



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

**Land to the Northwest of Erthingleigh, Collage Road
Ardingly**

On Behalf of: **Remmus**

Client:	Remmus			
Project:	Land to the Northwest of Erthingleigh, Collage Road Ardingly			
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology (LLDE) has been commissioned by Remmus to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement for the proposed development at Land to the Northwest of Erthingleigh, Collage Road Ardingly (hereinafter referred to as the site).
- 1.2 The principal aim of this report is to detail construction control measures to protect retained trees and tree groups (including hedgerows) within, and adjacent to, the site in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.3 This report has been produced based upon a BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Survey undertaken by this company on the 11th of November 2024- this survey information is presented in Appendix A and summarised in section 1.8 below.
- 1.4 This report, and accompanying Tree Schedule and Tree Retention and Protection Plan, sets out the arboricultural impacts of the proposals using the following considerations as a framework:
- Trees to be removed and trees to be retained.
 - Remedial tree work to retained trees to allow development to take place.
 - Suitable measures to protect retained trees.
 - Special construction or engineering measures are required to enable trees to be integrated into the proposed development where impacts are unavoidable.

Existing Site Information

- 1.5 The site is currently partway through the construction of the two detached houses. The site is located on the western side of Collage Road, to the south of the village of Ardingly. The entrance to the site has a 65-meter-long driveway which runs past the large gardens of the neighbouring houses. To the immediate northwest of the site, there is a large open pasture field which is used for grazing, and to the immediate northeast are the rear gardens from the nearby house of Stanbridge Way. To the east of the site there are two detached houses with large gardens and beyond this is Collage Road, which has detached houses on both sides of the road. To the immediate south of the site, there are two more detached houses with large gardens and to the southwest, there is a small pocket of woodland.

- 1.6 The wider landscape to the northwest is large pasture fields which are lined with trees and hedgerows, and there are blocks of woodlands which are connected via dense tree lines between the fields. More directly north of the site is the bulk of the housing area of Ardingly Village. Farther to the east is a rural landscape of networks of hedge-lined fields and further to the south are the sports pitches of Ardingly collage.

Existing Site Vegetation

- 1.7 There is not a great deal of vegetation on the site. To the front of the driveway entrance to the site, there is a cluster of early mature trees which are all in fair condition. This group of trees is made up of; one pedunculate oak- *Quercus robur*, a leyland cypress- *Cupressus x leylandii*, an Asian red cedar- *Cryptomeria japonica* and an accompanying understory of holly- *Ilex aquifolium*, rhododendron ponticum, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.
- 1.8 A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees on site, as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories, is given in Table 1.

Table 01 – Summary of Existing Site Vegetation

BS Category	No of Trees	No of Groups	No of Hedges and Scrub Areas	Total
C	3	0	2	5
U	2	0	0	2

Development Proposals

- 1.9 It is understood that the development proposals are as follows; the construction of two large semi-detached houses with allocated parking spaces to the front of the houses and associated landscaped gardens with terraced paving and paths.

2.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Any potential tree impacts below have been identified as per BS5837:2012 section 5.4, and details are given of proposed mitigation.

Removal of Trees and Vegetation

- 2.2 The development has been designed to avoid tree losses as far as possible, however, two of the dead and poor-condition trees shall require removal to facilitate the development. Table 3 below describes the tree losses required to facilitate the development. Trees to be retained and removed are shown on the TRPP in Appendix B.

Table No. 03 – Trees and Hedges Proposed for Removal

BS Category	Tree/Group/Hedge Numbers	Total
U	T01, T02	2

- 2.3 **T01**, *Cupressus x leylandii*; Category U, will need to be removed to accommodate the development. This is in poor condition, displaying low vitality and has several concerning defects and indicators of structural concern. I feel that this tree has outlived its location and considering its poor condition, some of which may have been caused by the erection of recent buildings in the neighbouring property, removal followed by mitigation is the only practical option.
- 2.4 **T02**, *Q. ilex*, Category U, will need to be removed to accommodate the development. This is in poor condition is displaying low vitality and appears to be dead. As such removal followed by mitigation is the only practical option.

Tree Pruning, Canopy Reduction, or Lifting

- 2.5 Some minor crown lifting and/or canopy reduction shall be required to allow adequate clearance between trees and access roads. This work will be undertaken according to industry best practice BS3998:2010. Table 4 below details works to retained trees to facilitate development, which fall within levels of good arboricultural practice:

Table No. 04 – Tree Surgery Works

Ref. Number	Category	Description of Works
T05	A	Where the crown is present over the road clearance of 5.2 should be maintained, the lowest western branch should be reduced by 3m, and some minor crown lifting to the southern aspect will also be required to provide clearance of 5.2 from ground level.

Construction access and storage

- 2.6 In the absence of mitigation, vehicular access might compact soils, harming tree roots. To avoid these impacts, there shall be a defined access route to and from all construction areas, and ground protection areas where access over RPAs is required.
- 2.7 Inappropriate storage of liquids such as fuel, paint or cleaning chemicals might result in spillages with a significant impact upon high value and or TPO trees. All such liquids will be stored at least 5.0 m from any RPA, and outside of any RPAs. Bunded containers with spill kits will be required and used to minimise the risk of spillage. This must be present on site before any work starts including ground preparations and tree works.

Compaction of Root Protection Areas

- 2.8 The majority of trees are considered to be off-site and they are located to the boundaries of the site. These off-site trees are being retained and will be protected using Tree Protective Barriers to prevent any incursion into the root protection area (RPA). A small number of trees however will require enabling works and/or an operation zone within their RPAs. Trees which would be impacted are detailed below:

New Hard Surfaces Within Root Protection Areas

- 2.9 The proposals require the widening of the existing entrance road within the RPA of tree **T05**. As per the recommendation of BS5837:2012 section 7.4.2.3, the new permanent hard surfacing does not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPAs of trees to be retained.
- 2.10 **T05** is located on top of a bank where the ground is over 1 meter higher than the roadway. It appears some minor excavations have taken place to the edge of the RPA and it can be seen that no significant roots appear to be present in this area the roots can be seen on the surface turning back into the higher levels of the bank, likely because the ground is more stable to the north and there is better access to resources from the gardens. No further excavations are scheduled around the RPA of this tree.

Installation of services

- 2.11 There will be potential significant negative impacts to multiple high-quality trees when it comes to the installation of services due to the proximity of proposed dwellings and gardens to trees and tree groups. Trenching will not be possible without significant negative impacts and disturbance. All services installation will need to avoid RPAs as this normally involves an amount of trenching. Should any service installation be required in the RPA a specialist method statement would need to be provided.

Future Pressures to Retained Trees and Hedges

2.12 The resulting proximity of the new structures to retained trees and hedgerows may result in the following pressures;

- the ongoing need to prune the canopy back to prevent damage to the building and facilitate maintenance of the building façade and glazing;
- altered soil conditions including access to water and gas exchange, resulting from proposed surfacing and construction of foundations;
- shading of the canopy of existing trees.

2.13 The majority of future pressures have been avoided through the layout of the scheme which ensures adequate clearance between retained trees and the development.

Tree and Hedgerow Loss Mitigation Measures

2.14 As **T01(U)** and **T02(U)** are both nonnative species which are considered to be of very low ecological significance. As they are quite large trees I recommend that each of each tree to be mitigated with a minimum x 3 native tree species of a minimum size of light standards at approximately 2m tall and 6-8cm in girth. The locations of which will be decided in the soft landscaping plan.

2.15 It is recommended that a scheme of soft landscaping is submitted, this should include tree planting details which address any visual public amenity issues. The tree selection should be appropriate to the site conditions and species should be selected in accordance with any recommendations provided in any subsequent ecology reports. Ideally, the species selected should be native and of proven ecological value to the local environment.

2.16 The locations and positioning of mitigation planting in relation to new or existing buildings should take full account of the final canopy height and spread of all trees included within the scheme. All planting should be located a sufficient distance from the predicted canopy line and rooting zones to avoid future pressures to undertake remedial works.

Conclusion

- 2.17 The protection, compensation and enhancement detailed herein have been designed to ensure the ongoing favourable status of retained trees and vegetation, and the species which use these. Additionally, adherence to the methods detailed will ensure that all works accord with the relevant wildlife legislation and planning conditions.
- 2.18 Provided that mitigation planting is in line with current guidelines and all other protection measures are properly enacted, the loss of trees from the site would be adequately compensated and the proposals would accord with the requirements of BS5837.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Pre-Construction Meeting

- 3.1 A pre-construction meeting will take place between the Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturalist to discuss the programme of works and the timing and implementation of control measures.

Phasing of Operations

- 3.2 Implementation of tree protection shall be carried out as follows:

- 1) Tree removals and tree surgery
- 2) Tree protection fencing set out by the surveyor in accordance with approved plans.
- 3) Tree protective fencing installed and any ground protection installed as required.
- 4) Fencing and ground protection are to be inspected by the project arboriculturist.
- 5) Site set up including haulage routes and site compound.
- 6) Demolition / Site clearance followed by construction.
- 7) Inspection of any areas of construction within RPA's by project arboriculturist.
- 8) Removal of tree protective fencing.
- 9) Remedial tree surgery works (if required).

Contractor Induction

- 3.3 The key requirements of this method statement will be explained during site inductions for contractors. Trees and tree groups that are to be retained and protected will be identified before works commence. A copy of the AMS and TTP will be retained in the site offices for reference.

Tree Removal

- 3.4 All trees designated for removal are to be removed in accordance with the Tree Retention and Protection Plan (Appendix B). All tree work and removal shall be carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and BS 3998:2010. Prior to the removal and felling of trees, the tree positions shall be agreed on site with the Arboricultural Consultant, and trees designated for removal and felling shall be clearly marked on site with white paint. Trees shall be felled prior to the erection of the Tree Protective Fencing. Care should be taken during the tree removal process to avoid any damage to any trees which are designated to be retained.

Arisings should not be disposed of by burning on site unless:

- other options are impracticable, or the material is affected or likely to become affected by a disease or pest for which sanitation is a necessary form of control.
- NOTE: Attention is drawn to regulations made under: The Clean Air Act 1993, The Plant Health Act 1967, The Weeds Act 1959, and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, in respect of the prevention of the spread of plant and soil pests.

Tree Surgery

- 3.5 All tree work as detailed within the Tree Retention and Protection Plan shall be undertaken by an approved and qualified tree surgeon in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 '*Tree Work: Recommendations*'. Care should be taken to avoid damage to neighbouring trees to be retained. Branches in confined spaces shall be removed and taken down in sections.
- 3.6 Stumps to be removed should be cut away so that the top of the stump shall be at least 450 mm below the final topsoil level in order for the site can be reinstalled in accordance with the existing site levels. Where the depth is greater than 450 mm the areas shall be backfilled with topsoil to the required level.
- 3.7 The removal of shrub or scrub material within the Root Protection Area of any tree to be retained shall employ a Manual Removal method; the use of hand tools shall be used in order to maintain the ground surface of the Root Protection Area and reduce any damage to existing tree roots within the protected root zone. Adjacent trees shall not be utilised as anchors or levers to facilitate the removal of adjacent vegetation.

- 3.8 Vegetation clearance should take place outside the bird nesting season (*nesting season: March-September inclusive*) or alternatively under a watching brief from an ecologist or suitability-qualified professional.

Tree Surgery and Removal Works– Arisings

- 3.9 The disposal, utilisation and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain. Effective financial gains can be achieved with efficient arisings management planning.
- 3.10 Before any work on a tree commences, it should be agreed on what is to happen to the arisings (such as retained or removed from the site). Any arisings remaining on the site should be stored safely in locations agreed with the client. The following should be taken into account when deciding what is eventually to be done with the arisings:
- Site usage: access, space, and safety;
 - Scope for utilisation (such as use of woodchip for mulch, weed suppressant, etc.)
 - Wildlife and habitat, particularly where veteran trees are present and invertebrate colonisation is likely.
 - The disposal, utilisation and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain.

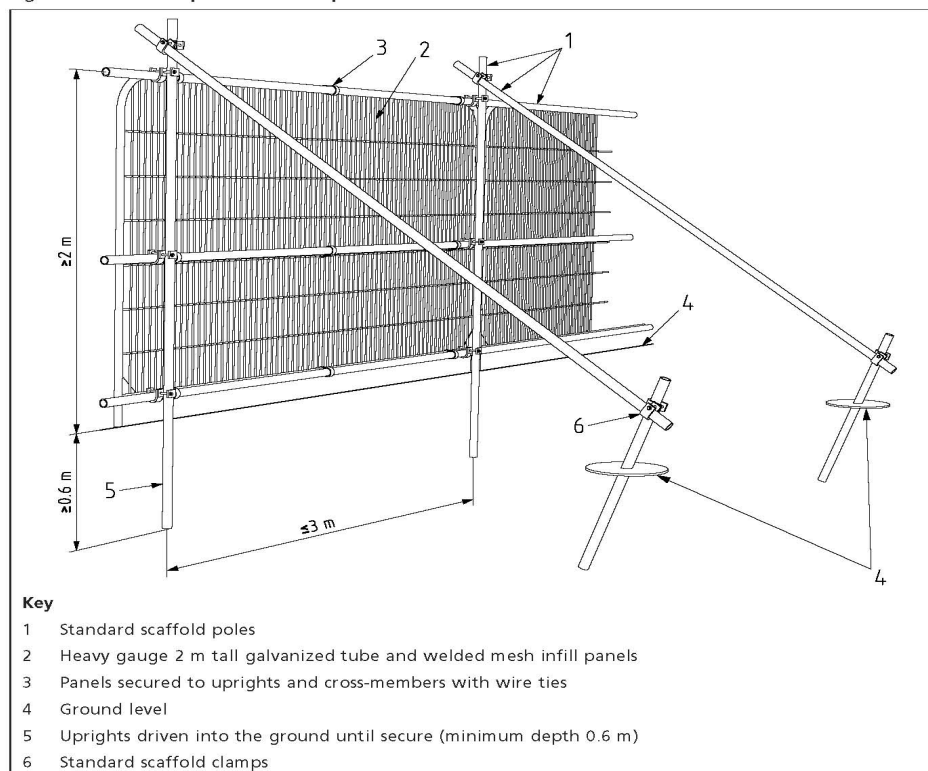
Tree Protection Fencing

- 3.11 All trees to be retained on site shall be protected with barriers installed at the location as shown in the TRPP in Appendix B. The barrier shall be installed, protected and maintained during the main works by the appointed contractor.
- 3.12 The installed protective barrier shall be 2.0 metres minimum height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area. Where existing ground conditions do not allow for the above method, the Welded Wire Mesh Fencing Panels may be mounted on concrete or rubber feet, supported on the inner

side with stabilizer struts fixed on a block tray or secured with ground pins, and positioned as specified. The barrier should be strained, and fixed to fences, walls, and knee rails where possible to provide a completely protected area (refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 below; © British Standards Institute 2012). All tree protection is to be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012; 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

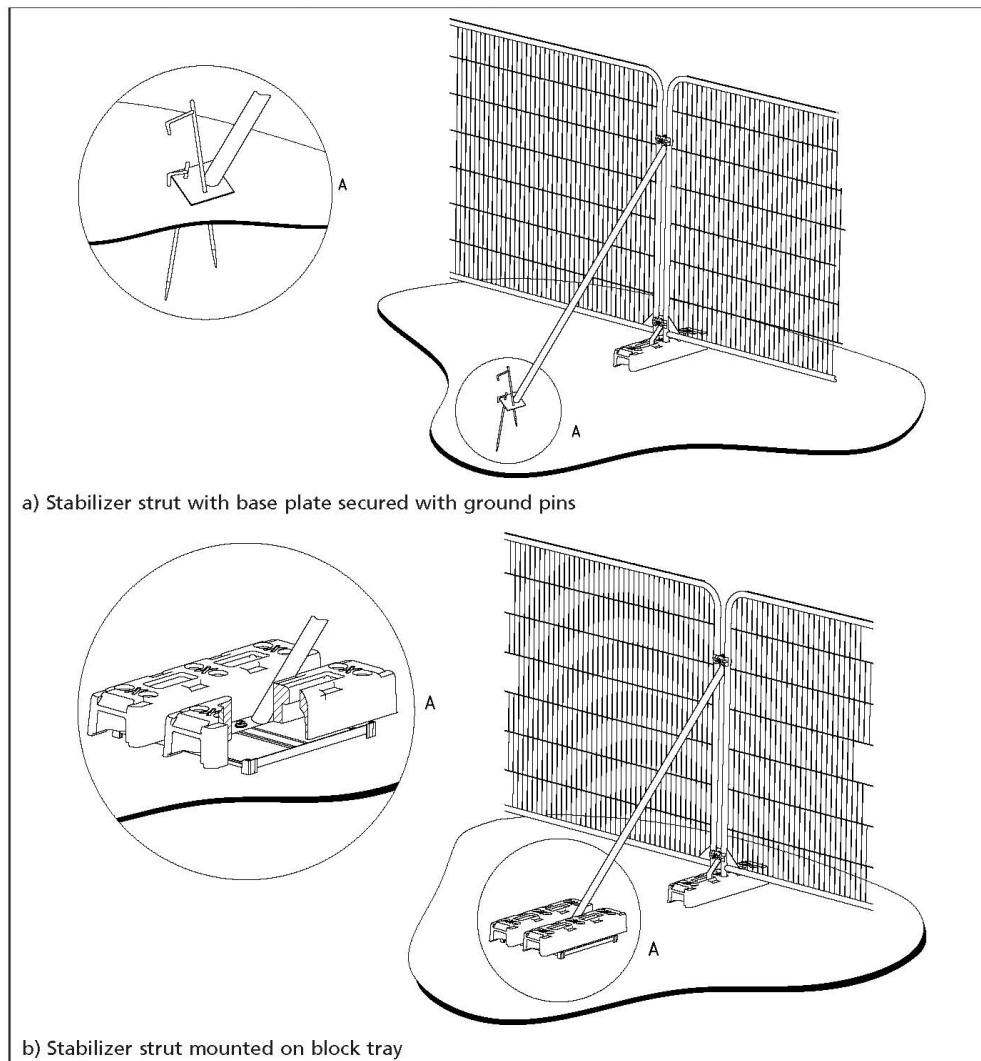
- 3.13 Any requirement for modifications to the prescribed protection fencing specification, for example where installation space is restricted, will be discussed and agreed upon with the Project Arboriculturist before being implemented.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



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Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 3.14 Day-Glo ribbons shall be maintained during the main works by the Main Contractor attached to the top of the barrier to ensure that the fencing is clearly visible during the works. The tree protection barrier shall display all-weather notices starting '*Construction Exclusion Zone – NO ACCESS*'.
- 3.15 Once installed the protection fencing will be inspected by the Project Arboriculturalist before any construction works begin;
- 3.16 All such barriers shall be maintained for the full contract period. The Construction Manager will be directly responsible for ensuring the protection fencing remains rigid and complete during the entire works programme. Repairs will be acted upon immediately to ensure continued protection.

3.17 Within the protected areas the following activities must not take place;

- No vehicles are to be used in the fenced-off areas;
- No materials are to be stockpiled or stored;
- No chemicals are to be stored;
- No excavation or increase in the soil level shall occur;
- No fires shall be lit on site.

Site Compound, Haulage Routes and Car Parking

3.18 All site compounds, car parking and haul routes will be located outside of tree protection fencing. The compound area shall be located to not incur damage or injury to the root systems or canopy of any existing trees or vegetation within or adjacent to the site, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – ‘Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations’. All site operations associated with the usage of the compound area shall be undertaken with due care and attention to negate damage to the surrounding environment.

Protection and Retention of Existing Trees and Habitats

3.19 The Contractor shall exercise due care when performing operations beneath the canopy of existing mature trees and vegetation designated for protection and avoid at all times damage to the roots, trunk and branches.

3.20 The Contractor shall train all members of the construction workforce operating within the proximity of valued habitats and make such persons aware that there shall not be, without having sought prior notification, the following operations undertaken within the protected areas:

- Dumping of spoil or rubbish, excavation or disturbance of topsoil, parking of vehicles or plant, storing of materials or placing of temporary accommodation within an area which is the larger of the branch spread of the tree or an area with a radius of half the tree's height, measured from the trunk, and within the specified Root Protection Areas;
- Severance of roots exceeding 25 mm in diameter. If unintentionally severed; notice shall be given, and specialist arboricultural advice sought;
- Changes to the level of the ground within the specified Root Protection Areas;

- Vegetation clearance to site boundaries during the bird nesting season (nesting season: March-September inclusive). Any clearance must be undertaken outside nesting season or alternatively under a watching brief from a suitability-qualified ecologist.

Ground Protection Measures

- 3.21 Where construction operations require activity within the exposed unmade ground of any existing tree Root Protection Area, temporary ground protection measures should be implemented as shown on the TRPP. The ground protection measures should be accurately laid out by a surveyor, and implemented before the main construction works.
- 3.22 Ground protection must be fit for the purpose of supporting the level of traffic entering or using the site within RPAs without being distorted or causing compaction of the underlying soil. The appropriate solutions include:
- For pedestrian movements or the erection of scaffolding within the RPA – a single layer of scaffold boards either on top of a driven scaffold frame, to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile;
 - For pedestrian-operated plant (up to a gross weight of 2 t) – proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards or panels laid on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 150 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 - For vehicular access (exceeding a gross weight of 2 t) – an alternative system subject to the engineer's specification appropriate for expected loads, is designed in consultation with the project Arboriculturist.

3.23 The process for installation of ground protection is as follows:

- 1) Discuss the procedure with the project arboriculturist.
- 2) Dismantle primary protection fencing and re-erect in the secondary location as shown in Appendix B.
- 3) Any shrubs, saplings, or trees to be removed, are to be cut, or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage the roots of retained trees.
- 4) Lay woven geotextile over the existing ground surface by hand.
- 5) Cover the area with a compressible layer, woodchip, for example, using hand tools only.
- 6) Cover the compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards or plywood boards.
- 7) Confirm surface is acceptable for use with the project arboriculturist.
- 8) Area ready for construction access.

New Hard surfacing within Root Protection Areas

3.24 Where new surfacing and means of access within Root Protection Areas have been proposed, the construction method should be implemented to avoid intrusion into or change of existing ground levels within the tree Root Protection Areas of existing trees.

3.25 A 'No Dig' Construction should allow for the paving of specified areas within or adjacent to tree Root Protection Areas to be constructed without disturbance to root systems.

3.26 Ground levels should not be raised or lowered within the existing tree Root Protection Areas. A permeable surface treatment should be laid over the existing ground allowing water to permeate and allow for nutrient access and gaseous exchange.

3.27 The construction area / existing ground within the existing tree RPA is to be overlain with a geo-membrane and covered with a granular fill of no fines - open-graded aggregate incorporated within a 3-dimensional cellular confinement system. This should ensure a minimum supportive depth of 200mm for vehicular access/ 100mm for pedestrian footpaths, above which a permeable surface treatment should be laid.

The pH of the aggregate must be near neutral to avoid damage to pH-sensitive tree species.

- 3.28 Existing paving material overlying the RPA of existing trees should be left undisturbed during the construction period in order to protect the Root Protection Area of the tree to be retained. The existing paving/ hard standing can then be reused as a base for the proposed surfacing, subject to the Engineer's specification.
- 3.29 All retaining kerb restraints/edge supports are to be secured above ground and no general excavation within existing tree RPAs should be permitted.
- 3.30 Where stepped or ramped access has been proposed within the RPAs of existing trees, this should be constructed with limited disturbance to the existing ground. A raised frame supported upon posts concreted in the ground is recommended. The holes for footing to posts should be dug out using handheld tools. The sides of the holes should be lined with an impermeable membrane to prevent the caustic and toxic effects of wet cement in the concrete from damaging tree roots.

Services in Proximity to Existing Trees

- 3.31 The location and direction of new services should be designed to allow for services to be routed away from the RPAs of existing trees. Existing service runs should always be used wherever possible.
- 3.32 Where the proposed routing of services impinges upon the tree RPA of any existing tree to be retained; the routing should be undertaken as a minimum standard in accordance with *NJUG Volume 4, issue 2: 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees'*.
- 3.33 A 'Manual Excavation Method' is to be followed to carefully hand-dug and route the apparatus most directly to and from the exterior of the RPA radius.
- 3.34 Services are to be routed together wherever possible to create the minimum impact upon the roots of the existing trees to be retained. Trench excavation across the tree Root Protection Area radius beside an existing tree should be avoided, whereby tree roots would become severed. Where services are to cross the edge of an existing RPA, they should be routed via a hand-dug ducting sleeve, avoiding damage to roots.

Installation of Fencing

- 3.35 Proposed new fencing to residential gardens shall be installed following the removal of tree-protective fencing and ground protection measures. Post holes within the RPAs shall be manually dug, and shall not sever any major roots. Roots over 25mm in diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural advice. Where absolutely necessary, tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly to the minimum extent to allow works to proceed.

Hard and Soft Landscaping

- 3.36 The Arboricultural Consultant should review any landscape operations that involve any work within the RPAs of retained trees and input additional site-specific methodology where necessary.
- 3.37 The existing ground levels within the RPA of the retained trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in level occur these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used to differentiate between the different levels.
- 3.38 All soft and hard landscaping within the RPAs must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All finished surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of water and gaseous exchange to the roots.

Future Tree Surgery Works - Dead branches

- 3.39 All deadwood features should be managed in accordance with BS 3998-2010: Tree work Recommendations.
- Safety needs should be balanced against wildlife habitat protection.
 - Dead branches should be shortened or if necessary, removed if they pose an unacceptable risk to people or property and if other options (e.g. diverting a footpath) are not practicable.
- 3.40 When deciding whether dead branches or dead trees should be retained and, if so, to what extent they might need to be pruned, a balance should be made between the mitigation of risk and the maintenance of wildlife habitats. The unnecessary loss of

deadwood habitats should be avoided when specifying pruning or other works, particularly if legally protected species are using the tree. The following risk factors should be taken into account:

- the location (e.g., whether the deadwood overhangs a target that cannot be readily moved, such as a highway);
- the wood properties and decay characteristics of the species concerned.
- the size of the deadwood.

Future Tree Surgery Works - Standing Dead Trees

- 3.41 Where standing dead trees are retained, their height should be reduced if this is required for mitigation of present or future risks. They should be inspected periodically, and further work should be undertaken (either felling or progressive reduction, depending on practicability) if necessary to keep risks within acceptable limits.

Further Ecological Enhancement Methods

- 3.42 Further enhancement can be/will be achieved with the utilisation of arisings resulting from vegetation removal or clearance works within the site.
- 3.43 Arisings will be retained for use as deadwood habitat log piles at the base of the existing trees and woodland foliage. Piles shall be made from arisings of native vegetation taken from the site or surrounding areas where possible. Piles should contain both larger logs (with gaps between), brash and branches and smaller leaf litter and cuttings/ grass clippings, to create varied conditions.
- 3.44 All branches and stems larger than 75mm in diameter, can/will be retained for use as deadwood habitat log piles at the base of the existing foliage. These are best left in lengths of a metre or more, but smaller sections will also be suitable. In suitable areas, these can also be pushed under the bottom of the hedgerows and areas of scrub where they will provide suitable habitat for a plethora of invertebrates and in turn suitable refuge and forage for small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.
- 3.45 Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows for the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain which will further enrich the trees on site.

Ongoing Management of Tree, Hedges and Native shrubs

- 3.46 To ensure the trees and/ or hedges continue to be a useful ecological feature, they shall not be cut overly frequently and shall be allowed to become relatively dense and tall. Any hedges on site shall be cut outside of the bird nesting season (which generally runs March-August inclusive) and not more than once every three years. Minor trimming of stray branches over paths etc. can be carried out more regularly if required.
- 3.47 Any sections of new planting or failed newly planted trees will need to be replaced and species and sizes will have to be matched with what has been lost.

4.0 SCHEDULE OF SUPERVISION

- 4.1 To ensure works accord with the recommendations and the British Standard, works shall proceed as per the below schedule of supervision. Photographic evidence shall be taken at each stage such that a final completion report can be provided.

Table No. 05 – Schedule of Supervision

Works	Responsibility	Notes	Sign off & Date
Pre-commencement Meeting	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	To discuss the programme of works, the timing and implementation of the tree works and the tree protection measures.	
Tree removal works	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Project Arboriculturist to mark trees for removal and/or surgery works.	
Installation of tree protective fencing and ground protection	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Set out as per TRPP. Fencing and ground protection measures are to be inspected by the project arboriculturalist.	
Monthly inspection of protective fencing	Construction Manager	Construction manager to inspect fencing. Any issues are to be reported to the project arboriculturalist.	
Trial Pits	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Trail pits are to be dug at an agreed location under arboricultural supervision.	
Additional Manual excavation within RPA's	Construction Manager	Works undertaken in accordance method statement. Project arboriculturalist to be contacted should roots larger than 25mm diameter be encountered.	
Removal of tree protective fencing	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Only to be removed at the end of the construction period and following authorisation from the project arboriculturalist.	

Appendix A – Tree Survey Schedule



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EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE

Land Northwest of Erthingleigh

Prepared	GO
Approved	JJ
Date	11/11/2024
Project Reference	LLD-2443-ARB-SCH
Revision	0
Status	DRAFT

Nov-24

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 01	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (8.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 222m²)	700 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.6 m	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 5.0 m	Over-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	More detail from photos. This tree is located on the boundary line and the main stem is a few centimetres from a recent extension next door. The main union is compression with a 1m long section of included bark and adaptive grow is present around both sides of the union. Large ribs of adaptive growth are present to the tops of the lower primary limbs indicating significant stress loading. There are multiple old tree surgery wounds to the main stem and primary limbs, none of which have shown any signs of occluding. There is a another questionable compression union higher up which also has a section of included bark with adaptive growth present. The tree has historically been topped at 13m. Minor and moderate deadwood sections are present across the crown. Overall the tree is looking scrappy with reduced vitality. ***Recommendations; I feel that this tree has out lived its location and considering its poor condition removal within the next 1-2 years is Highley recommended.	U	Remove
T 02	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (Holm Oak); (8.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 206m²)	665 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.5 m	N: 5.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	Overall with a generally upright form with lean to the east/ southeast. There are multiple old pruning wounds to the main stem, none of which have shown any signs of occluding, which could imply poor health before it was last pruned. Minor, moderate and major deadwood sections are present across the crown. Overall the tree is looking scrappy with low vitality, and appears to be almost totally dead. ***Recommendations; considering its poor condition, removal within the next 1-2 years is Highley recommended.	U	Remove

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 03	Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (1.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 10m²)	127 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	An off site tree group. A woodland edge group made u of hazel holly and ash. Trees start at 3m from the boundary line to the northwest.	B 2	Retain
H 04	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Cherry Laurel); (0.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 3m²)	64 mm	3.1 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 0.4 m E: 0.4 m S: 0.4 m W: 0.4 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A line of evergreens displaying normal vitality with a slightly scrappy form.	C 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 05	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak) (5.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92m²)	433 mm	11.0 m Clear Stem Height 4 m W	N: 5.5 m E: 3.0 m S: 4.2 m W: 3.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	This tree is located on top of a steep bank, The main stem has significant lean to the east. There is a large kink to the western side of the base of the tree where it has put on adaptive growth to accommodate stress from the lean. Major sized surface roots can be clearly seen to turn away from the road side and back into the higher ground. Minor and moderate sized deadwood sections are present across the crown. Overall the crown is relatively even with a little more of the crown held to the northwest, and is displaying normal vitality. ***Recommendations; where the crown is present over the road clearance of 5.2 should be maintained, the lowest western branch should be reduced by 3m, some minor crown lifting to the southern aspect will also be required to provide clearance of 5.2 from ground level.	C 1	Retain
SC 06	Mixed Species Native Shrubs; (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	95 mm	3.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	This is the understory of T05. Species include holly, rhododendron, hawthorn and bramble.	C 2	Retain
T 07	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	318 mm (Estimated)	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 2.5 m S: 1.3 m W: 1.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	An off site tree located to the east of T05. One main stem with an upright form, lacking crown to the west due to the present of T05. Overall displaying normal vitality.	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 08	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (Japanese Red Cedar); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	315 mm	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.3 m	N: 2.2 m E: 2.2 m S: 2.2 m W: 2.2 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 0	One main stem with an upright form and relatively even crown. Overall displaying normal vitality.	C 1	Retain

CATEGORY DIVISION - BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

Trees to be considered for retention

Category A

- Trees whose retention is most desirable to include; trees of high quality having an estimated longevity of over 40 years;

Category B

- Trees where retention is desirable to include; trees of moderate quality having an estimated longevity of over 20 years;

Category C

- Trees of low quality having an estimated longevity of over 10 year, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm;

1. Mainly Arboricultural Qualities

- Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual

- Trees that might be included in the higher category, but because of significant impaired but remediable condition are downgraded

- Trees in adequate or impaired condition, or those which can be retained with minimal tree surgery, but not worthy for inclusion in the high or moderate category

2. Mainly Landscape Qualities

- Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features

- Trees present in numbers offering a higher collective categorisation than as individually rated; trees occurring in groups but due to situation, offering little contribution in the context of the wider locality

- Trees present in numbers without having significant landscape value

3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation

- Trees of significant historical, commemorative or other value, or good specimens of rare or unusual species

- Trees having some material conservation or cultural value

- Trees having no material conservation or other cultural value

Trees unsuitable for retention

Category U - Trees not for retention within the context of existing land use;

- Trees that are unviable due to serious, irremediable structural defect; early loss is expected due to collapse;
 - Trees that are dead or showing signs of significant, immediate, irreversible decline;
 - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and subsequent safety, and threat thereof to trees nearby;
 - Trees of very low quality suppressing the development of those of greater quality;
 - Trees that will become unviable after the removal of other trees for reasons above.
-

CSD – Combined Stem Diameter;

- Root Protection Areas calculated for multiple stemmed trees based upon a combined stem diameter in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

Appendix B – Tree Retention and Protection Plan

The majority of the existing trees shown on this plan have been plotted in line with the information provided. All other tree locations are indicative and have been plotted using Geo-locating.



Legend

- T02** Tree and Shrub Numbers.
- Tree Root Protection Areas**
Tree Root Protection Areas calculated and specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Category B Trees**
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category C Trees**
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category U Trees**
Trees unsuitable for long term retention.
- Existing Hedgerow and Shrub Vegetation**
- Existing Trees to be Removed**
Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.
- Tree Protection Barrier**
All Tree Protection and Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
Tree Protective Barrier to be 2.0 metres height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area, or as specified.
- Proposed Tree Surgery Works**
Existing trees to have crown reduced prior to protection measures being implemented.
Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.

- Notes:
- Drawing to be read in colour.
 - For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD2443-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
 - For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD2443-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

DRAFT ISSUE

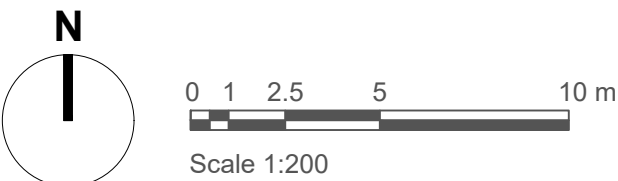
Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Draft Issue	22.11.24	GO

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Client Remmus	Project Title and Location Land NorthWest of Erthingleigh Erthingleigh, College Road, Ardingly
Drawing Title Tree Retention and Protection Plan	Scale A1@1:200
Drawn GO	Approved JJ
Date 22.11.24	Revision 00



The majority of the existing trees shown on this plan have been plotted in line with the information provided. All other tree locations are indicative and have been plotted using Geo-locating.



Tree Retention and Protection Plan
Land Northwest of Erthingleigh

Legend

- Tree and Shrub Numbers.**
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00	Draft Issue	22.11.24	GO

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	Erthingleigh, College Road, Ardingly		
Drawing Title	Tree Retention and Protection Plan		
Scale	Drawn	Approved	Date
A1@1:200	GO	JJ	22.11.24
Drawing No	LLD2443-ARB-DWG-021		Revision
			00



L I Z A R D

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