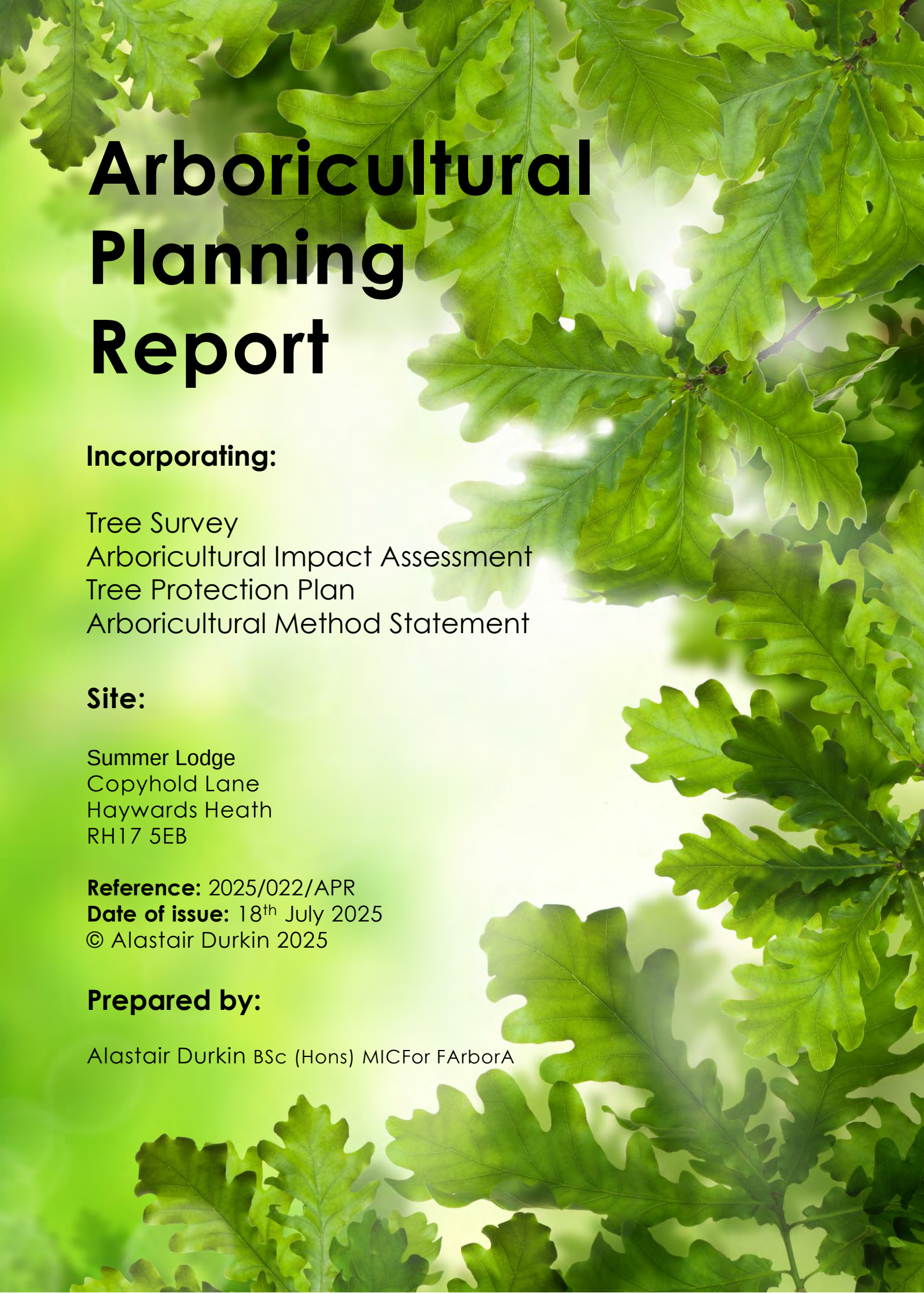




# Arboricultural Planning Report

## **Incorporating:**

Tree Survey  
Arboricultural Impact Assessment  
Tree Protection Plan  
Arboricultural Method Statement

## **Site:**

Summer Lodge  
Copyhold Lane  
Haywards Heath  
RH17 5EB

**Reference:** 2025/022/APR

**Date of issue:** 18<sup>th</sup> July 2025

© Alastair Durkin 2025

## **Prepared by:**

Alastair Durkin BSc (Hons) MICFor FArborA



“To exist as a nation, to prosper as a state, to live as a people, we must have trees”

~ Theodore Roosevelt

| Version control |                 |            |                        |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|
| Revision No.    | Author          | Issue date | Description of changes |
| Original issue  | Alastair Durkin | 18/07/2025 |                        |
|                 |                 |            |                        |
|                 |                 |            |                        |
|                 |                 |            |                        |
|                 |                 |            |                        |

---

## VALIDATION STATEMENT AND PURPOSE

---

This Arboricultural Planning Report (APR) includes:

- Tree Survey
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) - Outline
- Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

The APR contains the arboricultural information that is required to support the planning application to which it relates, at this stage of the planning process.

The APR describes the impact of the development on any trees within influencing distance, and the principle of how retained trees will be protected and managed during demolition (if applicable) and construction. The AMS head of terms is based on the best available information at this stage in the planning process, and further tree protection methodology may need to be considered once full construction details have been produced.

A COPY OF THE AMS AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORKS ON THE SITE. ALL RETAINED TREES MUST BE PROTECTED AS DESCRIBED WITHIN THIS REPORT.

---

This document and its appendices was written by and is copyright to Alastair Durkin and AD Tree Consulting. It contains confidential information which is disclosed only for the purposes of the client, and any stated end user. The contents of the document shall not, in whole or in part be used for any other purposes except as stated within the report or be relied upon in in any way by any person other than the client, or stated end user. No responsibility or liability is accepted by Alastair Durkin or AD Tree Consulting towards any other person in respect of the use of this document or reliance on the information contained within it, except as may be designated by law for any matter outside the scope of this document.

## Table of Contents

|                                                                         |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>                                          | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.0 Terms of instruction and scope .....                                | 1         |
| 2.0 Reference documents .....                                           | 2         |
| 3.0 Limitations and liability.....                                      | 2         |
| 4.0 Tree survey method .....                                            | 3         |
| 5.0 The site .....                                                      | 4         |
| 6.0 The proposal.....                                                   | 5         |
| 7.0 The trees .....                                                     | 5         |
| <b>ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....</b>                           | <b>7</b>  |
| 8.0 Tree retention, removal, mitigation and compensation.....           | 7         |
| 9.0 Facilitation pruning.....                                           | 8         |
| 10.0 Root protection area incursion.....                                | 8         |
| 11.0 Post development pressure and tree sustainability .....            | 10        |
| 12.0 Conclusions .....                                                  | 10        |
| <b>ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.....</b>                             | <b>11</b> |
| 13.0 Introduction to AMS.....                                           | 11        |
| 14.0 Pre-commencement meeting .....                                     | 11        |
| 15.0 Protection of trees during development .....                       | 11        |
| 16.0 Tree pruning works required to facilitate construction.....        | 12        |
| 17.0 Tree protection fencing.....                                       | 12        |
| 18.0 Ground protection during construction .....                        | 13        |
| 19.0 Supervised excavation within RPA of T9.....                        | 14        |
| 20.0 New hard standing within RPAs.....                                 | 15        |
| 21.0 Underground services .....                                         | 16        |
| 22.0 Site logistics: welfare, plant parking & storage of materials..... | 16        |
| 23.0 Sequencing of works .....                                          | 17        |
| 24.0 List of contacts .....                                             | 17        |
| 25.0 Qualifications and experience .....                                | 18        |
| APPENDIX A: Tree Survey Schedule.....                                   | 19        |
| APPENDIX B: Tree Protection Plan.....                                   | 20        |
| APPENDIX C: Root Protection Area Table .....                            | 21        |
| APPENDIX D: Protective Fencing .....                                    | 22        |
| APPENDIX E: Tree Protection Sign .....                                  | 23        |
| APPENDIX F: Temporary Ground Protection .....                           | 24        |
| APPENDIX G: Core TRP Method Statement.....                              | 25        |
| APPENDIX H: Arboricultural Toolbox Talk.....                            | 26        |

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

This Arboricultural Planning Report (APR) is prepared in relation to a proposed development at **Summer Lodge**, Copyhold Lane, Haywards Heath, RH17 5EB.

The proposal is for the erection of a self-build replacement, detached dwelling following demolition of the existing dwelling

A total of 2 trees and 1 hedge section are to be removed, but they are trees of relatively low value and replacement planting could compensate for their loss if required.

All retained trees can be protected during construction using a combination of robust ground protection and fencing in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

The arboricultural impact associated with the development will be low overall due to a combination of tree protection measures and specialist construction techniques. The large number of trees growing within the site also means that the impact on the landscape from the tree losses will be negligible.

---

### 1.0 Terms of instruction and scope

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Planning Report (APR) is prepared in relation to a proposed development at **Summer Lodge**, Copyhold Lane, Haywards Heath, RH17 5EB.
- 1.2 The instruction is to provide an Arboricultural Planning Report (APR) to include Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement to fulfil the planning requirements of Mid Sussex District Council ('the LPA'), who require an APR in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *-Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations* (BS5837), to make an informed decision on my client's full planning application.
- 1.3 The **Arboricultural Method Statement** (Outline) and associated **Tree Protection Plan** included within the APR are also intended as a reference and instruction for site operatives and copies should remain with the site manager and within the site office for the duration of the development.

#### 1.4 The scope of this document is as follows:

- ↓ Undertake a survey of the existing trees that are within influencing distance of the proposal, to fulfil the requirements of BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*.
- ↓ Provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in relation to the proposal, and provide comment in relation to the relationship between the proposed layout and the subject trees. The AIA will assess the trees in relation to the proposals and the potential impacts that the development may have on the trees and vice versa.
- ↓ Provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) (Outline) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) to demonstrate how trees will be successfully retained and protected from significant long-term harm during construction.

## 2.0 Reference documents

#### 2.1 A full suite of plans and supporting documents has been supplied. The documents most relevant to this report are:

- 25/096/01 – Detail survey
- B120b - Proposed Site Plan
- TCP/022/2025 – Tree Constraints Plan

## 3.0 Limitations and liability

#### 3.1 This report pertains to the proposed development and is not a tree health and safety assessment. While reasonable efforts were made to identify visible defects during the survey, absolute tree safety cannot be guaranteed. The author's assessment of tree condition is valid on the inspection date only and in any case, the trees should be reinspected following extreme weather events or changes to the trees' surroundings. Comments on other disciplines, such as civil engineering, ecology, or landscape, should be verified with relevant experts.

#### 3.2 This report is intended solely for the commissioning client. Unless agreed in writing by AD Tree Consulting, no other party may use or rely on its contents. AD Tree Consulting accepts no liability for any use beyond its original purpose and provides no express or implied warranty regarding the advice given. Some content is based on third-party information, which, unless stated otherwise, has not been independently verified.

#### 3.3 The contents of this report are based only on the information available at the time of the site visit on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2025.

### 3.4 TREE PROTECTION INFORMATION

#### 3.4.1 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) may be made whenever a local planning authority deems it to be expedient, with only those persons legally interested in the land served with a copy of the Order. Because of this, any reference to the presence of a TPO is only valid on the date at which

the desk study search was undertaken. Where works unspecified in this report are to be undertaken, which may impact trees, a further search for the presence of TPOs should be carried out prior to commencement.

- 3.4.2 From a search of the LPA online map service, it is understood that there are no TPOs in place at the proposal site, and nor is it located within a conservation area.
- 3.5 The survey was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations contained within *BS5837: 2012*.
- 3.6 Any pruning proposals will accord with the recommendations contained within *BS3998: 2010 Tree work – Recommendations* (BS3998).
- 3.7 As trees grow and change over time, the authority of this report ceases after one year from the date of the inspection, or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in this report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject trees, whichever is the sooner.

## 4.0 Tree survey method

- 4.1 All my observations were conducted from ground level, with the aid of binoculars if necessary. No detailed inspection of the subject trees was undertaken.
- 4.2 The weather at the time of my survey was dry and clear.
- 4.3 All observations were conducted from within the site boundaries or public places.
- 4.4 The position of the trees growing within the site and detailed within the schedule (Appendix A) and within the tree protection plan (Appendix B) are those plotted on the supplied topographical survey.
- 4.5 The subject trees have been categorised in accordance with the recommendations contained within Table 1 of BS 5837:2012.
- 4.6 I surveyed Individual trees with trunk diameters of 75mm and above, trees with trunk diameters of 150mm and above growing in groups or woodlands, and shrub masses, hedges and hedgerows growing within or immediately adjacent to the site; and I recorded their locations, species, dimensions, ages, condition, and visual importance in accordance with BS 5837:2012 recommendations.
- 4.7 I surveyed trees as groups where they have grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features, either because they provide companion shelter, visually (e.g., avenues or screens) or culturally. However, trees within groups may be surveyed individually where it might be necessary to differentiate between specific trees within these groups.
- 4.8 Height was calculated using a laser rangefinder.
- 4.9 Stem diameter (SD) was measured using a diameter tape to accord with the recommendations contained within Annex C of BS5837. Where access was restricted due to ivy growth or because the trees are growing on private land, measurements were estimated.

- 4.10 Crown radii to four cardinal points were measured with a laser rangefinder or by pacing.

## 5.0 The site

- 5.1 The proposal site is a detached house and associated garden located on the edge of Cuckfield village, Haywards Heath. There are many mature trees growing within the site and in the surrounding area.

### 5.2 SOILS

- 5.2.1 According to the Geology of Britain viewer<sup>1</sup> the bedrock underlying the site consists of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand - Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded. This bedrock and deposits are then overlaid in the upper horizon with slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage<sup>2</sup>.

### 5.3 POTENTIAL FOR SOIL COMPACTION

- 5.3.1 Soil compaction can detrimentally affect the health of trees. Compaction occurs when the passage of surface traffic or loading by other means causes the loss of pore spaces within the soil, and deterioration of the soil structure. If compaction does occur, damage or death of underlying tree roots, and long-term harm to existing trees can follow. Compaction can also restrict root growth in both existing trees and new planting. The protection of areas where tree roots proliferate must therefore be a priority during the construction process.
- 5.3.2 In general a loamy clayey soil will be moderately susceptible to compaction, and as such it is particularly important to provide robust physical measures which protect the roots of trees on site.

### 5.4 ROOT DISTRIBUTION AND DEPTH

- 5.4.1 There are few areas within the proposal site where subterranean obstructions are likely to have significantly impeded and affected root growth and habit. As such I would expect the majority of trees on site to have a normal and relatively symmetrical root distribution, and at the expected depth for the soil type<sup>3</sup>. This also applies to the road, which is narrow and is unlikely to have affected the distribution of transport roots from the nearest mature trees.
- 5.4.2 Whilst every effort has been made to take account of site conditions when assessing likely root distribution and spread, the trees at roadside will have a very unpredictable root distribution, travelling significant distances and sometimes greater depths, and exploiting areas of nutrients and moisture that may not be immediately apparent, such as service runs where conditions are less compacted.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/#>

<sup>3</sup> In general, within loamy clay soils 90-99% of root biomass will be found in the top 1000mm of soil.

## 6.0 The proposal

- 6.1 The proposal is for the erection of a self-build replacement, detached dwelling following demolition of the existing dwelling.

## 7.0 The trees

- 7.1 A full schedule of the tree population, which may include individuals, groups, woodlands and hedges has been provided at Appendix A.
- 7.2 The surveyed trees have not been tagged, as their positions are readily identifiable on site from the TPP at Appendix B.
- 7.3 The surveyed trees have been given a category in accordance with the recommendations within of Table 1 of BS5837. These categories are colour coded for plan identification purposes.
- 7.4 In summary the four categories as defined within BS5837 are:

**Category A** – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

**Category B** – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

**Category C** – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

**Category U** – Trees that should be removed irrespective of development proposals, as they are in such a condition or location that they cannot realistically be retained in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

- 7.5 Subcategories to the categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are then provided by the addition of suffixes 1, 2 or 3, or in combination. These definitions can be summarised as:

1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities

2 – Mainly landscape qualities

3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation

- 7.6 It is generally desirable to retain the higher value 'A' and 'B' category trees, and their presence should inform the design and be retained and incorporated into the scheme where possible.

- 7.7 Category 'C' trees are trees of relatively low or unremarkable quality, or are young specimens that can be easily replaced. However, they are still a material consideration within the planning process and should be retained where feasible. A balance should therefore be struck between the objectives of the development and the retention of lower value 'C' category trees, including the proportionality of efforts made to retain them. Category 'U' trees should not be considered as a constraint on development.

- 7.8 Notwithstanding the BS5837 categorisation it is generally considered desirable to retain trees wherever reasonably possible to ensure continuity of tree cover and to provide a mature landscape to the development. Where trees are removed, if feasible, they should be replaced in such a way that they can achieve their full growth potential.

## 7.9 TREE SURVEY RESULTS

- 7.9.1 I have assessed a total of 24 trees with 5 trees as falling within the BS5837 'A' category, 10 trees as 'B' category, 6 as 'C' category and 3 trees as 'U' category (Appendix A). Trees to the rear of the site beyond T23 have not been surveyed as they are well outside the influencing distance of the development and any associated construction activities.
- 7.9.2 The tree population within the site comprises a rich mix of native and non-native trees of varying sizes and age classes. The trees of highest landscape and amenity value are the trees on the frontage, and in particular T5, T10 and T13. At the rear of the site is T23, a very large Monterey cypress, which dominates the rear garden and is a high-quality specimen. A high-quality Magnolia (T19) is also prominent as a garden feature directly behind the existing dwelling.

## ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 8.0 Tree retention, removal, mitigation and compensation

8.1 The proposal has been designed in response to arboricultural advice following a process of mitigation hierarchy to ensure that the arboricultural impact is as low as reasonably practicable. Where impact on arboricultural features cannot be avoided the hierarchy follows a cascade methodology:

- ↓ **Avoidance** - Seek options that avoid harm to arboricultural features (e.g. by adjusting layout or design to retain important trees).
- ↓ **Mitigation** – Avoid adverse effects on arboricultural features or minimise them through mitigation measures, either through the design of the project or methods of construction.
- ↓ **Compensation** - Where there are significant adverse arboricultural effects despite the mitigation proposed, these should be offset where possible by compensatory measures, such as the planting of replacement trees (offsite if necessary).
- ↓ **Enhancements** - Seek to provide net arboricultural benefits over and above requirements for avoidance, mitigation or compensation.

8.2 A total of 2 trees and 1 hedge requires removal as part of this development. A breakdown of the associated categories assigned to these specimens is given at Table 1. A breakdown of common name, BS5837 category and the reason for removal is given at Table 2.

Table 1 – Number of trees to be removed within each BS5837 category.

| Removal          | BS5837 category |   |   |   |
|------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
|                  | A               | B | C | U |
| Number of trees  | 0               | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of groups | 0               | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of hedges | 0               | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Table 2 - Trees to be removed and reason for removal.

| Tree ID | Common name     | BS Cat | Reason for removal            |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| T4      | Pedunculate oak | C1     | To enable construction access |
| H6      | Holly and hazel | C2     | To enable construction access |
| T8      | Pedunculate oak | U      | To enable construction access |

8.3 T4 is a low-quality tree which is in decline and its removal will in fact increase the visibility of T5, which is a high-quality lime tree. With replacement planting it is considered that the long-term arboricultural impact will be positive.

8.4 T8 is a declining oak tree which would eventually need to be removed irrespective of the development in the interests of good arboricultural practice, being so close to and overhanging the road.

8.5 If required by the LPA compensatory planting can take the form of trees that have been selected to provide on-going amenity and biodiversity value to the local area but located in positions where there is little chance of conflict with structures or hard surfaces.

## 9.0 Facilitation pruning

9.1 To facilitate construction of the development it will be necessary to undertake tree pruning works as detailed within Table 3. All works are to be undertaken by a competent and qualified tree work contractor and are to be undertaken strictly in accordance with paragraph 7.2.4 of BS3998.

Table 3 - Pruning works required to facilitate construction and impact.

| Tree ID | Pruning works to be undertaken                                | Reason for works        | Impact of works                                                |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| T5      | Crown lift on west side to achieve 4.5m clearance over access | For construction access | Very minor, with no effect on amenity – normal tree management |

## 10.0 Root protection area incursion

10.1 The Root Protection Area (RPA) represents the minimum area of a tree root system that must be retained to ensure it suffers no significant adverse effect if all the roots outside the RPA were to be severed. In an open grown situation, it can generally be assumed that the RPA represents only approximately one third of the entire root system. In practice it is highly unusual for all roots outside the RPA to be lost, and as such the large mass of roots retained outside the RPA can frequently compensate for relatively low-level RPA encroachments.

10.2 According to paragraph 5.3.1 of BS5837:2012 the default position should be that structures, including hard surfaces, are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where

there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions are often available that will help prevent or minimise damage to the tree(s). If operations within the RPA are proposed, the project arboriculturist should:

- a) demonstrate that the tree(s) can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA;
- b) propose a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth. For example, the use of mulch within the RPA can improve soil structure and nutrient content, thereby promoting healthy root growth.

10.3 There will be an encroachment within the RPA of a single retained trees to facilitate construction of the proposal (Table 4).

Table 4 - Root Protection Area encroachment.

| Tree ID | Common name     | BS Cat | Nature and impact of encroachment                                                                                               | Mitigation                                                           |
|---------|-----------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T9      | Pedunculate Oak | B1     | Moderate encroachment required for excavation of bank to widen access = 9.3 % of total RPA and 11.4% of already unsurfaced RPA. | Excavation to be undertaken by hand and under supervision – see AMS. |

#### 10.4 Use of no dig cellular confinement system to replace existing hard surface

- 10.4.1 It should be acknowledged that any form of hard surfacing will have some impact on the environment of tree roots growing beneath. Experience has shown, however, that healthy trees usually remain in good condition when a permeable hard surface is laid on top of a cellular confinement system sub-base within their RPA, and that this method of construction rarely results in a deterioration of the condition of the affected tree.
- 10.4.2 BS5837 recommends that new permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA of a tree. This is a cautious recommendation, but it is a recommendation only and is not based on published research. 20% should not be regarded as an absolute limit<sup>4</sup>, particularly as experience of cellular confinement systems in recent years has shown that when a tree is healthy, covering a higher proportion of the RPA with a permeable surface is unlikely to be harmful.
- 10.4.3 For this proposal the new access arrangement will be constructed using a cellular confinement system over the top of the existing deteriorating gravel surface. It is highly unlikely that the necessary coverage of RPA will be to the detriment of any of the affected trees as they are in a healthy condition.

<sup>4</sup> Rose, B. (2020) The Use of cellular confinement systems near trees – A guide to good practice. Guidance Note 12. Arboricultural Association.

## 11.0 Post development pressure and tree sustainability

- 11.1 The term 'post development pressure' in relation to retained trees can be described as a situation where tree management works are likely to be considered necessary by future occupiers to improve the relationship between the tree and nearby structures. Works may be required to reduce apprehension or the perception of risk associated with tree failure, to reduce shading, or to reduce the nuisance associated with debris falling from trees. Concerns may therefore be raised within the planning process as to the sustainability of the relationship between the development and the retained, or proposed trees. This concern can be amplified where the trees are subject to statutory protection such as Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area controls.
- 11.2 In the case of this proposal it is unlikely that any post development pressure will occur, as the relationship between trees and dwellings is sustainable and very similar to the existing status quo.

## 12.0 Conclusions

- 12.1 A total of 2 trees and 1 hedge section are to be removed, but they are trees of relatively low value and replacement planting could compensate for their loss if required.
- 12.2 All retained trees can be fully protected during construction using a combination of robust ground protection and fencing in accordance with BS5837 (see AMS).
- 12.3 The arboricultural impact associated with the development will be low overall due to a combination of tree protection measures and specialist construction techniques. The large number of trees growing within the site also means that the impact on the landscape from the tree losses will be negligible.

## ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

### 13.0 Introduction to AMS

- 13.1 To safeguard both the above and below ground parts of retained trees during development works, it will be necessary to implement tree protection measures as detailed below.
- 13.2 The following outline method statement has been developed using the design information currently available to me. However, further tree protection requirements may be identified during the technical design process following the granting of planning permission. These further details may subsequently be required by the LPA within planning conditions and can be incorporated into a detailed arboricultural method statement at that stage if so required.
- 13.3 All site personnel should be made aware of the contents of this AMS and be given an arboricultural induction by the Site Manager based on its contents.
- 13.4 Local planning Authorities (LPAs) have the power to serve **Temporary Stop Notices** to protect trees that are being harmed by development because tree protection measures are not being carried out. Adhering to the requirements of the AMS will ensure that tree protection related enforcement action is avoided.

### 14.0 Pre-commencement meeting

- 14.1 A Pre-commencement site meeting and tool-box talk (Appendix H) involving representatives of the appointed construction companies and the Arboricultural Consultant will be held to ensure that the tree protection measures have been installed as per the specifications within the AMS and TPP and that the sequence and methods of construction are understood and agreed. This is particularly necessary considering the quality of the trees and their maturity.

### 15.0 Protection of trees during development

- 15.1 The BS5837 recommends a Root Protection Area (RPA) be provided for each retained tree. For single stemmed trees the RPA is based on an area equivalent to a circle with a radius of 12 times the stem diameter, measured at 1500mm above ground level (Appendix C). A more complex calculation is used for multi-stemmed trees as described within BS5837.
- 15.2 To protect trees from damage caused by the passage of vehicles and machinery, or the storage of materials during the development process, a construction exclusion zone (CEZ) will be formed based on the RPA of the trees identified during the tree survey and indicated by fencing on the TPP (Appendix B).
- 15.3 Where any construction activity is necessary within an RPA, the installation of robust temporary ground protection will ensure that roots are not damaged by soil compaction.
- 15.4 During development it can become necessary to phase certain stages or methods of tree protection between the demolition, construction and landscaping phases, and to improve

access generally. The tree protection fencing and ground protection will be installed prior to demolition and no phasing of tree protection is considered necessary in this instance.

- 15.5 In any event it must be made clear to all parties entering the site that the purpose of the tree protection is to prevent any unsupervised development activities within the CEZ, and that the tree protection, whether barriers or ground protection, must be retained intact and fit for purpose without exception, unless otherwise specified by a supervising Arboricultural Consultant in consultation with the LPA Tree Officer. Once barriers are removed any landscaping activities must be carefully controlled within RPAs with any importation of soil to RPAs agreed with the LPA.

16.0 Tree pruning works required to facilitate construction

- 16.1 Tree pruning will be undertaken as described within Table 5.

Table 5 – Tree works specifications.

| Tree ID | Tree works to be undertaken                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T5      | Crown lift on west side by pruning pendulous branches to provide 4.5m clearance over access. All works must be undertaken in strict accordance with paragraph 7.2.4 of BS3998:2010. |

17.0 Tree protection fencing

- 17.1 The location of protective fencing to be installed on site as indicated within the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) (Appendix B) and constructed as detailed at Appendix D.

17.2 Alternative fencing specification

- 17.2.1 The alternative specification can be used where site circumstances preclude the use of the default fencing specification (e.g. presence of underground services that could be damaged by driven tubes), or where the risk of damaging incursion into the RPA is deemed to be low. Where the secondary specification is to be used it will be identified on the TPP.
- 17.2.2 In this case the proximity of the fencing to the trees in several locations means that driven scaffold poles would have the potential to harm underlying roots. As such the alternative specification is to be used.
- 17.2.2 The alternative specification protective fencing shall consist of a 2m high welded mesh panels mounted on rubber or concrete feet, in accordance with *figure 3* of BS5837 (Figure 1 - Appendix D). The panels to be joined together with a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers shall be at least 1m. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. ‘Tree Protection Area – Keep Out!’ signs shall be fixed to every forth panel (Appendix F).

## 18.0 Ground protection during construction

- 18.1 Temporary ground protection will be installed for the duration of the construction period, in the locations indicated on the TPP. To protect the structure of the soil adjacent to the areas of construction, the ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic, whether pedestrian or mechanical, entering or using the relevant areas without distortion or causing compaction of underlying soil.
- 18.2 The temporary ground protection within the pedestrian areas will be comprised of the Ground-Guard EnviroMat system or similar specification HDPE mats, laid on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip) – see Appendix F for an example of the type of boards proposed.
- 18.3 Within the heavy plant movement areas, a cellular confinement system will be utilised with a sacrificial MOT Type 1 hardcore running surface during demolition and construction. This surface will then either be cut to form the new access outline at landscaping stage or replaced if necessary and surfaced with the final permeable wearing course.
- 18.4 The ground protection will be installed in the specified locations at the same time as the erection of the protective fencing, prior to any works commencing on the site. When its installation is complete, the appointed Arboricultural Consultant shall be informed so that they can inspect it. If it complies with this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact.
- 18.5 If, during the course of construction, it becomes known that the specification of the installed ground protection in any location will be insufficient to accommodate the loadings to which it will be subjected, it will be immediately replaced or upgraded to a more robust specification, in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations and with the advice of the appointed Arboricultural Consultant, before any further works in the relevant areas proceed.
- 18.6 The ground protection shall be retained in place until all works prior to landscaping are completed.

## 19.0 Supervised excavation within RPA of T9

19.1 Where excavation of the bank is required within the RPA of T9 the methodology detailed within Key Protection Method 1 (Figure 1) will be used.

| Stage | Key Protection Method                                                                                                                                                               | 1 |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1     | ↓ Where supervised excavation into any RPA is specified on the TPP a trench will be dug to the required depth using hand tools only and along the nearest line of RPA encroachment. |   |
| 2     | ↓ Any roots encountered will be carefully and neatly cut back to the face of the excavation nearest the tree using a sharp pruning saw, loppers or secateurs.                       |   |
| 3     | ↓ Further excavation can continue with the use of machinery, provided the machinery can work from outside the RPA or on existing ground protection.                                 |   |



Figure 1 – Yellow dashed line indicating line of manual excavation required to widen access.

## 20.0 New hard standing within RPAs

20.1 Where construction of non-invasive and permeable hard surfacing within the RPAs of retained trees is required the measures detailed within Key Protection Method 2 (Figure 2 & 3) will be used.

| Stage | Key Protection Method                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2 |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1     | ↓ Remove surface vegetation, stones and detritus with hand tools or appropriate herbicide.<br>Fill in any hollows in the ground and level with angular stone and/or sharp sand. Where surface roots exist the level should be created above the exposed roots.                                              |   |
| 2     | ↓ Lay non-woven geotextile membrane as detailed within CORE TRP Method Statement (Appendix G).                                                                                                                                                                                                              |   |
| 3     | ↓ Lay cellular confinement system such as CORE TRP to engineer's specification depth, then pin and fill as detailed within CORE TRP Method Statement.                                                                                                                                                       |   |
| 4     | ↓ Construct non-invasive edging such as timber and steel road pins, or if granite setts or concrete kerbs are required, then these can be installed on top of the CORE TRP panel. The concrete haunching can go inside the cells of the TRP panel and on top to create an extremely strong and robust edge. |   |
| 5     | ↓ Lay permeable surfacing such as porous asphalt to engineer's specification.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |
| 6     | ↓ Grade to soft landscaping with topsoil and re-turf.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |   |

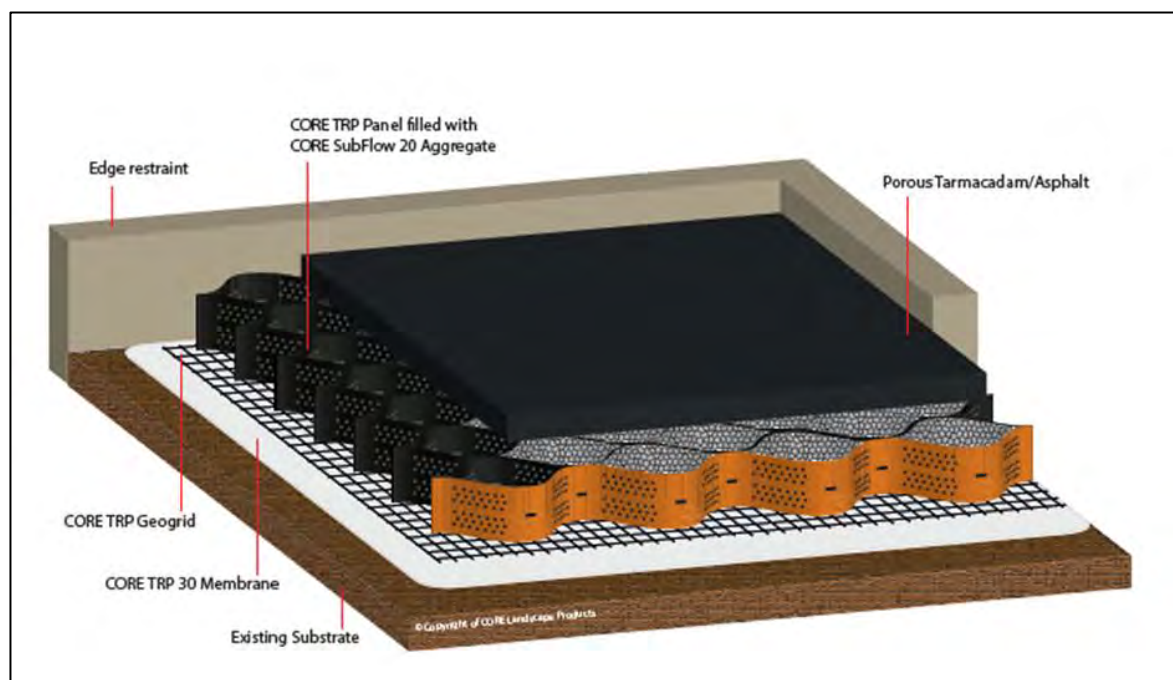


Figure 2 - CORE TRP section with porous asphalt wearing course

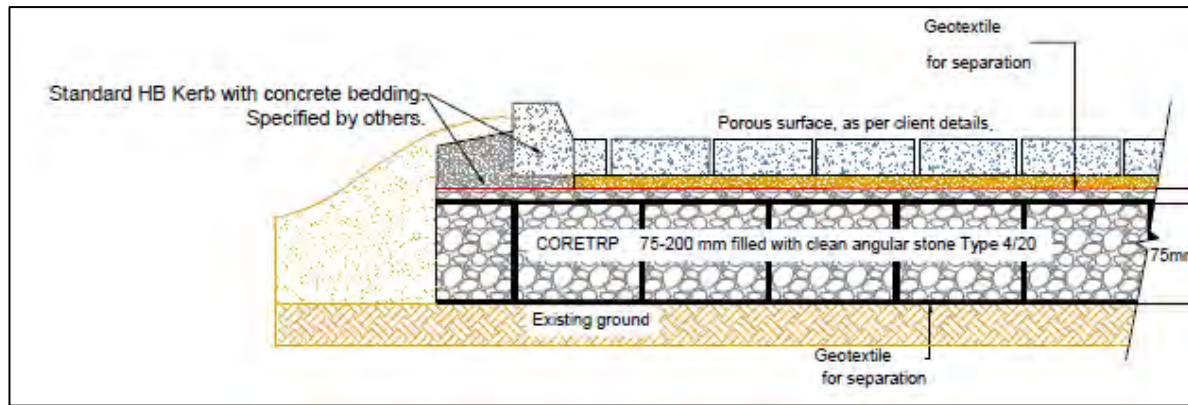


Figure 3 – Example of kerb with concrete bedding set on top of cellular confinement system

## 21.0 Underground services

- 21.1 I have not been provided with a detailed service diagram at this stage of the planning process, but it is expected that services will be located within RPAs of retained trees. As such, all trenching works within RPAs will be undertaken by hand, and in strict accordance with the guidelines contained within the National Joint Utilities Group publication *NJUG Volume 4 – Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees*.

## 22.0 Site logistics: welfare, plant parking & storage of materials

- 22.1 Welfare units, plant parking and material storage will be located either outside the RPA of retained trees or on temporary ground protection as indicated on the TPP (Appendix B). Soft landscaped areas will also be protected from contamination with plastic sheeting and/or tanking where necessary.

## 23.0 Sequencing of works

Table 6 - Sequencing of works with arboricultural impact, personnel and responsibilities.

| Stage                                                                                                             | Action                                                                                                       | Personnel                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1                                                                                                                 | Issue AMS and TPP to Principal Contractor                                                                    | Client/ Principal Contractor |
| 2                                                                                                                 | Give Arboricultural Consultant (AC) at least two-week notice of pre-commencement meeting if required by LPA. | Client/ Principal Contractor |
| 3                                                                                                                 | Undertake tree removals and access pruning                                                                   | Arboricultural contractor    |
| 4                                                                                                                 | Construct protective fencing and site hoarding                                                               | Principal Contractor         |
| 5                                                                                                                 | Install temporary ground protection                                                                          | Principal contractor         |
| 6                                                                                                                 | Construct cellular confinement system (CCS) hard standing with sacrificial wearing course                    | Principal Contractor and AC  |
| 5                                                                                                                 | Pre-commencement meeting and toolbox talk                                                                    | Principal Contractor and AC  |
| <b>Demolition stage – Tree protection to remain in situ for duration without variation</b>                        |                                                                                                              |                              |
| 6                                                                                                                 | Install services and drainage and backfill                                                                   | Principal Contractor         |
| <b>Construction stage – Tree protection to remain in situ for duration without variation</b>                      |                                                                                                              |                              |
| 9                                                                                                                 | Groundworks to form basement and foundations                                                                 | Principal Contractor         |
| 10                                                                                                                | Superstructure                                                                                               | Principal Contractor         |
| <b>Landscaping stage - No level changes, excavation or importation of soil within RPAs unless agreed with LPA</b> |                                                                                                              |                              |
| 11                                                                                                                | Remove sacrificial wearing course from CCS                                                                   | Principal Contractor         |
| 12                                                                                                                | Lay permeable wearing course over CCS or new CCS                                                             | Principal Contractor         |
| 13                                                                                                                | Remove protective fencing                                                                                    | Principal Contractor         |
| 14                                                                                                                | Soft landscaping                                                                                             | Landscape contractor         |

## 24.0 List of contacts

Table 7 - List of contacts pertinent to the report.

| Contact                   | Name            | Company/LPA        | Contact                |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Planning Consultant       | Philip Andrews  | WVH Planning       | philip@wvhplanning.com |
| Arboricultural Consultant | Alastair Durkin | AD Tree Consulting | alastair@adtrees.co.uk |

## 25.0 Qualifications and experience

- 25.1 I am a Chartered Arboriculturist, Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association. I have a wide range of experience and qualifications earned over 25 years within the arboricultural and landscape industries.
- 25.2 Specialising in the provision of bespoke arboricultural advice in relation to planning and building development (BS5837), I also have extensive experience in relation to trees within planning policy, and trees and the law - particularly within the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and associated Tree Preservation Regulations.
- 25.3 A summary of my qualifications, training and experience can be viewed within my LinkedIn profile: <https://www.linkedin.com>

Signed:



**Alastair Durkin** BSc (Hons) MICFor FARborA  
Arboricultural Consultant



M:07976 780785

E: [alastair@adtrees.co.uk](mailto:alastair@adtrees.co.uk)

W: [www.adtrees.co.uk](http://www.adtrees.co.uk)

## APPENDIX A: Tree Survey Schedule

## Appendix A - Tree Survey Schedule

**Date of survey:** 27<sup>th</sup> June 2025

**Site:** Summer Lodge, Copyhold Lane, Cuckfield

**Surveyor:** A. Durkin

| Tree No:  | English name    | Height                                                        | Stem diameter | Crown spread                       | Ground clearance | Age class | Physiological Condition | Structural condition | Remaining contribution | BS Category | RPR  | RPA                 |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|---------------------|
| T1        | Crab apple      | 12m                                                           | 200mm         | N2m<br>E3m<br>S2m<br>W2m           | N2.5m            | M         | P                       | P                    | <10                    | U           | 2.4m | 18.1m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 | Top dying down. Semi ivy clad. In terminal decline.           |               |                                    |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T2        | Pedunculate oak | 18m                                                           | 720mm         | N11m<br>E3m<br>S2m<br>W3m<br>NW10m | N4m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B<br>(1)    | 8.6m | 234.5m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                 | Very asymmetric to N/NW.                                      |               |                                    |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T3        | Pedunculate oak | 17m                                                           | 440mm         | N3m<br>E3m<br>S5m<br>W2m           | S14m             | M         | N                       | AV                   | 10+                    | C<br>(1)    | 5.3m | 87.6m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 | Open cavity on NW side from ground to 1m, partially occluded. |               |                                    |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T4        | Pedunculate oak | 17m                                                           | 440mm         | N9m<br>E2m<br>S2m<br>W2m           | N8m              | M         | P                       | AV                   | 10+                    | C<br>(1)    | 5.3m | 87.6m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 | Dieback of branch ends. Moderate deadwood.                    |               |                                    |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |

| Tree No:  | English name    | Height                                                           | Stem diameter | Crown spread               | Ground clearance | Age class | Physiological Condition | Structural condition | Remaining contribution | BS Category | RPR  | RPA                 |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|---------------------|
| T5        | Common lime     | 20m                                                              | 750mm         | N5m<br>E5m<br>S4m<br>W5.5m | W2m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 40+                    | A<br>(1)    | 9.0m | 254.5m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                 | Hi quality tree with low branches over access.                   |               |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| H6        | Holly and Hazel | 2m                                                               | Avg 80mm      | N1m<br>E1m<br>S1m<br>W1m   | N0m              | EM        | N                       | AV                   | 10+                    | C<br>(2)    | 1.0m | 2.9m <sup>2</sup>   |
| Comments: |                 | Clipped boundary hedge.                                          |               |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| H7        | Hazel and Holly | 2m                                                               | Avg 80mm      | N1m<br>E1m<br>S1m<br>W1m   | N0m              | EM        | N                       | AV                   | 10+                    | C<br>(2)    | 1.0m | 2.9m <sup>2</sup>   |
| Comments: |                 | Clipped boundary hedge.                                          |               |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T8        | Pedunculate oak | 15m                                                              | 460mm         | N9m<br>E3m<br>S2m<br>W2m   | N12m             | M         | P                       | P                    | <10                    | U           | 5.5m | 95.7m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 | Large tear-out wound to north. Major deadwood. Terminal decline. |               |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T9        | Pedunculate oak | 18m                                                              | 480mm         | N10m<br>E6m<br>S5m<br>W4m  | S2.5m            | M         | S                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B<br>(1)    | 5.8m | 104.2m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                 | Thinning crown. Moderate deadwood.                               |               |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T10       | Beech           | 18m                                                              | 510mm         | N8m<br>E5m<br>S4.5m<br>W7m | S1.5m            | M         | N                       | AV                   | 40+                    | A<br>(1)    | 6.1m | 117.7m <sup>2</sup> |

| Tree No:  | English name    | Height                                                                                                                               | Stem diameter       | Crown spread             | Ground clearance | Age class | Physiological Condition | Structural condition | Remaining contribution | BS Category | RPR  | RPA                 |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|---------------------|
| Comments: |                 | Growing within the hedge. Attractive and healthy tree.                                                                               |                     |                          |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T11       | Beech           | 14m                                                                                                                                  | 440mm               | N7m<br>E4m<br>S7m<br>W3m | N6m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B<br>(1)    | 5.3m | 87.6m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 | Stem swept heavily to north. Large pruning wound at 5m on south side. Possible decay, which ideally prompts a climbed investigation. |                     |                          |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T12       | Pedunculate oak | 15m                                                                                                                                  | 440mm               | N7m<br>E4m<br>S7m<br>W3m | E4m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B<br>(1)    | 5.3m | 87.6m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 |                                                                                                                                      |                     |                          |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T13       | Pedunculate oak | 16m                                                                                                                                  | 610mm               | N9m<br>E5m<br>S7m<br>W6m | S9m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 40+                    | A<br>(1)    | 7.3m | 168.3m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                 | High quality and attractive tree.                                                                                                    |                     |                          |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| G14       | Pedunculate oak | 14m                                                                                                                                  | Max<br>300mm<br>est | N3m<br>E3m<br>S3m<br>W3m | S3m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B<br>(2)    | 3.6m | 40.7m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 | Offsite. Southernmost tree with bough swept to south.                                                                                |                     |                          |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |
| T15       | Bay             | 10m                                                                                                                                  | 430mm               | N4m<br>E4m<br>S4m<br>W4m | E2m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B<br>(1)    | 5.2m | 83.6m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                 | Attractive tree with fused stems.                                                                                                    |                     |                          |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                     |

| Tree No:  | English name                                                        | Height                                                                               | Stem diameter                    | Crown spread               | Ground clearance | Age class | Physiological Condition | Structural condition | Remaining contribution | BS Category | RPR  | RPA                |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------|
| G16       | Field maple                                                         | 14m                                                                                  | Max 300mm est                    | N3m<br>E5.5m<br>S4m<br>W4m | E2m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B (2)       | 3.6m | 40.7m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                                                                     | Offsite.                                                                             |                                  |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                    |
| T17       | Common lime                                                         | 11m                                                                                  | 150mm<br>180mm                   | N4m<br>E4m<br>S4m<br>W3m   | E1.5m            | EM        | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B (2)       | 2.8m | 24.8m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                                                                     | Attractive twin stemmed tree.                                                        |                                  |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                    |
| G18       | Goat willow (x2), Blackthorn, Silver birch and Pedunculate oak (x2) | 14m                                                                                  | Max 300mm                        | N4m<br>E4m<br>S4m<br>W4m   | E1m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B (2)       | 3.6m | 40.7m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                                                                     | The oaks within the group are young specimens.                                       |                                  |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                    |
| T19       | Magnolia                                                            | 9.5m                                                                                 | 180mm<br>160mm<br>220mm<br>180mm | N6m<br>E6m<br>S5m<br>W5m   | N3m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 40+                    | A (1)       | 4.5m | 62.8m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                                                                     | High quality and prominent within the garden; cultivar not certain as not in flower. |                                  |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                    |
| G20       | Silver birch (x9) and Lawson cypress                                | 12m                                                                                  | Max 260mm                        | N3m<br>E3m<br>S3m<br>W3m   | N3m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 20+                    | B (2)       | 3.1m | 30.6m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                                                                     | Attractive group of birch with early mature cypress within.                          |                                  |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |      |                    |

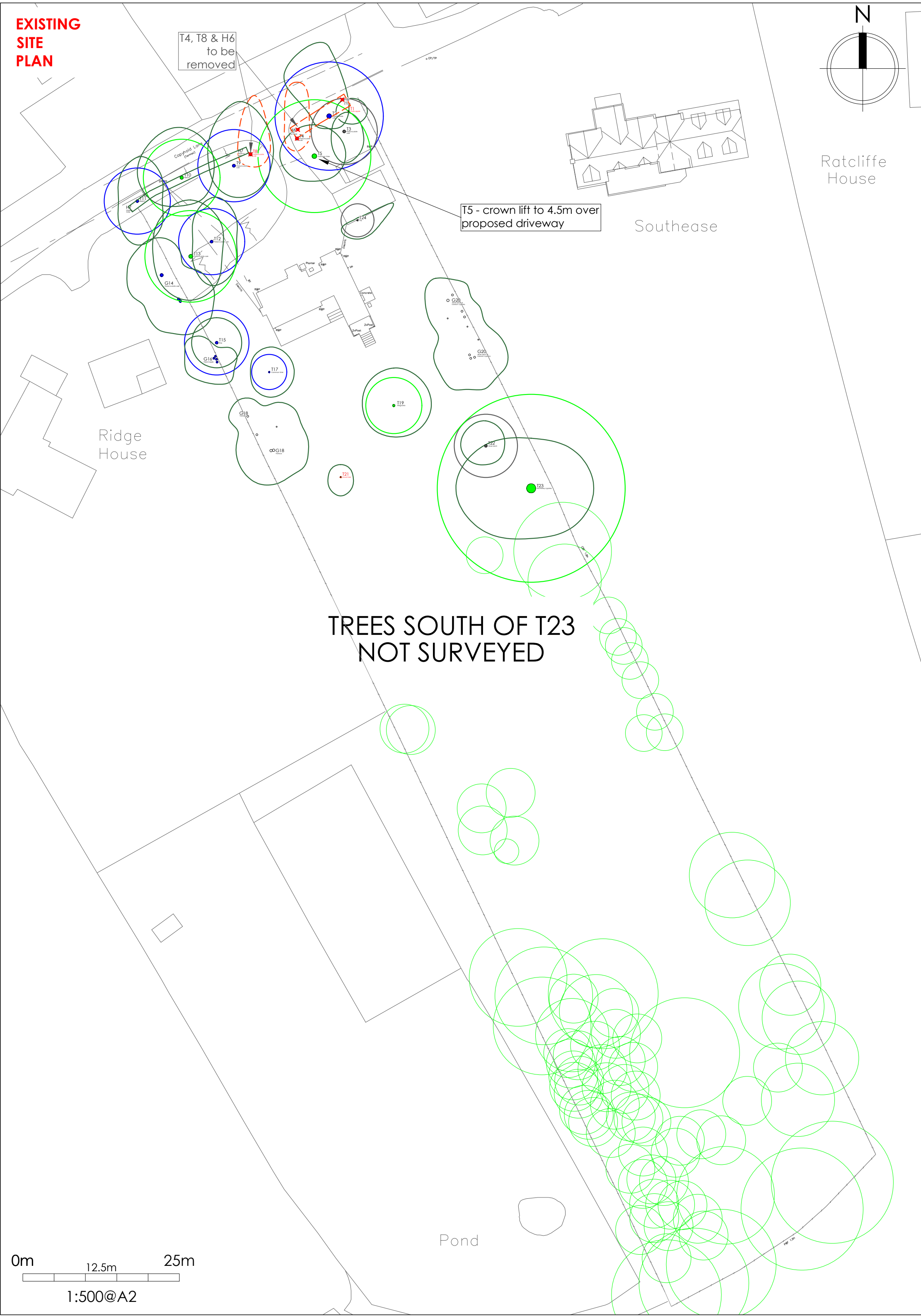
| Tree No:  | English name     | Height                                                                                               | Stem diameter  | Crown spread               | Ground clearance | Age class | Physiological Condition | Structural condition | Remaining contribution | BS Category | RPR   | RPA                 |
|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|
| T21       | Dove-tree        | 8m                                                                                                   | 200mm          | N2m<br>E2m<br>S3m<br>W2m   | S2m              | M         | P                       | P                    | 10+                    | U           | 2.4m  | 18.1m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                  | Dying back from top and tips. Appears to be in terminal decline with no obvious cause.               |                |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |       |                     |
| T22       | Silver birch     | 14m                                                                                                  | 420mm          | N4m<br>E3m<br>S3m<br>W4m   | W3m              | LM        | S                       | AV                   | 10+                    | C<br>(1)    | 5.0m  | 79.8m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                  | Some dieback and large open cavity on east side from 1m to 3m, partially occluded.                   |                |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |       |                     |
| T23       | Monterey cypress | 22m                                                                                                  | 1450mm         | N8m<br>E10m<br>S8m<br>W12m | W2m              | LM        | N                       | AV                   | 40+                    | A<br>(12)   | 15.0m | 706.9m <sup>2</sup> |
| Comments: |                  | High quality tree with large historical snap out wound and deadwood from small diameter up to large. |                |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |       |                     |
| T24       | Fig              | 5m                                                                                                   | 160mm<br>150mm | N0m<br>E3m<br>S3m<br>W4m   | N0m              | M         | N                       | AV                   | 10+                    | C<br>(1)    | 2.6m  | 21.8m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Comments: |                  | Growing tightly against shed.                                                                        |                |                            |                  |           |                         |                      |                        |             |       |                     |

| Notes                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Height/Crown Spread (N,E,S,W) / Dimensions | Measured in metres (with laser or estimated (*) when line of sight is poor)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Stem diameter                              | Measured at 1.5m above ground level and used to calculate the root protection area (RPA). For multi-stemmed trees a cross-sectional area is calculated from the sum of the diameter of each stem to give a notional overall stem diameter. Estimated where access is not possible (*).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ground clearance                           | The height in metres of the first significant branch, and direction (NESW) if considered relevant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Age class                                  | <p><b>Y</b> - Newly planted/Young - <i>Not fully established and capable of being transplanted or easily replaced</i></p> <p><b>SM</b> - Semi-mature – <i>In first quarter of usual life expectancy for species (LES)</i></p> <p><b>EM</b> - Early-mature - <i>In first third of LES</i></p> <p><b>M</b> - Mature - <i>Approximately half LES</i></p> <p><b>LM</b> - Late-mature - <i>In last third of LES</i></p> <p><b>V</b> – Veteran – <i>A mature tree of very high biological or heritage value that has typically developed through the life history of the tree</i></p> <p><b>A</b> - Ancient – <i>A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is very old in comparison with other trees of the same species – normally also a veteran tree</i></p> |
| Physiological Condition (PC)               | <b>(N) Normal / (S) Stressed / (P) Poor</b> (leaf size, colour and density; shoot extension growth and the volume of deadwood present)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Structural Condition (SC)                  | <b>(G) Good</b> (no major defects observed) / <b>(AV) Average</b> (minor or remediable defects) / <b>(P) Poor</b> (irremediable defects)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Remaining contribution                     | Remaining contribution in years in the context of their health or location, in the context of current land use.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| BS Category                                | British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1 category. Refers to tree/group quality and value: <b>A – High, B – Moderate, C – Low, U – Trees that cannot realistically be retained in the context of the current land use for longer than ten years.</b> Sub category (1, 2, 3) is given if considered appropriate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Root Protection Radius (RPR)               | A minimum radius from the tree trunk that should ideally be left undisturbed during the development process. Derived from a 12 x multiple of the stem diameter. Used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA). Taken from Table D.1 of BS5837.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Root Protection Area (RPA)                 | A minimum area around the tree trunk that should ideally be left undisturbed during the development process. Equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 x multiple of the stem diameter. Taken from Table D.1 of BS5837.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Deadwood                                   | Minor - dead wood with a stem diameter 0-25mm; Moderate 25-50mm; Major 50+mm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

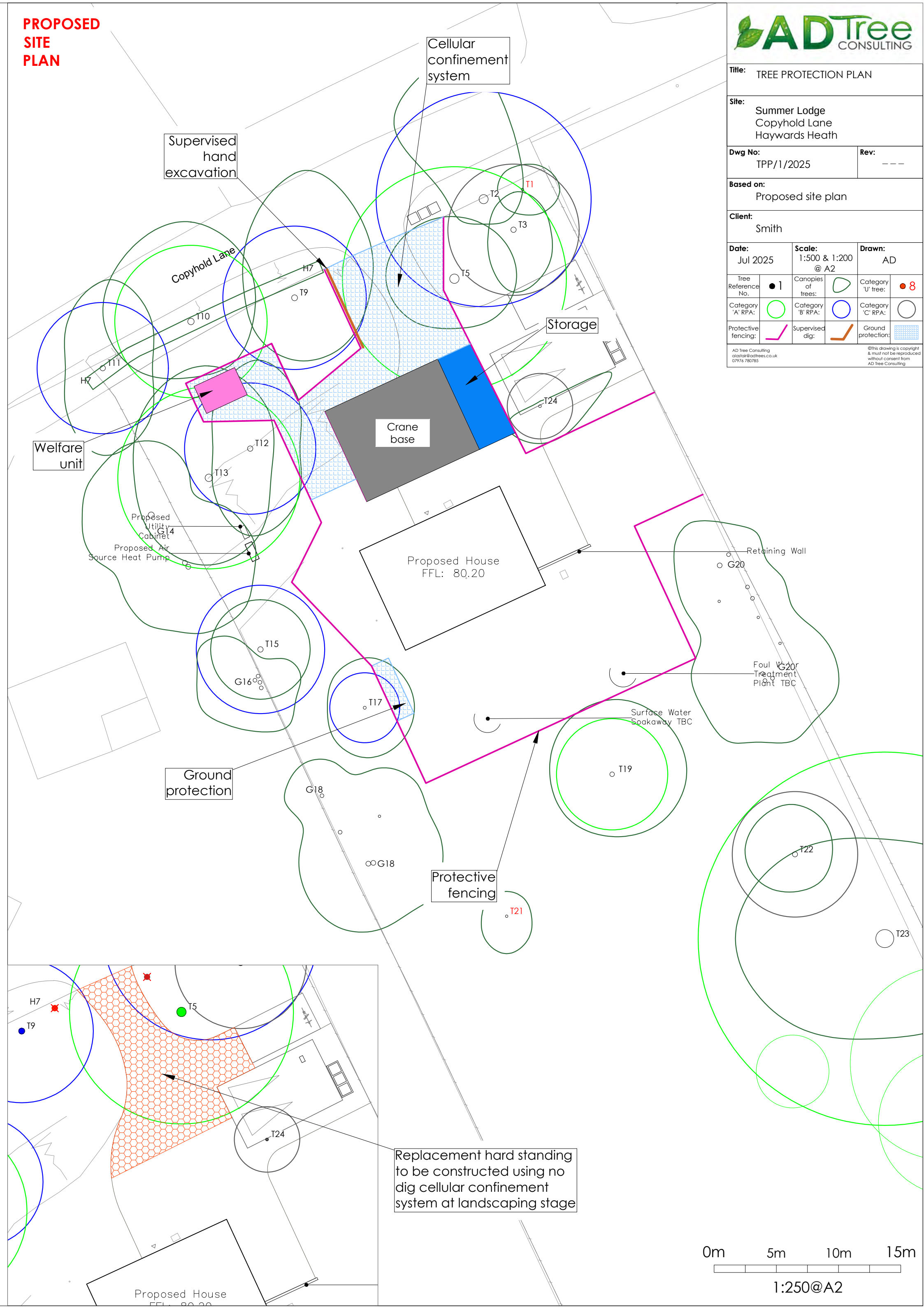
## APPENDIX B: Tree Protection Plan

|                                                                                            |                                 |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Title: TREE PROTECTION PLAN                                                                |                                 |                    |
| Site: Summer Lodge<br>Copyhold Lane<br>Haywards Heath                                      |                                 |                    |
| Dwg No:<br>TPP/1/2025                                                                      | Rev: ---<br>---                 |                    |
| Based on:<br>Proposed site plan                                                            |                                 |                    |
| Client:<br>Smith                                                                           |                                 |                    |
| Date:<br>Jul 2025                                                                          | Scale:<br>1:500 & 1:200<br>@ A2 | Drawn:<br>AD       |
| Tree Reference No. 1                                                                       | Canopies of trees:              | Category 'U' tree: |
| Category 'A' RPA:                                                                          | Category 'B' RPA:               | Category 'C' RPA:  |
| Protective fencing:                                                                        | Supervised dig:                 | Ground protection: |
| AD Tree Consulting<br>017976 780785                                                        |                                 |                    |
| This drawing is copyright & must not be reproduced without consent from AD Tree Consulting |                                 |                    |

EXISTING  
SITE  
PLAN



PROPOSED  
SITE  
PLAN



## APPENDIX C: Root Protection Area Table

Table 8 – Root protection area (RPA) for single stemmed trees.

**Table D.1 – Root protection areas**

| Single stem diameter | Radius of nominal circle | RPA            | Single stem diameter | Radius of nominal circle | RPA            |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| mm                   | m                        | m <sup>2</sup> | mm                   | m                        | m <sup>2</sup> |
| 75                   | 0.90                     | 3              | 675                  | 8.10                     | 206            |
| 100                  | 1.20                     | 5              | 700                  | 8.40                     | 222            |
| 125                  | 1.50                     | 7              | 725                  | 8.70                     | 238            |
| 150                  | 1.80                     | 10             | 750                  | 9.00                     | 255            |
| 175                  | 2.10                     | 14             | 775                  | 9.30                     | 272            |
| 200                  | 2.40                     | 18             | 800                  | 9.60                     | 290            |
| 225                  | 2.70                     | 23             | 825                  | 9.90                     | 308            |
| 250                  | 3.00                     | 28             | 850                  | 10.20                    | 327            |
| 275                  | 3.30                     | 34             | 875                  | 10.50                    | 346            |
| 300                  | 3.60                     | 41             | 900                  | 10.80                    | 366            |
| 325                  | 3.90                     | 48             | 925                  | 11.10                    | 387            |
| 350                  | 4.20                     | 55             | 950                  | 11.40                    | 408            |
| 375                  | 4.50                     | 64             | 975                  | 11.70                    | 430            |
| 400                  | 4.80                     | 72             | 1 000                | 12.00                    | 452            |
| 425                  | 5.10                     | 81             | 1 025                | 12.30                    | 475            |
| 450                  | 5.40                     | 92             | 1 050                | 12.60                    | 499            |
| 475                  | 5.70                     | 102            | 1 075                | 12.90                    | 519            |
| 500                  | 6.00                     | 113            | 1 100                | 13.20                    | 547            |
| 525                  | 6.30                     | 124            | 1 125                | 13.50                    | 573            |
| 550                  | 6.60                     | 137            | 1 150                | 13.80                    | 598            |
| 575                  | 6.90                     | 150            | 1 175                | 14.10                    | 625            |
| 600                  | 7.20                     | 163            | 1 200                | 14.40                    | 652            |
| 625                  | 7.50                     | 177            | 1 225                | 14.70                    | 679            |
| 650                  | 7.80                     | 191            | 1 250+               | 15.00                    | 707            |

**NOTE** These figures are derived from the calculations described in 4.6.

## APPENDIX D: Protective Fencing

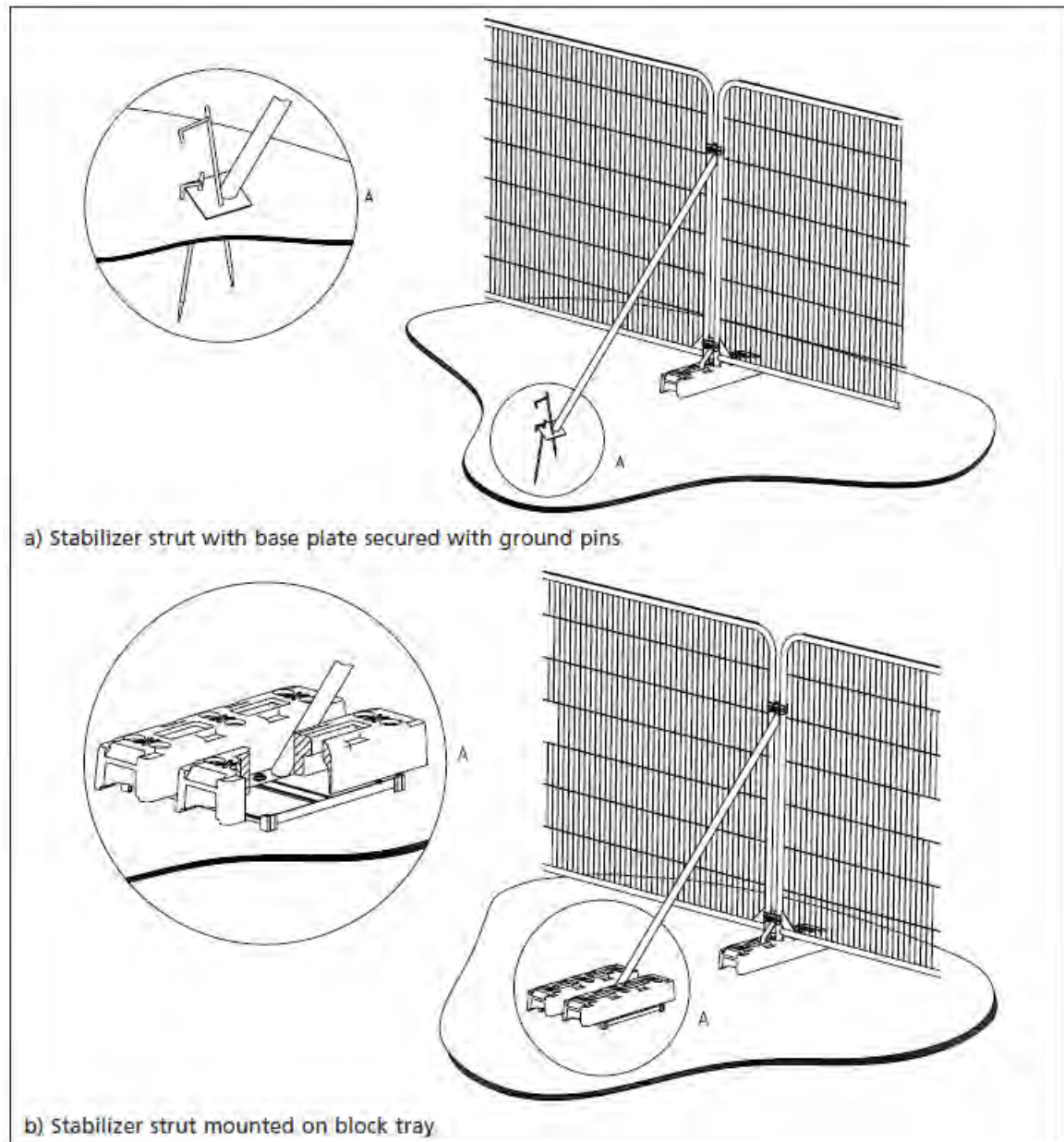


Figure 4 – Secondary fencing specification

## APPENDIX E: Tree Protection Sign

# TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!

THE TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY  
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND MAY BE PROTECTED BY TREE  
PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO) OR CONSERVATION AREA  
LEGISLATION

- DO NOT MOVE THE PROTECTIVE FENCE
- NO MACHINERY MUST ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO STORAGE OF MATERIALS OR DUMPING OF SPOILS



## APPENDIX F: Temporary Ground Protection



Figure 5 - Example of suitable temporary ground protection installation for pedestrian traffic and small plant

## APPENDIX G: Core TRP Method Statement

## CORE TRP SYSTEM | METHOD STATEMENT

### Methods For the installation of CORE Tree Root Protection System.

CORE tree root protection is a perforated HDPE cellular confinement system that confines loose aggregates used for sub base construction and makes them stronger. This lateral confinement not only allows the depth of sub base to be reduced (Webster, 1986 and Bathurst & Jarrett, 1988) it also reduces compaction of the soils surrounding the tree.

Drs Jarrett and Bathurst discovered that the type of sub base confinement provided by CORE TRP was equivalent in strength to approximately twice that of unreinforced gravel sub bases. In basic terms CORE TRP® can reduce traditional sub base depths by as much as 50%.

By creating a laterally confined sub base from clean graded aggregate, it minimises compaction of sub soils created by applied traffic load and allows both nutrient and oxygen exchange throughout the surface, avoiding damage to tree root systems, allowing trees close to trafficked areas to remain healthy.

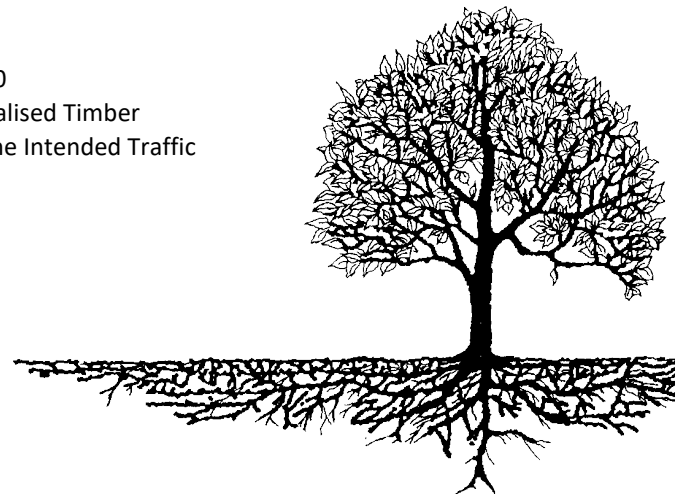
The CORE Tree Root Protection System is available in 4 depths, the depth of each version has been designed to cope with different traffic loadings. Ideally each individual install requires a site-specific design based on the CBR of the existing ground to ensure the correct depth of product is used. However, in general, unless the existing ground conditions are extremely weak and have a low CBR the following depths can be applied:

- 50mm – Pedestrians, Cycleways and Light Vehicles (1.5tons)
- 100mm - Cars, 4-wheel Drive, Vans etc. (7.5tons)
- 150mm - Fire Engines, Removal Vehicles and Refuse Collection (30tons)
- 200mm - HGVs, Construction Vehicles, Mobile Cranes etc. (44tons)

### APN12 Compliant - No Dig System

#### Materials List:

- **CORE TRP Panels** - Perforated HDPE 3-Dimensional Cellular Confinement System
- **CORE TRP Membrane** - Separation / Protection Geotextile Fleece
- **CGAGJP** - Galvanised Steel 1000mm Staking Pins
- **CGACST** - HDPE Connection Studs
- **Infill** - 4/40mm Clean Angular Stone to BS EN 13242 and 12620
- **Suitable Edging Detail** - Core Edge (metal edge restraint) - Tanalised Timber
- **Wearing Course** - Any Porous Surfacing Material Suitable for the Intended Traffic Load.



## Step 1- Existing Ground Preparation

- Remove surface vegetation and treat with suitable herbicide as advised by project Arboriculturalist.
- Fill any hollows that may be in the exposed ground with no fines 4/40mm clean angular stone.
- Place TRP membrane over the works area ensuring laps with a minimum of 250mm.
- Mark out the area and install your chosen perimeter edging detail. For Example: Timber boards/ CORE edge metal edging.

(N.B. If no specific edging has been designed for the surface course, ensure your perimeter edging is of the correct depth to confine all structural layers including your proposed wearing course.)

## Step 2—Laying & Pinning CORE TRP

- Lay the membrane on the ground and roll out 1m, Insert 4 equally spaced steel staking pins through the TRP membrane along the width of the panel then continue to roll out the membrane.
- Expand the panel over the TRP Membrane and position it over the pins, extend to the required length, then pin across the opposite end of the panel through the TRP membrane
- Pin along the length of the panel on each side.
- Using CGACST HDPE connecting studs connect the adjoining panel. CORE TRP panels can be cut to shape if required. Cut cells individually with a utility knife or before expanding the panel using a petrol cut off saw.

(NB. If full panels are not required please ensure the cells used have been fully expanded.)

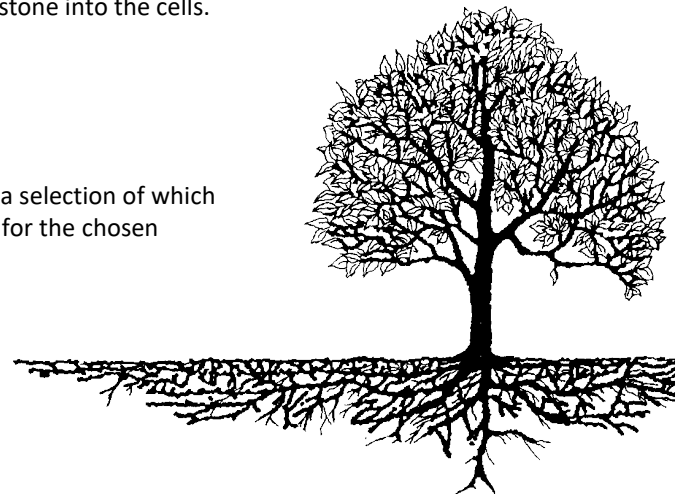
## Stage 3 - Backfill the cells

- Using a 4/40mm clean angular stone (to BS EN 13242 and 12620) progressively fill the cells from the point of entry to the system.
- Ensure the cells are evenly filled across the width of the area before allowing the delivery vehicle up onto the surface, at this point place a suitable ramp at the point of entry to allow the vehicle unobstructed access up onto the grid.
- Limit the drop height from the vehicle to below 1000mm to avoid cell collapse during infill.
- Overfill by approximately 25mm allowing for settlement of the stone into the cells.

## Step 4 - Wearing Course - Surfacing Detail Options

CORE TRP can be surfaced with any appropriate porous wearing course, a selection of which are listed below. (NB. In all cases please ensure adequate edge restraint for the chosen wearing course is suitably installed.)

*Please see next page for list of surfacing options.*



**CORE Commercial Gravel Retention System.**

- Place CORE TRP separation / protection membrane over the filled CORE TRP panels.
- Lay a 20mm bedding layer of 2- 6mm agricultural grit and lightly tamp
- Lay Core Commercial porous pavers and fill with a 6-10mm decorative stone

**CORE BOUND resin bound stone**

- Place CORE TRP separation / protection membrane over the filled CORE TRP panels.
- Lay a 20mm bedding layer of 2- 6mm agricultural grit and lightly tamp
- Lay Core Commercial porous pavers and fill flush with a 6 -12mm clean aggregate
- Lay a 15mm (pedestrian) – 25mm (trafficked) porous resin bound stone wearing course.

**Porous Modular Paving**

- Place CORE TRP separation / protection membrane over the filled CORE TRP panels.
- Lay a 20mm bedding layer of 2- 6mm agricultural grit as per manufacturers guidance
- Lay porous paving to manufacturers guidelines.

**Porous Macadam**

- Apply light vibrating compaction to filled CORE TRP
- Overfill surface with 20mm 4/20mm clean angular stone
- Lay and compact macadam as per manufacturers guidelines

**Loose Gravel**

- Overfill CORE TRP with 30mm of decorative clean angular stone.

**Areas outside of a Root protection zone.**

When surfacing in areas outside of a root protection zone the use of a 3-dimensional confinement system such as CORE TRP can reduce sub base depths by as much as 50%. In addition to the above Suitable wearing course options in these areas are as follows:

**Concrete Slab**

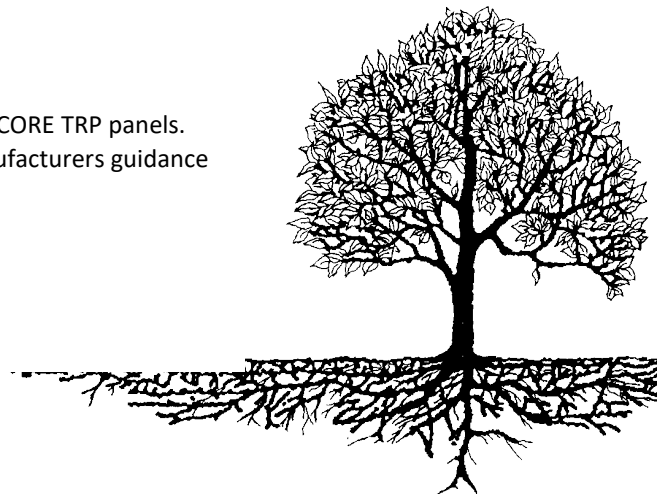
- Place CGS1000 Separation Geotextile over the filled CORE TRP
- Cast the concrete slab over the Geotextile

**Standard Non-Porous Macadam**

- Apply light vibrating compaction to filled CORE TRP
- Overfill surface with 20mm 4/20mm clean angular stone
- Lay and compact macadam as per manufacturers guidelines

**Modular Paving**

- Place CORE TRP separation / protection membrane over the filled CORE TRP panels.
- Lay a 50mm bedding layer of sharp sand or screed mix as per manufacturers guidance
- Lay paving to manufacturers guidelines.



## APPENDIX H: Arboricultural Toolbox Talk

| Arboricultural Toolbox Talk – induction details      |  |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|--|-------|
|                                                      |  |       |
| Site:                                                |  | Date: |
| TPP Ref:                                             |  |       |
| Project Arboriculturist:                             |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
| Attendee names:                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
| 1. Trees – How they work and how they are damaged:   |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
| 2. Explain the protective measures used on the site: |  |       |
| i) Fencing                                           |  |       |
| ii) Ground protection                                |  |       |
| iii) Tree box                                        |  |       |
| iv) No-dig construction                              |  |       |
| v) Specialist foundations                            |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
| 3. TPO or Conservation Area implications             |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
| 4. On site responsibility for tree protection        |  |       |
|                                                      |  |       |
| 5. Procedure for dealing with questions or problems: |  |       |

PAGE LEFT BLANK

