMENTS

- 10.1 To reduce the developing dominance of the Magnolia T6 and re-establish control of its dimensions the following tree works are proposed.
- Reduce height to 4.5m.
 - Reduce crown radius to 2m to north; 2.5m to east; 3.5m to the south and west and shape to balance.
 - Raise crown base to 2m.
- 10.2 The tree is vigorous and has been heavily pruned in the past without detriment to its health. As such these works should be acceptable.
- 10.3 All tree work should be carried out by a competent tree surgeon to comply with BS3998:2010 "Tree Work - Recommendations".
- 10.4 All trees recommended for felling or tree surgery works should be checked for the presence of bats or nesting birds prior to works commencing. Disturbance to bats or nesting birds could contravene the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and result in prosecution.

11. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON RETAINED TREES

- 11.1 The proposals have been designed with the benefit of Tree Constraint information. As such the proposals will not adversely impact on any retained tree RPAs or crowns, provided the retained trees are appropriately protected during the works.

12. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES – FENCING

12.1 *Location of fencing*

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

12.2 *Design of fencing*

- 12.2.1 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.
- 12.2.2 Examples of the fencing specification and signage required are included in Appendix 5.

12.3 *Timing of fencing*

- 12.3.1 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.

12.4 *Additional precautions*

- 12.4.1 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.

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.
- 13.2 The various areas of existing hard surfacing and parking provide ample storage space for machinery, materials and temporary welfare/office units.
- 13.3 As this is a small scale development the requirement for storage space is minimal and materials will be delivered on an "as and when" needed basis in appropriate quantities for the space available.

14. SERVICES/DRAINAGE/SOAKAWAYS

- 14.1 Based on the supplied layout, any new services, drainage or soakaway alignments will be located outside root protection areas. If incursion into the protective areas of retained trees is unavoidable, then the routing should be obtained either by hand tool excavation or air spade, supervised by an arboricultural consultant. Any works within the protective areas will need to be undertaken to the requirements of NJUG Volume 4 "Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees".

15. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 15.1 Section 6.1 "Arboricultural Method Statement" of BS5837:2012 indicates that an Arboricultural Method Statement is only required if operations/access are required within the RPA of retained trees. Therefore, provided the Tree Protection Plan is adhered to, there is no requirement for an Arboricultural Method Statement and there should not be any conflicts between retained trees and the proposals.

16. SUMMARY

- 16.1 The proposals will require the removal of two oversized Cypress screens, one in a very poor condition, and two small, young Cypress, all BS Category C or C/U and not contributing significantly to the setting of the Conservation Area. Extensive new planting has been proposed to offset the proposed losses.
- 16.2 None of the retained trees will be adversely affected by the proposals.
- 16.3 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 construction 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

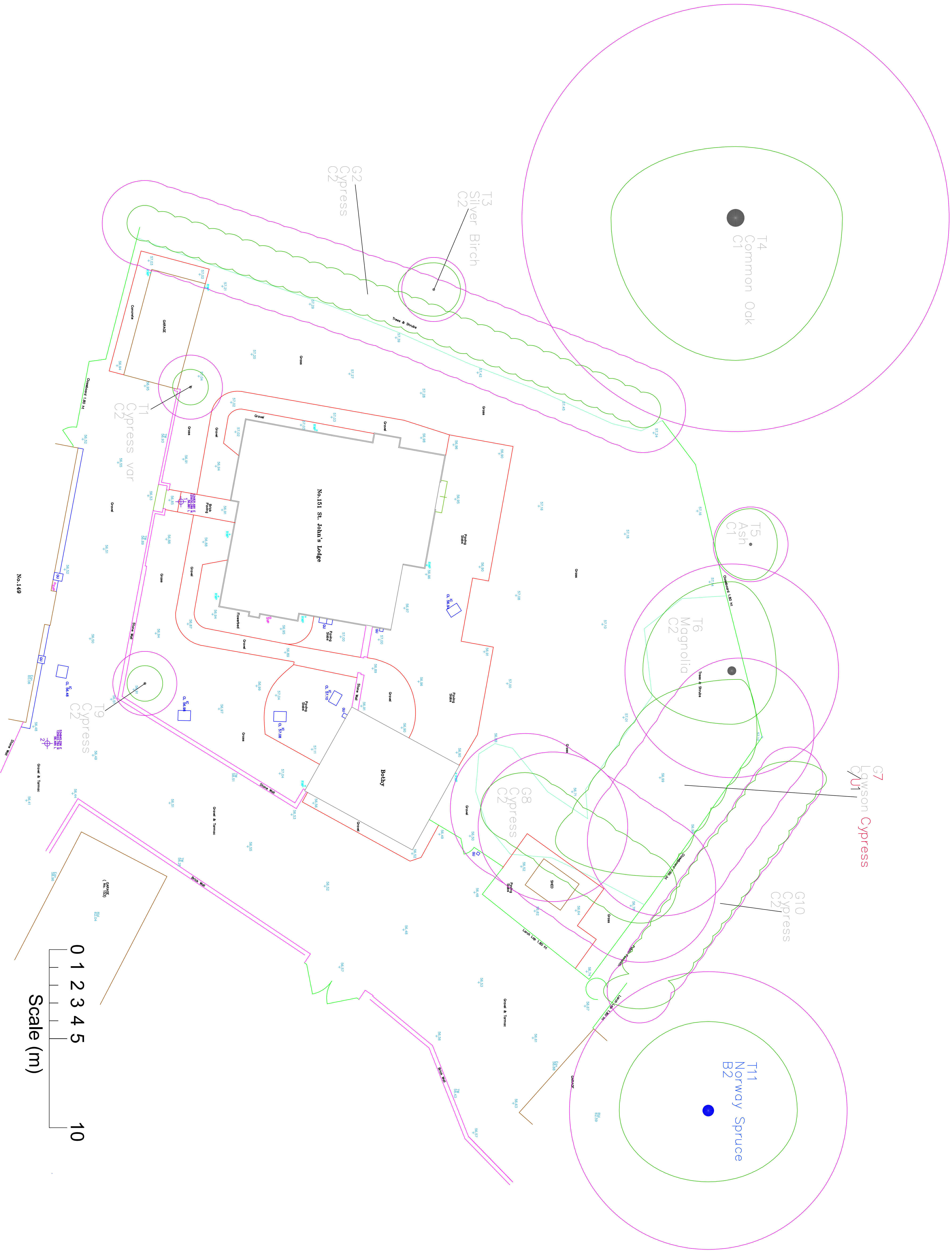
TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, 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							
T1	Cypress var	2.5	Multi	150	1	1	1	1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Clipped form	
G2	Cypress	<4	Multi	<200	<1	<1	<1	<1	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Clipped screen	
T3	Silver Birch	10	1	c150	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	Y	2+	Unconfirmed	40+	C2		
T4	Common Oak	15	1	c1000	c6	c8	c7	c4	M	2.3+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Regrowth from pollarded stub. Advanced decay in lower 4m of stem	
T5	Ash	6	Multi	180	1.5	2	2	2	Y	2+	Poor	10-20	C1	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Lower stem wounding	
T6	Magnolia	6	Multi	500	2.5	3	5	5	M	0+	Good	40+	C2	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Overgrown shrub. Pruned in past	
G7	Lawson Cypress	<6	Multi	<350	<1	<2	<6	<3	SM	0+	Poor	<10-20	C/U1	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Heavily topped at 4-5m in past couple of years. No live foliage to N. Several dead	
G8	Cypress	<5	Multi	<350	<2	<2	<2.5	<2	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Clipped screen	
T9	Cypress	2.8	1	150	1	1	1	1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Clipped form	
G10	Cypress	<4	Multi	<150	<2	<1	<2	<1	Y	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Heavily topped screen. Bare in areas	
T11	Norway Spruce	20	1	c650	c5	c4	c5	c5	M	2+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2		

APPENDIX 2

- T1 - T11 Tree numbers
- BS Category of Condition
- BS Condition A
- BS Condition B
- BS Condition C
- 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 BS5822:2012. The formula is represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls or other structures are shown with the indicated TRPA, it is likely that the installation of root systems will have bearings on the building or structure. The bearings can completely obstruct root development. The indicated TRPA is the minimum of the indicated TRPA and the distance of the building from the tree. The indicated TRPA is the minimum of the indicated TRPA and the distance of the building from the tree.



0 1 2 3 4 5 10
Scale (m)

APPENDIX 3

ST JOHN'S LODGE
151 HIGH STREET
LINDFIELD
RH16 2HT

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

T1 - T11	Tree numbers
BS	Category of Condition
0	BS Condition A
T11	BS Condition B
T1	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 removed 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 foundation works.

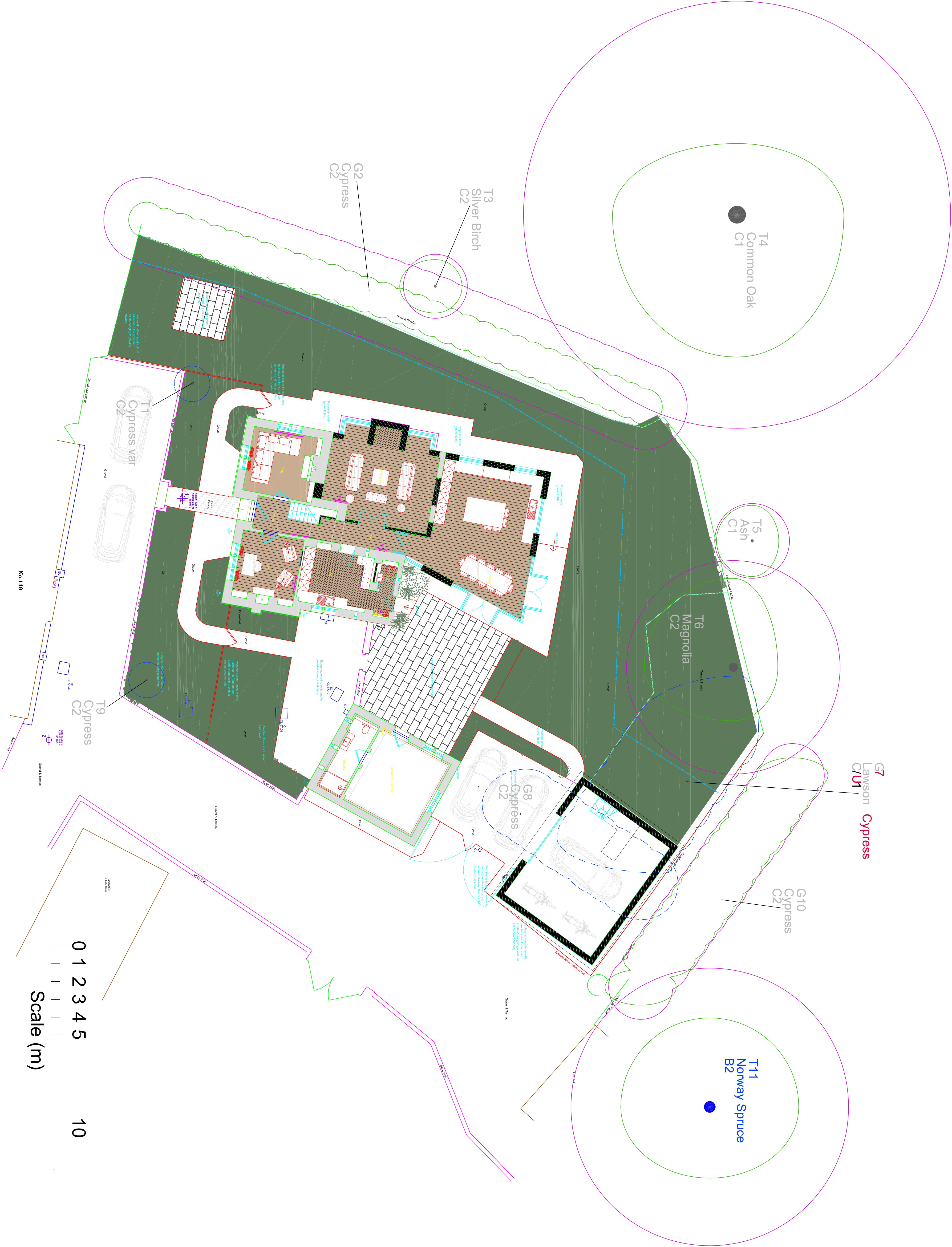
Protective fencing to comprise waist-high panels securely fixed to posts and supported by a continuous line of 100mm diameter timber posts. Fencing to be pinned to the ground with road preshort scaffold bars or similar. Fencing to be supported by a continuous line of 100mm diameter timber posts. Fencing to be supported by a continuous line of 100mm diameter timber posts. Fencing to be supported by a continuous line of 100mm diameter timber posts.

Ground protection measures to comprise a single thickness of side boarding laid over a 100mm. Ground protection measures to comprise a single thickness of side boarding laid over a 100mm. Ground protection measures to comprise a single thickness of side boarding laid over a 100mm. Ground protection measures to comprise a single thickness of side boarding laid over a 100mm.

Excavations, soil/lift stripping, raising/lowering of existing levels or alterations to existing roads or surfaces and 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.

As indicated, no tree shall be within 20m of the trunk of any tree or the centre line of any hedgerow to be retained.

All services to be installed to the requirements of NALUS Volume 4 Guidelines for the Planning of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. Any runs within retained tree root protection areas to either be bored/under or any other method approved by the Arboricultural Consultant.



APPENDIX 4

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



REV.	DATE.	BY.	AMENDMENT.	CHK.
PLANNING				
 gould baxter 2 Lucastes Mews, Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1HE (01444) 452604 th@gouldbaxter.co.uk www.gouldbaxter.co.uk				
NOTES: DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING UNLESS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES. CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE ANY WORK IS COMMENCED. ALL GOODS MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP MUST CONFORM WITH CURRENT BUILDING REGULATIONS, BRITISH STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE. COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING IS RETAINED BY GOULD PROPERTY CONSULTANTS LLP (A GOULD BAXTER) AND IT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.				
CIENT. Mr & Mrs Broad				
PROJECT. St Johns Lodge, 151 High Street, Lindfield RH16 2HT				
DRAWING. Site Plan with Ground Floor Plan As Proposed				
DATE.	SCALE AT A1.		DRAWN BY. AE	
14.08.2025	1:75		CHECKED BY. *	
JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.		REV.	
GH891		PL.20		.

APPENDIX 5

BS5837:2012: FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

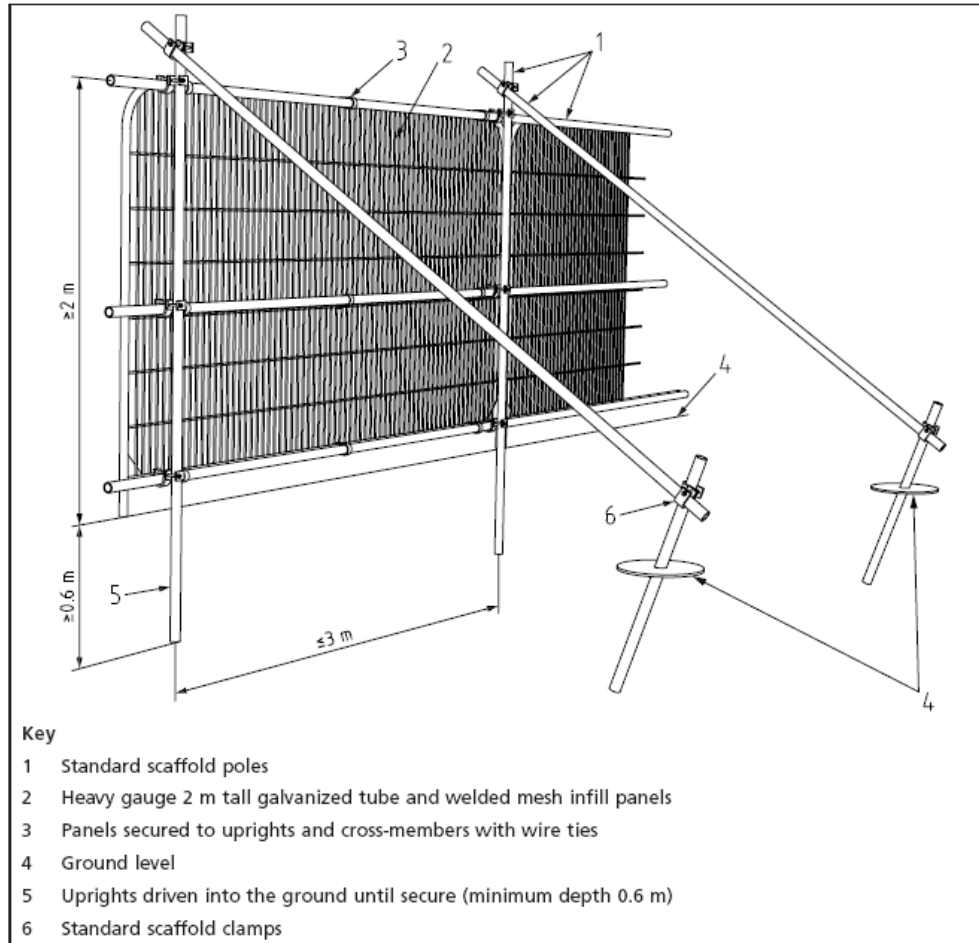
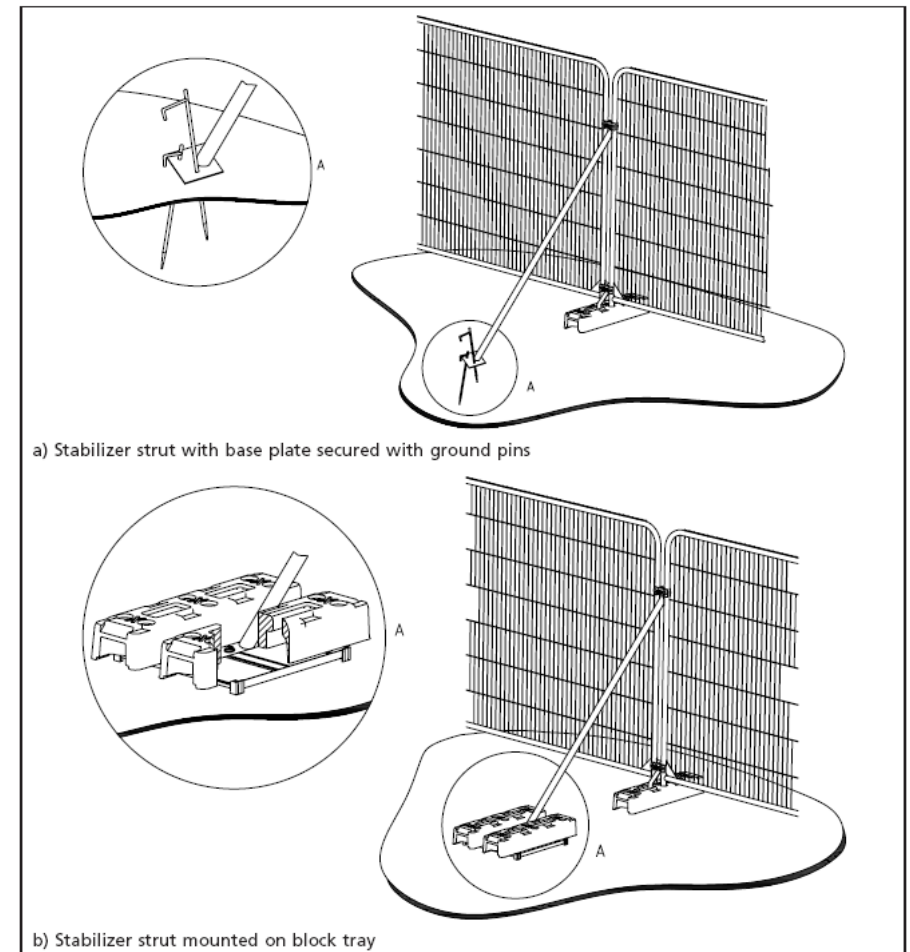


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





**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