



ROAVR | GROUP

Project: 26_5837_02_66
Site: 20 Lucastes Lane, RH16 1LD
Client: Huw Jenkins



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Project Number:	26_5837_02_66
Report Type:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement
Site Address:	20 Lucastes Lane, RH16 1LD

Role:	Name:	Date:
Instructing Party	Huw Jenkins	23/02/2026
Customer	Huw Jenkins	23/02/2026
Surveyor	Connor Harmsworth	25/02/2026
Consultant	Connor Harmsworth	26/02/2026

Revision History		
Date:	Version number:	Summary of changes:
26/02/2026	1.0	First Review (Internal)
11/03/2026	1.0	First Issue

Arboricultural impact assessment

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Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- A **tree survey and tree constraints plan** showing the existing trees, their category rating and above and below ground constraints shown on an OS extract OR a topographical survey
- An **arboricultural impact assessment** which describes how the development will affect local character from a tree perspective
- **Appendices** highlighting tree related information including the **arboricultural data tables**

Customer Action Points.

- ☐ - Reporting complete - send to your Local Planning Authority
- ☐ - On planning award contact us with your decision notice

1. Introduction & Scope:

This arboricultural assessment has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012, providing the necessary information for the Local Planning Authority to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on local character and amenity from a tree perspective.

The brief was to survey the tree population on-site and identify any arboricultural constraints to the proposed development. The assessment includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, as required by BS5837.

Tree surveys were conducted using ground-based inspections and the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. A sounding hammer was used to assess for decay where relevant, but no invasive techniques were employed at this stage. Root Protection Areas (RPAs) were calculated in line with the methodology set out in BS5837.

Key elements of the report include:

- A Tree Constraints Plan, illustrating the position of trees on the site.
- Arboricultural data tables providing information on tree species, condition, and dimensions.
- Grouping or designation of groups and woodlands where areas were uniform in species, age, or geography, as permitted under BS5837.

This report will assist the planning process by evaluating the impact of the proposed development on the existing tree stock. Section 4 includes the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, which examines constraints posed by trees both above ground (e.g., crown spread) and below ground (e.g., RPAs).

Report Author.

ROAVR (ROAVR Group) was formed in 2010 and since then has carried out arboricultural consultancy Nationwide with directly employed consultants. Our consultants are all individual members of the Arboricultural Association and the report author is listed in the document control sheet.

Photographic Plates.



Photographic plate showing T1 (left) to T3 (right). (ROAVR, 2026)



Photographic plate showing T4 (left) to T7 (right). (ROAVR, 2026)



Photographic plate showing T8. (ROAVR, 2026)



Photographic plate showing the proposed extension area. (ROAVR, 2026)

2. Site Conditions & Site Surroundings

- 2.1 The site is situated in Haywards Heath in the Mid Sussex District Council control area. The site is located on the north side of the town and has a residential feel.
- 2.2 The site is home to a residential property with associated hard and soft landscape.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly residential. The site is accessed via a private entrance off Lucastes Lane.
- 2.4 A desktop assessment has highlighted that site is not within a Conservation Area and although there are no TPO protected trees on the plot there are protected trees on adjacent plots to the north, therefore a direct check with the LPA must be made prior to any tree works.
- 2.5 All desktop assessment data was cross checked and validated on the 25/02/26 using the web portal provided by the local planning authority.

<https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-building/trees-and-hedgerows/tree-preservation-order-tpo-map/>

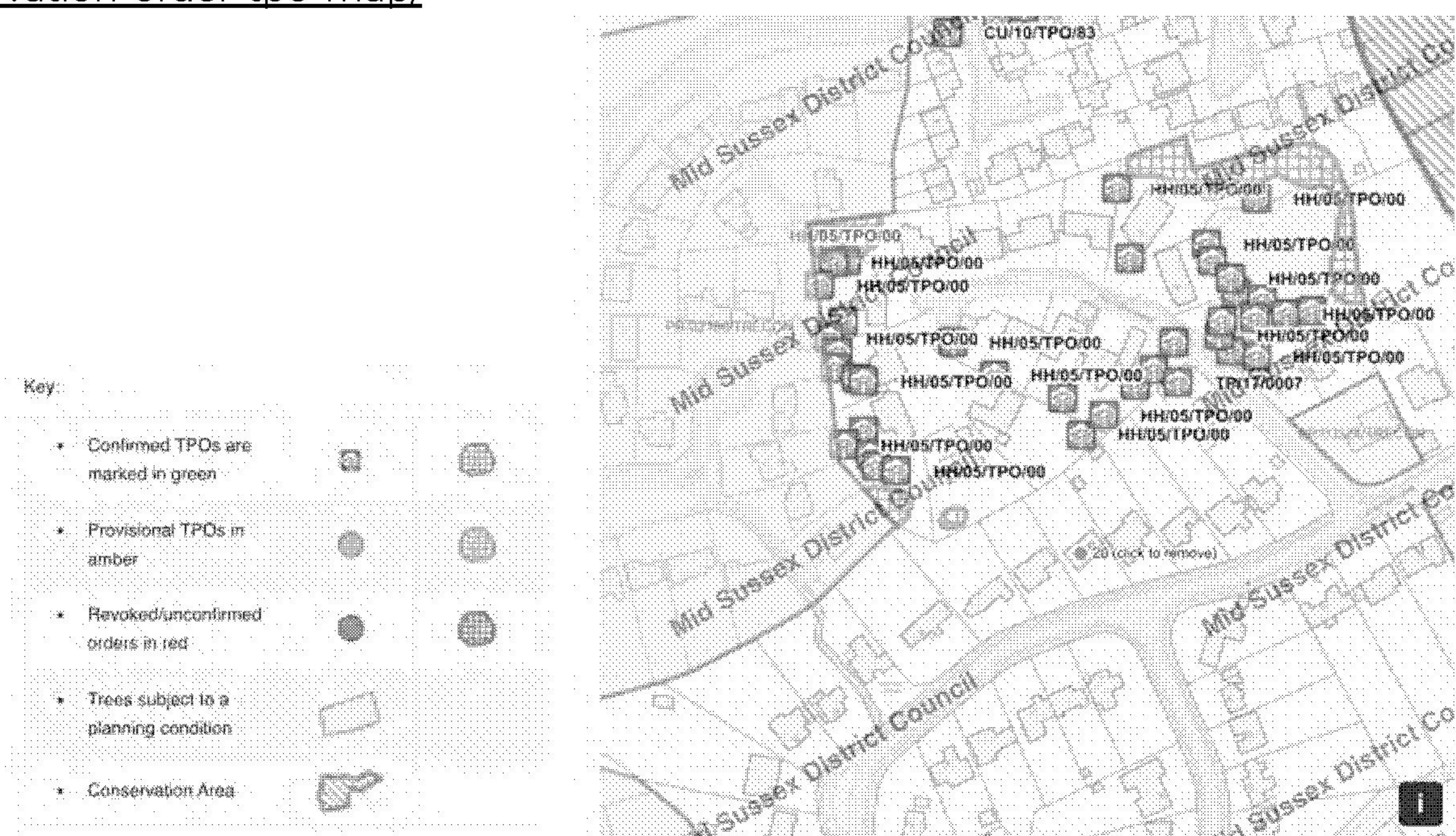


Image plate showing the desktop analysis results of the surveyed plot.

(Mid Sussex District Council 2026)

- 2.6 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.
- 2.7 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5-days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards) with the works evidenced by photographs and video where possible. You should also check to ensure the works are exempt from the requirements of a felling licence.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/regulation/14/made>

- 2.8 It should be noted that planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed and have been highlighted in the tree survey documents.
- 2.9 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation. Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter. Trees provide numerous 'potential roosting features' for a wide range of bat species. It is therefore crucial that any trees proposed for removal are checked by an appropriately competent person before any felling or ivy stripping works commence.

<https://www.bats.org.uk/advice/bats-and-the-law>

- 2.10 Birds. It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August. All birds, their nest and eggs are protected by law.

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/wildlife-and-the-law/wildlife-and-countryside-act/>

3. Drawings

- 3.1 Appended to this report is a tree constraints plan and a tree assessment plan.
- 3.2 The tree constraints plan has been produced using an OS supplied .dwg (AutoCAD) base plan as no topographical survey was available. Tree positions and data have been applied using our survey handset as an onsite exercise with the constraints plan being produced as a PDF through Auto CAD.
- 3.3 An autoCAD .dwg file of the tree constraints is available on request for project stakeholders to utilise.
- 3.4 The *Tree Constraints Plan* shows the existing layout. For each tree the stem location is indicated and scaled according to its diameter, the canopy is indicated according to measurements taken along the four cardinal points of the compass. Root protection areas (RPAs) are indicated which are calculated according to the guidelines within BS 5837 (2012).
- 3.5 Where appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs have been amended to reflect actual site conditions or where trees have been heavily pruned. The 'original' RPAs are indicated as a dashed line whereas the amended RPAs are indicated as a solid line. Any variation to this approach will be highlighted on the appropriate plans.
- 3.6 The *Tree Assessment Plan / Arboricultural Impact Assessment* indicates the tree constraints with the proposals overlaid. Where applicable, this plan shows where works are proposed in Root Protection Areas and which trees are to be pruned or removed. This plan accompanies the Impact Assessment which is to be found in Section 4.
- 3.7 The *Tree Protection Plan (if applicable)* shows the protection measures that are to be installed during the construction phase. This plan accompanies an arboricultural method statement where applicable and commissioned.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Site Specific

4.1 Tree Quality Statement.

The tree population at 20 Lucastes Lane comprises nine individual trees and three hedges, demonstrating a varied range of arboricultural quality as categorised under the BS 5837:2012 Table 1 cascade chart. High-quality specimens include T4, T6, and T7, which are designated as Category A due to their significant life expectancy of at least 40 years and high visual or arboricultural importance. T9 is identified as Category B, representing moderate quality with a remaining contribution of at least 20 years. The remaining individuals T1, T2, T3, T5, and T8 along with hedges H1, H2, and H3, are classified as Category C, indicating low quality or young specimens with limited merit that should not typically act as a significant constraint on development.

The distribution of these categories across the site establishes a clear hierarchy for retention, with the Category A trees forming the primary arboricultural constraints that should inform the design layout to ensure their long-term viability. Root protection areas (RPAs) have been calculated for all retained specimens based on the 12-times stem diameter rule, and these areas must be treated as construction exclusion zones to prevent soil compaction or root severance. Given the presence of high-quality trees, any proposed design should prioritise the protection of these specimens, as their removal would constitute a major planning risk under the principles of sustainable tree retention.

4.2 Description of The Proposed Development

The drawings listed in the table below were used by ROAVR to produce the Arboricultural drawings referenced in this report. If your plans change (either before or after planning submission), then the tree drawings will require updating. This report cannot be submitted in support of a scheme that varies from the drawing reference number shown in box one below as the Impact Assessment (Section 4) will not be valid.

Drawing Name / No.	Date Issued To ROAVR	ROAVR Drawings Issue Date:
Block Plans/B279004-3000	24/02/26	25/02/26

4.2.1. The proposed development at 20 Lucastes Lane involves the conversion of the existing garage into habitable space and the construction of a double-storey side extension. The project further includes a single-storey ground floor rear extension to accommodate an open-plan kitchen, dining, and snug area, along with a small office situated to the front of the current utility room.

On the first floor, the side extension provides an additional bedroom with an ensuite, positioned directly above the garage and office area. The architectural plans specify the use of brickwork and roof tiles to match the existing dwelling, ensuring the new structures integrate with the original character of the building.

4.2.2. The table below summarises the potential impact on trees due to various activities.

Trees Potentially Affected:

Tree/Hedge Ref	Category	Conflict Identification	Arboricultural Recommendation
T1	C1	Direct Footprint Conflict: Tree situated entirely within the footprint of the proposed side/rear extension.	Remove: Felling is required to facilitate construction. The loss of a Category C specimen is generally considered acceptable in planning terms.
T2	C1	No direct conflict: The revised design ensures the proposed extension is situated entirely outside the calculated RPA.	Arboricultural Recommendation: Retain and Protect: The tree will be safeguarded by standard vertical barriers to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) prior to any site activity.
T3, T4, T5, T6, T7,, T9, H1, H2, H3	A, B, and C	No direct conflict: These specimens are situated well away from the building footprints and will not be affected.	Retention & Exclusion: These specimens must be protected by robust vertical barriers to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) prior to any site activity.
T8	C1	Proximity Conflict: The proposed footprint is approximately 1m from the current canopy spread. There is a risk of accidental damage during scaffolding installation and potential future pressure to prune as the tree grows.	Retention & Exclusion: Protect with vertical barriers. If scaffolding is required within this area, it must be designed to avoid branch contact. No pruning is currently proposed as the structure remains clear of the existing crown.

4.3. Tree Removal.

4.3.1. All trees to be removed are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan and are listed below:

Tree	Cause For Removal
T1	Direct Footprint Conflict: Tree situated entirely within the footprint of the proposed side/rear extension. Felling is required to facilitate construction. The loss of a Category C specimen is generally considered acceptable in planning terms.

4.3.2. Details specific to each tree can also be found in the Tree Data Schedule.

4.4. Mitigation Planting.

4.4.1. The proposed removal of Category C trees is required to facilitate the development, and while these specimens are of low quality, their loss will be mitigated through new landscape planting as part of a coordinated design. This replacement planting will ensure the site continues to contribute to local amenity and green infrastructure, as recommended in BS 5837:2012 Clause 5.6.1, with species selection designed to provide long-term sustainable benefits.

4.5. Impact on Tree Canopies.

4.451. No pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed development.

4.6. Impact on Tree Roots.

4.6.1. The proposed development utilises the existing access and driveway area, which significantly limits the requirement for new hard surfacing within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees. The revised design ensures that building footprints remain outside of all calculated RPAs.

4.6.2. While direct incursions have been avoided, construction works are situated in close proximity to the RPAs of T2 and T8. To prevent indirect impacts such as soil compaction or accidental root damage, these areas must be strictly managed as Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs).

4.6.3. Any necessary minor works adjacent to these RPAs, such as the installation of scaffolding or peripheral paving, will be undertaken with care to ensure the soil structure and root function remain unimpaired. All permanent hard surfacing across the site will not exceed the 20% limit of existing unsurfaced ground within any RPA.

4.7. New Surfaces.

No new hard surfaces are proposed within the Root Protection Areas of any retained trees.

4.8. Underground Services.

4.8.1. All proposed underground utility apparatus and drainage runs will be routed outside the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees. This approach ensures the structural and physiological integrity of the root systems remains undisturbed, avoiding the risk of root severance or adverse hydrological changes. In the event that service routes are modified, any works within an RPA must be subject to a revised Arboricultural Method Statement and utilise trenchless technology or manual excavation techniques.

4.9. Changes in Ground Levels.

4.9.1 No changes in ground levels are proposed within the Root Protection Areas of any retained trees.

4.10 Soil Compaction.

4.10.1 The majority of tree roots lie within the upper soil horizons. This is because the availability of oxygen decreases with depth and roots need to breathe to stay alive. In addition, nutrients are more readily available in the form of organic matter close to the soil surface.

4.10.2. Healthy soils contain about 25% air space between solid particles. Increased loading of the soils caused by construction activity causes air to be squeezed out as the soil becomes compacted preventing roots from breathing. Even an increase in pedestrian activity may cause some soil compaction.

4.10.3 It is important therefore that ground compaction and soil disturbance over Root Protection Areas should be avoided during the construction phase. This may be done by installing protective fencing and ground protection measures as recommended within a tree protection plan.

4.11. Demolition Activities.

4.11.1 The tree protection measures specified within a TPP should be installed prior to the commencement of all demolition activities (including soil stripping) to prevent any detrimental impact on tree health. Where this is not practicable, demolition of structures within Construction Exclusion Zones shall be undertaken very early on in the demolition phase and the protective barriers installed immediately thereafter.

4.12. Hazardous Materials.

4.12.1 All hazardous materials (including cement and petrochemical products) will need to be controlled according to COSHH regulations in order to ensure there is no detrimental impact on tree health. Provision shall need to be made to ensure that cement and cement run-off are contained outside of all Root Protection Areas.

4.13. Cabins and Site Facilities.

4.13.1. Consideration should be given to the location of any site welfare facilities in terms of potential impact on trees. Where it is proposed to install cabins or site facilities in Root Protection Areas, the appointed arborist should be consulted and approval obtained from the local authority.

4.14. Boundary Treatments.

4.14.1. No changes are proposed to the existing boundary features that might impact on trees.

4.15. Impact of Retained Trees on the Development.

4.15.1. Adequate space has been allowed between all retained trees and the proposed development works. Consequently the proposal shall not result in increased pressure to remove or prune any of the retained trees.

4.16. Summary

4.16.1. The proposed development at 20 Lucastes Lane incorporates a redesign that successfully retains the majority of the site's arboricultural assets, including all high-quality Category A specimens (T4, T6, T7). The primary impact is the removal of a single low-quality Category C tree (T1) due to a direct footprint conflict with the proposed extension. While T1 must be felled to facilitate the build, its loss will be mitigated through a coordinated landscape planting scheme designed to enhance local amenity and green infrastructure in accordance with BS 5837:2012 principles.

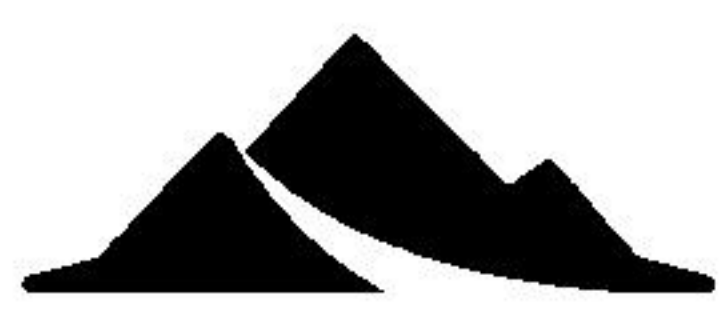
To safeguard the remaining tree stock, all construction activity will be confined outside of clearly defined Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) demarcated by robust vertical barriers. No pruning works are required to facilitate the development, and all new underground services will be routed outside of RPAs to prevent root severance.

5. Limitations

- 5.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 5.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 5.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.
- 5.4 This report, site visit, plans and conclusions are proportional to the proposals and in some cases a simple plan based impact assessment may be all that is required.
- 5.5 Important - to ensure fair allocation of resources, we allow you ten working days to review the report and issue any feedback, beyond that changes are chargeable.
- 5.6 For references and further information regarding tree survey process visit: <https://www.roavr-group.co.uk/roavr-group/survey/sp-3-arboriculture/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Tom Fellows
Arboricultural Consultant



ROAVR | GROUP

Prepared by: Tom Fellows
Checked by: Alexander Barnes

Appendix 1 – Site Location



Google Maps 2026

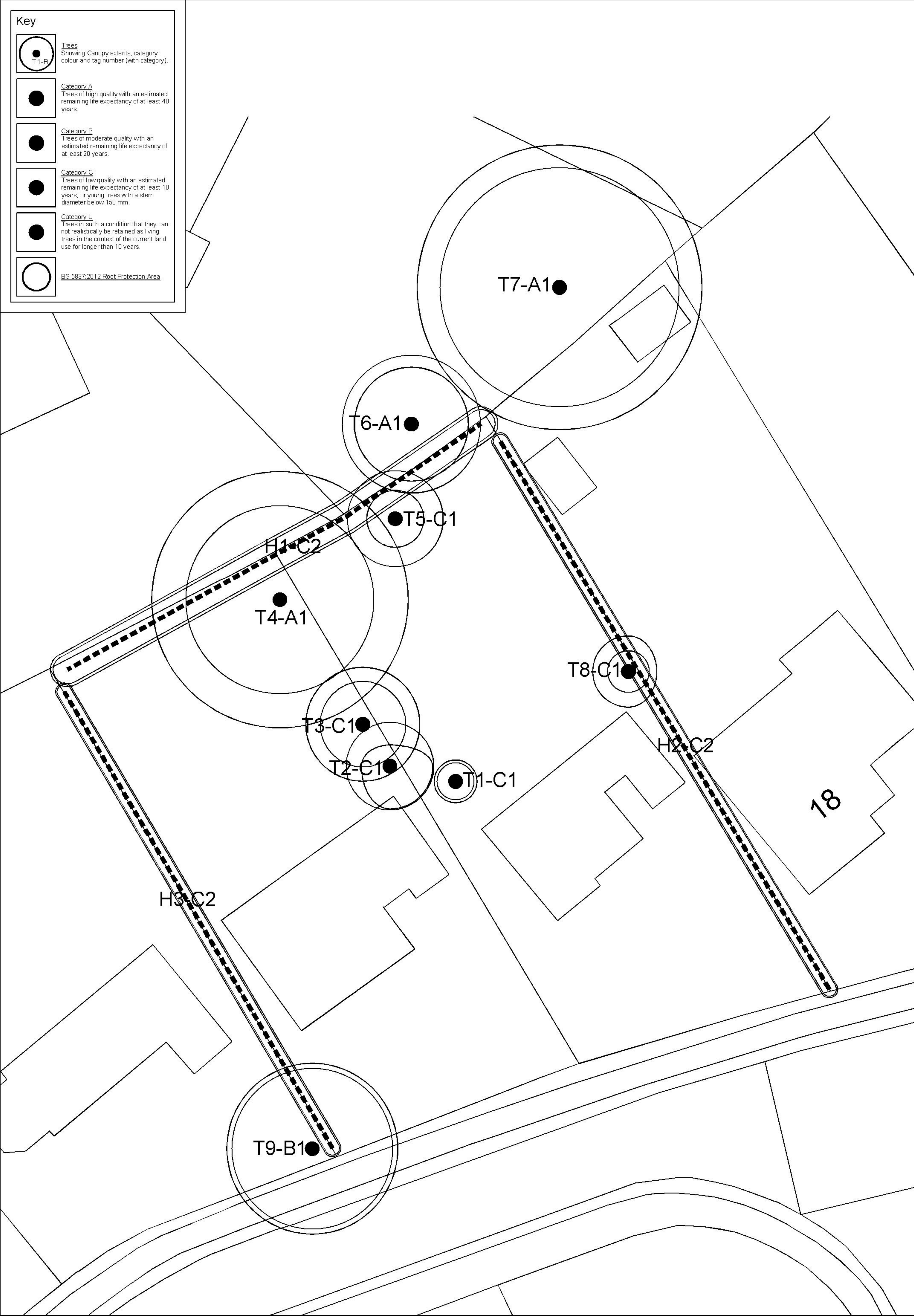
Appendix 2 – Arboricultural Data Tables

Key to Arboricultural Data Tables

Tree Number	Reference no. T1, T2 etc. for trees; H for hedgerows; G for Groups and W for woodlands.
Species	Tree species Fagus sylvatica; Quercus robur - Latin names.
Age Class	The estimated age class of the tree (relative to species) Y - Young SM - Semi-mature EM - Early-mature M - Mature OM - Over-mature or V - Veteran
Height (Crown Height)	Height of the tree in metres. (Height of the crown above ground level in metres)
Number of Stems	Number of clear stems above 1.5 metres
Diameter at Breast Height	Diameter of stem (mm) at breast height (1.5 metres above ground).
Crown Spread (N, S, E, W)	The maximum spread of the tree's canopy measured from the stem in four directions (North, East, South, West).
Life Expectancy	Estimated safe, usable life expectancy.
Physical Description	Details of tree type, quality, location etc
Comments	Any comments or remarks recorded by the surveyor
Management Recommendations	Recommendations (regardless of the development proposals if available) for removal, retention and/or remedial arboricultural works.
RPA offset from stem	Radius of the root protection area measured in metres
Category Rating	Tree categorisation based on section 4.5 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations: A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm U – Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years Subcategories: 1: Mainly arboricultural & aesthetic qualities 2: Mainly landscape qualities 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	DBH	Height (crown height)	N	E	S	W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Physical Description	Comments	Managment Recommendations	RPA offset from stem.	Category Rating
T1	<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western Red Cedar)	Y	108	3.5(0.5)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	10+	Tree located within hard surface area. Tree located within raised bed Within a raised bed, sits 1.5 m higher than the house/patio level.	None	1.3	5.31	C
T2	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portugal Laurel)	SM	257	5.5(1)	1.5	3	3	2		10+	Multiple stems at ground level Off site.	None	3.08	29.81	
T3	<i>Prunus</i> (<i>Prunus species</i>)	EM	251	7(1.5)	4	4	4	4		10+	Multiple stems below 1.5m Off site.	None	3.01	28.47	
T4	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> (Hornbeam)	M	550	17(2.5)	9	9	9	9		40+	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth Off site.	None	6.6	136.87	
T5	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	SM	281	6(0.5)	2	2	2	2		10+	Multiple stems at ground level	None	3.37	35.68	
H1	<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)	Y	100	5(0.5)	1	1	1	1		10+	Part of linear group.	None	1.2	4.52	
T6	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	EM	404	13(1.5)	4	4	4	4		40+	Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth Off site.	None	4.85	73.91	
T7	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	M	700	20(4)	10	10	10	10		40+	Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth Off site.	None	8.4	221.7	
T8	<i>Prunus</i> (<i>Prunus species</i>)	Y	122	3.5(0.5)	2.5	2	2.5	2.5		10+	Tree located within hard surface area. Tree located within raised bed Within a raised bed, sits 1.5 m higher than the house/patio level.	None	1.46	6.7	
H2	Boxleaf Honeysuckle	Y	50	1.5(0.5)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		10+	Part of linear group.	None	0.6	1.13	
H3	Boxleaf Honeysuckle	Y	50	1.5(0.5)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		10+	Part of linear group.	None	0.6	1.13	
T9	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	M	471	15(3)	6	6	6	6		20+	Tree located within hard surface area. Multiple stems at ground level Off site.	None	5.65	100.3	

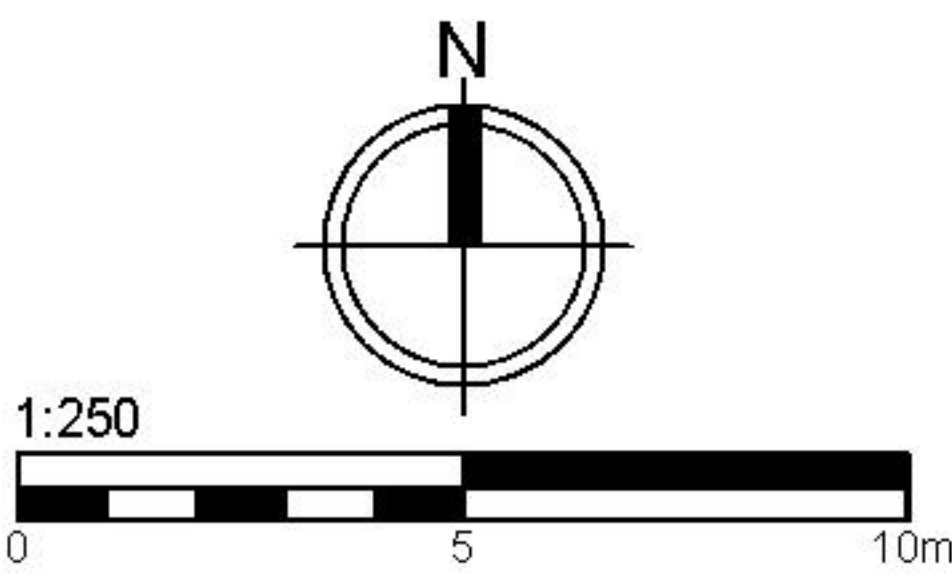
Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Plans

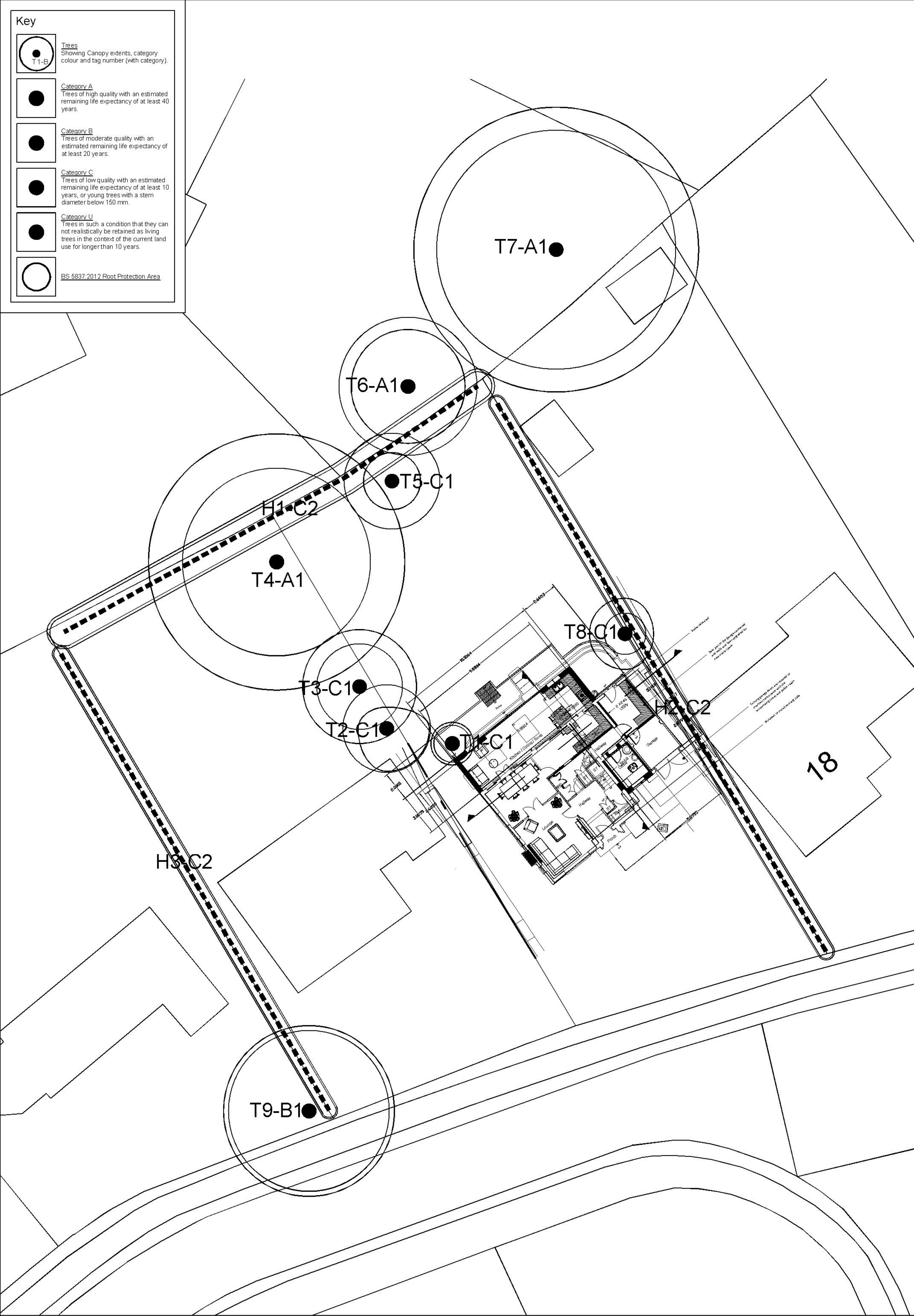




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Drawing Title Tree Constraints Plan		Scale/Sheet 1:250 @ A3	Date 25/02/2026	
Client Huw Jenkins	Drawing No 26_5837_02_66	Rev 1	Drawn By PH	Checked By MH
Site/Project 20 Lucastes Lane, RH16 1LD		General Notes Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements. Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points. No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan. The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. All rights reserved.		





Key

Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

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

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

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

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

ROAVR | GROUP

ROAVR Group, Marr House
Beechwood Business Park, Inverness, IV2 3BW
www.roavr-group.co.uk
support@roavr-group.co.uk
01463 667302

Drawing Title		Scale/Sheet		Date	
Tree Assessment Plan		1:250 @ A3		04/03/2026	
Client	Drawing No		Rev	Drawn By	Checked By
Huw Jenkins	26_5837_02_66		2	PH	MH
Site/Project		General Notes Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements. Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points. No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan. The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. All rights reserved.			
20 Lucastes Lane, RH16 1LD					

1:250

0 5 10m

N

Arboricultural method statement

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5. Ground Protection Measures Detailed Specification
6. New Surfaces Detailed Specification
7. Limitations

Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Plan

Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- An **arboricultural method statement** which specifies tree protection measures and implementation strategy
- **Appendices** including the **tree protection plan**

1. Method Statement [Introduction and Overview]

1. Introduction

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared to ensure the protection and long-term viability of retained trees at 20 Lucastes Lane during the proposed development works. This document details the sequence of operations and protective measures required to satisfy arboricultural planning conditions. It must be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and remains a binding document for all site personnel and contractors.

2. General Restrictions

The following restrictions apply strictly to all areas designated as a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) or within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of any retained tree:

- No mechanical excavation or ground level changes are permitted without prior arboricultural approval.
- No storage of materials, spoil, fuel, or plant machinery is allowed within the CEZ.
- No mixing of cement or discharge of mortar/concrete washings within or adjacent to an RPA.
- No fires shall be lit on site where heat could affect the foliage or branches of retained trees.
- No service trenches or utility runs shall be routed through an RPA unless specifically detailed in this statement.
- No attachment of signs, cables, or notices to any part of a retained tree.

3. Tree Protection Fencing

Protective fencing must be installed prior to any site activity, including demolition or material delivery.

- Specification: Fencing shall adhere to the BS 5837:2012 "Default Specification" (Figure 2).
- Construction: It must consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes must be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 metres and driven securely into the ground.
- Panels: Heavy-gauge welded mesh panels (e.g., 'Heras') must be securely fixed to the scaffold framework with wire ties or anti-tamper couplers.
- Signage: All-weather notices must be attached to the barrier stating: "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - NO ACCESS."

4. Ground Protection

Where temporary pedestrian access or working space is required near an RPA (specifically near T2 & T8), the following ground protection layers must be installed to prevent soil compaction:

1. Bottom Layer: A permeable geotextile membrane laid directly over the undisturbed ground.
2. Middle Layer: A 150mm thick compressible layer of woodchip or sharp sand.
3. Top Layer: Proprietary synthetic ground protection boards (e.g., Ground-Guards) or single-thickness scaffold boards to distribute weight.

5. Task Specific Method Statement (Hand Digging)

Manual excavation is required where the extension footprint or patio is close to the RPA of T2 & T8.

- Pre-requisite: No mechanical excavators (including 'micro-diggers') are permitted within the RPA at any time.
- Procedure: Excavation must be carried out using hand-held tools only (shovels, spades, or forks). Compressed air soil displacement (Airscape) is the preferred method for sensitive areas.
- Root Encounter: Roots found smaller than 25mm in diameter may be pruned back cleanly using sharp bypass secateurs or a handsaw.
 - Roots larger than 25mm in diameter must be retained and protected. They must be wrapped in damp hessian to prevent desiccation.
- Backfilling: Retained roots should be surrounded with uncompacted sharp sand or high-quality topsoil before the final surface is laid.

6. Tree Works Schedule

Tree Ref	Proposed Action	Justification
T1	Felling / Removal	Situated entirely within the footprint of the proposed extension.

7. Supervision and Monitoring

Phase	Responsibility	Actions
Pre-commencement	Project Arboriculturist	Inspect and sign off on the correct installation of fencing and ground protection before works begin.
Construction	Project Arboriculturist	Supervise manual excavation near the RPA of T2 & T8. Ad hoc inspections of fencing integrity.
Completion	Site Manager / Arboriculturist	Final inspection of tree health and authorization for the removal of protective barriers.

8. Contingencies

In the event of an unforeseen incident involving trees, the following contingency plan must be enacted:

8.1 Accidental Damage to Retained Trees: If a retained tree or its roots suffer accidental damage during construction, the site manager must contact the project arboriculturist immediately for a remedial strategy.

8.2 Damage to Protective Fencing: Any damage to the protective barriers or unauthorized incursion into the CEZ must be reported and rectified within 24 hours to maintain the exclusion zone.

8.3 Discovery of Roots: If significant roots (greater than 25mm in diameter) are encountered during any manual excavation, work must cease in that immediate area until an arboriculturist has assessed the root and advised on the appropriate action, which may include pruning or relocation of the structure.

8.4 Spillage of Contaminants: Any accidental spillage of fuel, oil, or chemicals near an RPA must be contained and reported immediately, followed by soil remediation as advised by a competent person to prevent toxic effects on the root system.



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SITE SUPERVISION FORM - ARBORICULTURAL
CLERK OF WORKS

DATE

CLIENT

TELEPHONE NUMBER

E-MAIL

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

Site:

Inspected by:

Site Manager:

Date of
Inspection:

Tree Protection Fencing.

Comments/Actions:

Ground Protection.

Comments/Actions:

Additional Comments.

Remarks:

I am aware of the tree protection requirements for this site and understand no retained trees must be damaged.

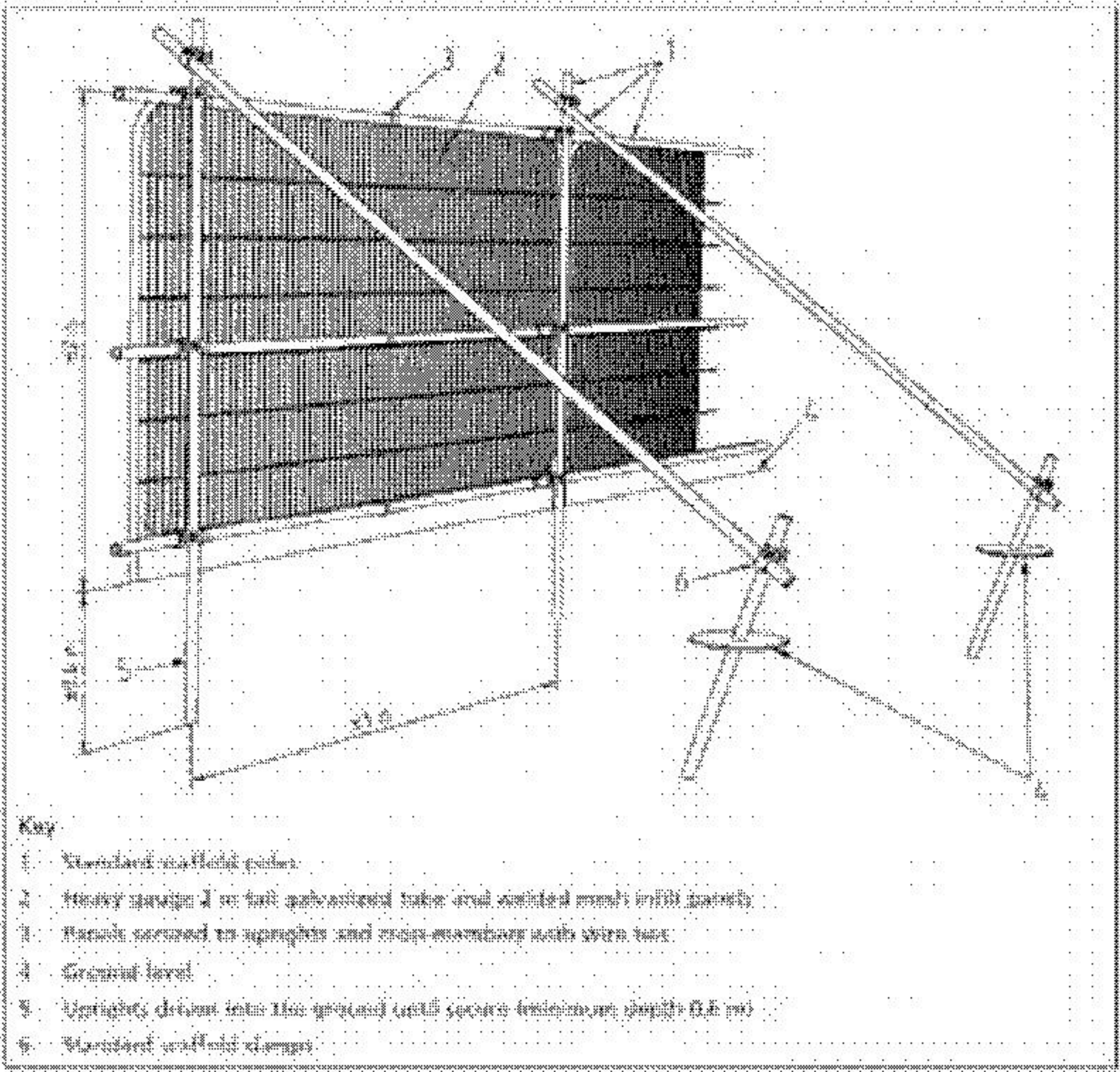
Signed:

Dated:

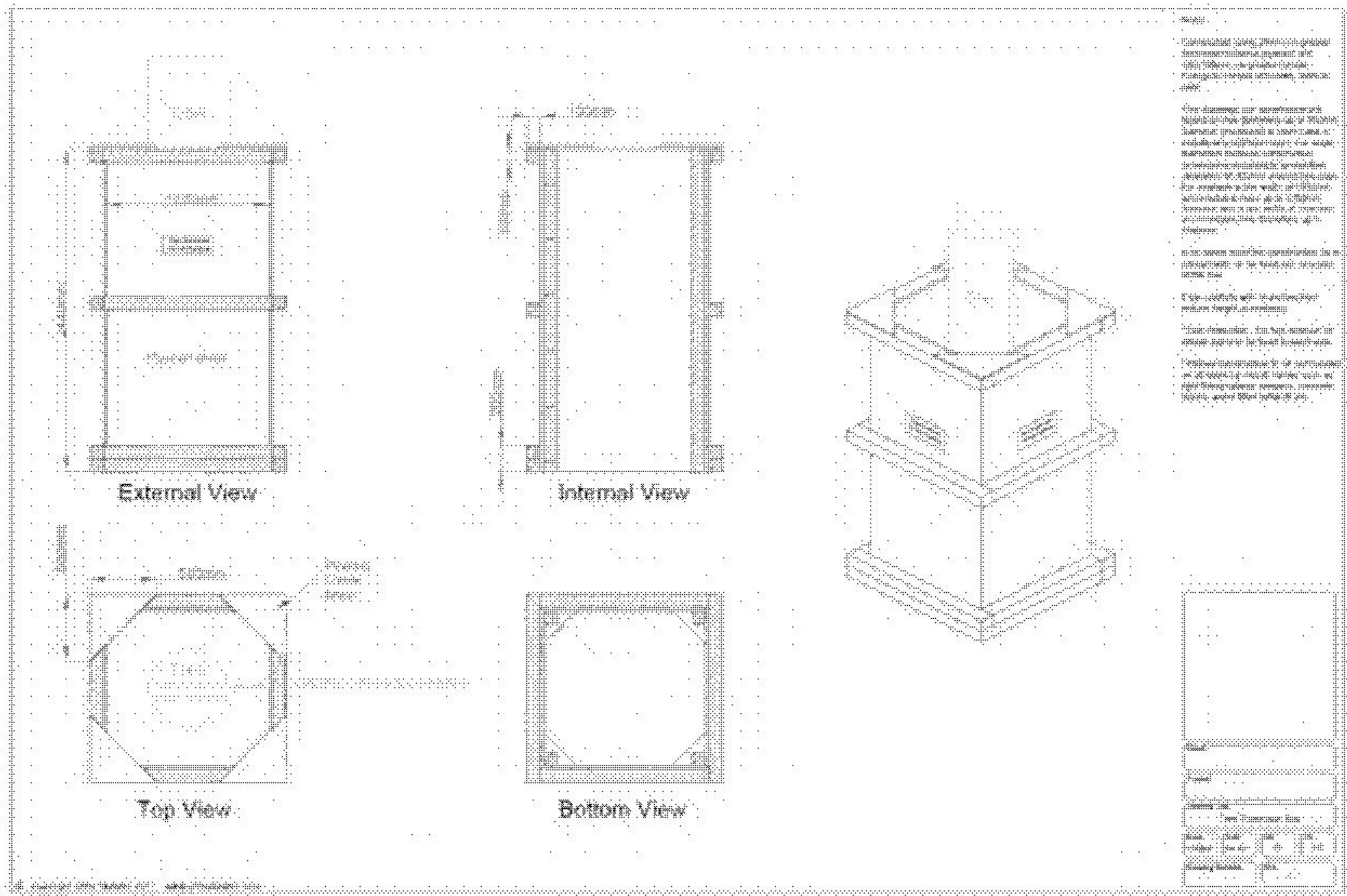
Name:

Company:

Figure 2 Default specification for protection barrier



Tree protection fencing



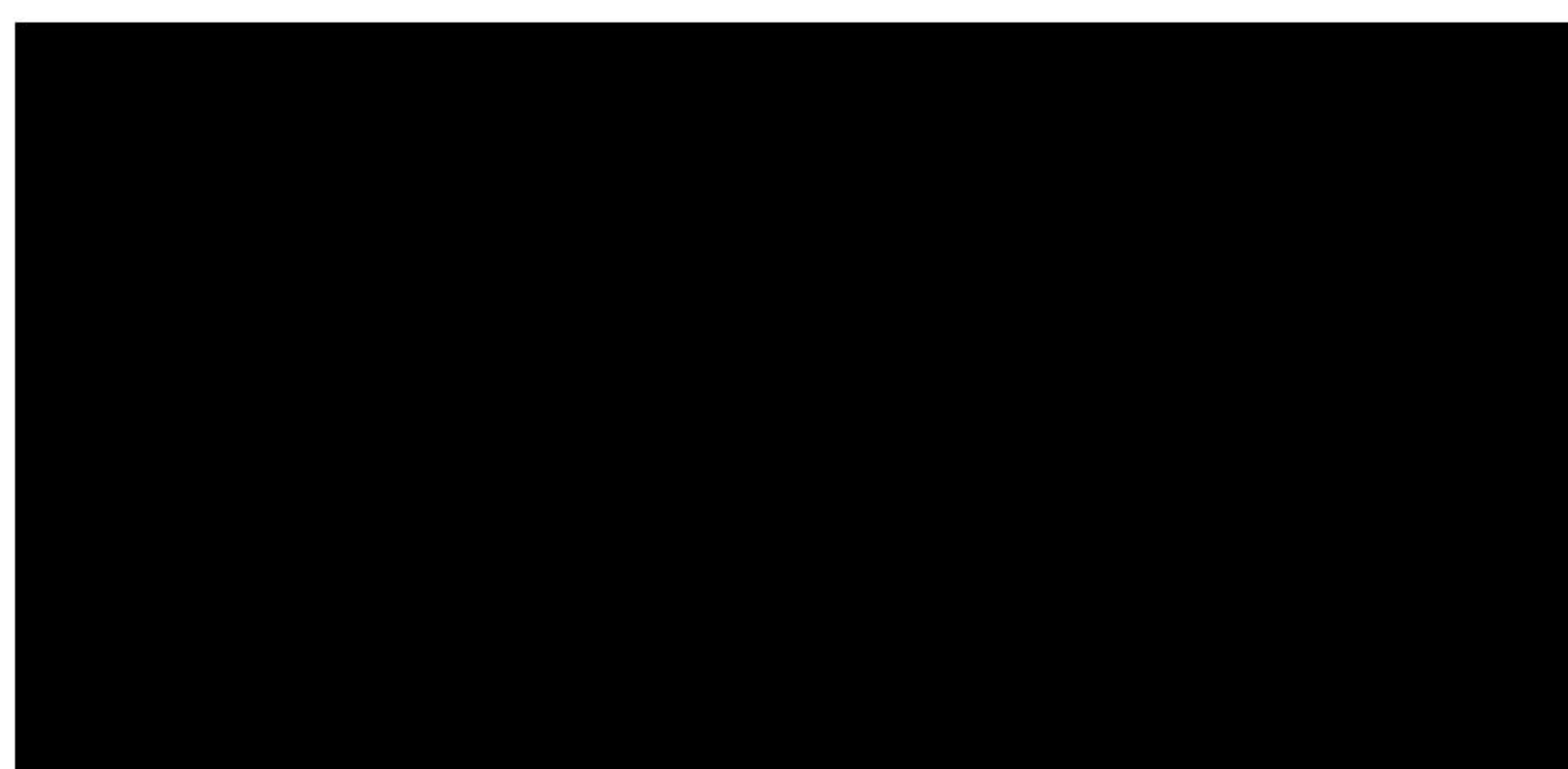
Tree Protection Box

7. Limitations

- 7.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 7.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 7.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.
- 7.4 This report, site visit, plans and conclusions are proportional to the proposals and in some cases a simple plan based impact assessment may be all that is required.
- 7.5 Important - to ensure fair allocation of resources, we allow you ten working days to review the report and issue any feedback, beyond that changes are chargeable.
- 7.6 For references and further information regarding tree survey process visit: <https://www.roavr-group.co.uk/roavr-group/survey/sp-3-arboriculture/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Tom Fellows
Arboricultural Consultant



Prepared by: Tom Fellows
Checked by: Alexander Barnes

Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Plan

