



**Construction and
Environmental
Management Plan
For Land at Queen
Victoria Hospital
Project**

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1.PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Introduction

This Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CMP) provides project-specific management measures and outlines responsibilities for compliance with legislation.

This document intends to provide the necessary information to demonstrate that principal contractor is fully understood the requirements and conditions placed on them regarding the works at Land at Queen Victoria Hospital, Holtye Road, East Grinstead, West Sussex.

B. Planning condition reference

This section outlines the required items for the council's CEMP requirements and related planning conditions with the reference number of DM/21/1842.

No development shall take place, including any works of demolition, until a Construction and Environmental Management Plan has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the approved Plan shall be implemented and adhered to throughout the entire construction period. The Plan shall provide details as appropriate but not necessarily be restricted to the following matters;

- the anticipated number, frequency and types of vehicles used during construction;
- the method of access and routing of vehicles during construction;
- details of how construction and delivery traffic will avoid the primary school pick up and drop off times;
- the parking of vehicles by site operatives and visitors;
- the loading and unloading of plant, materials and waste;
- the storage of plant and materials used in construction of the development;
- the erection and maintenance of security hoarding;
- the provision of wheel washing facilities and other works required to mitigate the impact of construction upon the public highway (including the provision of temporary Traffic Regulation Orders);
- details of public engagement both prior to and during construction works, including site contact details in case of complaints;
- measures to control noise and vibration affecting nearby residents;
- artificial illumination;
- pollution incident control; and
- dust control measures.

Reason: In the interests of highway safety and the amenities of the area, to protect the amenity of local residents from noise and dust emissions during construction and to comply with Policies DP21, DP26 and DP29 of the Mid Sussex District Plan and Policy EG11 of the East Grinstead Neighbourhood Plan.

C. Site address

The site address is: Land at Queen Victoria Hospital, Holtye Road, East Grinstead, West Sussex.

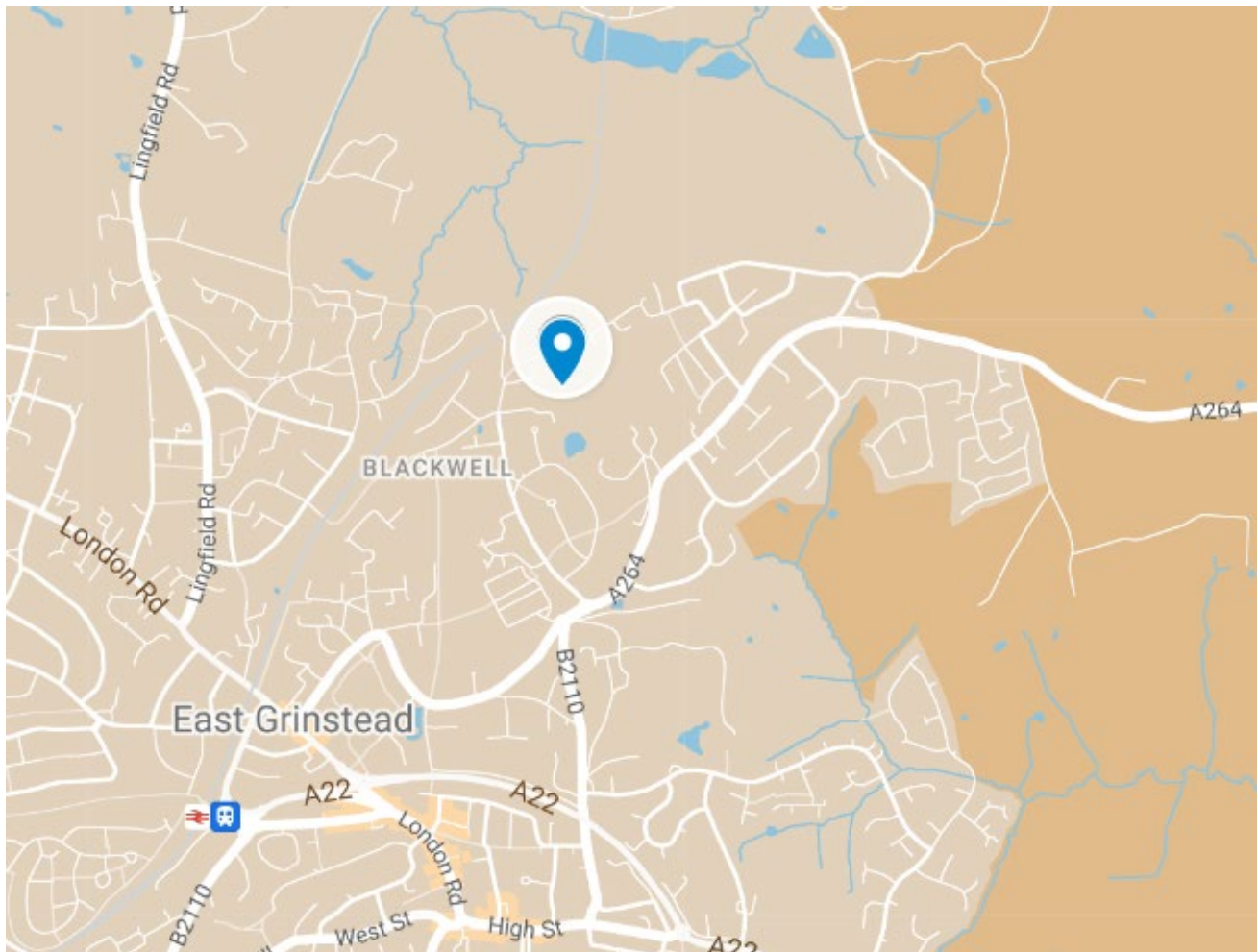


Figure 1: Project Location view

D. Project Details and Overview

The project involves construction of 30 homes, including access from Oakfield Way, as well as parking and landscaping. The 30 units consist of 6 units of 4-bedroom detached houses, 12 units of 3-bedroom semi-detached houses, 8 units of 2-bedroom homes for 4 people, and 4 units of 1-bedroom homes for 2 people.

2. SITE MANAGEMENT

A. Site personnel Responsibilities

The principal contractor would have overall responsibility for the project for the development and implementation of the CEMP. Other members of the project team would also be assigned specific roles and would be responsible for the correct application of the CEMP. Individual specialists may also be appointed to provide expert advice.

The selected contractors would be responsible for coordinating and managing all the environmental activities during the construction phase. The Construction Manager would carry out the following duties:

- Develop and review the CEMP and specialist procedures.
- Update the CEMP and inform the council if required.
- Lead the appointment of construction staff and environmental specialists.
- Ensure delivery of environmental training to personnel within the project team.
- Monitor construction activities and performance to ensure compliance with the CEMP and that identified and appropriate control measures are being effective; and,
- Act as a main point of contact between the regulatory authorities and the project on environmental issues.

B. Development site layout and welfare arrangements

The site layout and welfare arrangements are shown in Appendix A.

Please refer to Appendix B - Tree Protection Plan for further details on the temporary ground protection areas and construction exclusion zones.

C. Site personnel and visitors' traffic

The Principal Contractor will instruct and train the team, subcontractors, and visitors to give minimum impact to the neighborhood traffic. The Contractor also will facilitate parking spaces at the site.

The estimated number of personnel working on the site will peak at about 30 people. All personnel will be inducted prior to commencing work on the site. The site induction is the primary means of communicating the project travel plan and supporting info. The site induction is carried out by the Construction Manager or the Site Manager.

D. Managing materials, site storage, and good housekeeping

Site storage and the welfare facility are within the site area. All plant and materials will be stored on site away from root protection zones, pedestrian, and vehicular access routes. Please refer to the Appendix A for further information.

For the **housekeeping** the Contractor will follow the below:

- Keep the site boundary fence in good repair.

- Check it regularly to make sure it is in good condition; it isn't falling, and it hasn't been damaged.
- Only allow authorized people on site – and keep the gate closed between deliveries. Keep vehicles and pedestrians apart while they are moving around the site. Use barriers if necessary.
- Make sure footpaths and traffic routes are firm, level, stoned up if necessary, and gritted if icy.
- Keep walkways, stairs, and work areas clear and free from obstructions such as trailing cables, rubbish, and unused materials. Tidy up as you go.
- Make sure there are: - toilets with hot water, paper, and soap; - somewhere for workers to change, store and dry their clothing, and somewhere to sit and eat.
- Keep all the welfare facilities clean, tidy, well-lit, and warm.
- Put skips where they can be filled easily and collected safely.
- Make sure timber is stacked flat rather than upright and pallets used to stack materials are in good condition, on firm ground and not leaning.
- Explain to everyone on site the importance of keeping their work area clear and enforce it.

E. Site security

All worksites will be completely fenced from public ingress. A range of allowable variations are as follows:

- Existing Fencing
- Heras Fencing
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Site Gate

The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 will be followed in all cases.

Gates in the fencing should, as far as is practicable be positioned and constructed to minimize the noise transmitted to nearby noise sensitive buildings from the worksite or from plant entering or leaving the site.

Fencing will be provided and maintained, by the Contractor. Adequate security will be exercised by the Contractor to prevent unauthorized entry to or exit from the site. Site gates will be closed and locked when there is no site activity and site security provisions will be set in motion. Provision of alarms will follow HSE requirements.

3.COMMUNITY LIAISON AND COMMUNICATION

A. Site Contacts

The site contact information and emergency contact information and complaint contact information will be clearly presented on the fencing in a format similar to the following:

Contact Name & Surname	Company	Role	Mobile Number	Email
James Herdman	Macar	Pre-Construction phase site contact	07411930629	james.herdman@macar.co.uk
TBC	Macar	Construction phase site contact		

B. Complaints Procedure

The principal contractor will clearly display contact details in prominent locations, at various points around the site boundary.

The principal contractor will keep accurate records of any complaints received.

C. Documentation

The principal contractor may hold appropriate documentation that may include vibration and dust monitoring results, complaint logs and action taken record.

D. Community Liaison

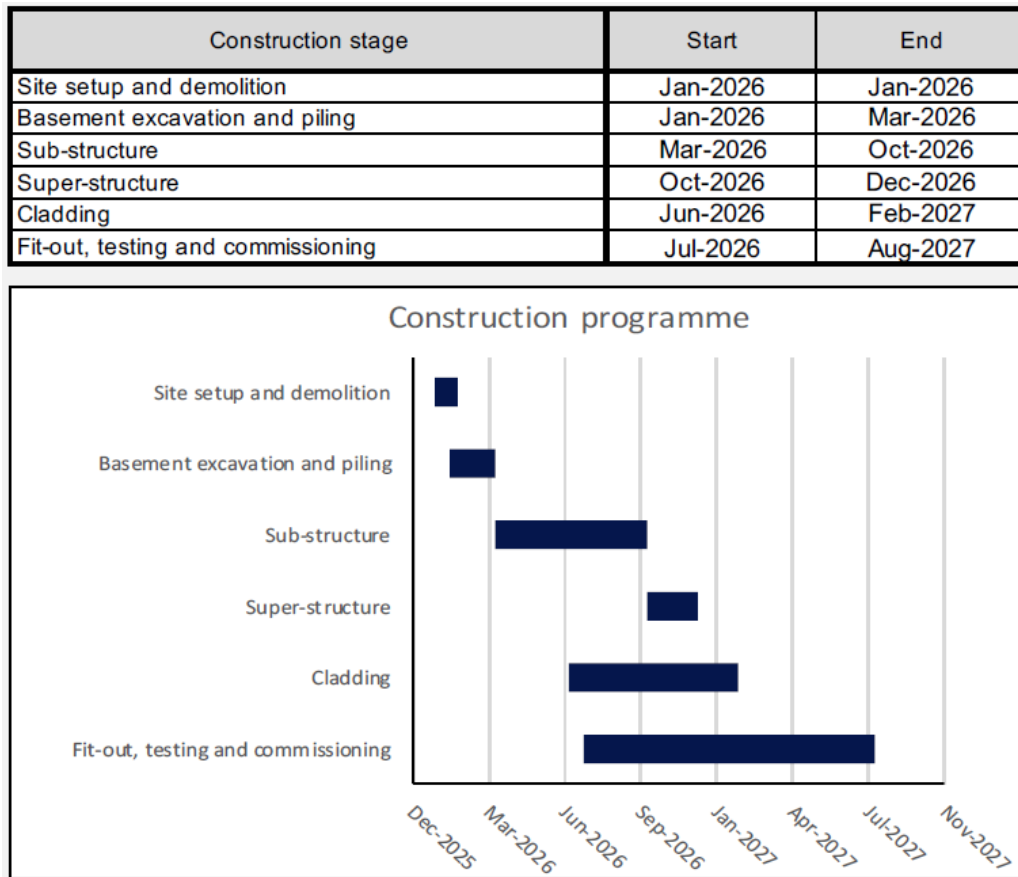
The site management team will liaise with residents continuously and place all necessary notice before hand including relevant contact details of related people.



4. SITE OPERATIONS

A. Construction Programme

Expected key dates for the project can be found below.



B. Working hours

Construction works which will be audible at the site boundary will be restricted to the following hours: 08:00 to 18:00 Monday to Friday, 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays and no working on Sundays and / or public holidays.

C. Deliveries and transport of materials, plant, and equipment to site

All deliveries will be directed to the site via Oakfield Way, the main contractor will make sure that the necessary licenses to be obtained to relocate parked cars on Oakfield Way to half on/half off the pavement to improve road width for construction vehicles.

Deliveries will be arranged in accordance with Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992, as amended in 2002, in order to carry the materials by manual handling. Main frame and associated members will be manufactured off site and delivered in small pieces for manual handling. Please refer to the Appendix A for the shown loading/unloading area.

Any services on the road will be marked and protected during the construction work.

D. Delivery Scheduling

Due to proximity of the Blackwell Primary School, the school times are considered while arranging delivery schedules. The main contractor will implement and follow delivery scheduling system to arrange all deliveries outside the schools pick up and drop off times.

Blacwell Primary School Times	HOURS
Morning Drop Off	08:35
Afternoon Pick Up	15:10

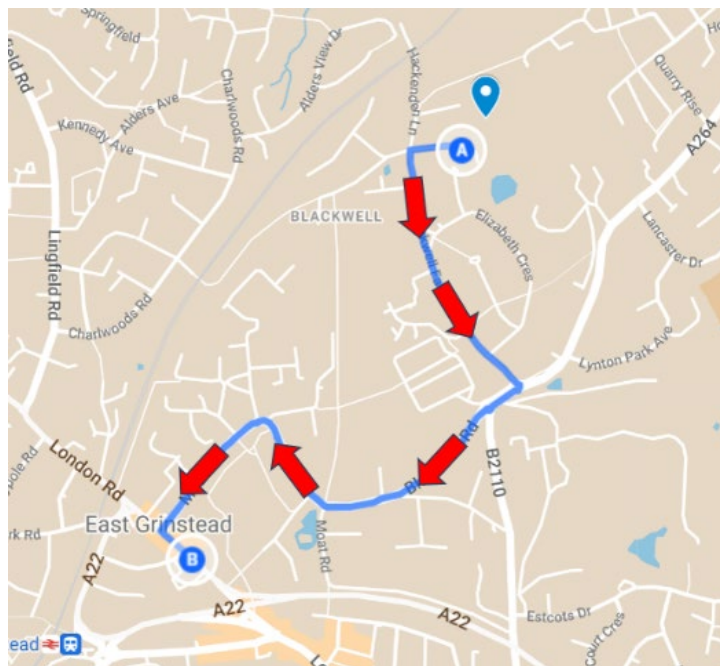
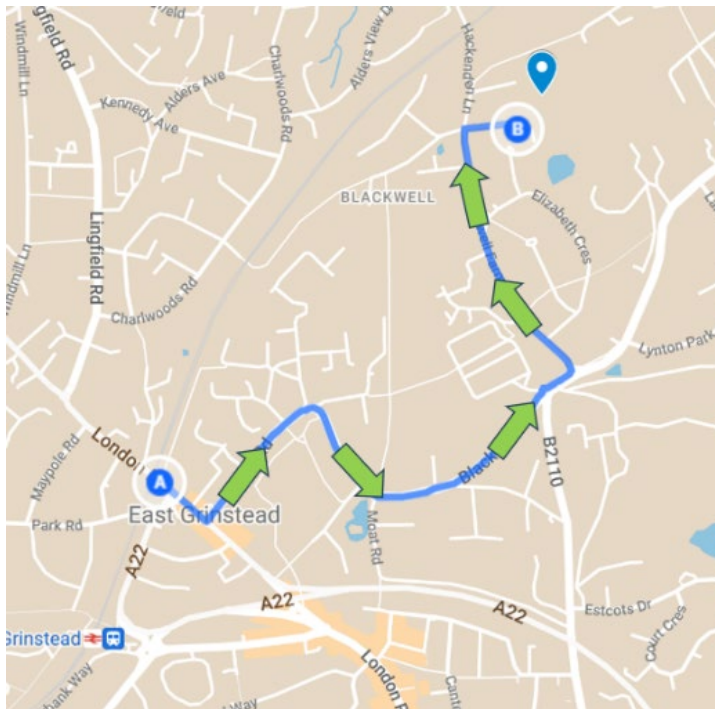
Below table shows delivery scheduling hours.

Delivery Scheduling	HOURS
Morning Deliveries	09.00- 14.30
Afternoon Deliveries	15.30 - 17.00

E. Construction Traffic Management

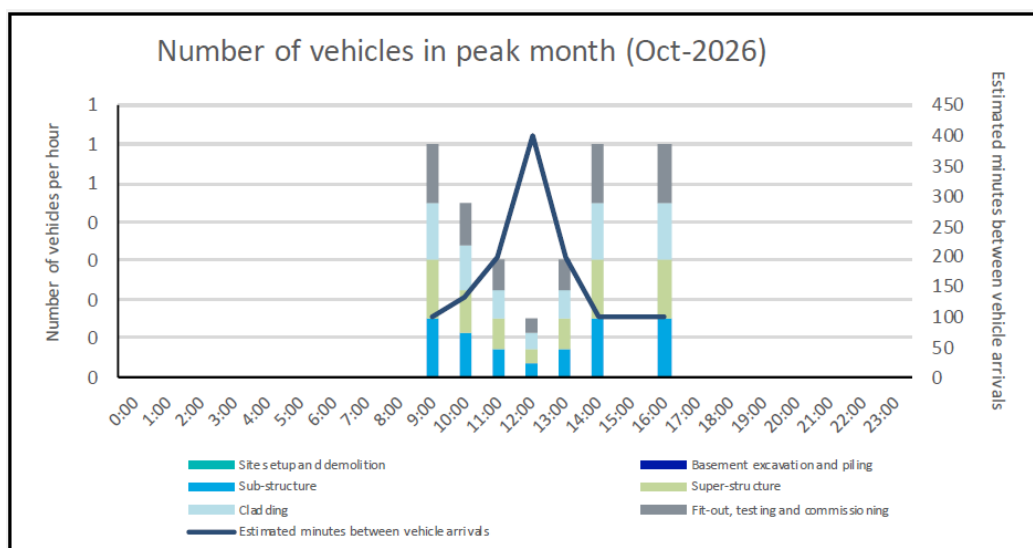
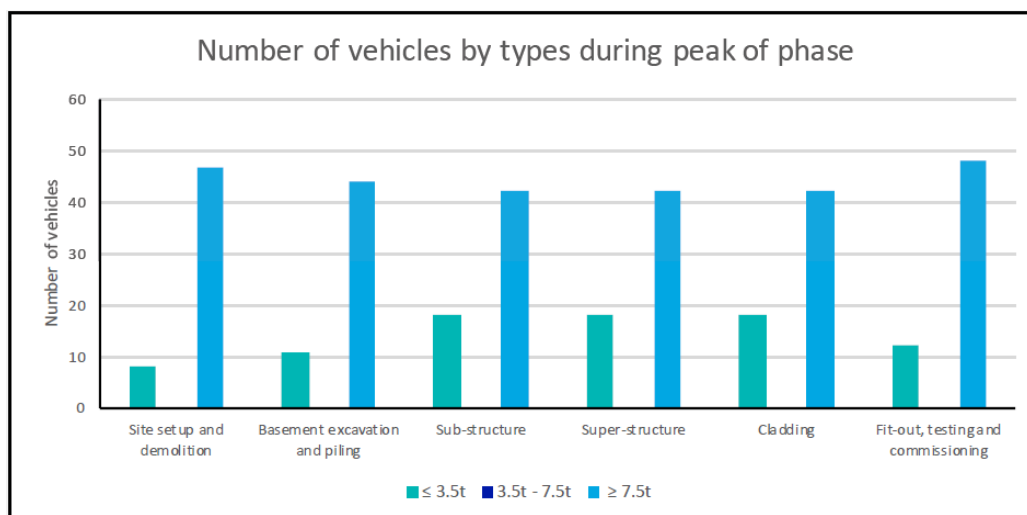
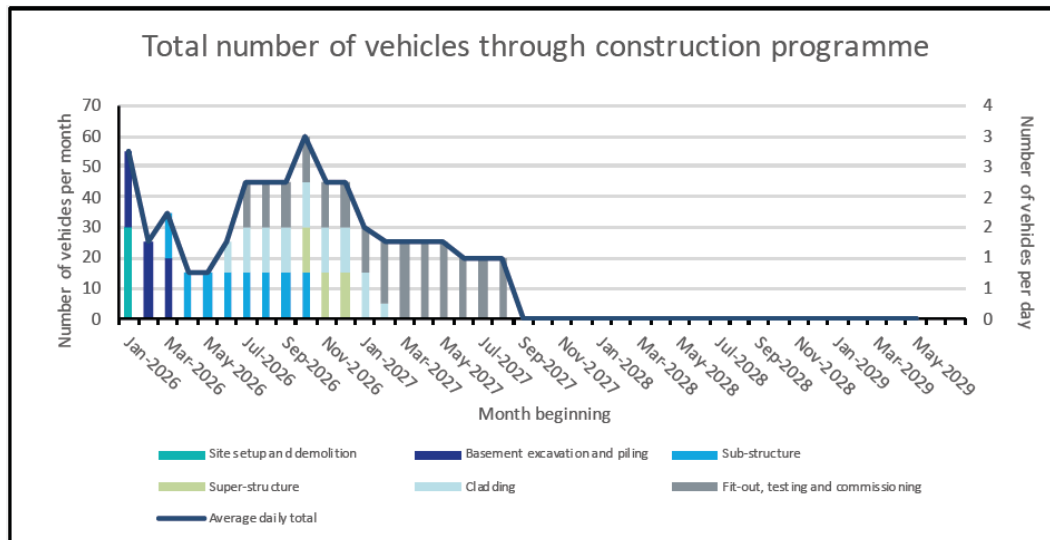
1. Routing

The delivery vehicles will use Oakfield Way via the connection of Blackwell Farm Road.



2. Expected Vehicle Numbers

The information provided in this section of the report is site-specific and has been directly extracted from the CLOCS CLP Tool.



F. Noise control and management

The Principal Contractor will assess the risks to employees & neighborhood from noise at work; take action to reduce the noise exposure that produces risks. The principal contractor will also make sure that the legal limits on noise exposure are not exceeded and provide employees with information, instruction and training and carry out health surveillance where there is a risk to health.

The principal contractor will make sure that; all contractors should make available for inspection a method statement (in accordance with the principle described in BS 5228: 2009: Part 2: Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open site) stating precisely the type of plant to be used and the proposed noise control methods. The contractors will also be required to comply with other relevant provisions of the Control of Pollution Act 1974

The risk assessment will:

- Identify where there may be a risk from noise and who is likely to be affected.
- Contain a reliable estimate of employees' exposures and compare exposure with the exposure action values and limit values.
- Identify what we need to do to comply with the law (eg whether noise control measures or hearing protection are needed and if so where and what type
- Identify who needs to be provided with health surveillance and whether any are at particular risk

The contractor should also comply with the recommendations set out in BS 5228:1997 AMD 1 Code of practice for noise control on construction and demolition sites.

- Compressors should be fitted with properly lined and sealed acoustic covers, which should be kept, closed whenever in use.
- Pneumatic percussive tools should be fitted with mufflers or silencers of the type recommended by the manufacturers.
- Machines in intermittent use should be shut down in the intervening periods between work or throttled down to a minimum.
- Care should be taken when loading or unloading vehicles or dismantling scaffolding or moving materials etc. to reduce impact noise.

Best practice should be adopted where possible, to minimize noise from site preparation, demolition, earthworks and landscaping. Examples of this are:

- Developers and constructors to follow guidelines in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise.
- Plant and vehicles should comply with EU noise emission limits.
- Select quiet plant whenever possible.
- Control the hours of operation of all plant and vehicles and avoid their unnecessary use.
- Use acoustic screening where possible.
- Use noise attenuators where needed.
- Locate vehicle routes away from sensitive sites and ensure road surfaces are well maintained to reduce rattling of vehicles.
- Avoid noise-sensitive areas regards to materials handling and storage.
- Locate stationary plant away from noise-sensitive areas.

Requirements under the law:

- Provide employees with hearing protectors if they ask for them and their noise exposure is between the lower and upper exposure action values.
- Provide employees with hearing protectors and make sure they use them properly when their noise exposure exceeds the upper exposure action values.
- Identify hearing protection zones (ie areas where the use of hearing protection is compulsory and mark them with signs if possible)
- Provide employees with training and information on how to use and care for the hearing protectors.
- Ensure that the hearing protectors are properly used and maintained.

Using hearing protection effectively:

- Make sure the protectors give enough protection (aim at least to get below 85 dB at the ear)
- Target the use of protectors to the noisy tasks and jobs in a working day
- Select protectors which are suitable for the working environment (consider how comfortable and hygienic they are)
- Think about how they will be worn with other protective equipment (eg hard hats, dust masks and eye protection)
- Provide a range of protectors so that employees can choose ones which suit them.

Don't:

- Provide protectors which cut out too much noise as this can cause isolation or lead to an unwillingness to wear them.
- Make the use of hearing protectors compulsory where the law doesn't require it
- Have a 'blanket' approach to hearing protection (better to target its use and only encourage people to wear it when they need to)

G. Vibration control and management

The Principal Contractor will assess the risks to employees & the neighborhood from vibration; take action to reduce the environmental and health risks.

In conducting a risk assessment, the contractor will assess daily exposure to vibration by means of:

- Observation of specific working practices
- Reference to relevant information on the probable magnitude of the vibration corresponding to the equipment used in the particular working conditions.
- If necessary, measurement of the magnitude of vibration to which his employees are liable to be exposed.
- Employer shall assess whether any employees are likely to be exposed to vibration at or above an exposure action value or above an exposure limit value.

The risk assessment will include consideration of:

- Magnitude, type and duration of exposure, including any exposure to intermittent vibration or repeated shocks.
- Effects of exposure to vibration on employees whose health is at particular risk from such exposure.
- Any effects of vibration on the workplace and work equipment, including the proper handling of controls, the reading of indicators, the stability of structures and the security of joints
- Any information provided by the manufacturers of work equipment.
- Availability of replacement equipment designed to reduce exposure to vibration.
- Any extension of exposure at the workplace to whole-body vibration beyond normal working hours, including exposure in rest facilities supervised by the employer.
- Specific working conditions such as low temperatures
- Appropriate information obtained from health surveillance including where possible published information.

The control measures will include:

- **Prevent:** Where possible think about eliminating or reducing the amount of vibration. Consider:
 - eliminating unnecessary vibrating tasks at the design stage and using prefabricated components
 - using an alternative process that does not expose workers to vibration. For example:
 - block splitters instead of cut-off saws
 - bursting or crushing instead of pneumatic drilling
 - isolating workers from tasks creating vibration; eg by using a breaker attachment for an excavator or remote controlled equipment instead of a hand-held breaker
- **Control:** Even if you stop some of the risk this way, you may still do other work that can create significant vibration. Control the risk by:
 - Equipment – don't buy or hire a problem if you don't have to. Select low-vibration tools and equipment. Make sure it is also correct for the work you are doing. Equipment that is unsuitable, too small or not powerful enough may mean the task takes much longer and exposes workers to unnecessary vibration.
 - Work practices – the right equipment still has to be used correctly. Check how it should be operated to ensure you get reduced vibration levels. Promote techniques that reduce grip force. Improve the design of workstations to limit the loads on hands, wrists and arms caused by any possible poor posture. Devices, such as jigs and suspension systems, can be used to take the weight and vibration of the tools away from the worker.
 - Rest and rotate workers – limit the time workers are exposed to vibration for long, continuous periods. Rotate workers where tools require continual or frequent use.
 - Gloves and warm clothing – provide protective clothing if needed to keep workers warm and dry. Maintain core body temperature as this encourages good blood circulation. Use gloves to keep hands warm but be aware that they do not provide any protection from vibration.
- **Train:** Tell workers about the risks from vibration and how to use the controls properly.

H. Air Quality & Dust Control

A range of approaches to mitigate the impact on air quality will be used to meet best practice:

- Use of low-emission vehicles;
- Removal of materials that have potential to produce dust, where possible;
- Enclosure of material stockpiles at all times and damping down of dusty materials during dry weather;
- Provision of appropriate fencing to reduce dust dispersion and restrict public access;
- Maintenance of Site fencing, barriers and keep scaffolding clean using wet methods;
- Control of cutting or grinding of materials on the Site and avoidance of scabbling;
- Dust generating machinery e.g., disk cutters to be fitted with vacuums;
- Appropriate handling and storage of materials, especially stockpiled materials;
- Restricting drop heights onto lorries and other equipment;
- Fitting equipment with dust control measures such as water sprays, wherever possible;
- Using a wheel wash, avoiding of unnecessary idling of engines and routing of Site vehicles as far from sensitive properties as possible;
- Ensuring bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery;
- Using gas powered generators rather than diesel if possible and ensuring that all plant and vehicles are well maintained so that exhaust emissions do not breach statutory emission limits;
- Switching off all plant when not in use
- No fires would be allowed on the Site; and
- Ensuring that a road sweeper is available to clean mud and other debris from hard standing, roads and footpaths.

Dust Control Guidance for Construction Activities	
Cutting, grinding, drilling, sawing, trimming, planing, sanding	Cutting on site should be avoided by using prefabrication whenever possible. Avoid cutting out errors and re-bars. Employ equipment and techniques that minimise dust emissions, using best available dust suppression measures. Use water sprays to minimise dust from cutting equipment. Local exhaust ventilation should be used where possible. Fans and filters should be serviced and maintained to ensure correct operation. Design to fill wherever feasible rather than cutting back oversized work.
Cutting roadways, pavements, blocks etc.	Use a diamond bladed floor saw with water pumped though to suppress dust Standard angle grinders and disk cutters with no dust control should not be used for this purpose.

Raking out mortar/pointing	Standard angle grinders and disk cutters with no dust control should not be used. A mortar raking kit, fitted on to a standard 50° angle grinder can be used on soft mortar. For hard mortar, a super-saw with oscillating blades can be used.
Angle grinders and disk cutters	Dust extraction/minimisation systems should always be used.
Painting and decorating	Sanding and cutting machinery should be fitted with dust suppression or collection equipment. Vacuum cleaning should be used wherever possible.
Fitting out plastering, rendering, decorative finishing, furniture fitting	Cutting and sanding machinery should be fitted with dust suppression/collection equipment. Vacuum cleaning should be used whenever possible.
Installation of electrical systems and plumbing chasing of walls, soffits, and floors	Cutting and sanding machinery should be fitted with dust suppression/collection equipment. Vacuum cleaning should be used whenever possible.
Installation of fireproofing and insulation (usually from man-made mineral fibres, such as mineral wools, special purpose and continuous filament fibres)	Dust suppressants should be used when blowing fibres into voids and spaces. Local exhaust ventilation should be used when handling and cutting fibrous insulating materials.
Cleaning processes	Dry sweeping should be avoided and only carried out with vacuum extraction methods attached. Damp sweeping using fine mist should be used. Washing and damping down should be carried out whenever necessary.

I. Mud control and management

The principal contractor will take strict measures to prevent deposition of mud on the highways. This will include but not necessarily be limited to:

- There will be clean hard standings for vehicle entering, parking, and leaving the site.
- Wheel cleaning facility will be deployed within the site fencing.
- Complete sheeting of each lorry load of spoil removed to prevent spoil falling off during its journey to the tip.

Wheel Cleaning

During the operations vehicles exiting the site may carry deposits of clay or wet concrete, trapped on their tires, out on to the street. To prevent this occurring, a wheel cleaning regime will be implemented.

All construction vehicles accessing and egressing the site will pass through site entrance. As noted on the Plan, see Appendix A, an area has been set aside for wheel washing facilities. Where necessary a mobile Jet wash will be placed and used to remove any mud from construction vehicles. Strict traffic management on site should minimize the risk of vehicles tracking debris from the site



Figure 1 - Proposed Wheel Washer

- Wheel cleaning will consist of two simple operations carried out by designated operative, suitably attired for this work.
- Before leaving, the vehicle will stop and turn the engine off. If necessary, any heavy deposits will be removed manually using scrapers or the like.
- Following step one, wheels will be washed using a high-pressure jet wash lance ensuring that any residual deposits lodged in the tires are removed. If required, the vehicle will move forward slightly to ensure that the complete circumference of the wheel is clean.

On completion wheels will be inspected and confirmed that the vehicle is fit to leave site. The site operatives will ensure that water used during wheel washing operations does not migrate out onto the main highway.

J. Artificial Lighting

Since the construction hours are during daylight time, it is considered that there will be no need for artificial lighting during the construction period.

K. Tree Protection

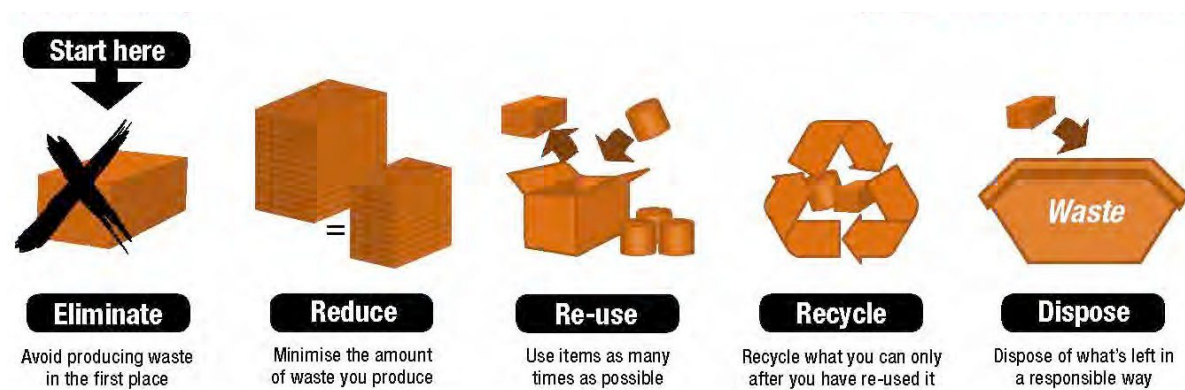
This report should be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Method Statement for Land at Oakfield Way, East Grinstead, West Sussex, dated 14th December 2021. The protection of trees on the construction site, including tree protection fencing, root protection areas, and construction exclusion zones, are detailed within the report.

L. WASTE MANAGEMENT

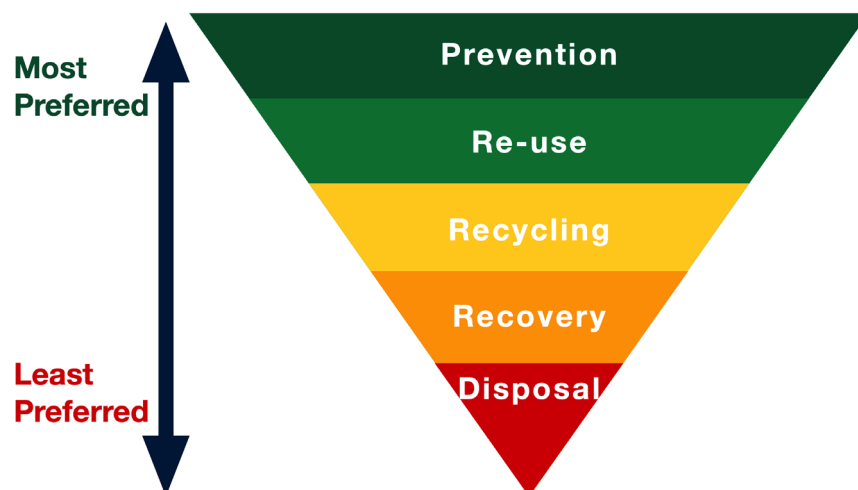
The Principal Contractor will comply with the related Site Waste Management regulations and will also follow the below site waste management hierarchy.

Re-Using of the Materials

An area for reusing materials will be designated within the site's hoarding area (refer to Appendix A). Following the demolition of the existing building, salvageable materials including wood, brick, and wiring will be carried to this designated space for sorting. The materials will then be separated accordingly, with bricks undergoing crushing to be repurposed for landscaping the newly constructed area. The salvaged wood will undergo processing for potential reuse or recycling, contributing to sustainable practices on-site.



The site waste management preference is described as below.



The Principal Contractor to follow the below steps.



Waste Management on Site

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those generated on-site. Imported materials are those, which are brought to the project for inclusion into the permanent works. Generated materials considerations to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing. This section outlines the procedures that have been put into place and demonstrate how they benefit the environment, how the principal contractor can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

The burning of waste construction materials on-site is strictly prohibited at all times unless otherwise approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Segregation

A specific area shall be laid out and labelled to facilitate the separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse, and return. Recycling and waste bins are to be kept clean and clearly marked to avoid contamination of materials and minimize/eliminate the adverse impacts.



The labelling systems shall be the Waste Awareness Color Coding Scheme. If the skips are clearly identified the bulk of the workforce will deposit the correct materials into the correct skip. Skips for segregation of waste identified currently are:

- Wood
- Metal
- Brick/rubble
- General waste

As works progress and other trades come to site other skips will be placed to enable certain waste to be removed from site. This is likely to include:

- Plasterboard
- Paper and cardboard (bagged up)

Management

Waste materials fall into three categories for management, these are:

- Re-use
- Recycle
- Landfill

Re-use

If surplus materials can be used in the permanent works they are classified as materials, which have been re-used. If they are surplus to requirements and need to be removed from site and they can be removed and used in their present form, they can be removed from site for reuse.

Recycling

If the surplus material cannot be re-used in its present form but could be used in a different form, it is sent for recycling such as 50x50 timber to make chipboard.

Landfill

If either of the above cannot be satisfied, then the only option left is to send the surplus materials to landfill.

Anticipated Waste and Processing

Waste Type	Main Management Process
Soil arisings	Reuse on site where appropriate, remediate where necessary
Concrete, masonry and aggregates	Crush and reuse on site
Metals	Recycle via appropriate waste carrier
Paper and cardboard	Segregate and recycle via appropriate waste carrier
Sanitary waste	Remove by specialist waste contractor
Plastics and glass	Recycle via appropriate waste carrier

M. Incident Plan

The principal contractor to follow The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009 which can be found in the below link:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/153/contents/made>

The Contractor will also follow the below list to control the spillages and pollution.

1. Understand the environmental (spillages & pollution) risks
2. Assess these risks
3. Prepare a Pollution incident response plan to do in the event of a spill
4. Take safety precautions to prevent the events
 - a. Contain at source
 - Sealing damaged container or pipework
 - Turning a container
 - Putting a leaking container into another secure container
 - Close any valves on pipework to stop material flow -
 - b. Contain close to source
 - Transferring the leaking material into an undamaged container
 - Use sorbent products to soak up the spill
 - Use small portable containers to collect the spill
 - c. Contain on the surface
 - Use booms to prevent the material spreading
 - Use drain mats to cover surface drain openings and manhole covers
 - Use temporary storage containers, portable tanks
 - d. Contain in the drainage system
 - e. Contain on or in the watercourse

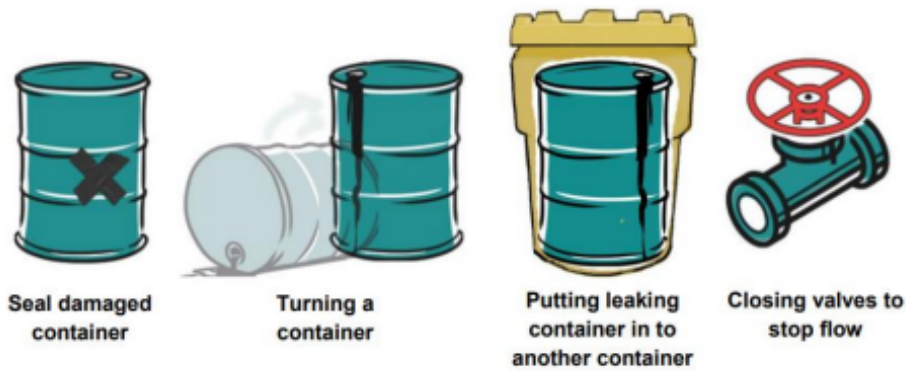
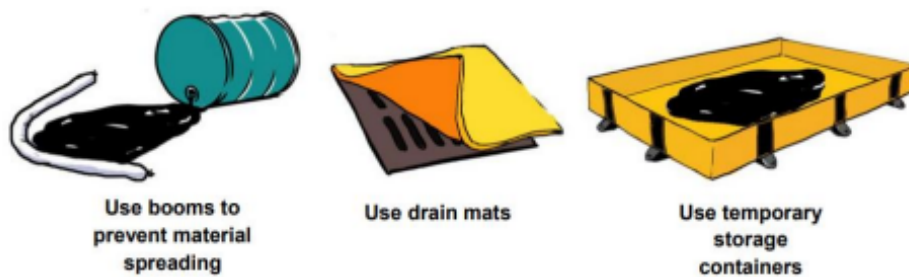


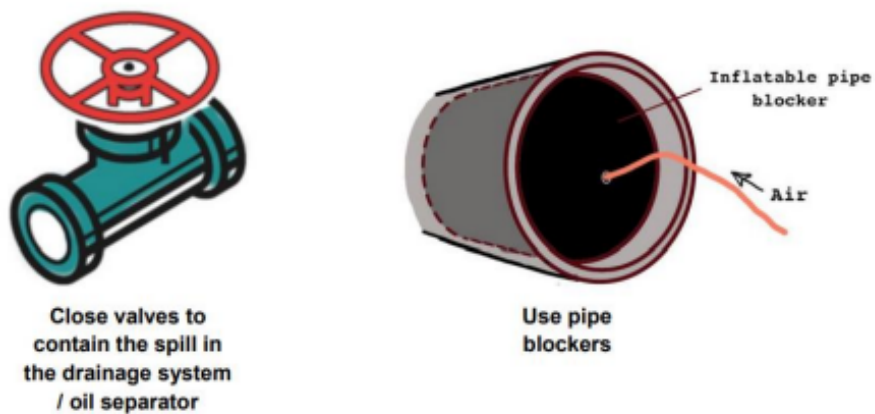
Figure showing Examples of how to control a spill at the source



Examples of how to control a spill close to the source



Examples of how to contain a spill on the surface



Examples of how to contain a spill in the drainage system

N. Incident Response Plan

INCIDENT HOTLINE

0800 80 70 60

- Environmental incidents should be immediately reported by calling the Incident Hotline.
- Incidents can include spillages (e.g., from oils and chemicals), contaminated surface water run-off, flooding, riverbed disturbance, damage to underground services, damage to habitats, and poor waste disposal and storage. If in doubt, it should be reported.
- Reporting procedure is as follows:

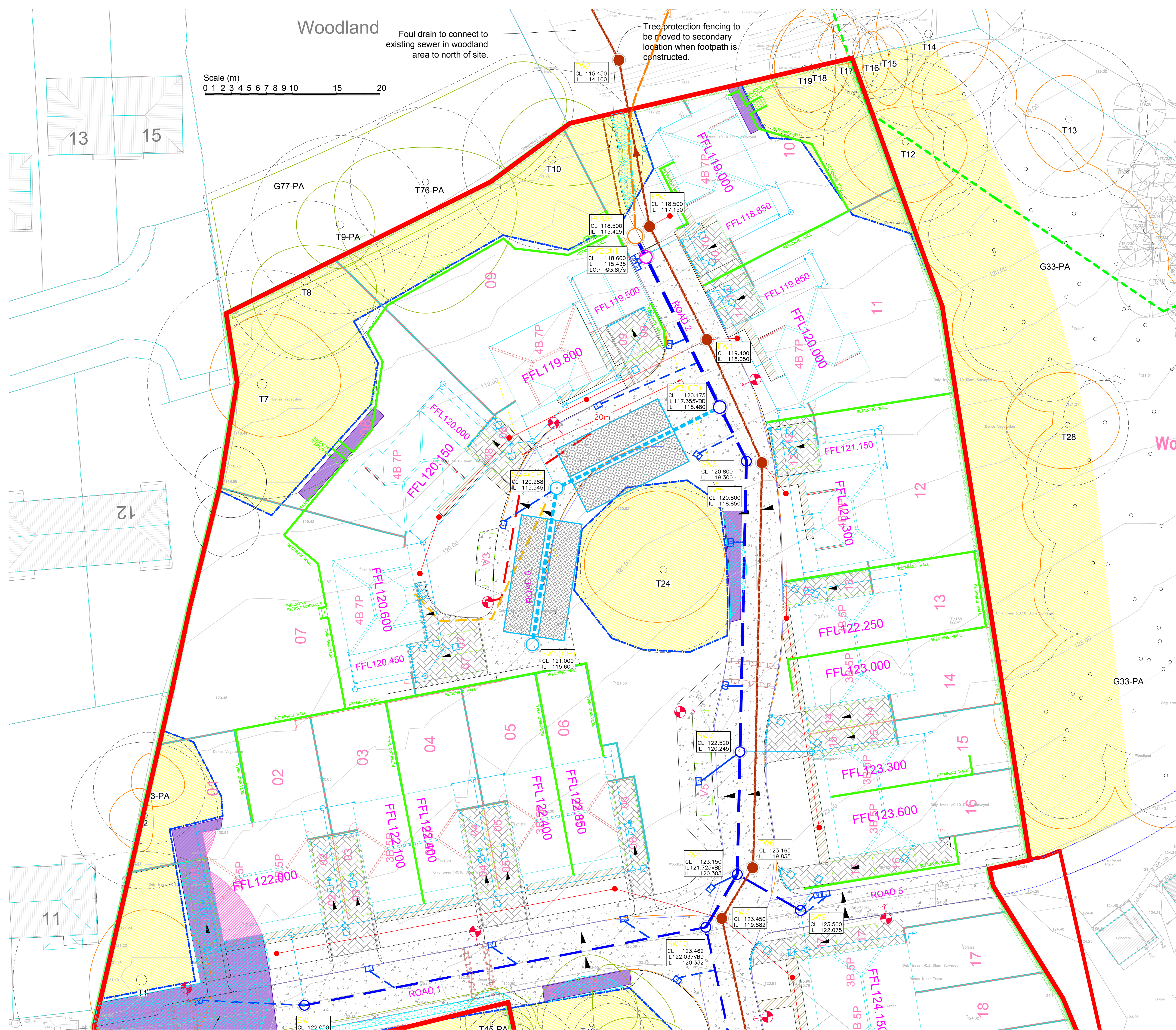
In case of detection of an incident the Contractor is responsible for reporting the following information;

- Where is/was the incident taking place? Please provide a grid reference if possible, for example, NT 252 735. Otherwise, you should provide accurate directions / descriptions of the location
 - What is/was happening?
 - Who is/was responsible for the incident?
 - When did the incident take place?
-
- Site plans should be available on the information board.
 - For procedures for spill containment and remediation see Incident Plan
 - Staff and contractors should be trained in the use of spill equipment and how to manage and dispose of waste materials legally. They should be informed about the location of spill equipment.
 - If oils and chemicals are being used in close proximity to the water environment, a suitable spill kit or absorbent materials should be stored nearby. Appropriate temporary storage should be provided for any oils and chemicals. All spillages should be contained using absorbents such as sand, soil, or commercially available booms or pads, and the environmental regulator should be immediately notified using the Incident Hotline number above.

APPENDIX A – SITE ARRANGEMENT



APPENDIX B – TREE PROTECTION PLAN



- Key:**
- Root protection area for tree to be retained
 - Tree canopy with TPO to be retained
 - Tree canopy without TPO to be retained
 - Tree protection fencing - primary location
 - Tree protection fencing - secondary location
 - Temporary ground protection
 - Construction exclusion zone
 - Building footing excavated within root protection area
 - New hard standing formed within root protection area

Tree survey schedule contained within the arboricultural report ref. PJC/5694/21-02 contains further information for each tree.

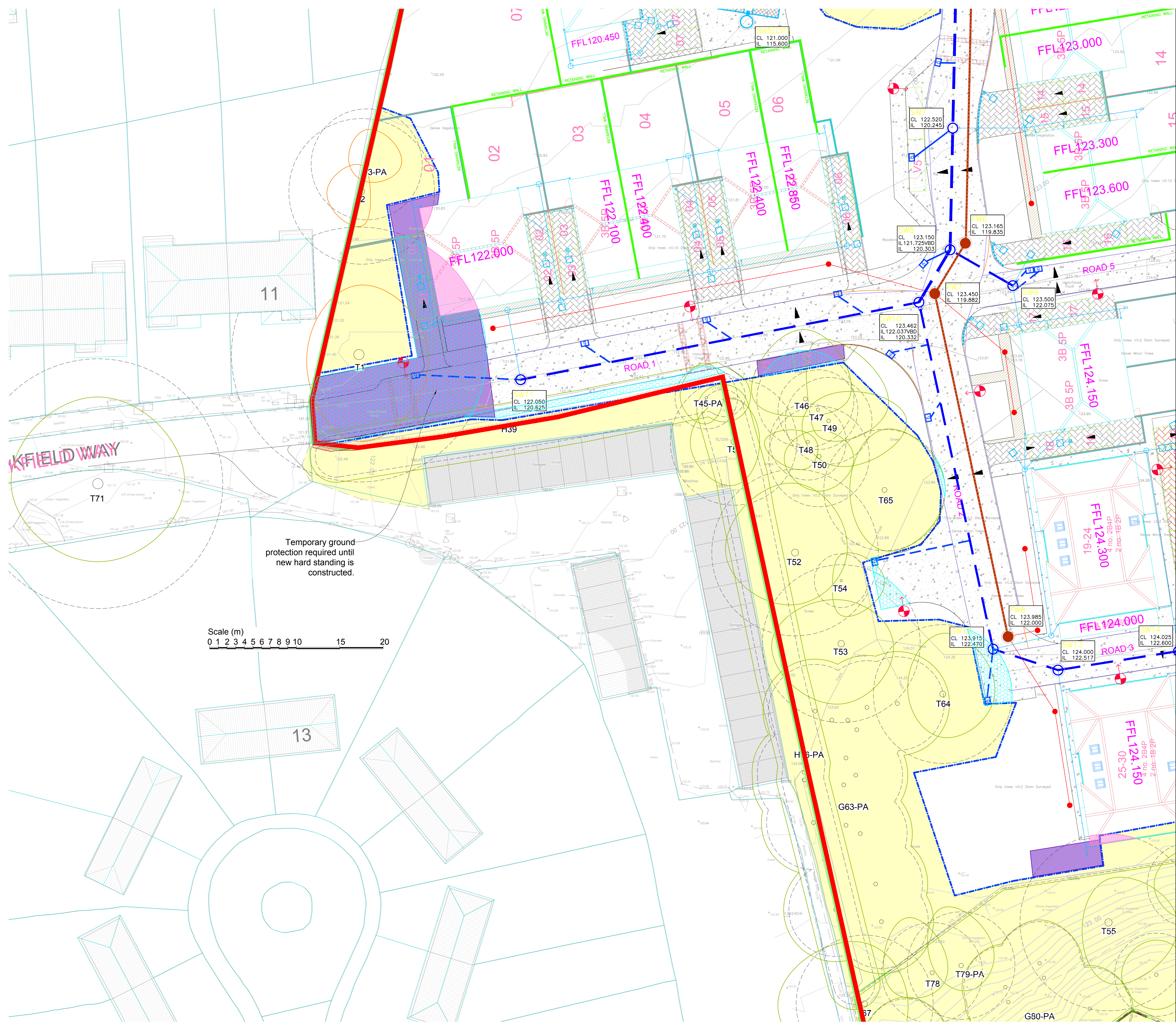
This drawing should be viewed in colour.

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

Drawing no: PJC/5694/21/D	Rev: 02	Sheet number: 1 of 3
Client and site: Brookworth Homes		
Land at Oakfield Way East Grinstead RH19 3DZ		
Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan		
Date drawn: 14/12/2021		
Scale: 1:200 at A1		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



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Rocks Yard, Victoria Road, Herstmonceux,
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- Key:**
- Root protection area for tree to be retained
 - Tree canopy with TPO to be retained
 - Tree canopy without TPO to be retained
 - Tree protection fencing - primary location
 - Tree protection fencing - secondary location
 - Temporary ground protection
 - Construction exclusion zone
 - Building footing excavated within root protection area
 - New hard standing formed within root protection area

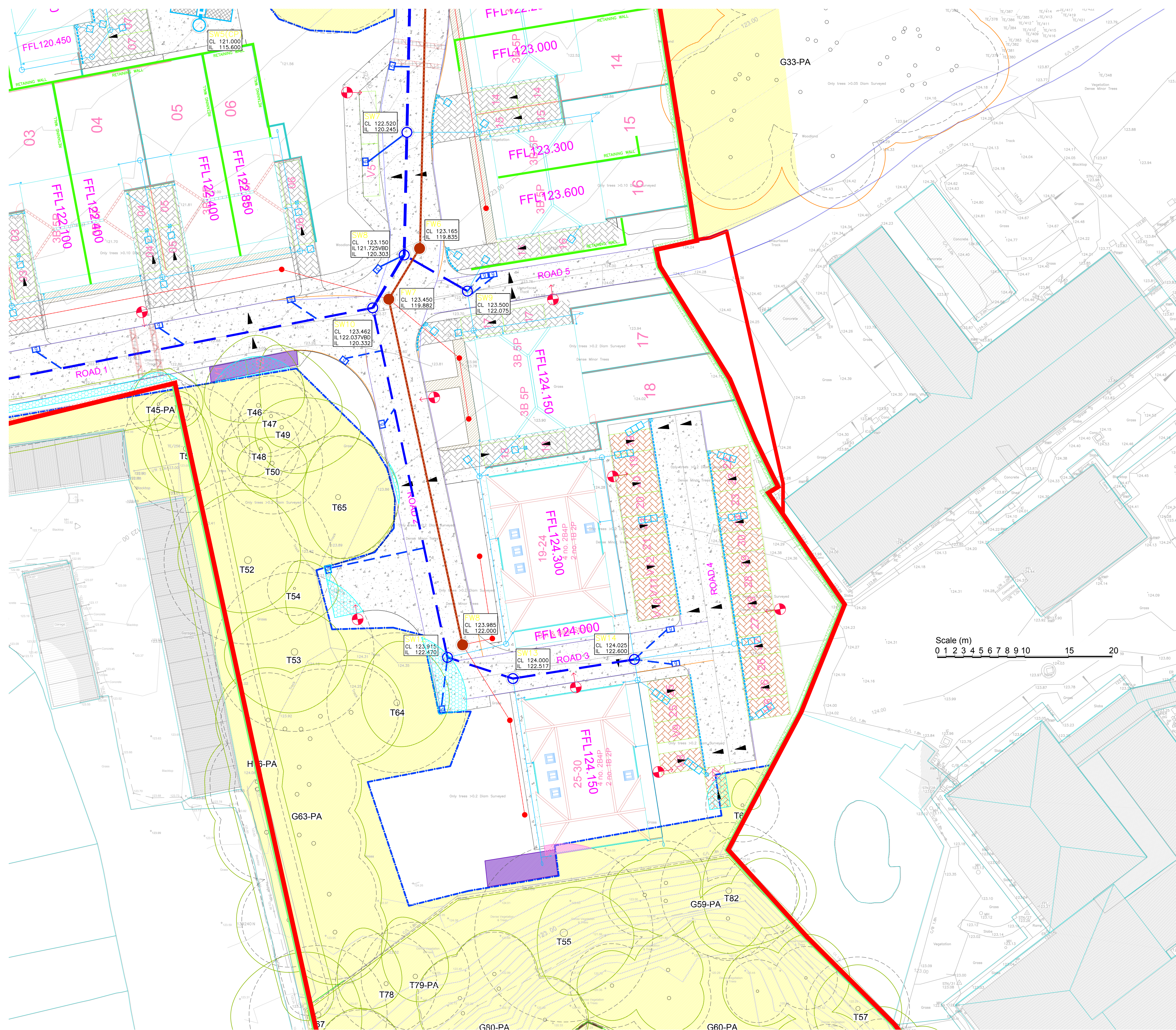
Tree survey schedule contained within the arboricultural report ref. PJC/5694/21-02 contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

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

Drawing no: PJC/5694/21/D	Rev: 02	Sheet number: 2 of 3
Client and site: Brookworth Homes		
Land at Oakfield Way East Grinstead RH19 3DZ		
Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan		
Date drawn: 14/12/2021		
Scale: 1:200 at A1		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	





Key:

-  Root protection area for tree to be retained
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Drawing no: PJC/5694/21/D **Rev:** 02 **Sheet number:** 3 of 3

Client and site:
Brookworth Homes

Land at Oakfield Way
East Grinstead
RH19 3DZ

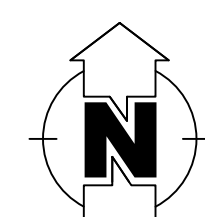
Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan

Date drawn: 14/12/2021

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Drawn by: PD

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REPORT INFORMATION

REPORT NAME	REV	DATE	PREPARED BY	PREPARED FOR	CHECKED AND APPROVED BY
Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Land at Queen Victoria Hospital	0	03/12/2025	Liongate Construction LTD		