ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

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This report has been prepared by

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on behalf of

Mr Elliot Thickett

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Luke White FdSc Arboriculture M.Arbor.A
Luke is an arboriculturist with over 13 years' experience working within the arboricultural and forestry industry with the latter eleven years working within consultancy. He gained a foundation degree in arboriculture with distinction from the University of Brighton in 2012 and is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Mr Elliiot Thickett to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement to support a full application for 'Proposed dormer extension with Juliette balcony, detached single storey garden building, relocation of plant room, external alterations to the existing dwelling and retrospective planning for a link extension'.

1.1.2 This report complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (the British Standard).

1.2 Objectives of report

1.2.1 This report has been undertaken with the following objectives:

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

1.3 Contents of report

1.3.1 This report includes:

- A tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule at Appendices 1 & 2 respectively.
- An arboricultural impact assessment at section 3.
- An arboricultural method statement at section 4 and a tree protection plan at Appendix 3.

1.4 Documents and information provided

1.4.1 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:

- CLS Survey – topographical Survey ref: 1590/10/001
- Transform Architects – Existing Site Plan A1 ref: T1290 – PL01
- Transform Architects – Existing Ground Floor Plan A1 ref: T1290 – PL02
- Transform Architects – Existing Elevations A1 ref: T1290 – PL03
- Transform Architects – Proposed Site Plan A1 ref: T1290 – PL04
- Transform Architects – Proposed Floor Plans A1 ref: T1290 – PL05

- Transform Architects – Proposed Elevations A1 ref: T1290 – PL06

1.5 Limitations of report

1.5.1 The following arboricultural impact assessment and method statement have been prepared for the proposal stated in section 1.1 and using the plans and information listed in section 1.4. The report should not be relied upon if the stated proposal or proposed design changes unless the author confirms the changes do not have a bearing on the arboricultural impacts or recommended mitigation measures.

1.5.2 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or invasive ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.

1.5.3 The tree survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value of trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.

1.5.4 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.

2 INITIAL TREE SURVEY

2.1 Tree survey information

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

- Tree reference number. (T=tree, G=group, H=hedge). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the tree constraints plan indicate that the tree position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m^2).
- Root protection radius (m).

2.2 Tree categorisation

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

2.2.2 Tree categorisation summary:

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

2.2.3 Tree sub categorisation summary:

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

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

2.3 Root protection areas

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

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

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

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

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

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

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 A site visit was carried out on 21st January 2026. The weather conditions at the time were cloudy with rain showers. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

2.5 Site layout

2.5.1 The site is comprised of a detached dwelling with a front garden and gravel driveway to the east, and a larger rear garden containing a number of trees as well as an outdoor swimming pool to the south. Trees and shrubs are located around the curtilage of the property, mostly outside the property boundary.

2.6 Findings

2.6.1 A total of eight individual trees, one group and one hedge were surveyed. Their locations are shown on the tree constraints plan at Appendix 1 and details and measurements are shown in the tree survey schedule at Appendix 2.

2.6.2 A summary of their British Standard categorisation is shown at Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tree categorisation summary

Tree category	Individual tree	Tree group	Hedgerow
A	-	-	-
B	5	-	-
C	3	1	1
U	-	-	-
Total	8	1	1

2.6.3 None of the trees surveyed for this report were assessed to be ancient or veteran specimens.

2.6.4 A check of 'MAGIC'[1] map showed there to be no woodland within/adjacent to the site that is designated as ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is any area that's been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD.

2.7 Statutory tree protection

2.7.1 Mid Sussex District Council's online mapping tool was used on 2nd February 2026 to check whether there are any tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the site. No TPOs were shown within or immediately adjacent to the site.

2.7.2 However, the online mapping tool can be updated at any time, therefore any persons proposing to undertake tree works should still check the status of the trees with the local planning authority prior to undertaking any tree works. Failure to adhere to the TPO legislation could lead to prosecution and if convicted a fine and criminal record. The crown of a tree and its roots are protected. The person carrying out the works, the person instructing the works and the Directors of that company are potentially liable. Failure to check whether tree/s are the subject of TPO/s could not be used as mitigation.

2.7.3 The site is not in a Conservation Area.

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

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The proposals

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

3.2 Tree removals

3.2.1 No trees require removal to facilitate the proposed development.

3.3 Access facilitation pruning

3.3.1 Bay tree T3 will likely need to be lightly pruned to enable the installation of tree protection hoarding and to enable the installation of scaffolding (see below photographs).

3.3.2 Based on the information currently available, it is anticipated that the crowns of all remaining retained trees will be located a sufficient distance from proposed construction activities and expected construction access routes so as not to require pruning.

3.3.3 Any additional requirements for pruning that cannot be predicted at this stage in the design process (e.g. for contractor compound or movement of large or specialist plant machinery) shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist and agreed with the project arboriculturist.

3.3.4 All tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree works – Recommendations.

3.4 Building footings in proximity to trees

3.4.1 The proposed garden room and replacement pool plant room will be located outside the root protection areas of all retained trees. The use of specialist foundations for root protection is therefore not considered necessary.

3.4.2 NHBC guidelines on foundation depth in proximity to trees should be followed. This will be determined by a structural engineer and should be guided by information in this report as well as appropriate sampling to determine soil profiles at the site.

3.4.3 The footprint of the dwelling will not change with these proposals.

3.5 Hard standing in proximity to trees

3.5.1 No new hard standing is proposed within the root protection areas of retained trees.

3.6 Services

3.6.1 Details of the routing of services for the proposed garden room and replacement pool plant room are not currently available. All underground services should be located outside the root protection areas of retained trees and above ground services should be located outside the anticipated mature crown spreads. Sympathetic methodology to enable the installation of services within root protection areas (in certain instances) is available, however there will always be a potential arboricultural impact and arboricultural advice must be sought regarding the suitability of these methods before they are relied upon. If it is achievable, root protection areas should always be completely avoided.

3.6.2 Once details of the routing of new services become available, prior to commencement, these shall be reviewed by the project arboriculturist. The arboriculturist shall then confirm either that no works will be carried out within root protection areas or provide details of the methodology required to ensure the works are carried out in accordance with NJUG4 'Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utilities in proximity to trees' and BS5837: 2012.

3.7 Post development tree pressures and management

3.7.1 The proposed development has been assessed to determine the likely impact of tree shade, and also the likely future pressure to prune or remove additional trees.

3.7.2 The proposed extension and garden room are not expected to be shaded to the extent that it inhibits future residents reasonable use or enjoyment of the property, thereby leading to pressure to fell or severely prune trees in a manner the local planning authority could not reasonably resist.

3.7.3 The proposed access facilitation pruning to bay shrub T3 is likely to be repeated post development to maintain adequate separation from the dwelling and maintain access along the side footpath. This would be the case regardless of the development.

3.8 Conclusion

3.8.1 The proposals respect the root protection areas of all retained trees. It is assessed that trees recommended for retention in this report can be protected during the construction period and successfully integrated into the site post development.

4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 General requirements

4.1.1 The arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan shall remain on site for the duration of demolition, construction and landscaping works and be available to site operatives at all times. All operatives at the site shall be briefed about tree related factors as part of their site induction.

4.1.2 Any variation from the methodology described in this method statement shall be discussed with the supervising arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer.

4.2 Phasing of works

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

Table 3: Phasing of works

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

4.3 Initial tree works

4.3.1 The access facilitation pruning specified to T3 in the arboricultural impact assessment shall be carried out as the first stage of development. Any requirements for access facilitation pruning which have not been anticipated on the date of this report shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist.

4.3.2 Trees should be checked for protected species before works are undertaken. It is against the law to disturb bats or their roosts under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations. Nesting birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act. If protected species are discovered, Natural England should be contacted for advice.

4.3.3 The tree works contractors should carry out all tree works to BS3998: 2010 Tree works – recommendations as modified by research that is more recent. They should also carry relevant, adequate and up to date insurance.

4.3.4 It is suggested that an Arboricultural Association approved contractor carry out all tree works. Approved contractors are expected to work to industry best standards. The Arboricultural Association website (www.trees.org.uk) contains contact details and information on engaging a suitable contractor.

4.4 Tree protection barriers

4.4.1 The root protection areas of retained trees must be left free from disturbance, and protected from contamination or compaction during the proposed works. Protection shall comprise of the installation of tree protection fencing.

4.4.2 The tree protection fencing shall be installed and signed off by the project arboriculturist before any plant activity, ground works or demolition/construction activities commence at the site. They shall be maintained in situ until the soft landscaping phase of development when all other construction activities in the vicinity have been completed, and excess construction materials and plant machinery have been removed from site. Any damage that occurs to the tree protection barriers during the construction period must be rectified immediately, prior to other construction activities recommencing in the vicinity.

4.4.3 The specification for tree protection fencing shall be metal welded mesh panels (e.g. Heras panels), in concrete or rubber feet. The panels shall be supported by metal stabiliser struts mounted on either a base plate secured by ground pins, or in a block tray (refer to Appendix 4). Any variation from this specification for tree protection fencing shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist.

4.4.4 Signs shall be affixed to the fencing as shown in Appendix 5 to explain its purpose. The signs shall be affixed at a reasonable size and frequency to ensure they are easily visible to operatives at the site.

4.4.5 The areas protected by tree protection fencing or highlighted yellow on the tree protection plan shall be referred to as the construction exclusion zones. The following restrictions shall apply within the construction exclusion zones:

- No vehicular access shall be permitted unless on adequate temporary ground protection measures that have been agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- Regular pedestrian access shall be restricted unless on suitable ground protection measures agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- No storage of construction materials shall occur.
- No storage of building spoil or construction debris (including short-term temporary stockpiling) shall occur.
- No harmful chemicals shall be stored or handled.
- No fires shall be permitted.
- No mechanical excavation including regrading of levels shall occur.
- There shall be no change in ground level unless undertaken under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.
- No construction activities including installation of new permanent hard standing shall be undertaken unless otherwise specified in this method statement.

4.5 Storage and handling of harmful chemicals

4.5.1 Provision must be taken to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals within the root protection areas of retained trees. Harmful chemicals include fuels, oils, bitumen, builder's sand (which has a high salt content) and cement. Provision shall also be made to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals in areas proposed for further planting if the existing soil is intended to be retained.

4.5.2 Cement mixing shall always occur outside the construction exclusion zones. If cement mixing is to occur close to the construction exclusion zones, or there is the potential for cement washings to leech into a root protection area, adequate, bunded ground protection measures must be used. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards (to prevent tears) surrounded by a raised lip.

4.5.3 All other chemicals that are harmful to trees must be stowed in suitable containers and stored away from the construction exclusion zones unless adequate, bunded ground protection measures are implemented to prevent spillages leeching into root protection areas.

4.6 Contractor facilities and site set up

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

4.6.2 Care must be taken when unloading materials from flatbed lorries in proximity to retained trees to avoid damage to the crowns. A designated banksman must be utilised to ensure the crowns are not contacted when unloading with a vehicle mounted crane.

4.7 Pre-commencement arboricultural consultancy input

4.7.1 Prior to the commencement of works, arboricultural input will be required for the following aspects of development:

1. The construction management plan.
2. The routing of utility services.
3. The routing of drainage services.

4.7.2 If these aspects of the project have a material impact on the guidance in this method statement, the arboricultural method statement shall be updated and the revised information submitted to the local authority tree officer for approval.

4.8 Pre-commencement meeting

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

1. To clarify the tree protection methodology with the site manager.
2. To sign off that the pre-commencement tree works have been completed as specified in the arboricultural impact assessment, and to discuss any requirements for any further pruning which had not been anticipated prior to the meeting.
3. To sign off that the tree protection fencing has been installed in the correct locations and to the agreed specification.
4. To agree with the local authority arboricultural officer the type and timings of arboricultural monitoring necessary.

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

4.9 Arboricultural monitoring

4.9.1 The site manager shall provide a monthly update to the project arboriculturist including photographic evidence that the tree protection barriers are intact and that the construction exclusion zones have been observed.

4.9.2 In addition to the above, a system and programme of onsite monitoring by the appointed arboricultural consultant shall be agreed with the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer. The form and frequency of site monitoring shall be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting.

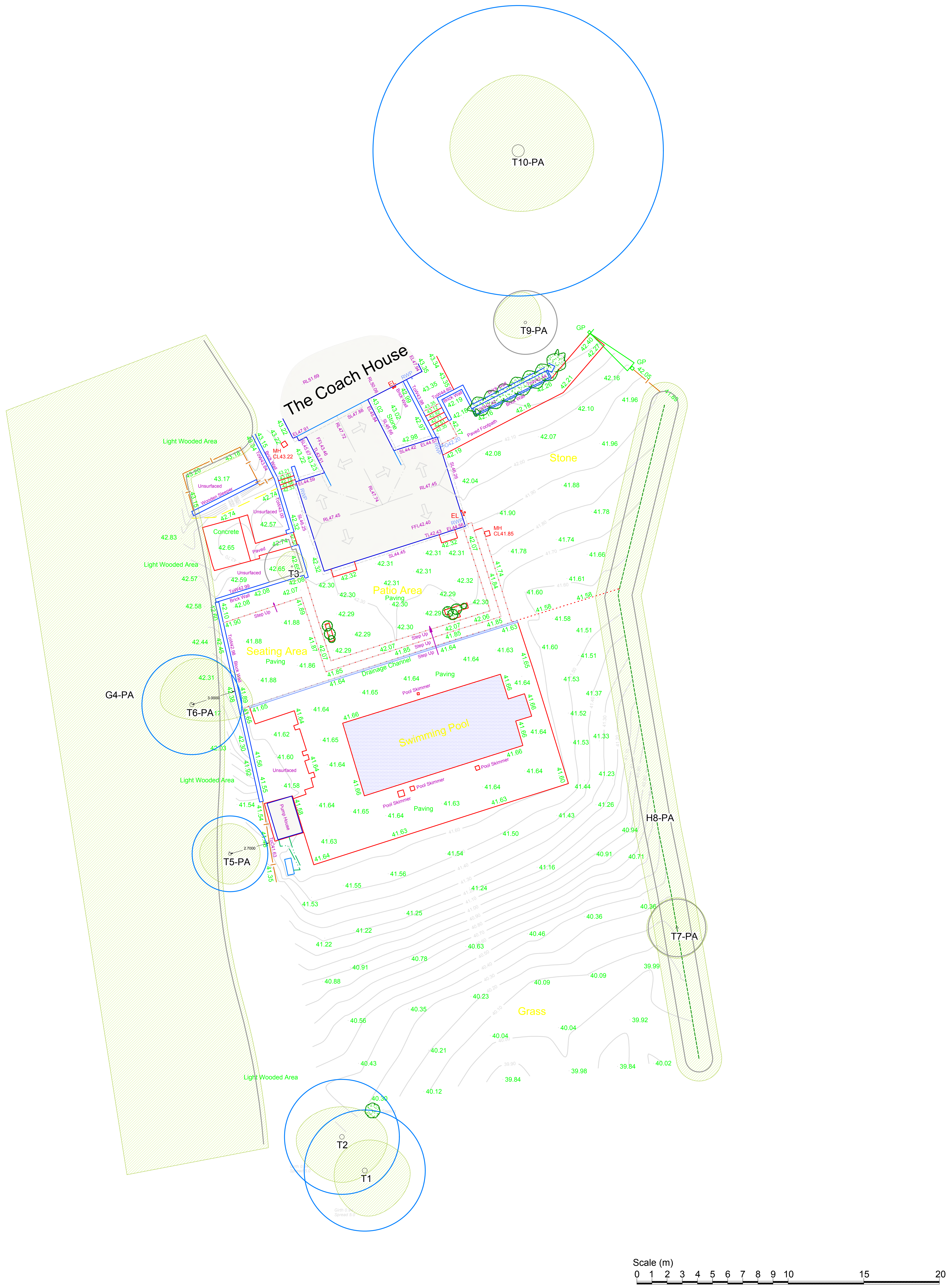
4.10 Process if an unforeseen issue relating to trees arises

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan



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

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Key:

Root protection area for category B* tree

Root protection area for category C* tree

Tree canopy

Drawing no: PJC/7051/26/A **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
Elliot Thickett

The Coach House
Hooklands Farm
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Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 30/01/2026

Scale: 1:200 at A2

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

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Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

Site: The Coach House

Survey date: 21/01/2026

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T1	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	11	330 at 1m	N: 2 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 3 average Branch: 3 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Stem bifurcates at 1.5m. Previously crown lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	49.3	4.0
T2	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	320	N: 2 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 2.5 NE Branch: 2.5 NE	Early mature	Good	Fair	Stem bifurcates at 2.5m. Previously crown lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	46.3	3.8
T3	Bay (Laurus nobilis)	4	100 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Garden shrub. Roots likely contained by brick garden wall.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5	1.2
G4	Mixed (willow, oak, hazel, holly, thorn)	1-10 average	Up to 100 at edge of site	1-4 average	0-3 average	Young-semi mature	Good	Fair	Small offsite mixed trees. Crowns partially overhang site boundary but root protection areas do not.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average
T5	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	9	210	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 south	Early mature	Good	Good	Third party tree. Typical example of species.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	20.0	2.5
T6	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	11	190, 160, 110	N: 3 E: 4 S: 1 W: 2	Crown: 2 east Branch: 3 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree. Multi-stemmed from base.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	33.4	3.3

Site: The Coach House

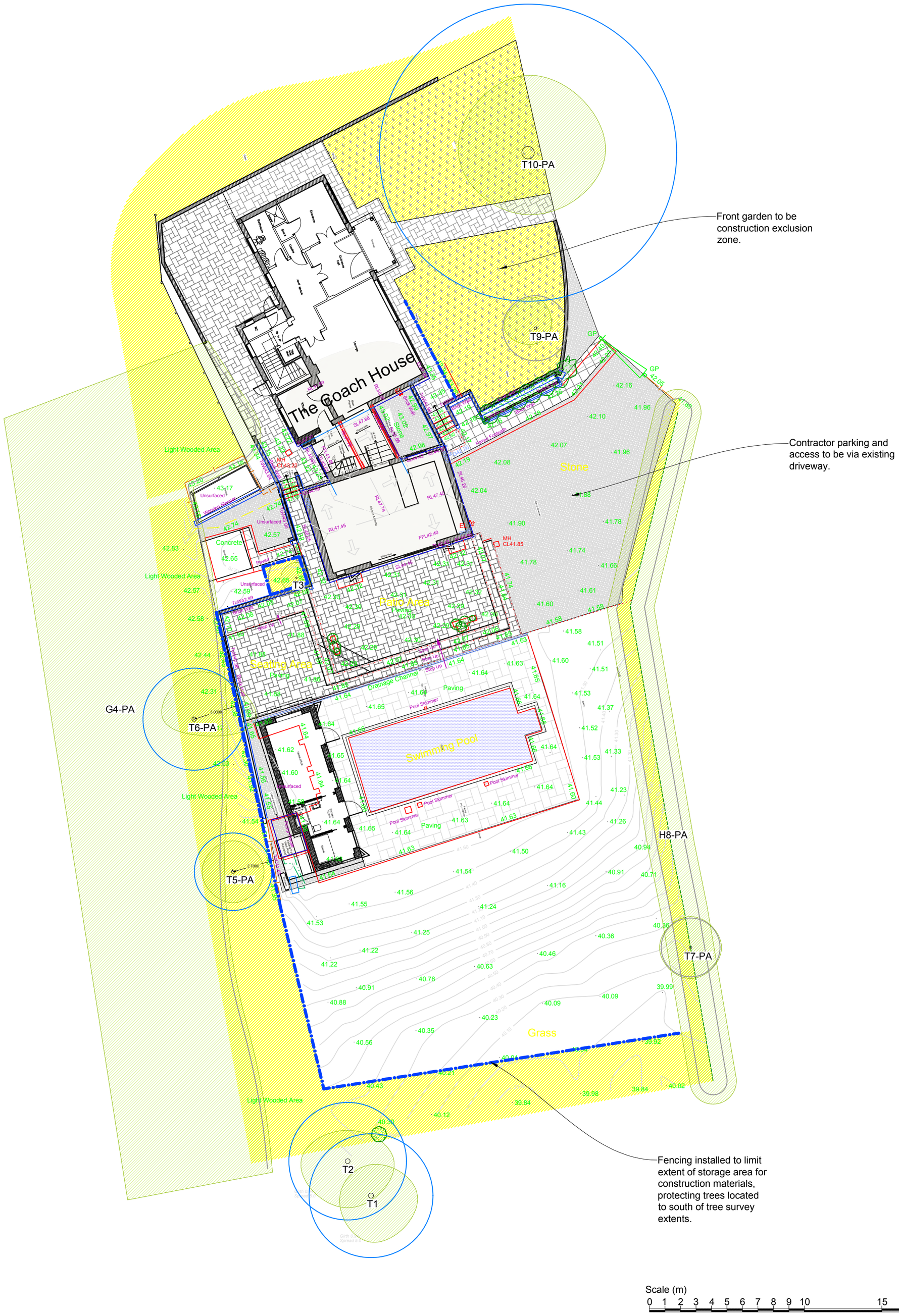
Survey date: 21/01/2026

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T7	Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	7	120, 100 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree in boundary hedge. Dual stemmed.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	11.0	1.9
H8	Mixed (cherry laurel, beech)	2-3 average	Under 75 average	1-2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Garden hedge on site boundary. Cherry laurel within site and beech outside of site.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	2.5 average	0.9 average
T9	Saucer magnolia (Magnolia X soulangeana)	4	70 average x6 stems est	N: 2 E: 1 S: 1 W: 2	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Typical example of species.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	13.3	2.1
T10	Horse chestnut (aesculus hippocastanum)	11	520, 390, 250, 400	N: 5 E: 5 S: 4 W: 4.5	Crown: 2 average Branch: 3 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed from 1m. Crown previously reduced and lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	291.8	9.6

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan



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

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Key:

- Root protection area for category B* tree to be retained
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
- Canopy of tree to be retained
- Tree protection fencing
- Construction exclusion zone

Drawing no: PJC/7051/26/B **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
Elliot Thickett

The Coach House
Hooklands Farm
Lewes Road, RH17 7NG

Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan

Date drawn: 02/02/2026

Scale: 1:200 at A2

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

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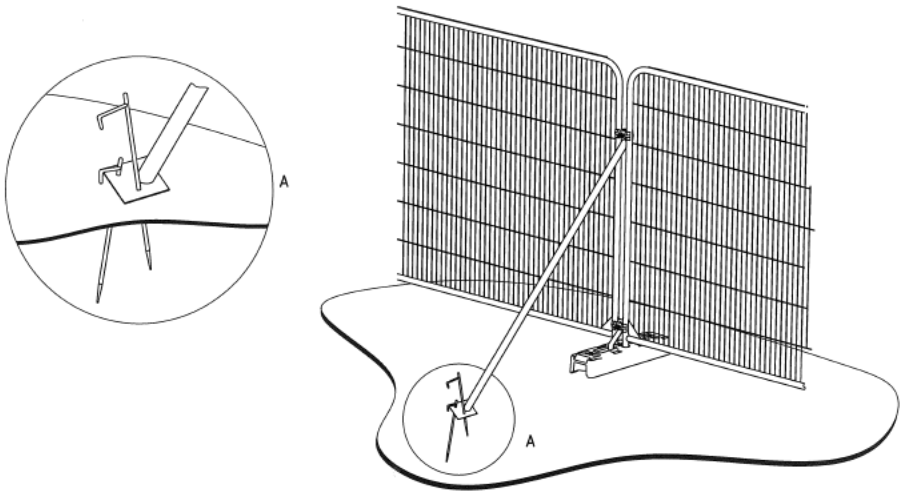
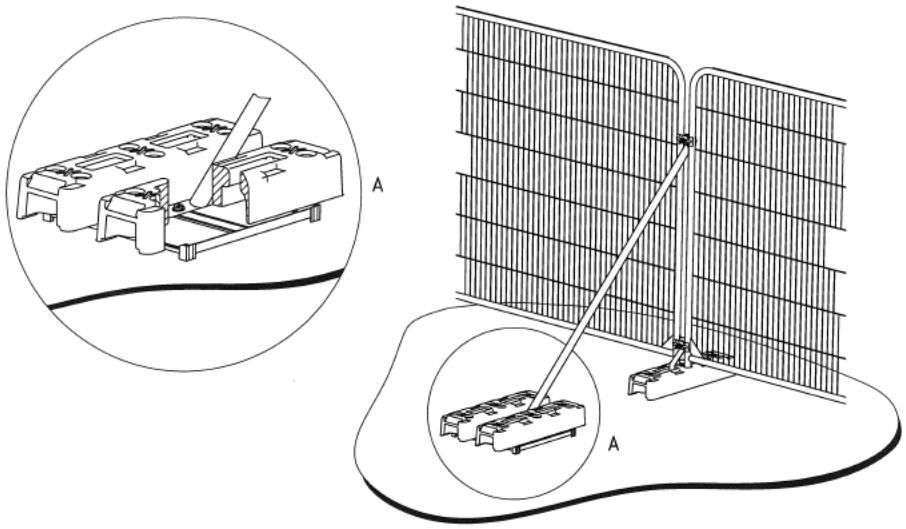
Appendix 4: Tree Protection Fencing Specification



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 5: Example Protective Fencing Sign

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