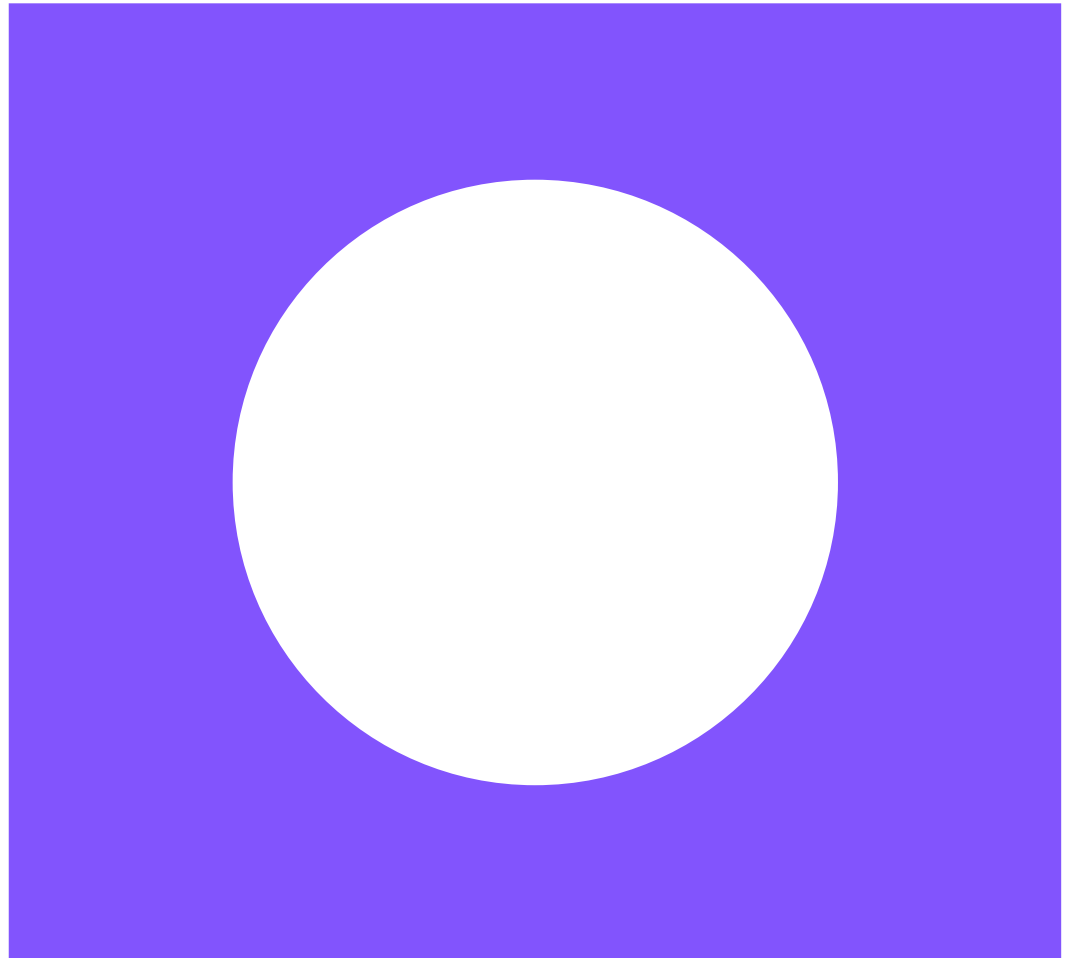




QVH CDCs - East Grinstead

Arboricultural Report

January 2025

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QVH CDCs - East Grinstead

Arboricultural Report

January 2025

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Executive summary

The Queen Victoria Hospital Trust have commissioned Mott MacDonald to provide arboricultural services and planning application support for a new building at the Queen Victoria Hospital site in East Grinstead, also known as “QVH – East Grinstead CDC”. (‘the Scheme’).

The Queen Victoria Hospital is located in East Grinstead, West Sussex, England, situated approximately 1.5km east of the town centre. The hospital is renowned for its specialist services in reconstructive surgery, burns care, and rehabilitation.

The proposed building location is bordered to the south by Holtye Road (A264), with several residential areas beyond. To the west, the site adjoins an access road leading to the QVH car park, with multiple healthcare facilities of various uses and construction types situated on the remainder of the site towards the north and northwest. The wider surrounding areas include further car parks, walkways, public open (green) spaces with sporadic tree planting and smaller parks.

This survey and associated report have been undertaken in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations*, which is intended to assist decision making regarding existing trees in the context of proposed developments.

This survey is not, nor should be taken to be, a full or thorough assessment of the health and safety of trees on or adjacent to the site. Therefore, it is recommended that detailed tree inspections are undertaken on a regular basis with the express purpose of complying with the landowners’ duty of care and satisfying health and safety requirements.

Trees 28 – 32 were surveyed via aerial imagery due to an extension of the survey area after the site visit. As a result, the accuracy of the measurements and species cannot be guaranteed. It is recommended that a follow up survey is undertaken as soon as possible to survey these trees in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*. These trees are located outside of the red line boundary and are included for information purposes only.

A total of 32 individual trees, four tree groups and three hedges were recorded and the following provides a summary of their quality as assessed in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*:

- Category A (i.e. trees of high quality): zero trees.
- Category B (i.e. trees of moderate quality): 19 trees and one tree group.
- Category C (i.e. trees of low quality): 13 trees, three tree groups and three hedges.
- Category U (i.e. trees recommended for removal for arboricultural reasons): zero trees.

The Site falls within the administrative boundaries of Mid Sussex District Council. A review of the Council’s online mapping portal¹ confirmed that there are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Areas (CAs) within proximity of the works. Similarly, no ancient woodland, ancient, veteran, or notable trees are present in this location.

One TPO tree (GR/01/TPO/99) is located to the northeast of the Scheme. This tree is outside of the boundary of the site and will not be impacted.

To facilitate the construction of this Scheme, 10 trees have been identified as being in direct conflict with the Scheme and will therefore require removal to facilitate construction. The stems

¹ [Tree Preservation Order \(TPO\) Map - Mid Sussex District Council](#)

or an intolerable amount of the root protection area (RPA) of these trees clash with either the footprint of the proposed building or the associated vehicular access track and footpath.

The removal of two hedges (H1 and H2) and the partial removal of another hedge (H3) will also be required.

Trees 8, 9, 14, 15 and 21 have been identified as at risk due to infringement into their RPAs. These trees are recommended for further arboricultural mitigation measures including arboricultural site supervision and root pruning. Trees at risk will require felling if an intolerable amount of root pruning is required during construction following supervision and assessment by a qualified arboricultural consultant. Additionally, trees 8, 9, 14 and 15 will require an engineered no dig solution to accommodate the proposed path and hard landscaping situated within their RPAs, to avoid adverse root compaction impacts. Appropriate protection measures must be installed around these trees prior to construction commencing.

Pruning works to one tree (**Tree 4**) will be required in order to facilitate the Scheme. Where canopies overhang the proposed access track, pruning is required to the edge of the track to avoid conflict with vehicles for tree 4.

1 Introduction

1.1 Description of the Project

Queen Victoria Hospital (QVH) is located in East Grinstead on Holtye Road, RH19 3DZ and provides life-changing reconstructive surgery, burns care and rehabilitation services for people who have been damaged or disfigured through accident or disease.

The Trust wish to expand their range of community and primary care services, including the ownership and operation of Community Diagnostic Centres (CDC).

The Sussex Integrated Care System (ICS) has plans for a number of CDCs at locations across the ICS area. The ICS has completed four such facilities to date.

The Queen Victoria Hospital has been identified via an Outline Business Case process as a site to host a CDC Hub. The facility is known as the East Grinstead (EG) CDC.

The Schedule of Accommodation for the CDC must be designed around the services and clinical pathways that are required to improve access to diagnostic testing, reduce waiting times, tackle the backlog of diagnostic activity, and reduce health inequalities within the local communities that they serve.

The ambition of the Sussex CDC's is to have multiple CDCs to support the delivery of care in Sussex. The programme objectives are to;

- Support delivery of faster diagnosis targets – through rapid diagnosis services.
- Increase diagnostic capacity and accessibility.
- Provide COVID-secure environments for diagnostic services.
- De-pressurise acute sites and acute NHS services.
- Develop sites that will offer the full range of diagnostic imaging and physiological tests, to build a 'one stop' model approach.

The proposed site for the EG CDC is on the green at the entrance to the hospital site in front and the right of the Existing Jubilee Building.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

This report is designed to meet the following objectives:

- To set out the constraints to development posed by existing tree stock.
- To identify trees or areas of arboricultural significance.
- To support the detailed design and construction stages of this Scheme in relation to minimising or avoiding impact on trees.

1.3 Tree Assessment Methodology

The tree survey was carried out by a qualified Mott MacDonald Arboriculturist on 13 November 2024 to assess the quality and value of the principal trees within or adjacent to the Scheme footprint.

The survey was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations*². The tree data contained within the Tree Survey Schedule (**Appendix C**) was recorded by visual survey from ground level and no invasive tree inspection measures were employed.

The survey process categorises the trees on site, selects those appropriate for retention and reviews the options for incorporating these trees within the developed landscape.

The full Tree Survey Schedule, categorisation of the trees in their existing context and Root Protection Areas are stated in **Appendix C** (to be read in conjunction with the Key to Tree Survey Schedule, **Appendix A**, and BS 5837:2012 Cascade chart for Tree Quality Assessment, **Appendix B**).

In accordance with *BS 5837:2012*, the following information was recorded for each tree:

- Sequential reference number (recorded on the tree constraints plan).
- Species listed by common name and scientific name.
- Life stage recorded as:

Table 1.1: Life stage categories.

Abbreviation	Life stage	Description
Y	Young	Trees aged less than 1st quarter of their life expectancy
SM	Semi-mature	Trees within 2nd quarter of their life expectancy
EM	Early mature	Trees within 3rd quarter of their life expectancy
M	Mature	Trees aged within final quarter of their life expectancy
OM	Over Mature	Over-mature - declining or moribund trees of low vigour
V	Veteran	Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural, or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2024.

- Height (metres).
- Crown spread (metres), taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown (plotted on the tree drawings contained in Appendix E).
- Existing height (metres) above ground level of:
 - First significant branch; and
 - Canopy
- Stem diameter (millimetres) in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012. The stem diameters of single stemmed trees were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and multi-stemmed trees measured in accordance with Annex C.
- The Root Protection Area (RPA) calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012. The measurements provided indicate the 'Root Protection Radius (m)' (circle centred on the base of the stem).
- General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g., the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations.
- Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10 +, 20+, 40+); and,

² British Standard BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; April 2012; ISBN 978 0 580 69917 7

- Retention category recorded as A, B, C or U in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (see Table 1.2) to be recorded on the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan (Appendix E). This gives an indication as to each tree's arboricultural, landscape and cultural value and significance as well as its suitability for retention in the context of the proposed development of the site. These sub-categories (1 - Arboricultural values; 2 - Landscape values; and 3 - Cultural values, including conservation) are included where considered necessary to clarify why a tree has been assigned to a particular retention category.

Table 1.2: Tree retention categories.

Category	Description
Category A	Trees of high quality and value whose retention is most desirable (suggested minimum contribution 40 years)
Category B	Trees of moderate quality and value whose retention is desirable if practicable (suggested minimum contribution 20 years)
Category C	Trees of low quality and value or limited long-term potential, which could be retained if not in conflict with development proposals or young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm (suggested minimum contribution 10 years)
Category U	Trees requiring removal irrespective of any development proposals due to significant structural defects, irreversible decline or with a very short-term life expectancy of less than 10 years

Source: BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, 2012.

1.4 Limitations of the Survey

This report provides comment on the general quality of the trees on the Site but is not, nor should be taken to be, a full or thorough assessment of the health and safety of trees on or adjacent to the site. It is recommended that a full tree survey should be undertaken on a regular basis to satisfy health and safety requirements.

A topographical layer depicting the accurate locations of the trees impacted by the proposed Scheme was not available for the trees on site at the time of the survey. A topographical survey has since been provided after the tree survey and therefore the locations of the trees identified during this tree survey have been plotted retrospectively. It is recommended that the Scheme Arboriculturist undertakes a follow up survey to ground truth the tree survey results.

Trees 28 – 32 were surveyed via aerial imagery due to an extension of the survey area after the site visit. As a result, the accuracy of the measurements and species cannot be guaranteed. It is recommended that a follow up survey is undertaken as soon as possible to survey these trees in accordance with BS 5837:2012. These trees are situated outside of the redline boundary and have been included for information only.

Previous management and/or surveys in relation to the health and safety of trees on this site have not been taken into account as part of this report.

Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change over time. The contents of this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

Distances were recorded using a standard metric tape measure where appropriate, and stem diameter was recorded using a diameter tape. Tree height was estimated to the nearest metre.

2 The Site

2.1 Site Description

Queen Victoria Hospital is located in East Grinstead, West Sussex, England, situated approximately 1.5km east of the town centre. The hospital is renowned for its specialist services in reconstructive surgery, burns care, and rehabilitation.

The site predominantly features mid-20th century architecture, with significant modern additions and refurbishments enhancing its facilities.

The surrounding area is characterised by a mix of residential, and light commercial uses. The site is located within a predominantly suburban setting.

The proposed building location is bordered to the south by Holtye Road (A264), with several residential areas beyond. To the west, the site adjoins an access road leading to the QVH car park, with multiple healthcare facilities of various uses and construction types situated on the remainder of the site towards the north and northwest. The wider surrounding areas include further car parks, walkways, public open (green) spaces and smaller parks.

2.2 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

The primary measures which provide statutory protection to trees are Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and Conservation Area (CA) status. Where present, these measures determine that either notification to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for CA designations or consent from the LPA for TPO designations is required for any works that may affect trees or tree groups.

The Site falls within the administrative boundaries of Mid Sussex District Council. A review of the Council's online mapping portal³ confirmed that there are no TPOs or CAs within proximity of the works. Similarly, no ancient woodland, ancient, veteran, or notable trees are present in this location.

One TPO tree (GR/01/TPO/99) is located to the northeast of the Scheme. This tree is outside of the boundary of the site and will not be impacted.

2.3 Ancient woodland

Ancient woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded, at least since 1600 (England and Wales), and is an irreplaceable resource of high nature conservation and landscape value.

Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW), Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) and veteran trees are afforded the same protection by means of the planning system, in particular paragraph 193 (c) of the National Planning Policy Framework⁴ which states:

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles: c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁶³ and a suitable compensation strategy exists;

³ [Tree Preservation Order \(TPO\) Map - Mid Sussex District Council](#)

⁴ [National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 - Paragraph 193 \(c\).](#)

⁶³ For example, infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat.

A review of the MAGIC website Magic Map Application⁵ on 29 November 2024 has confirmed there are no woodlands in or adjacent to the Site that are designated areas of Ancient Woodland (**Appendix F**).

2.4 Ancient, veteran, and notable trees

A check was undertaken using the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory⁶ on 29 November 2024 and has confirmed that there are no ancient, veteran, or notable trees recorded on or adjacent to the Site (**Appendix F**).

2.5 Existing tree quality and coverage

A total of 32 individual trees, four tree groups and three hedges were surveyed on this Site. Refer to **Table 2.1** for a summary of the assigned BS 5837:2012 categories. The main species present on site include Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Atlantis cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), maple spp. (*Acer*), apple spp. (*Malus*) cherry spp. (*prunus*) and species commonly found in hedgerows and ornamental shrubbery.

The tree coverage within the Site can be characterised as a mixture of young to mature species providing high amenity and landscape value to the existing hospital as these trees are visible from its windows.

The trees also provide a significant screening function from the suburban surround and the existing Holtye Road.

The benefits provided by the trees on site include green infrastructure, landscape interest and habitat provision in an suburban area.

All of the trees have been assessed with a sub-category of '2' to identify that they have landscape or amenity value within their current setting. No trees have been assessed with a sub-category of '1' to identify that they have arboricultural value (e.g. trees notable for their species, size, form, age). No trees have been assessed with a sub-category of 3 for cultural value.

Table 2.1: QVH CDCs – East Grinstead - summary of assigned BS 5837:2012 categories.

Tree Category	Description	Total number surveyed
Category A	Trees or groups of high quality	0 trees
Category B	Trees or groups of moderate quality	19 trees and 1 tree group
Category C	Trees or groups of low quality	13 trees, 3 tree groups and 3 hedges
Category U	Trees recommended for removal irrespective of the proposed Scheme	0 trees

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023/BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations, 2012.

⁵ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2023 - Magic Map.

⁶ Woodland Trust, 2023 - Ancient Tree Inventory.

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 The Scheme

The recommendations in **Section 3.3** are based on the proposal referenced in **Section 1.1**.

3.2 Root Protection Areas – background information

Working anywhere in the vicinity of trees is likely to cause some root damage because in the order of 80% of the roots of any tree will occur within the upper 600mm of the soil. Roots will spread out for a considerable distance from a tree and may be encountered at a distance beyond the canopy spread of a tree.

Where construction activities are proposed within the rooting zone of trees, the potential for significant damage exists. Table 2 of *BS 5837:2012* prescribes a methodology for the calculation of an RPA.

The RPA represents the minimum area that should be retained undisturbed around a tree or trees for the avoidance of an unacceptable degree of root disturbance. The required RPA of a tree is calculated, and typically plotted as a circle (or where appropriate as a square of equivalent area) to determine constraints or the location of protective fencing. In certain circumstances the actual shape of this area may then be adjusted to take account of local topography or any existing site features that may serve as restrictions to 'normal' root development.

The RPA dimensions of trees surveyed on site are stated in the Tree Survey Schedule (**Appendix C**).

3.3 Recommended actions

The construction of this Scheme must be undertaken in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix E**) and the following recommendations to enable integration between with the Scheme and the existing tree constraints on the Site.

Table 3.1: QVH CDCs – East Grinstead - summary of recommended actions.

Tree ref.	Species	Life stage	Retention category	TPO/CA	Recommended actions
1	Acer spp.	Semi Mature	B2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
2	Acer spp.	Semi Mature	B2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
3	Sweetgum	Early Mature	B2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
4	Pyracantha	Semi Mature	C2	No	Retain – Prune the northern canopy where it overhangs the proposed plant access route. Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
5	Atlantis cedar	Early Mature	B2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
6	Cabbage tree	Semi Mature	C2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
7	Cabbage tree	Semi Mature	C2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.

8	Lawson cypress	Mature	B2	No	Tree At Risk. Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012 to encompass the maximum area of the RPA possible whilst still facilitating construction. RPA infringement by design – no-dig construction required for the plant access track and arboricultural supervision of excavation required where the building is proposed. See Section 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.
9	Lawson cypress	Mature	B2	No	Tree At Risk.. Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012 to encompass the maximum area of the RPA possible whilst still facilitating construction. RPA infringement by design – no-dig construction required for the plant access track and arboricultural supervision of excavation required where the building is proposed. See Section 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.
10	Lawson cypress	Mature	B2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
11	Lawson cypress	Semi Mature	B2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
12	Sweetgum	Young	C2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
13	Lawson cypress	Mature	B2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
14	Norway spruce	Early Mature	B2	No	Tree At Risk. Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012 to encompass the maximum area of the RPA possible whilst still facilitating construction. RPA infringement by design – no-dig construction required for hard standing and or arboricultural supervision of excavation required where no dig is not feasible. See Section 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.
15	Mixed ornamental	Semi Mature	C2	No	Tree At Risk. Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012 to encompass the maximum area of the RPA possible whilst still facilitating construction. RPA infringement by design – no-dig construction required for hard standing and or arboricultural supervision of excavation required where no dig is not feasible. See Section 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.
16	Malus spp	Semi Mature	C2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
17	Prunus spp	Young	C2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
18	Goat willow	Semi Mature	C2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.

19	Ornamental grass species	Semi Mature	C2	No	Fell – tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
20	Chinese sweetgum	Early Mature	B2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
21	Lawson cypress	Early Mature	B2	No	Tree At Risk. Retain - RPA infringement by design – arboricultural supervision of excavation required where the bin store is proposed. See Section 4.4.
22	Bird cherry	Early Mature	B2	No	Retain – No action required.
23	Pedunculate oak	Early Mature	B2	No	Retain – No action required.
24	Pedunculate oak	Mature	B2	No	Retain – No action required.
25	Common ash	Mature	B2	No	Retain – No action required.
26	Prunus spp	Semi Mature	C2	No	Retain – No action required.
27	Buckthorn	Young	C2	No	Retain – No action required.
28	Tulip tree	Early Mature	B2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
29	Paper birch	Early Mature	B2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
30	Rowan	Early Mature	C2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
31	Rowan	Early Mature	C2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
32	Holly	Early Mature	B2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
G1	Mixed coniferous	Semi Mature	C2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
G2	Mixed coniferous	Semi Mature	C2	No	Retain – Install tree protection barriers in accordance with BS5837:2012.
G3	Leyland cypress	Early Mature	B2	No	Retain – No action required.
G4	Mixed coniferous	Semi Mature	C2	No	Retain – No action required.
H1	Blackthorn	Early Mature	C2	No	Fell – entire 6.5m of hedge as in direct conflict with the proposed works.
H2	Cherry laurel	Mature	C2	No	Fell entire 19.6m of the three sections of hedge – hedge is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
H3	Mixed broadleaved	Mature	C2	No	Partially fell 9.4m of the hedge in conflict with the proposed access works.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2025.

3.4 Tree removal

10 trees have been identified as being in direct conflict with the Scheme and will therefore require removal to facilitate construction. The stems or an intolerable amount of the root protection area of these trees clash with either the footprint of the proposed building or the associated vehicular access track and footpath.

The removal of two hedges (H1 and H2) and the partial removal of another hedge (H3) will also be required.

3.5 RPA Infringements

Trees 8, 9, 14, 15 and 21 have been identified as requiring access and excavations within the RPAs to facilitate the construction. Appropriate protection measures must be installed around these trees prior to construction commencing, and any excavations must be undertaken in accordance with **Section 4.4**. If during construction it is found that excavations are required beyond the Scheme design contained in the Tree Protection Plans (**Appendix E.2**), the Scheme Arboriculturist must be informed so further instruction can be provided.

3.6 Tree pruning

Pruning works to one tree (**Tree 4**) will be required in order to facilitate the Scheme. Where canopies overhang the proposed access track, pruning is required to the edge of the track to avoid conflict with vehicles for tree 4. All pruning and felling works should be in accordance with *BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations*⁷.

3.7 Trees at risk

Trees 8, 9, 14, 15 and 21 have been identified as at risk. Trees at risk will require felling if an intolerable amount of root pruning is required during construction following supervision and assessment by a qualified arboricultural consultant (**Section 4.5**). Additionally, due to RPA infringements by the design, trees 8, 9, 14 and 15 will require an engineered no dig solution (**Section 4.3**) for the design of the proposed path and hard landscaping to avoid compaction impacts within the effected RPAs. Appropriate protection measures must be installed around these trees prior to construction commencing.

⁷ British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations, December 2010 - ISBN 978 0 580 53777 6

4 Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1 Temporary Protection Barriers

Tree protection barriers have been specified to protect retained trees in close proximity to the works (**Table 3.1**). Barriers have been aligned on the Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix E**) to encompass the maximum extent of the RPA whilst still allowing facilitation of the current design and also so as not to conflict with the existing hardstanding of the site.

It should be noted that not all trees proposed for retention (**8, 9, 14 and 15**) have the entirety of their RPAs protected within barriers on the Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix E**). Where conflict exists between the design and the RPAs of the trees proposed for retention the use of a "no-dig" cellular confinement system is suggested as part of the design (**Section 4.3**).

The barriers must be erected in accordance with *BS 5837:2012* and positioned to enclose any exposed RPA dimensions (**Appendix E**) and the 'above ground' structure of these trees (refer to **Appendix D** for details of the *BS 5837:2012* default specification for protection barriers). Any other fence or barrier used must be approved by the Scheme Arboriculturist prior to installation.

Protection barriers will ensure that construction can be undertaken without intruding into exposed sections of the RPA, remaining in place until the work has been completed.

The area within the tree protection barriers i.e. tree side, will be a 'Construction Exclusion Zone' (CEZ) for the duration of the works.

All weather notices should be erected on the barrier with words such as: "Tree Protection Area — Keep out".

The following prohibitions shall also apply within the area enclosed by the temporary protection barriers:

- No mechanical digging or scraping.
- No storage of plant, equipment, or materials.
- No vehicular or plant access.
- No fire lighting within 10m of tree canopies.
- No handling, discharge, or spillage of any chemical substance, including cement washings and vehicle washings within 10m.
- No action likely to cause localised waterlogging.
- No alteration of ground levels.
- No construction of hard surfaces.
- No attachment of boards, hoarding, cables, or notices or fencing to trees.
- No storage of excavated materials.

Special care is to be taken on sloping ground where spillages could run towards the trees. A collecting channel dug along the outer line of the protection fencing would be one method of avoiding such damage.

If excavators are to be used during construction, at no time is the excavating arm to encroach over the position of the tree protection barriers.

The Scheme Arboriculturist should be contacted to review and confirm the alignment of temporary protection barriers or if any other design changes occur.

4.2 Ground Protection Measures

During construction, where pedestrian and vehicular tracking is required through the RPAs of any trees, the following recommendations should be adhered to in order to prevent adverse effects to the RPA:

- To minimise compaction, ensure that a suitable load-spreading surface in accordance with *BS5837 2012* is always in place.
- Where only pedestrian traffic will occur, the ground protection measures shall be as simple as timber boards, or planks installed directly onto a geotextile fabric on the ground. The ground should first be made even by raking, or by adding a few centimetres of sand or woodchip.
- The below recommendations are cited from *BS5837:2012*:
 - “Where only light machinery is to operate (e.g., barrows, trolleys, or occasional cars), thick wooden boards or scaffold planks should also suffice, though at least compressible woodchip will need to be installed first to help spread the load.”
 - “For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected, will be required.”
 - “The ground protection measures shall be approved by the scheme Arboriculturist and installed before commencement of construction activities and before the arrival of plant machinery or materials. They shall remain in place until all construction activity is complete or until they are due to be replaced with a new hard surface.”

Due to the location of the proposed access track and likely plant, vehicle and pedestrian access routes through the site to this location, trees that will require ground protection measures include **Trees 8, 9, 14 and 15** as indicated within the Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix E**).

4.3 No-dig Cellular Confinement Systems

Cellweb⁸ is a cellular confinement system i.e. a web of geotextiles filled with clean granular fill, used to create a surface that spreads the weight of the design. The benefit of this system is that it is installed by building up from the existing ground level (thus eliminating the need to excavate into the rooting area) and allows the spreading of load (reducing compaction which can adversely effect, damage or kill roots). This system can be topped with a finish to suit the design (gravel, porous tarmac, paving etc) but, the finish should remain porous, to allow for water and gaseous exchange into the soil and roots below.

Cellweb has been specified to minimise impact in locations where the proposed shared path intersects with the RPAs of retained trees. The final proposed system must be reviewed and agreed by the Scheme Arboriculturist before works commence.

4.4 Excavation within RPAs

Excavations will be required within the RPA of **Trees 8, 9, 14, 15 and 21** to facilitate the proposed work. As a result, the works must be undertaken in accordance with the following:

- Remove RPA ground protection measures to the edge of the excavation area as detailed by the Scheme design shown in the Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix E**). Ground protection measures beyond this agreed area must remain in situ.
- The initial excavation within the RPA must be carried out under arboricultural supervision using hand tools to depth of 600mm to minimise severance of tree roots or direct damage to the

⁸ Cellweb®TRP - Cellular Confinement System (geosyn.co.uk)

protective bark of tree roots. It may be possible in some instances to use specialised equipment such as high air pressure machinery to excavate the soil with minimal disturbance to roots. Should no roots be identified within the first 600mm depth, machine digging will then be acceptable.

- If roots are identified, those with a diameter less than 25mm may be pruned back, preferably to a growing point. A sharp cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or a handsaw should be used to leave the smallest wound possible.
- Should roots greater than 25mm be encountered the Scheme Arboriculturist should be notified and consulted. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter and large bundles of roots less than 25mm in diameter should be retained wherever possible, if they are to be pruned this must be under supervision of the Arboriculturist. Exposed roots over 25mm diameter which are to be retained must be wrapped in dry, clean Hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes. In warmer weather, the sacking should be kept moist by regular watering. Sacking should be removed before backfilling.
- Root pruning should be carried out under the supervision of the Scheme Arboriculturist to ensure that only roots necessary to facilitate the development will be removed to limit the impact on the retained trees.
- If roots are identified, backfilling of any excavation should be carried out by hand to avoid direct root damage by excessive compaction and should include, where possible, the replacement of inert granular material mixed with sharp sand (not builder's sand) around retained roots. This fill should be gently firmed but must not be compacted. Backfilling should be undertaken as soon as possible.
- Soil levels around the base of retained trees are to be maintained as existing.
- During the pouring of concrete foundations any remaining exposed roots must be protected from concrete to mitigate against chemical burns.
- If during construction it is found that excavations are required beyond the Scheme design detailed within the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix E), the Scheme Arboriculturist must be contacted for further instruction.

4.5 Supervision and inspection

The Scheme Arboriculturist must inspect and sign off the alignment of protective barriers and ground protection prior to works beginning on the Site.

Arboricultural supervision is recommended during any works within the RPA of retained trees on site and during the realignment of barriers when access to an RPA is required. It should be noted that even with supervised works, retention of all trees on site is not guaranteed.

On completion of the Scheme, an Arboriculturist must look for signs of intolerance to the change in conditions, the effect of the Scheme and any accidental damage to retained trees, to identify the need for further tree works in addition to those originally specified at the outset of the project.

4.6 Sequence of activities

To ensure adequate protection for the trees, the following order of activities should be followed:

- Any design amendments to the location and dimensions should be reviewed by the Scheme Arboriculturist so the tree protection measures set out in **Section 3** and **Section 4** can be reviewed and updated accordingly.
- The Site Agent/Manager must be provided with a copy of this Arboricultural Report and the Tree Protection Plan prior to the commencement of any site clearance or construction works.
- Undertake tree works (as appropriate, and subject to such consents as may be appropriate).

- Inform the Scheme Arboriculturist of the date that temporary protective barriers and ground protection are to be installed.
- Erect tree protective barriers and install ground protection in accordance with this report and directions given by the Scheme Arboriculturist on site.
- Brief all site operatives, visitors, and sub-contractors on the presence of tree protective barrier and ground protection, and the need to ensure that all operations remain wholly outside the protected areas as part of site induction procedures.
- Implement the main site operations associated with the demolition and construction phase.
- Remove temporary protective barriers and ground protection once all site operations have ceased.

4.7 Responsibilities

The site agent or manager is to be responsible for the day-to-day prevention and exclusion of all actions and operations near protected trees that are likely to cause damage to retained or protected trees, such as the use of cranes and excavators, transportation of equipment or hot works.

It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that any conditions attached to planning consent are always adhered to and that a monitoring regime regarding tree protection is adopted on the Site.

The Contractor will be responsible for contacting the Scheme Arboriculturist any time issues are raised relating to the trees on site.

The Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that protected species are considered during any tree works and the timing of tree works should be carefully considered. European protected species such as bats (*Chiropter* spp.), dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) and great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Other species that may be affected by tree works include breeding birds, badgers and reptiles which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Appendices

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A. Key to Tree Survey Schedule

Table A.1: Key to Tree Survey Schedule.

Tree referencing	Individual Trees: Number Grouped Trees: G (+number) Hedgerows: H (+number) Woodlands: W (+number)	
Life stage	Young	Usually <15 years
	Semi-mature	Significant growth expected, approximately one third of life expectancy complete
	Early-mature	Full height achieved with further significant growth possible, up to two thirds of life expectancy complete
	Mature	Full height has been achieved with possible spreading of the canopy, usually past two thirds of overall life expectancy
	Veteran	Usually a tree of significant age with characteristics that give additional cultural, landscape and conservation benefits,
	Over-mature	A tree declining due to age as indicated by deterioration in the health and condition of its crown and trunk.
Species	Botanical Name: conforming to the <u>International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants</u> (ICN). For universal plant recognition. Common Name: commonly used names usually on a local and national scale.	
Tree height	The vertical distance between the base of the tree (where soil and buttress meet) and the tip of the highest branch on the tree.	
Crown height	Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins.	
Stem diameter	Stem diameter is measured in mm at 1.5m above ground level, in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012.	
Crown	Measurements taken from all four cardinal points in metres.	
Crown, stem and basal condition	Good	Usually healthy with no symptoms of poor health or disease.
	Fair	Exhibiting signs of poor health or minor disease infections that are not considered to be hazardous.
	Poor	Disease present in considerable quantities or with very poor physiological vigour.
	Very Poor	Tree is in a moribund state in extremely poor condition, usually with little chance of recovery.
General physical condition	Good	A tree with no significant structural defects.
	Fair	Minor defects may have been observed but are not considered to be immediately hazardous.
	Poor	Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works.
	Very Poor	Major defects that require immediate remedial work or the removal of the tree.
Life expectancy	The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal should no unexpected mechanical or environmental impacts occur to the tree.	
Retention Category	Please refer to Cascade Chart for tree quality assessment table in Appendix B.	
Comments	Notes are made to inform of any possible defects, peculiarities or points of interest that may relate to the trees position, physiology, safety and possible effects on developments.	

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2025.

B. BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Table B.1: BS5837:2012 Cascade chart for Tree Quality Assessment.

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)			
Category U Those 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.	1. 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 category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). 2. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. 3. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. 4. Note: Where trees would otherwise be categorized as U, but have identifiable conservation, heritage or landscape value, even though only for the short term, they may be upgraded, although they might be suitable for retention only where issues concerning their safety can be appropriately managed.		
	1. Mainly arboricultural reasons	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, Including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention:			
Category A Trees of a high quality, with an estimated life of expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
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.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Source: BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations, 2012.

C. Tree Survey Schedule

Notes for Table C.1

- SD: Stem diameter (measured at approximately 1.5m from the ground).
- (av.): Average measurement of multiple trees (such as stem diameter or RPA).
- 1st branch: Includes height and direction of first branch above ground level.

Table C.1: East Grinstead - Tree Survey Schedule.

Tree ref.	Species (Common name)	Life stage	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)					Crown height (m)				No. of stems	Stem diameter (mm)	RPA (m)	Stem	Condition			BS5837 category (and sub-category)	Useful remaining contribution (years)	Comments
				N	E	S	W	1 st branch	N	E	S	W					Crown	Basal	General physical			
1	Acer spp.	Semi Mature	8	3	2	2.5	3	0.5s	1	2	0.5	0.5	1	210	2.5	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	3m southeast of the car park hard standing corner. Canopy doesn't overhang. Soft estate surround. Lighting column 3m northwest. Girdled roots but generally good vitality. Southeastern canopy distorted by adjacent trees.
2	Acer spp.	Semi Mature	5	4.5	4.5	2.5	3	0.3w	2	0.5	0.3	0.3	1	220	2.6	Good	Fair	Good	Good	B2	40+	4.5m from the western car park. 3m from northern car park. Canopy doesn't overhang. Dwarfed canopy due to topping. Minor deadwood. Wound to the upper cambium of the northern leader overhanging the car park. Recommended to prune to the canopy. Soft estate surround.
3	Sweetgum	Early Mature	5	2.5	4.5	4.5	2.5	0.7sw	3	2.5	0.7	1.5	1	260	3.1	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	B2	20+	Soft estate surround and open grown. Central leader has snapped out leaving 30 cm torn dead wood. Snap out has also damaged three branches in the upper canopy. Recommended to prune all to a growth point. Dwarfed canopy. Remaining canopy vitality is fair. Minor pruning from crown lifting and good occlusion.
4	Pyracantha	Semi Mature	2	1.5	0.1	1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	75	0.9	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	C2	20+	Open grown with significant lean east. Colonisation of bramble.
5	Atlantis cedar	Early Mature	15	8.5	7	7	8	2.5n	2.5	3.5	4	2.5	1	640	7.7	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Good form and size. High amenity value to the site. Open grown within the lawn. 3m of mulch around the lower stem with weed netting. Two ornamental palms under the canopy.
6	Cabbage tree	Semi Mature	3.5	1	1	1	1	1n	1	1	2	2	5	110, 90, 80, 60, 120	2.5	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	20+	Under the canopy of tree 5. Good vitality and amenity value.
7	Cabbage tree	Semi Mature	3	1.5	1	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	7 stems	220av	7	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Beginning to grow into the lower canopy of tree 5 but good regeneration. Good amenity.
8	Lawson cypress	Mature	22	2	2	2	2	0.8n	0.8	1	1	1	1	790	9.5	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	20+	Good form and vitality. 0.8m from the southeastern stone wall. 1m from the western drain cover. Moderate ivy coverage to remove. Good screen and amenity value to the site.
9	Lawson cypress	Mature	20	3	3	3	3	0.2s	2	1.5	0.2	2	1	660	7.9	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	20+	Good form and size. 0.8m from the southeastern wall. Shrub understory. High amenity value to the site by screening the road.

10	Lawson cypress	Mature	21	3	2.5	3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6	300,190,180,180,300,440	7.8	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	20+	Good form and size. Open grown within the lawn. Scrub understory. Wall to the west is 5.5m. High amenity value.
11	Lawson cypress	Semi Mature	11	1.5	2	2	1.5	0.1ne	0.1	1.5	1	0.1	1	420	5	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Moderate ivy coverage. 0.1m from the eastern brick wall. Minor crown lifting over the pavement. Good amenity value to the site.
12	Sweetgum	Young	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	75	0.9	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Young newly planted sweetgum. Good form and vitality. Staked and strapped. Open grown.
13	Lawson cypress	Mature	18	2.5	3	3	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	570	6.8	Good	Fair	Good	Good	B2	20+	Fair form with minor loss of foliage in the upper eastern canopy. Stem 2m from the eastern wall. Good amenity value to the site. Soft estate west.
14	Norway spruce	Early Mature	16	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	460	5.5	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Good form and size. Good vitality. Significant amenity value with Christmas lights within the canopy and directly adjacent to the hospital. Stem 3.4m from the western paved footpath and 10m from the western building. Minor crown lifting.
15	Mixed ornamental	Semi Mature	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	260	3.1	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Ornamental planting within sleeper planter.
16	Malus spp	Semi Mature	3.5	3	3	3	2.5	0.8n	0.8	1	0.8	1	1	180	2.2	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	2.5m from the western paved path. Good form and amenity value.
17	Prunus spp	Young	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1	75	0.9	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Amenity planted within sleeper planter.
18	Goat willow	Semi Mature	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	80	1	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Stem 2m from the northeastern car park. 4.5m from the western paved path. Good form.
19	Ornamental grass species	Semi Mature	2	2	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	100	1.2	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Ornamental grass species 1.7m from the northern car park.
20	Chinese sweetgum	Early Mature	9	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	2w	3	3	2	2	1	310	3.7	Good	Good	Fair	Good	B2	40+	Good form and vitality. Good amenity value. Stem 2m from the southern car park hard standing and 4.7m from the western hard standing and 2.5m from the northern hard standing. Girdled roots in constrained planting area which has had its level reduced. Hedge understory. Minor pruning wounds showing good occlusion. Canopy overhangs car park but lifted to facilitate car access.
21	Lawson cypress	Early Mature	15	3	3	2.5	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	450	5.4	N/A	Good	N/A	N/A	B2	20+	No access, surveyed from a distance, measurements estimated. Outside of the site boundary but roots likely to extend south under the fence. Existing utility unit likely to have severed some roots. Stem approximately 1m from the fence.
22	Bird cherry	Early Mature	8	4	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	5	150,80,80,70,260	4	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	B2	40+	No access, surveyed from a distance, measurements estimated. Outside red line with fence and pavement 0.8m from the northern stem. Good screen. Minor deadwood in the lower southern canopy from poor pruning practice. Roots unlikely to extend under hard standing due to age and size.
23	Pedunculate oak	Early Mature	17	8	9	7	8	2.5n	2.5	4	3	3	1	700	8.4	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Good form and size with minor deadwood in the lower canopy from self-pruning. 5m the from

																					the southern car park. Soft estate surround northeast and west where the red line is.	
24	Pedunculate oak	Mature	20	5	10	10	7	4s	8	8	4	8	1	840	10.1	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Deadwood over 25mm in the canopy from self-pruning. Good vitality. Car park hard standing south at 8m and soft estate north where the red line is.
25	Common ash	Mature	6	5	2	5	5	1n	1	6	2	2	5	240,100,90,110,100	3.7	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	B2	<10	Assigned category B due to habitat potential provided by the old coppice cavities but likely to succumb to ash die back.
26	Prunus spp	Semi Mature	4	3	3	1	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	1	140	1.7	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	C2	<10	Canopy distorted by adjacent oak. Not suitable for its location. 10 percent live canopy remaining. In decline.
27	Buckthorn	Young	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	0.6	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	C2	40+	Formative pruning required to remove lower stems. 0.2m from the northern wall.
28	Tulip tree	Early Mature	17	4	4	4	2.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	370	4.4	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Trees outside of the original red line boundary. Surveyed via aerial imagery. Measurements and species cannot be guaranteed.
29	Paper birch	Early Mature	17	3	2.5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	350	4.2	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Trees outside of the original red line boundary. Surveyed via aerial imagery. Measurements and species cannot be guaranteed.
30	Rowan	Early Mature	3.5	2	2	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	7	132	1.6	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Trees outside of the original red line boundary. Surveyed via aerial imagery. Measurements and species cannot be guaranteed.
31	Rowan	Early Mature	3.5	2	2	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	7	132	1.6	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Trees outside of the original red line boundary. Surveyed via aerial imagery. Measurements and species cannot be guaranteed.
32	Holly	Early Mature	7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2	2	2	1	190	2.3	Good	Good	Good	Good	B2	40+	Trees outside of the original red line boundary. Surveyed via aerial imagery. Measurements and species cannot be guaranteed.
G1	Mixed coniferous	Semi Mature	1 to 7	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	9 trees	150av	1.8av	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Outside of the red line boundary with a paved path between the stems and boundary. Ornamental planting of mixed coniferous and broadleaved species with one leylandii of note pruned to mimic the shape if the snake spire. Low lying shrubs overhanging the path by 0.3m but no other canopy overhanging. Stems of small shrubs within 0.8m of the footpath but all other larger stems are 2m plus from the footpath.
G2	Mixed coniferous	Semi Mature	1 to 6	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	7 trees	150av	1.8av	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Outside of the red line boundary with a paved path between the stems and boundary. Ornamental planting of mixed coniferous and broadleaves. Low lying shrubs overhanging the path by 0.3m but no other canopy overhanging. Stems of small shrubs within 0.8m of the footpath but all other larger stems are 2m plus from the footpath.
G3	Leyland cypress	Early Mature	14	5	4	4	5	1n	1	2	5	5	4 trees	350av	4.2av	N/A	Fair	N/A	N/A	B2	40+	Outside of the red line boundary with stem at 0.1m from the fence and 0.4m from the southern pavement. Roots likely to be

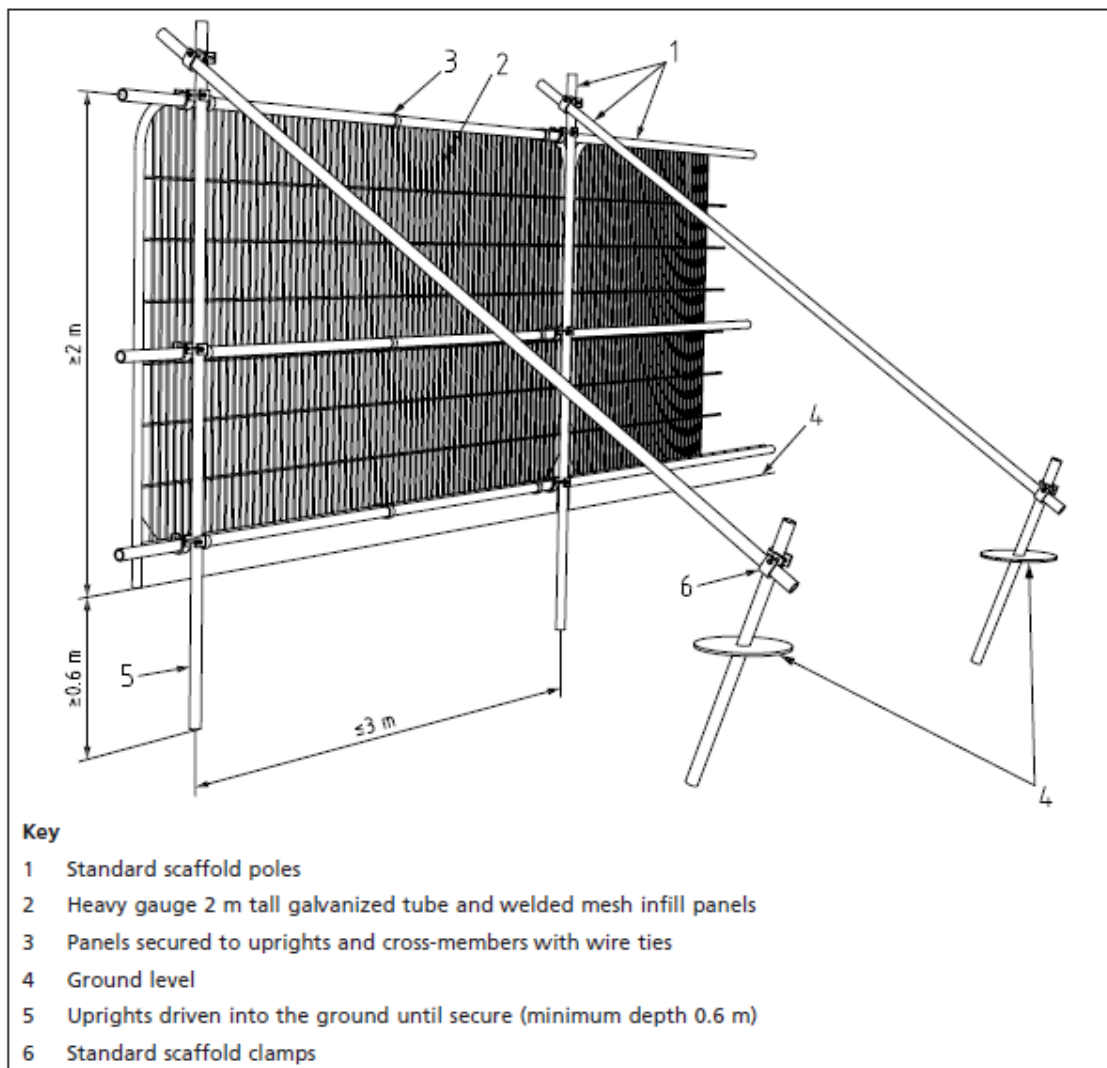
extending under boundary with evidence of the tarmac mounding. Southern canopy raised for vehicular access. Good screening function provided. Root severance surveyed in the utility trench 3.5m from the stems																						
G4	Mixed coniferous	Semi Mature	0.2	1				0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10+	75av	0.9av	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Ornamental shrubs planted for amenity purposes.
H1	Blackthorn	Early Mature	2	3	3	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	50+	100av	1.2av	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Pruned square hedge. 0.1m from the eastern paved footpath.
H2	Cherry laurel	Mature	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10+	100av	1.2av	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Amenity planted hedge. 0.3m from the western path and 1.5m from the northern hard standing car park.
H3	Mixed broadleaved	Mature	1.5	1				0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1000+	100av	1.2av	Good	Good	Good	Good	C2	40+	Boundary hedge approximately 1.5m wide with a small laurel undulating into the site. species including predominantly beech holly pyracantha and laurel.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2025.

D. Tree protection measures

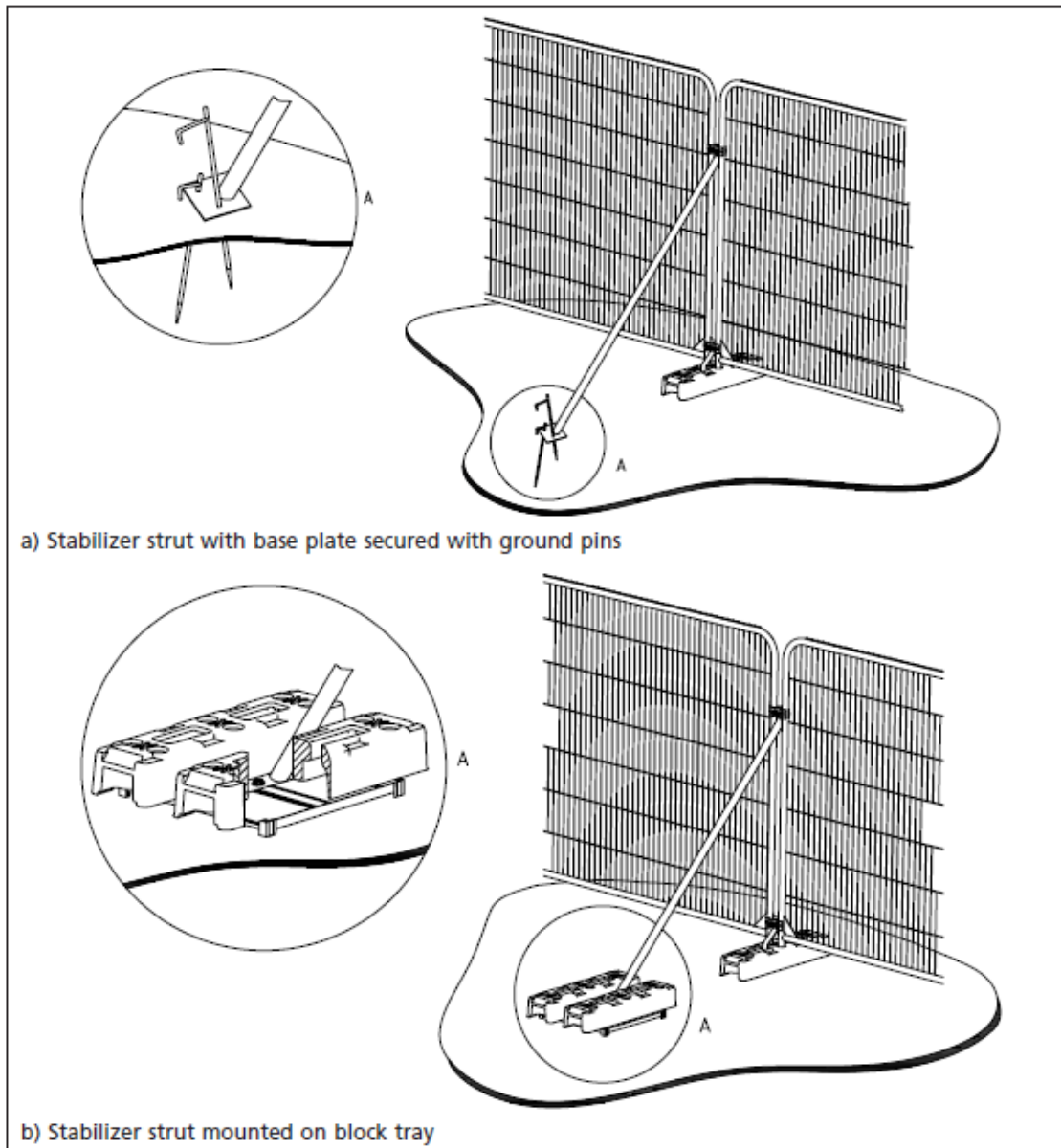
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Figure D.1: Extract from BS5837:2012 Default specification for protection barrier.



Source: BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations, 2012.

Figure D.2: Extract from BS5837:2012 Examples of Ground Stabilising systems.



Source: BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations, 2012.

Figure D.3: Extract from BS 5837:2012 Ground Protection during Demolition and Construction.

6.2.3.2 Where the set-back of the tree protection barrier would expose unmade ground to construction damage, new temporary ground protection should be installed as part of the implementation of physical tree protection measures prior to work starting on site.

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

NOTE The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

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

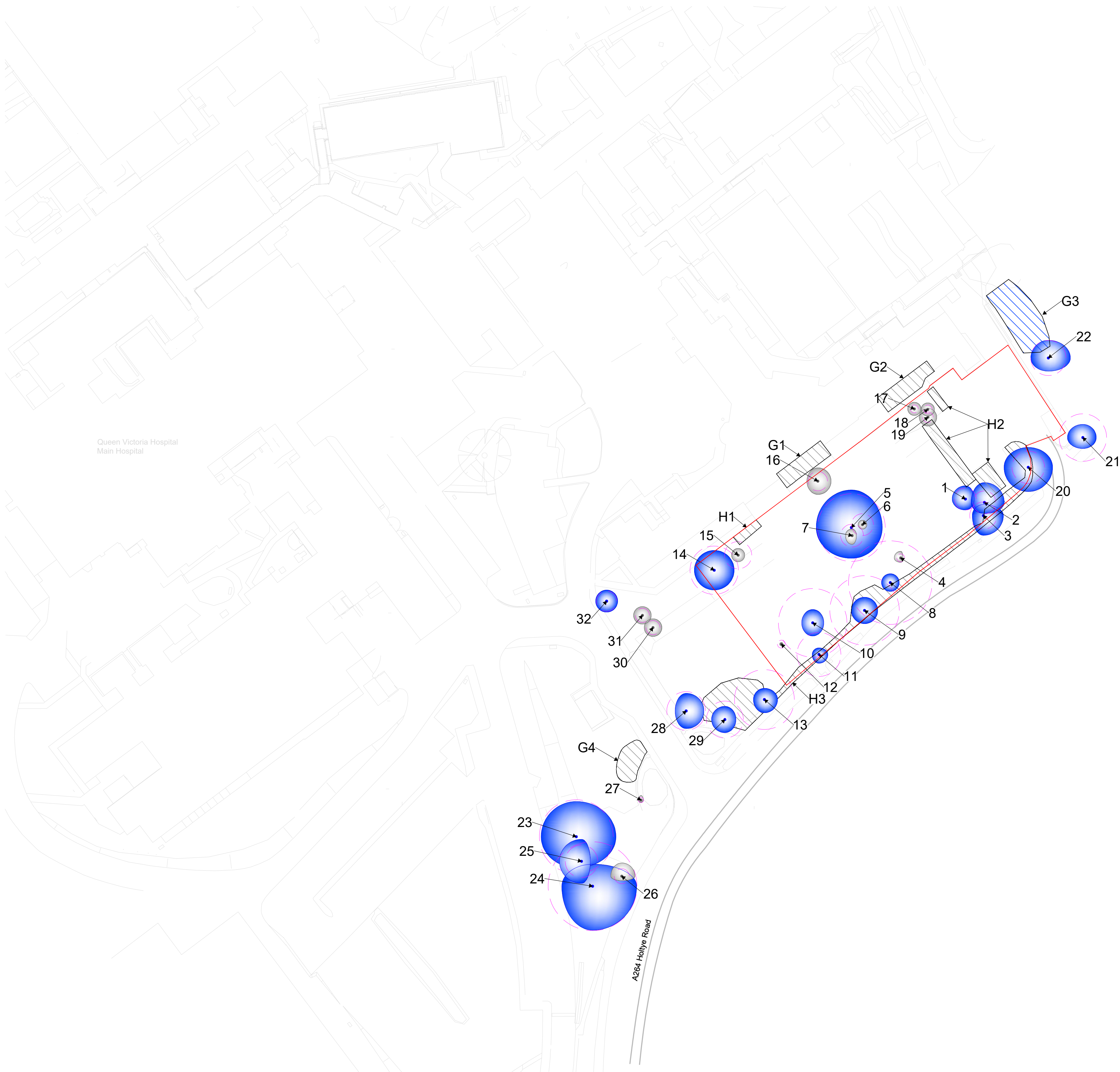
6.2.3.4 The locations of and design for temporary ground protection should be shown on the tree protection plan and detailed within the arboricultural method statement (see 6.1).

6.2.3.5 In all cases, the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

Source: BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations, 2012.

E. Drawings

E.1 Tree Constraints Plan: 100120806-MM-ZZ-EG-PA-EN-0005



Notes

1. All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.
2. Do not scale any items or information from this drawing.
3. To be read in conjunction with the QVH CDCs - East Grinstead - Arboriculture Report (January 2025) ref. 100120806-MM-ZZ-EG-RP-EN-0007.

Legend

1/G1/H1 Tree/Tree Group/Hedge Reference

○ Approximate extent of canopy

○ Tree Root Protection Area (RPA)

Individual Trees

- No Category
- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees
- Category U Trees recommended for removal for reasons of sound arboricultural management

Tree Groups

- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees
- CDC Site Boundary

Reference Drawings

P02	31.01.2025	DL	Drawing revised	JS	RL
P01	10.01.2025	DL	First Issue	JS	RL
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd

Status Stamp

M

M

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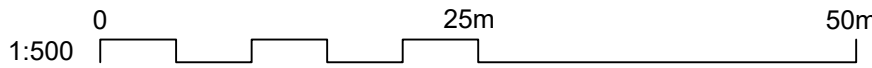
Client

Queen Victoria Hospital NHS
Foundation Trust
Holtye Road
East Grinstead, West Sussex
RH19 3DZ

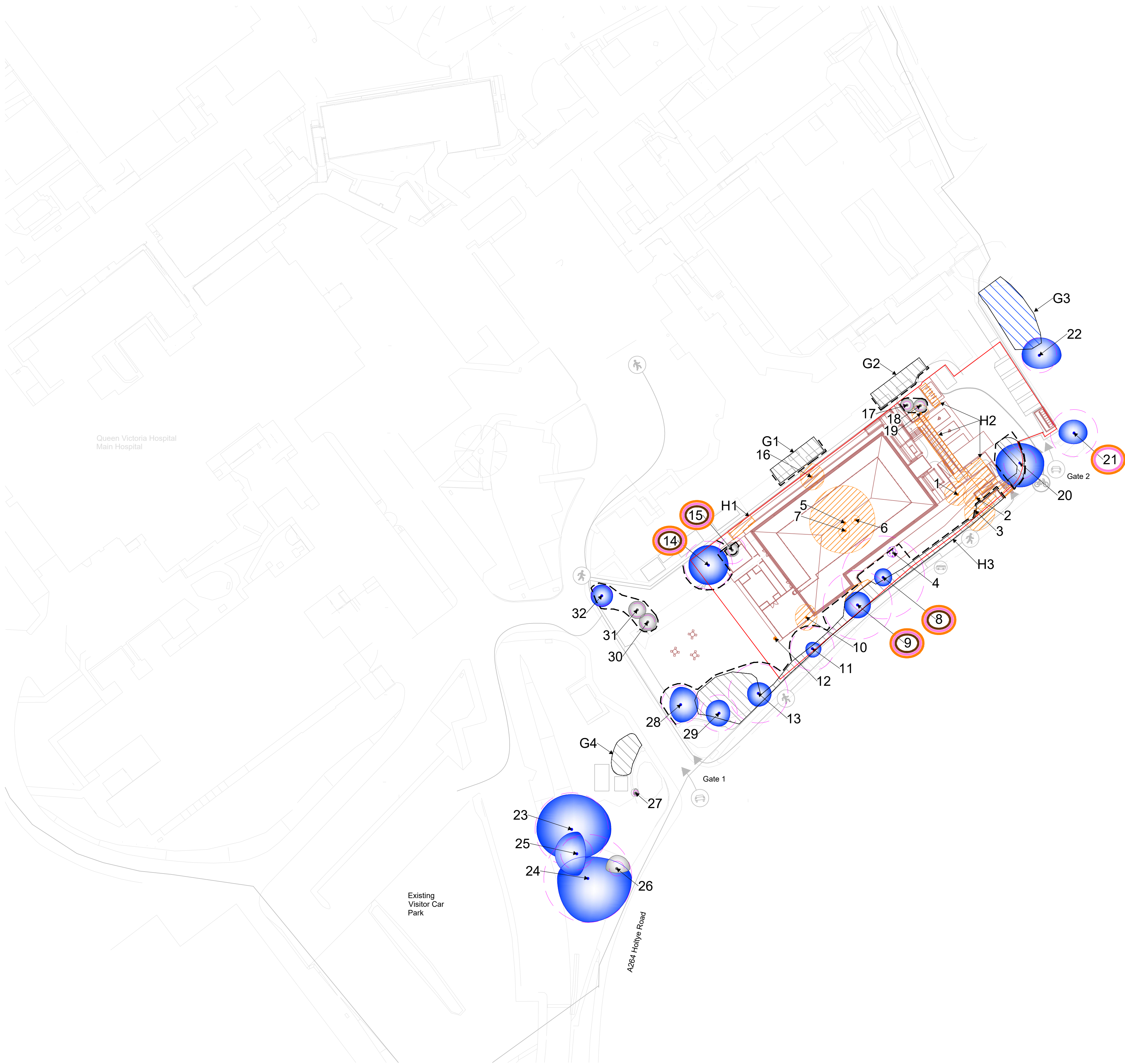
Title

Queen Victoria Hospital CDC
East Grinstead
Tree Constraints Plan

Designed	M. Kingston	MK	Eng. Check	-	-
Drawn	D. Lee	DL	Coordination	M. Kingston	MK
Dwg. Check	J. Sothcott	JS	Approved	R. Lennon	RL
MMD Project Number	100120806	Scale at A1	1:500	Seq. Number	000
Suitability Description	Suitable for Review & Comment				Suit. Code
Drawing Number	100120806-MM-ZZ-EG-PA-EN-0005				Rev
					P02



E.2 Tree Protection Plan: 100120806-MM-ZZ-EG-PA-EN-0006



Notes

1. All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.
2. Do not scale any items or information from this drawing.
3. To be read in conjunction with the QVH CDCs - East Grinstead - Arboriculture Report (January 2025) ref. 100120806-MM-ZZ-EG-RP-EN-0007.

Legend	
1/G1/H1	Tree/Tree Group/Hedge Reference
	Approximate extent of canopy
	Tree Root Protection Area (RPA)
	Tree/Group to be removed
	Tree/Tree Group to be pruned
	Tree/Tree Group at risk
	Supervised excavation
	Ground Protection / No Dig Construction - refer to Table 3.3 of Arboricultural Report.
	Temporary Tree Protection Barrier
Individual Trees	
	No Category
	Category A Trees
	Category B Trees
	Category C Trees
	Category U Trees recommended for removal for reasons of sound arboricultural management
Tree Groups	
	Category A Trees
	Category B Trees
	Category C Trees
	CDC Site Boundary
	Proposed Design

Reference Drawings

100120806-MMD-02-XX-DR-A-1802 - Proposed Site Plan

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
P02	31.01.2025	DL	Drawing revised	JS	RL
P01	10.01.2025	DL	First Issue	JS	RL



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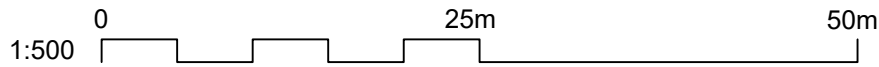
Client

Queen Victoria Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
Holtye Road
East Grinstead, West Sussex
RH19 3DZ

Title

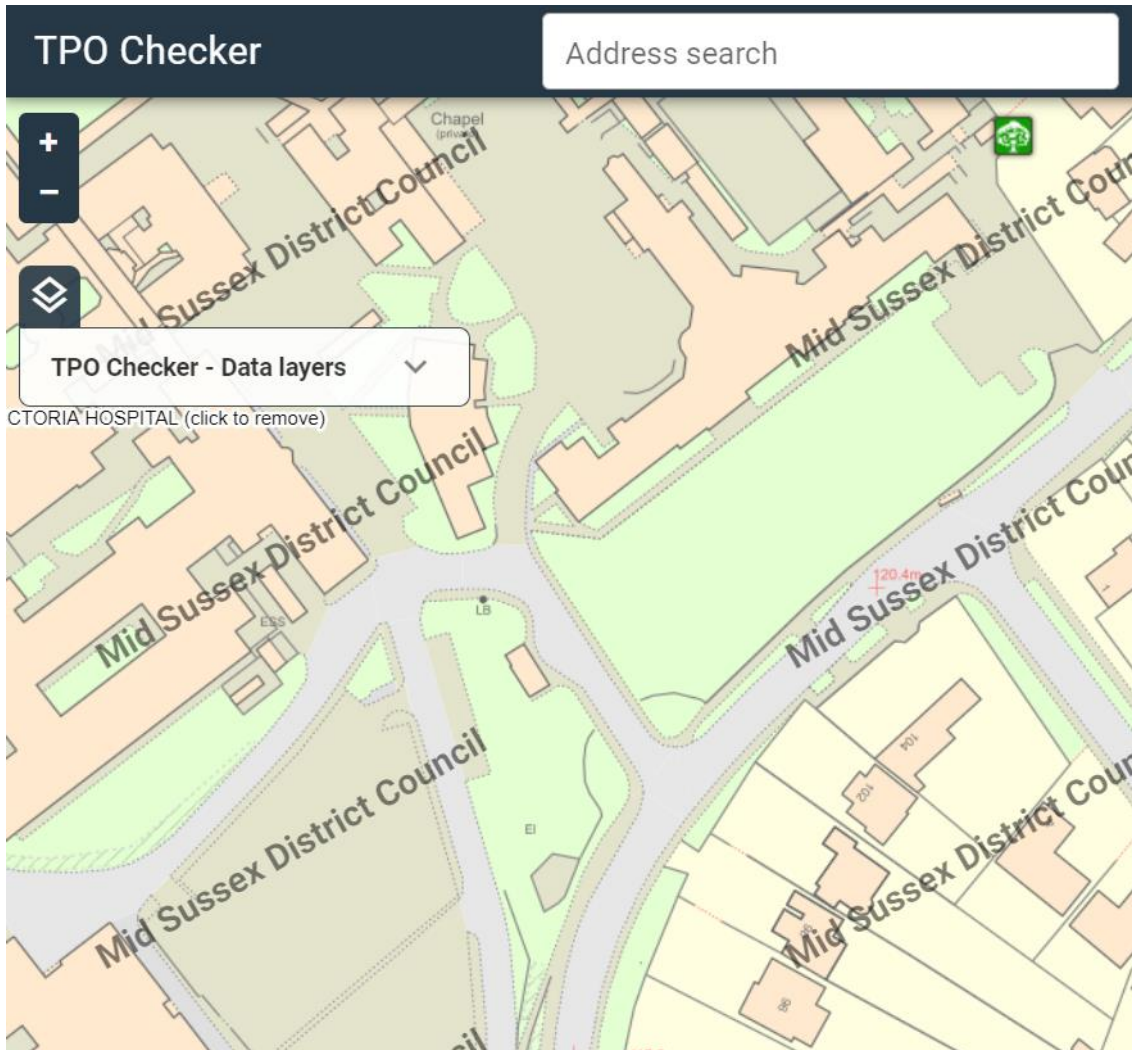
Queen Victoria Hospital CDC East Grinstead
Tree Protection Plan

Designed	M. Kingston	MK	Eng. Check	-	-
Drawn	D. Lee	DL	Coordination	M. Kingston	MK
Dwg. Check	J. Sothcott	JS	Approved	R. Lennon	RL
MMD Project Number	Scale at A1	Seq. Number	Security		
100120806	1:500	000	STD		
Suitability Description				Suit. Code	
Suitable for Review & Comment				S4	
Drawing Number				Rev	
100120806-MM-ZZ-EG-PA-EN-0006				P02	



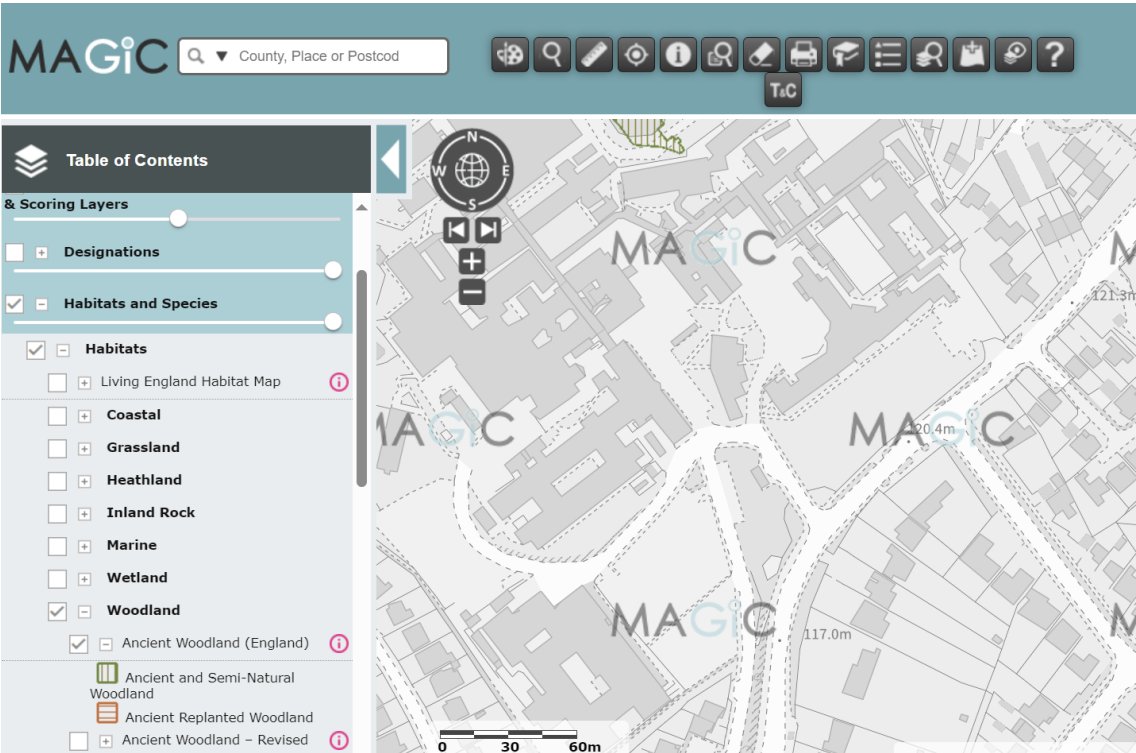
F. Designations

Figure F.1: Screenshot showing no TPO or CAs present directly within the surveyed area. One TPO tree (GR/01/TPO/99) is located to the northeast of the Scheme shown by a green tree icon. This tree is outside of the boundary of the site and will not be impacted.



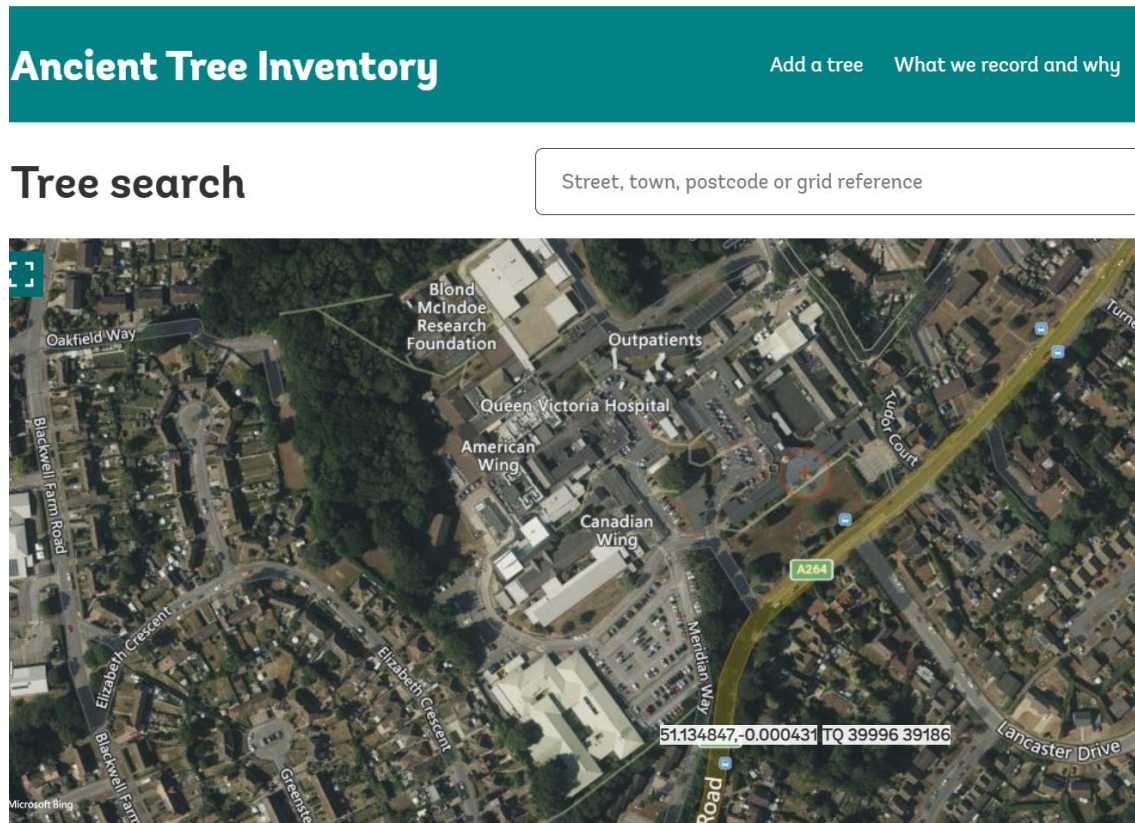
Source: Mid Sussex District Council, 2025.

Figure F.2: Screenshot showing no ancient woodland present in or around the surveyed area.



Source: Defra Magic Map, 2025.

Figure F.3: Screenshot showing no ancient, notable or veteran trees present on or near the site (located at the crosshairs).



Source: Ancient Tree Inventory, 2025.

