

Tree Planning Report

Lydhurst Estate, The Street, Warninglid, Sussex

Date: May 2025

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This tree planning report ('TPR') assesses the arboricultural implications of the proposals and details the actions to be taken in order to prevent unacceptable damage being caused to the retained trees on this site during the proposed development and associated landscape works at Lydhurst Estate, The Street, Warninglid, Sussex.
- 1.2 The report has been prepared to satisfy the local validation requirements of Mid Sussex District Council.
- 1.3 This TPR complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* ('BS 5837'). It is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development, and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. If required, matters relating to the construction detail or engineering performance of any protective measures specified should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer, for further information and specification which may be necessary for their practical implementation in a manner that satisfactorily ensures their protective intention or function.
- 1.4 The trees on the site were surveyed by David Archer Associates ('DAA') and their details are set out in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.5 Based on this survey, the trees' locations and the constraints associated with them, specifically the extents of their canopies and their root protection areas ('RPAs'), have been drawn in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations, producing a tree constraints plan ('TCP'); in order to assess the implications of the proposals, the proposed plan was then overlaid onto the TCP.
- 1.6 The TPR should be read in conjunction with, and is to be considered an essential part of, the tree protection plan ('TPP') which is attached to it at **Appendix 2**.

2. Tree Impact Assessment (TIA)

- 2.1 The TPP at Appendix 2 shows the proposal overlaid onto the tree survey, with tree impacts and tree protection measures shown. The implications assessment below is based on this drawing.

Tree removals

- 2.2 If approved, the proposals will result in the direct loss of trees nos. 39, 44, 45, 47, 48 & 49.
- 2.3 As part of the landscape proposals and through discussions with the owner, due to their low quality and the owner's capacity to provide new tree planting, DAA also recommends that trees nos. 37, 38, 40, 43 & 62 are also removed.

- 2.4 Other than tree no. 44 which is a Category 'U' tree, all other trees proposed for removal are Category 'C' trees. Their removal will have no visual impact beyond the boundaries of the estate.
- 2.5 No pruning of the retained trees is required to permit construction of the proposed development.
- 2.6 All other trees identified within the survey will be retained as they are unaffected by the proposal, or can be successfully protected during the construction period, as shown on the TPP.

Incursions into root protection areas

- 2.7 The proposed relocation of the existing access drive passes through the RPAs of retained trees, thus elements of the proposed driveway will require a no-dig construction method.
- 2.8 Within the RPAs of trees nos. 20, 24, 25, 27, 50 & 52 the access drive will be installed using a cellular confinement system as set out below.
- 2.9 With the proposed mitigation above, the proposals will not compromise the retained trees health or longevity.

3. Pre-start project requirements, liaison & communication

- 3.1 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the applicant or project manager of the proposed development ('the developer') shall appoint a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to act as the supervising arboriculturist for the project, in order to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process.
- 3.2 Before any works commence on site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This should be attended by the project manager, the groundwork contractor, the supervising arboriculturist and, if so required by the LPA, the LPA tree officer. The meeting will be led by the supervising arboriculturist, who will ensure that the sequence and methods of tree protection specified in this statement are fully explained and understood by all parties. Reporting procedures, arboricultural supervision requirements, and frequency of monitoring visits (as detailed in **Section 10** and *Table 1* of this TPR) will be discussed and agreed, and relevant contact details exchanged. Any modifications to this statement arising from this meeting will be recorded and the revisions circulated to all parties.

4. Tree removals

- 4.1 The trees listed at paragraphs 2.2 & 2.3 above, shall be felled to ground level; stumps shall either be ground out to 450mm below ground level, or excavated (grubbed out).
- 4.2 Tree felling will be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*.

5. Protective fencing

- 5.1 No vehicles of any kind shall enter the site, nor any works commence, until the root protection areas of the retained trees, as shown on the TPP, have been protected by the erection of protective fencing to the specification found in BS 5837, Section 6.2. The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous bold purple lines on the TPP.
- 5.2 The protective fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and comprise standard 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels mounted on rubber or concrete feet. The panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two anti-tamper clamps, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence.
- 5.3 The fencing shall be supported on the side closest to the retained trees by stabiliser struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, and attached to a base plate secured to the ground with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabiliser struts should be mounted on a block tray. Notices stating "*Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out*" will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.
- 5.4 Immediately prior to the construction of the proposed access drive, protection of the adjacent trees will comprise plastic mesh temporary barrier fencing, supported on steel road pins or similar, driven into the ground at 1.5-2m centres. The locations where plastic mesh fencing may be used are denoted by continuous bold orange lines on the TPP.
- 5.5 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind the protective fencing; there shall be no topsoil stripping, no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel, and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 5.6 Areas for storing or mixing of fuels, oils or cement shall be agreed at the pre-start meeting. None of these areas shall be within the area behind the protective fencing, and where possible shall not be within 10m of any retained tree.
- 5.7 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees, and no fires shall be lit in any position where heat could affect their foliage or branches.
- 5.8 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with

this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.

- 5.9 Where tall plant or equipment may be passing or working close to the canopies of the retained trees, timber uprights shall be erected and fastened to the protective fencing to prevent accidental damage to branches. Cross members between the uprights shall be marked clearly with reflective tape to ensure high visibility.
- 5.10 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape or with mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48 hours. All events of this nature must be recorded and reported to the supervising arboriculturist.
- 5.11 Other than as stated at paragraph 5.4, the protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated without the prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist. When the construction period is complete the fencing may then be removed, but only after first informing the supervising arboriculturist of this intention.

6. Demolition – surface removal

- 6.1 Where indicated on the TPP, removal of existing hard surfacing within RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The existing hard surface within retained trees' RPAs shall be left in situ until the landscaping phase of site work, to provide continuing protection to underlying roots and soil, in the location denoted by the blue revision cloud on the TPP.
- 6.2 When the existing hard surfacing is to be removed within RPAs, the wearing course will be broken up using a hand-held pneumatic breaker, and removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. Where it is necessary to remove the sub-base, this shall be undertaken using digging forks to loosen the material, which will then be removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. At the discretion of the supervising arboriculturist, it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside the RPAs, either on top of the hard surfacing and working away from the RPAs, or from temporary ground protection.
- 6.3 Any tree roots exposed by the removal of hard surfaces or foundations of structures shall be immediately protected and kept damp by covering with wet hessian. A covering layer of topsoil will be applied as soon as is practicably possible.
- 6.4 Where areas exposed by the removal of hard surfacing are to be reinstated to soft landscaping, the underlying areas shall be lightly decompacted by hand forking over to a maximum of 100mm depth, followed by addition of clean topsoil to BS 3882: 2015, *Specification for topsoil*, to match surrounding levels. If the areas will be exposed to construction traffic movements or activity during the course of remaining construction operations, they shall either be fenced off with protective fencing, or protected by temporary ground protection, in accordance with the specifications given in the relevant sections above.

7. Construction of hard surfaces (no dig)

- 7.1 Where denoted by red honeycomb hatch on the TPP, the proposed access drive within the RPAs of retained trees shall be constructed to the specifications detailed below, in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 of BS 5837.
- 7.2 The proposed access drive shall be clearly marked out before any associated work starts. Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide.
- 7.3 Any small hollows may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. A permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram') shall be laid down prior to the installation of a cellular confinement system.
- 7.4 The ground shall be covered with a perforated cellular confinement system such as 'Geoweb' or 'Cellweb' with a minimum cell depth of 150mm. The cellular confinement material shall be fixed in place over the required areas using steel pins at its edges, before being backfilled with clean, no-fines angular aggregate (20mm-40mm).
- 7.5 Vehicles or machinery used in the process of depositing or spreading the aggregate backfill shall not travel over, or work from, unprotected ground within the RPA of any retained trees. Subject to the depth of the cellular confinement system being adequate to support the loadings, vehicles (such as dumpers or power barrows) may travel over the completed areas of the cellular confinement material, provided that these are filled to their full depth.
- 7.6 Edge supports of appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and should be secured either with steel pins driven into the ground, or with concrete haunching laid on existing ground level on an impermeable polythene membrane. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.
- 7.7 A permeable geotextile membrane will then be laid on top of the cellular confinement system to prevent fines and other debris filling the air spaces in the aggregate. The wearing course or final surface shall be of a permeable and gas porous nature such as porous tarmac or concrete setts with sand jointing.

8. Underground services

- 8.1 Detailed drawings of proposed underground services have not been produced at this stage of the planning process, thus any potential impacts between trees shown retained on the TPP and proposed services have not been identified. It is likely, however, that services connections to the existing house will be capable of re-use to serve the new development.
- 8.2 At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent, proposed underground services will be either located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained or will utilise existing service routes.

- 8.3 It is not anticipated that any existing services within RPAs will require upgrading. In the event that this proves necessary, however, care shall be taken to minimise disturbance and where practicable, trenchless techniques employed; only as a last resort shall open excavations be considered. Where existing services within RPAs are deemed not satisfactory for any further use they should be left in situ rather than being excavated/removed.
- 8.4 In the unlikely event that incursions into RPAs are unavoidable, any new installation will comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group ('NJUG'), Volume 4, Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, Issue 2, 2007, and in accordance with the specification below.

9. Landscaping

- 9.1 On completion of construction works, but prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within the protected area behind the protective fencing the developer shall arrange a meeting with the site manager, the supervising arboriculturist and the landscape contractor. The relevant details of this TPR shall be discussed in relation to the proposed landscape operations and a clear sequence of operations established.
- 9.2 Within the RPAs the following principles will be maintained:
- Existing ground levels shall not be substantially altered.
 - No plant or vehicles shall enter the RPA.
 - No fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas.
 - Any excavation required for fence posts, log retaining walls or any other landscape structures shall be undertaken by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered then the position of the excavation shall be moved to a new location. If this is not possible then any roots with a diameter less than 25mm may be cut cleanly by hand. Any exposed roots shall be re-covered within 24hrs of excavation.
 - No structure shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees.
 - No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees.

10. Supervision & monitoring

- 10.1 At the start of the construction process the supervising arboriculturist shall visit the site on the occasions specified to inspect the tree protection measures (fencing) as installed. If these measures comply with the specifications detailed in this method statement, statements of compliance shall be sent to the developer and copied to the LPA.
- 10.2 The supervising arboriculturist shall then visit the site on a regular basis, as agreed at the pre-start meeting, or when specifically required as set out in *Table 1* below, to ensure that the tree protection measures are kept in place and functioning as designed. Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact on these tree protection measures and if arboricultural supervision is required. A record of all monitoring visits will be kept, and copies sent to the developer and the LPA following each visit.
- 10.3 The site manager shall give at least 72 hours' notice to the supervising arboriculturist of any operations, e.g. construction of hard surfacing etc., which may make an impact on the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 10.4 Any alterations or variations in drawings for the site that are in, or within, the RPAs of the retained trees shall be referred in the first instance to the supervising arboriculturist for advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the supervising arboriculturist shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact. If required, the supervising arboriculturist will liaise with the LPA's tree officer to agree a way forward, since any alterations to the approved details may require the LPA's prior written agreement. Following these consultations, the supervising arboriculturist shall issue revisions to the TPP and/or this TPR that reflect the changes.
- 10.5 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this TPR, work must cease immediately and the LPA be informed in writing. A meeting will be convened between the developer, the supervising arboriculturist, the LPA tree officer and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have occurred. Work shall not be recommenced until appropriate action has been agreed to the LPA's satisfaction.

Visit no.	Trees affected/ relevant	Timing of visit	Function carried out
1	All	Prior to the start of any construction works.	To lead the pre-start meeting.
2	All	Following tree felling & erection of protective fencing .	To check protective fencing has been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
3	20, 24, 25, 27, 50 & 52	Immediately prior to commencement of landscape works	To supervise the installation of the no-dig access drive.
4	All	On a regular basis during the construction & landscaping work.	To check the protective fencing remains in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out.
5	All	At any other time which is sensitive in arboricultural terms.	To ensure retained trees are protected from development activities.

Table 1 - Timings of supervision and monitoring visits

David Archer Associates

May 2025

APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on a tree survey carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations" ("BS 5837") by Greg Sweeney on Thursday the 8th 2025. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were in leaf. The information contained in this schedule reflects the condition of the trees at the time of the survey, based on visual inspection from the ground only; they were not climbed, and no internal investigations were undertaken. A BS 5837 survey for planning or development purposes is not a detailed tree hazard or risk survey. As such, no guarantee is given as to the structural integrity or safety of any trees included.

As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual growth and change, no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development planning purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked 'est'.

1. **No.:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **Species:** The common name as given in "Collins Tree Guide", Johnson & More (2004).
3. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a 'Disto' laser rangefinder and expressed in metres, to the nearest metre.
4. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually, and an aggregated equivalent single trunk diameter is calculated in accordance with BS 5837, in order to derive the tree's root protection area ('RPA').
5. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown at each cardinal point of the compass, rounded up to the nearest half metre; or in the case of uniform or symmetrical crowns, the average distance from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown.
6. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height, in metres, from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the live crown.
7. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (>100mm diameter), or to crown break from ground level.
8. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi-mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran/Ancient.
9. **Physiology:** The tree's health and vigour in comparison to a typical specimen of the same species and age: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Dead.
10. **Structure:** The tree's structural condition based on assessment of any visible roots, and of its trunk, main branches and crown, noting the presence of any obvious defects or decay: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Hazardous.
11. **Landscape Value:** An assessment of the tree's visual importance in the local landscape in its present context: High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
12. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of the tree's likely remaining contribution expressed in years: <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
13. **Comments:** Notes relating to the tree's health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape; including notes of any restrictions to access for inspection, presence of potential habitat features (natural or artificial), or other significant observations.
14. **Category:** - A rating given to trees based on Table 1 in BS 5837, summarised below:

Category 'U' - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Category 'A' - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (normally a minimum of 40 years).

Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (normally a minimum of 20 years).

Category 'C' - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Sub-categories (where appropriate); 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities: 2 – Mainly landscape qualities: 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
1	Copper Beech	7m	300mm	3.6m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings; approx. 7.2m between trunk and existing access drive kerb edge - as for all other trees in avenue tree nos. 1 -28 unless otherwise stated.	B
2	Copper Beech	8m	280mm	4.7m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
3	Copper Beech	9.5m	390mm	4.3m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
4	Copper Beech	3.5m	40mm	1m	1.5m	1.5m	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small recently planted specimen; in row of avenue plantings.	C
5	Copper Beech	10m	460mm	7.6m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
6	Copper Beech	12m	540mm	6.5m	1.2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
7	Copper Beech	12.5m	580mm	7.1m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
8	Copper Beech	12m	550mm	5.5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
9	Copper Beech	12m	560mm	6m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
10	Copper Beech	12m	470mm	6.4m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
11	Copper Beech	10m	430mm	7.2m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
12	Copper Beech	11m	350mm	4.7m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
13	Copper Beech	3m	40mm	1m	1.5m	1.5m	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small recently planted specimen; in row of avenue plantings.	C
14	Copper Beech	9.5m	430mm	4.9m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings; approx. distance between trunk and edge of existing tarmac turning/passing circle 3.5m.	B
15	Copper Beech	12m	480mm	5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings; approx. distance between trunk and edge of existing tarmac turning/passing circle 3.3m.	B
16	Copper Beech	12m	340mm	5.2m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
17	English Oak	15m	1130mm	10.6m	1.5m	4m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Form and structure typical of species and age; cavity at base of trunk on W side; approx. distance between trunk and access drive kerb edge: 16.5m.	A
18	Copper Beech	9m	360mm	5.7m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Wound/cavity at base of trunk, at height of approx. 30cm, on NW side; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent Oak tree no.17; in row of avenue plantings.	C
19	Copper Beech	13m	600mm	8.4m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Established tree with 'fan' like shape/form to crown; in row of avenue plantings.	B
20	Copper Beech	14m	860mm	10.5m	1.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Established tree; form and structure typical of species and age; approx. 7.4m between trunk and existing access drive kerb edge; in row of avenue plantings.	A

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
21	Copper Beech	3m	40mm	1m	1.5m	1.5m	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small recently planted specimen; in row of avenue plantings.	C
22	Copper Beech	13m	590mm	5m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Bi-furcates at 1.8m; small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings.	B
23	Copper Beech	12m	580mm	7.8m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree, in row of avenue plantings; 'goblet' shaped crown.	B
24	Copper Beech	14m	810mm	7.5m	1m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Form and structure typical of species and age; bi-furcates at 4m; approx. 7.1m between trunk and existing access drive kerb edge; in row of avenue plantings.	A
25	Copper Beech	15m	810mm @1m	9.6m	1.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Established tree; form and structure typical of species and age; in row of avenue plantings.	A
26	Copper Beech	13m	500mm	6.4m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimen; in row of avenue plantings.	B
27	Copper Beech	15m	970mm @1m	9.5m	1.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Established tree; bi-furcates at 1.5m; in row of avenue plantings.	A
28	Copper Beech	15m	670mm	8.1m	1.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Established tree; form and structure typical of species and age; in row of avenue plantings.	A
29	English Oak	15m	880mm	N5.4m E13m S6m W7.8m	N7m E8m S5m W6m	3m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Trunk, located on shrub bed bank, is swept, leans E; mutually suppressed crown.	B
30	Beech	10m	500mm @500m m	5m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from 1m; drawn up as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	C

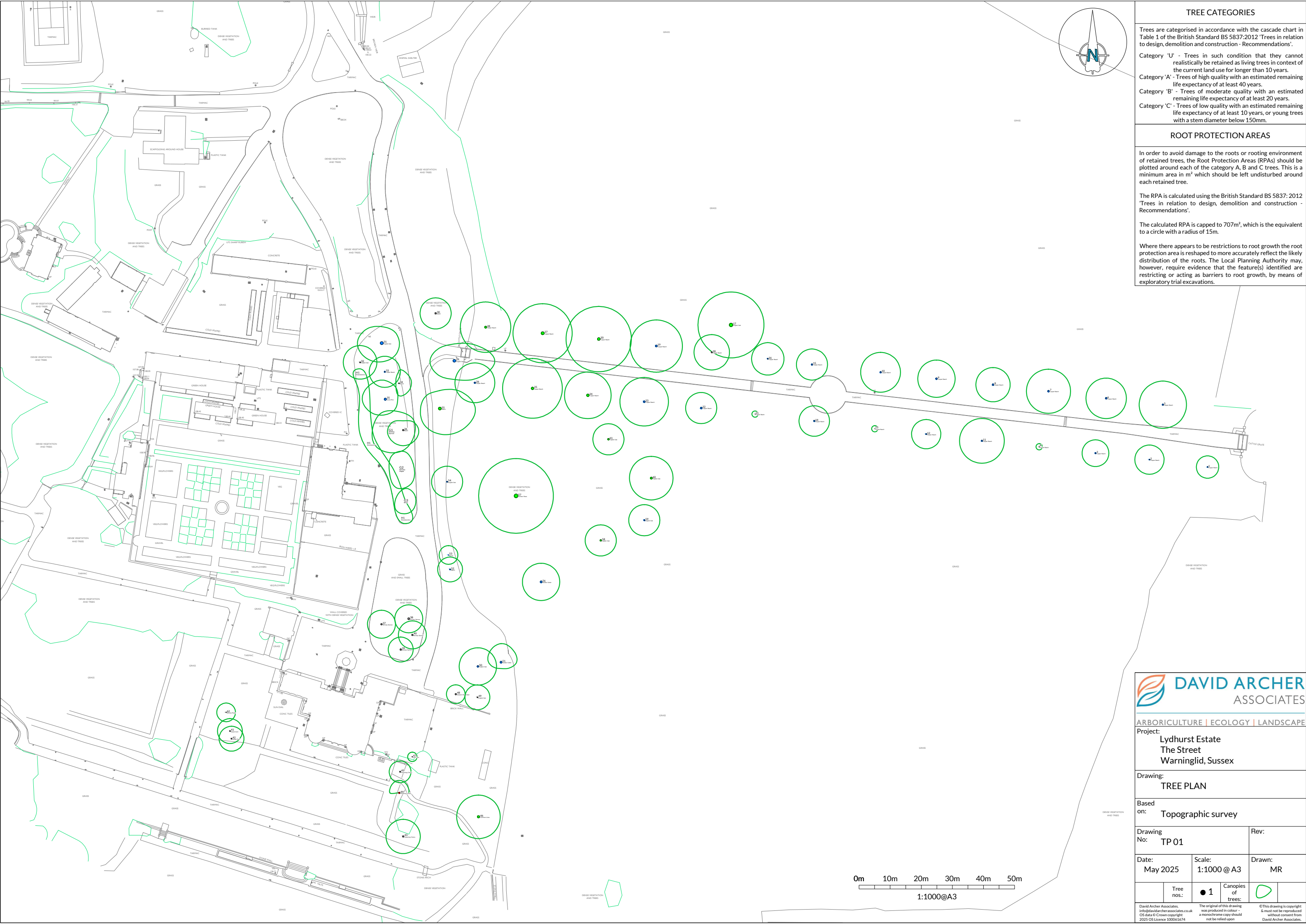
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
31	English Oak	18m	950mm	N5.3m E5.7m S6m W7.8m	5m	6m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Major deadwood in crown; historically stunted growth in upper crown.	B
32	English Oak	8.5m	330mm	5.4m	4m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small establishing tree; recently crown lifted.	C
33	Copper Beech	13m	410mm	5m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Establishing tree.	B
34	Beech	6.5m	280mm	N4m E4m S4m W1m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Bi-furcates at 1.5; one-sided crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	C
35	Scots Pine	17m	730mm	N6m E4m S5m W7.4m	8m	9m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Form and structure typical of species and age.	B
36	Beech	9m	430mm	N3m E5m S5m W5m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed.	C
37	Norway Spruce	13m	480mm	4.5m	0.1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed.	C
38	Norway Spruce	13m	600mm est	4.5m	0.1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed.	C
39	Norway Spruce	6m	500mm est	4m	0.1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; historically "topped" at 6m.	C

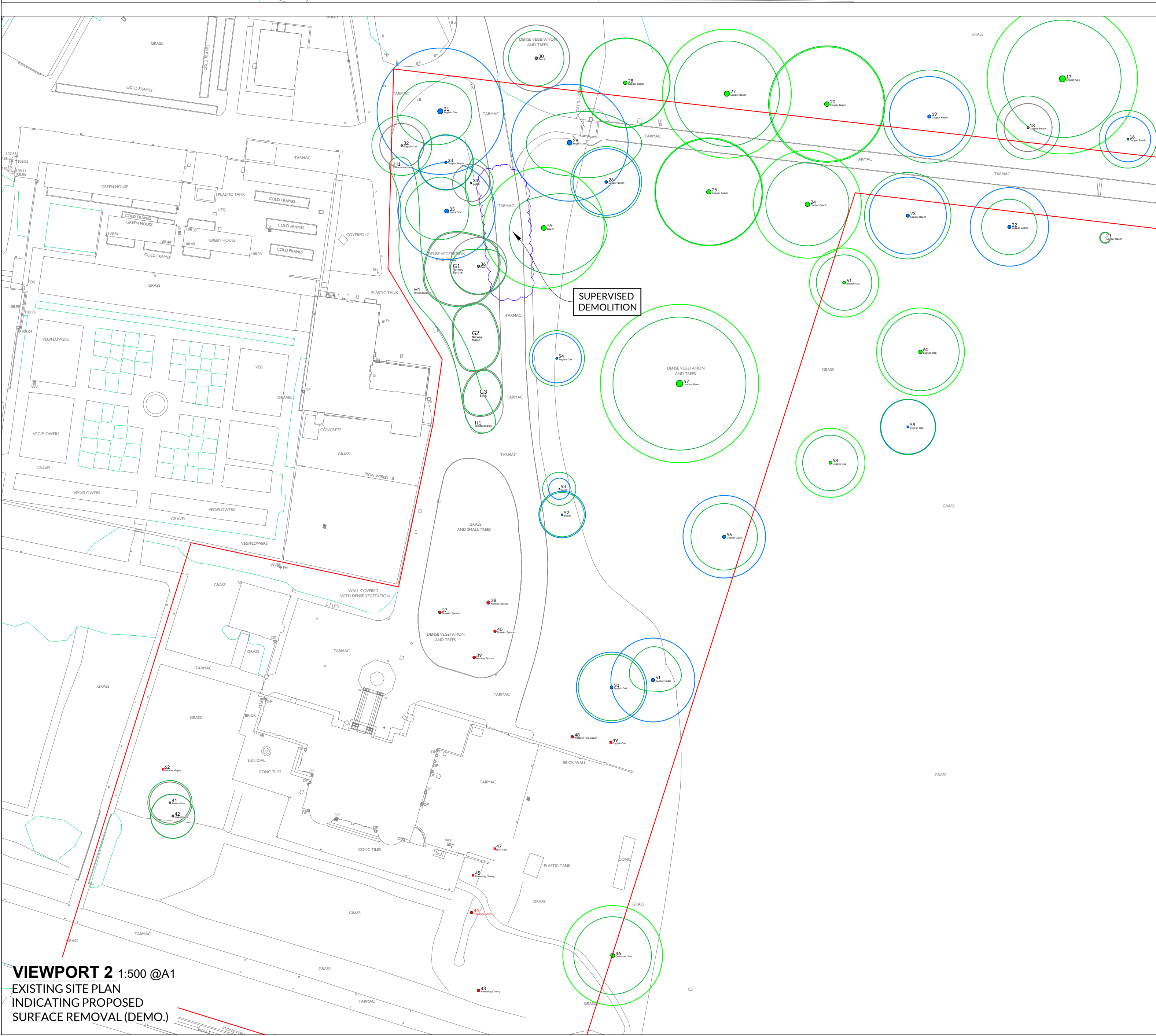
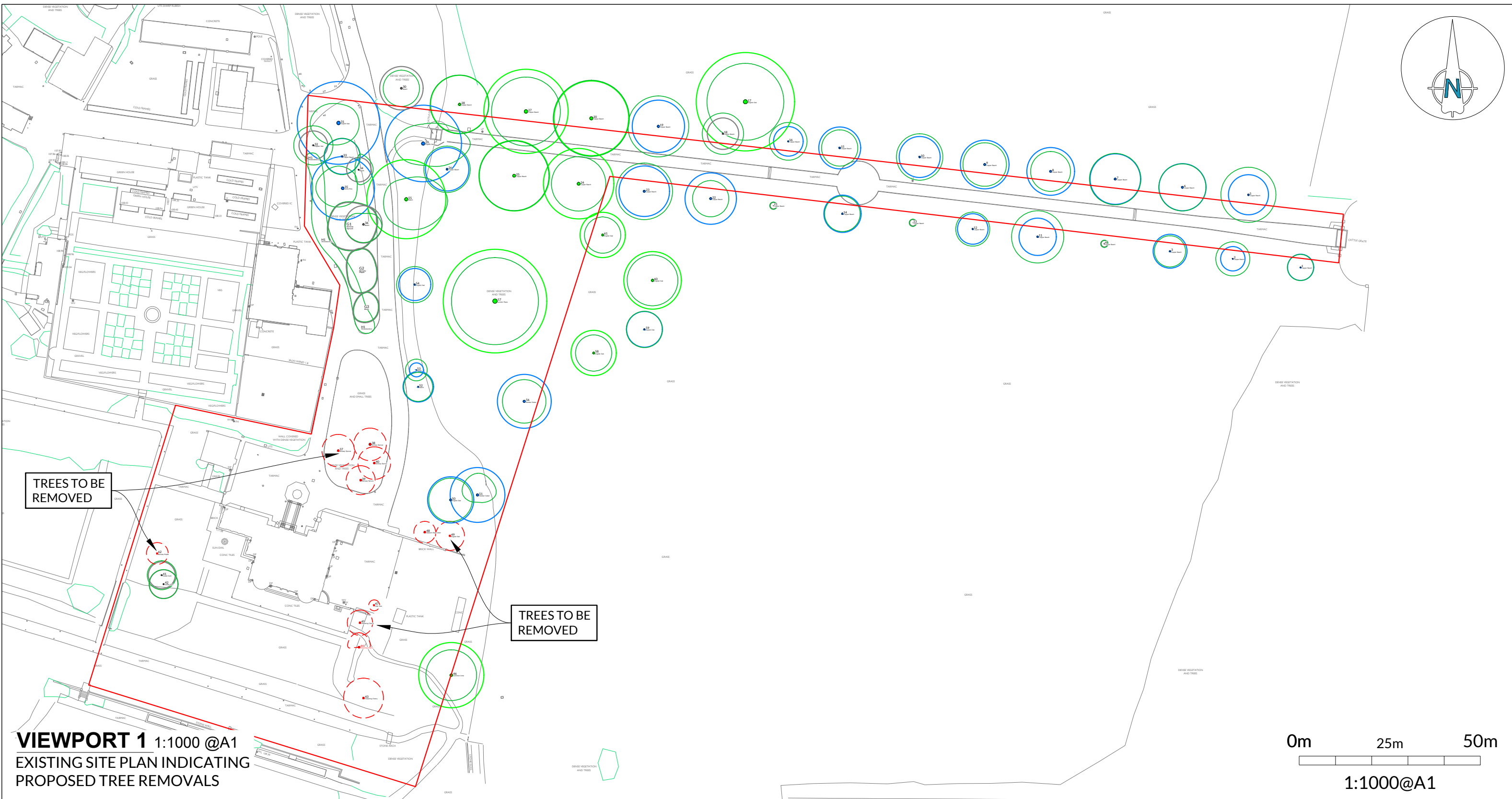
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
40	Norway Spruce	13m	450mm est	4.5m	0.1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed.	C
41	Sweet Gum	10m	310mm	4m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Mutually suppressed ornamental tree.	C
42	Sweet Gum	10m	330mm	4m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Mutually suppressed ornamental tree.	C
43	Flowering Cherry	6m	450mm @500mm	5.5m	1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m.	C
44	Flowering Cherry	5m	450mm	N4m E3m S0m W3m	1.5m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Below average	Low	<10	Significant decay at base; multi-stemmed at 1m; very sparsely foliated; of limited potential.	U
45	Flowering Cherry	4m	350mm	3.5m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m; slightly sparsely foliated; of limited potential.	C
46	Common Lime	20m	750mm est	7m	2m	4m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Form and structure typical of species and age; much epicormic growth on trunk.	A
47	Irish Yew	6m	150mm est	1.5m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small ornamental tree, with upright form.	C
48	Western Red Cedar	8.5m	480mm	3m	0.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small establishing tree.	C
49	English Oak	5.5m	310mm	4m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed at 1.5m; squat 'goblet' shaped crown.	C
50	English Oak	9m	530mm	6m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Establishing tree; form and structure typical of species and age.	B

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
51	Deodar Cedar	13m	630mm	N6m E5m S2m W4m	N1m E1m S5m W6m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Establishing tree; form and structure typical of species and age.	B
52	Beech	8m	330mm	4m	2m	1.8m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree - dominant of the two closely planted together.	B
53	Beech	6m	160mm	3m	1.5m	1.8m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree with suppressed crown - consideration should be given to removing this tree to benefit and provide growing space to adjacent dominant specimen.	B
54	English Oak	10m	370mm	5m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree.	B
55	Beech	20m	910mm	N5.8m E11.4m S8.2m W6.2m	6m	7m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Trunk leans slightly E; historically crown reduced.	A
56	Deodar Cedar	13m	620mm	6m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Establishing tree; form and structure typical of species and age.	B
57	London Plane	15m	1190mm	12m	0.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Form and structure typical of species and age; layered branches.	A
58	English Oak	11m	520mm	5m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Open grown tree; form and structure typical of species and age.	A
59	English Oak	9m	410mm	5m	1m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small establishing tree.	B
60	English Oak	12m	660mm	7m	1m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Open grown tree; form and structure typical of species and age.	A

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
61	English Oak	10m	520mm	5m	3.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Establishing tree with upright form.	A
62	Norway Maple	5m	150mm est @1m	3m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small ornamental tree, 'aurea' yellow foliage variety.	C
G1	Norway Spruce	12m	Avg 350mm est	5m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens.	C
G2	Norway Maple	10m	Avg 300mm	5m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small group of mutually suppressed, drawn-up, self-seeded specimens.	C
G3	Birch	10m	Avg 200mm est	3m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small group of mutually suppressed, drawn-up specimens.	C
H1	Rhododendron	5m	Avg 50mm est	1.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Dense, understorey tree cover; of only low-level screening value.	C

APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan





DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE | ECOLOGY | LANDSCAPE

Project:
Lydhurst Estate
Warninglid
Sussex

Drawing:
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Based on:
Proposed Site Plan

Drawing No: **TPP 01** Rev: **----**

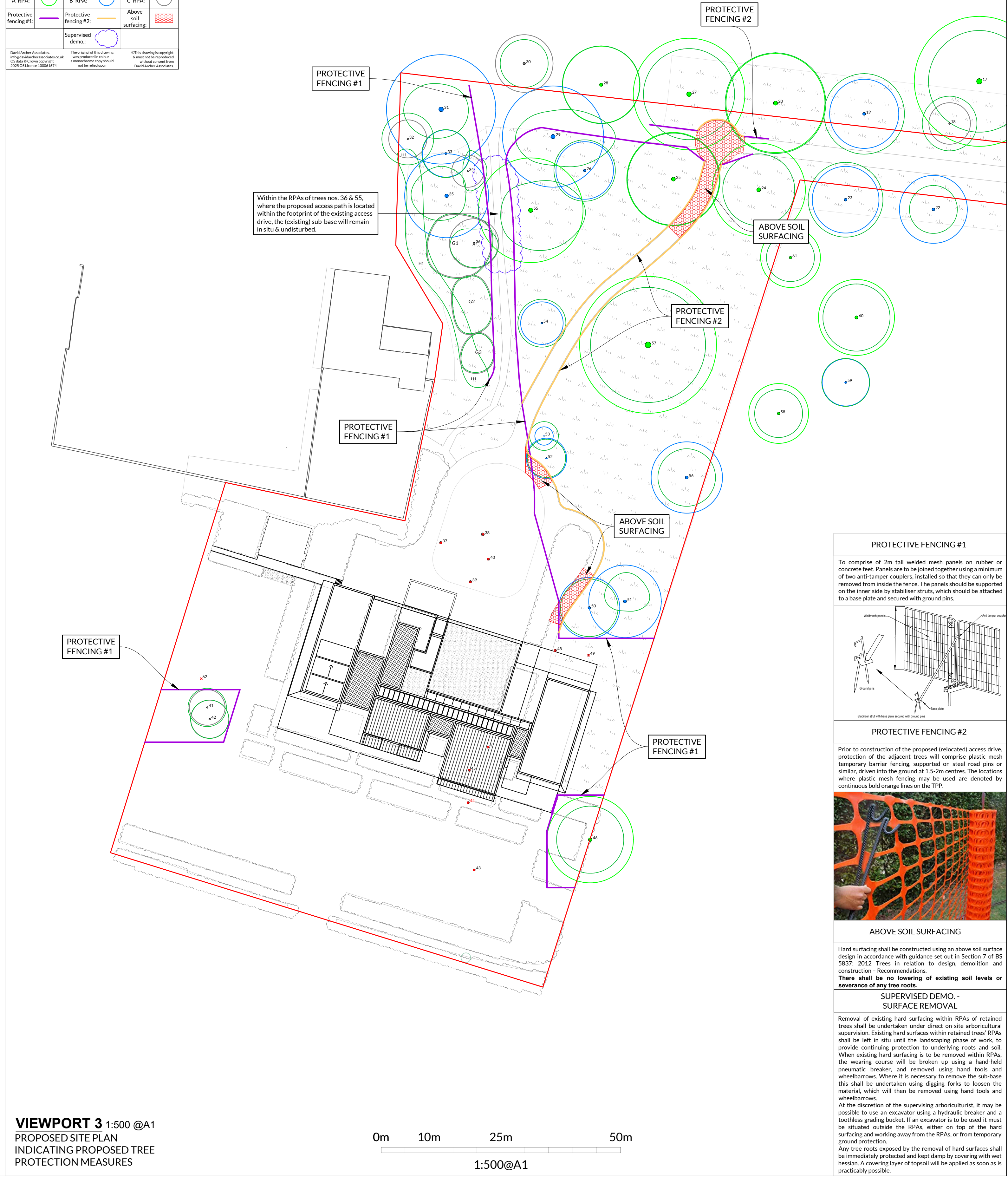
Date: **May 2025** Scale: **1:500 & 1000 @ A1** Drawn: **MR**

Tree nos.: ● 1	Canopies of trees:	Trees to be removed:
Category A RPA:	Category B RPA:	Category C RPA:
Protective fencing #1:	Protective fencing #2:	Above soil surfacing:
Supervised demo:		

David Archer Associates, 100 Station Road, Brighton, BN1 1AB. Tel: 01273 506000. Email: david@daa.co.uk. Website: www.daa.co.uk. ©2025 DA. All rights reserved.

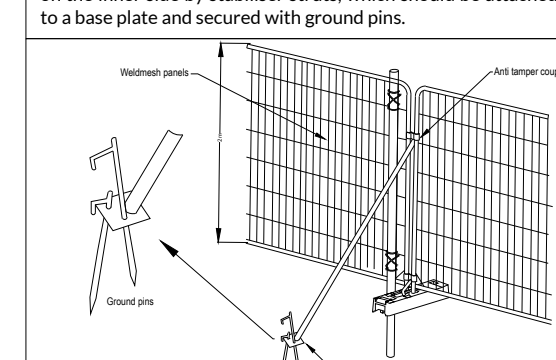
This original of this drawing was produced in colour. A photocopy or scan should not be used for construction.

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PROTECTIVE FENCING #1

To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.



PROTECTIVE FENCING #2

Prior to construction of the proposed (relocated) access drive, protection of the adjacent trees will comprise plastic mesh temporary barrier fencing, supported on steel road pins or similar, driven into the ground at 1.5-2m centres. The locations where plastic mesh fencing may be used are denoted by continuous bold orange lines on the TPP.



ABOVE SOIL SURFACING

Hard surfacing shall be constructed using an above soil surface design in accordance with guidance set out in Section 7 of BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

There shall be no lowering of existing soil levels or severance of any tree roots.

SUPERVISED DEMO. - SURFACE REMOVAL

Removal of existing hard surfacing within RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. Existing hard surfaces within retained trees' RPAs shall be left in situ until the landscaping phase of work, to provide continuing protection to underlying roots and soil. When existing hard surfacing is to be removed within RPAs, the wearing course will be broken up using a hand-held pneumatic breaker, and removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. Where it is necessary to remove the sub-base this shall be undertaken using digging forks to loosen the material, which will then be removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows.

At the discretion of the supervising arboriculturist, it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside the RPAs, either on top of the hard surfacing and working away from the RPAs, or from temporary ground protection.

Any tree roots exposed by the removal of hard surfaces shall be immediately protected and kept damp by covering with wet hessian. A covering layer of topsoil will be applied as soon as is practicably possible.