

**GHA Trees
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Lower Beeding
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**BS5837:2012 TREE SURVEY AND
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
Fairhaven, Abberton Field, Hurstpierpoint, BN6 9QD**

Dated: 30th January 2026

Our reference: GHA/DS/160579:26

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Location: Fairhaven, Abberton Field, Hurstpierpoint, BN6 9QD
Our reference: GHA/DS/160579:26
Client: Harp & Bright Ltd
Dated: 30TH January 2026
Prepared by: Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MArborA
Date of Inspection: 26th January 2026

Instructions

Issued by – Harp & Bright Ltd

TERMS OF REFERENCE – GHA Trees were instructed to survey the subject trees within and adjacent to Fairhaven, Abberton Field, Hurstpierpoint, in order to assess their general condition and to provide a planning integration statement for the indicative proposed development that safeguards the long term wellbeing of the retained trees in a sustainable manner.

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Executive Summary

The proposal for the site is to construct a new detached house following the demolition of the existing structure. As part of the works landscape improvements will be undertaken to include a new boundary fence to replace the existing failing fence. The proposed scheme does not require the removal of any trees; therefore, the landscape character of the site will be unaffected by the proposal. The retained trees require protection in accordance with industry best practice and BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations, in order to ensure their longevity.

Documents Supplied

The client supplied the following documents:

- Topographical survey
- Existing layout plans
- Proposed layout plans

Scope of Survey

- 1.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.
- 1.2 The planning status of the subject property was not investigated in detail.
- 1.3 A qualified Arboriculturist undertook the report and site visit and the contents of this report are based on this. Whilst reference may be made to built structure or soils, these are only opinions and confirmation should be obtained from a qualified expert as required.
- 1.4 Trees in third party ownership were surveyed from within the subject property, therefore a detailed assessment was not possible and some (if not all) measurements were estimated. Where the stem location of a third party tree has been estimated, this is noted on the plan.
- 1.5 Dense vegetation or climbers (such as ivy) also prohibited full inspections for some trees; this is noted where applicable.
- 1.6 No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.
- 1.7 The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breleor (The body language of tree, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994)
- 1.8 The survey was undertaken in accord with British Standard 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.
- 1.9 The client's attention is drawn to the responsibilities under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

Survey Method

- 2.1 The survey was conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars if needed.
- 2.2 No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.

- 2.3 No soil samples were taken.
- 2.4 The height of each subject tree was estimated using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre.
- 2.5 The stem diameter for each tree was measured in line with the requirements set out in BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.
- 2.6 The crown spreads were measured with an electronic distometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where the crown radius was notably different in any direction this has been noted on the Plan (appendix A) and within the tree table (Appendix B). The crowns of those trees that are proposed for removal, or trees where the crown spread is deemed insignificant in relation to the proposed development are not always shown on the appended plan; however their stem locations are marked for reference.
- 2.7 The Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree is included in the tree table, both as an area, and as the radius of a circle.
- 2.8 The crown clearance was measured using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where it is significantly lower in one direction, this is noted within the tree table at appendix B.
- 2.9 All of the trees that were inspected during the site visit are detailed on the plan at Appendix A; this plan was produced in colour and **MUST** only be scanned or reproduced in colour. The trees on this plan are categorised and shown in the following format:

COLOUR CODING AND RATING OF TREES:

Category A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Colour = light green crown outline on plan.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Colour = mid blue crown outline on plan.

Category C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 to 20 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Colour = uncoloured crown outline on plan.

Category U – Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Colour = red crown outline on plan.

All references to tree rating are made in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations’, Table 1.

The Site

- 3.1 The site is located on Abberton Field, a residential road located to the west of Hurstpierpoint.
- 3.2 Access to the property is currently gained via a driveway to the front (west) of the site.

The Subject Trees

- 4.1 The details of the subject trees are set out in the Schedule at Appendix B.
- 4.2 Of the eight individual trees and groups of trees surveyed, two have been assessed as BS category B, five have been assessed as BS category C with the remaining tree being assessed as BS 5837 category U.

Category B	2 trees
Category C	5 trees / groups
Category U	1 tree

The Proposal

- 5.1 The proposal for the site is to construct a new detached house following the demolition of the existing structure. As part of the works landscape improvements will be undertaken to include a new boundary fence to replace the existing failing fence.
- 5.2 The proposed location of the above structures can be seen on the appended plan.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

PROPOSED TREE REMOVAL:

- 6.1 The proposed site layout and all of its associated structures allows for the healthy retention of all of the trees on the site itself, and within nearby adjacent sites; therefore, the arboricultural landscape character of the site will be retained.

TREE PRUNING TO ACCOMMODATE THE PROPOSAL OR ACCESS TO THE SITE

- 6.2 G6 will be pruned to improve clearances from the proposed new structure. A full specification for the proposed pruning can be seen in the tree table at appendix B. The proposed tree work is assessed to be minor and to trees of limited value. This is work that would be desirable regardless of the proposals.

- 6.3 The implementation of the proposal does not lead to the requirement to prune any of the other retained trees.

ASSESSMENT OF RETAINED TREES ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

- 6.4 Section 4.6.3 of BS 5837: 2012 states that the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree should be assessed by an arboriculturalist considering the likely morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions.
- 6.5 The assessed RPAs (excluding the RPAs of U category trees) can be seen on the appended plan where some have amended to take account of the existing structures.
- 6.6 Abberton Field is not assessed to be sufficiently engineered to have restricted any root growth to the south and west.

ASSESSED IMPACT ON RPAS BY PROPOSED STRUCTURES

- 6.7 The proposed new house is situated outside of the assessed RPAs of all of the trees; therefore, these trees pose no below ground constraints on the new structures or vice versa.
- 6.8 All landscape works (apart from the new fence – see 6.9 below) are also designed to avoid RPAs as can be seen on the appended plan. No level changes will occur within the root protection area of any of the retained trees.
- 6.9 Some sections of the proposed new boundary fence would be situated within a section of the assessed Root Protection Areas of T1 and T2 as can be seen on the appended plan. The design process has shown consideration of this issue (of working within the RPA) by specifying the use of screw piles (<https://www.groundscrewcentre.co.uk>) to ensure minimal root disturbance occurs near these trees as the new fence will sit above the existing levels with the new screw piles being the only below ground part of the structure. The locations of the new screw piles will be confirmed following hand dug trial digs to check for the presence of any significant (over 25mm) roots which must be retained and avoided if found.

INSTALLATION OF SERVICES

- 6.10 The full details of existing and proposed new services have not been made available at the time of writing.
- 6.11 New services must be routed to avoid all RPAs of retained trees on site and within nearby sites. From an assessment of the subject site, undertaken in conjunction with the project architect, there is no reason to assume this isn't possible. Inspection chambers must also be sited outside the RPAs of any nearby trees.

Post Development Pressure

FUTURE TREE AND STRUCTURE RELATIONSHIPS

- 7.1 The retained trees are at a satisfactory distance from the proposed new building and highly unlikely to give rise to any inconvenience.
- 7.2 Some minor lateral pruning of the retained trees and shrubs may be required in the medium term; however, any such work would not have a significant impact on the health or amenity value of these trees.
- 7.3 Regular inspections of the retained trees by a suitably qualified Arboriculturalist and subsequent remedial works will ensure that the trees are maintained in a suitable manner, to exist in harmony with the new structures and its occupants for many years to come.

Tree Protection Measures and Preliminary Method Statement for Development Works

8.1 TREE WORK

A list of all tree works that are required (including trees to be removed) is included in the tree table at Appendix B. Where any tree work is needed, this work **MUST** be in accordance with British Standard 3998 – 2010 (Tree Work - Recommendations).

8.2 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

It is essential for the future health of the trees to be retained on site, that all development activity is undertaken outside the root protection zone of these trees. The position of the fence **MUST** be marked out with biodegradable marker paint on site and agreed with appropriate representatives from the LPA and contractor. The fencing **MUST** be erected **prior** to any works in the vicinity of the trees and removed only when all development activity is complete. The protective fencing **MUST** be as that shown in BS 5837 (see Appendix C). The herras panels **MUST** be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers which **MUST** be installed so they can only be removed from the inside of the fence. The panels **MUST** supported by stabilizer struts, which **MUST** be installed on the inside and secured to the ground using pins or appropriate weights.

The Fence must be marked with a clear sign reading:

“Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access”

8.3 GROUND PROTECTION – LIGHTWEIGHT ACCESS ONLY

Where any additional ground protection is required, these areas **MUST** be covered with a permeable membrane, with 150mm layer of compressible woodchip overlaying it; an 18mm marine ply boards will then be secured on top of the woodchip to allow a 1.5tonne mini-digger to access the area without causing major compaction or soil erosion.



Above: ground protection make-up

8.4 SITE HUTS, WELFARE FACILITIES AND STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS

All site huts **MUST** be positioned outside of the retained trees RPAs.

8.5 MIXING OF CONCRETE FOR THE NEW HOUSE

All mixing of cement / concrete **MUST** be undertaken outside of the RPA of all of the retained trees.

8.6 BOUNDARY TREATMENTS USING SCREW PILES

- **NOTE: any excavations in the RPAS with the use of mechanical excavators will undoubtedly sever any roots that may be present and can change the hydrology and structure of the nearby soil in a way that will adversely affect the health of any nearby trees.**
- The design of the new screw piles layout must have sufficient flexibility that the locations of the supporting screw piles is changeable. The location for these screw piles will be confirmed following hand excavated, trial digs of the top 600mm of each potential hole (this is where the majority of roots exist).
- Hand tool excavations will only be undertaken by fully briefed site personnel. This operation will be done slowly and carefully to ensure the retention and protection of any roots that are discovered that are in excess of 25mm. These roots **MUST** then be covered and protected using damp hessian whilst further excavation commences; hessian must be left in situ until backfilling commences and re-wetted if needed to avoid root desiccation. **NOTE: OPERATIVES MUST CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF ANY EXISTING UNDERGROUND SERVICES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF SUCH WORK.**
- Any roots discovered in these trial pits in excess of 25mm diameter will immediately signal the requirement for a change of pit location.

8.7 INCOMING SERVICES, DRAINAGE AND SOAKAWAYS

New services **MUST** be routed to avoid all RPAs of retained trees on site and within nearby sites. From an assessment of the subject site, undertaken in conjunction with the project architect, there is no reason to assume this isn't possible. Inspection chambers **MUST** be sited outside the RPA.

8.8 ON SITE SUPERVISION

Regular site supervision is essential to ensure all potentially damaging activities near to trees are properly supervised. A pre start site meeting **MUST** occur to ensure all parties are aware of their responsibilities relating to tree protection on site; this **MUST** include a site induction for key personnel.

Key personnel:

Name	Position	Contact number / email:
Glen Harding	Retained arboriculturalist	07884 056 025 Or info@ghatrees.co.uk
TBC	Local authority Arboricultural Officer	TBC
TBC	Site manager	TBC

8.9 OTHER TREE PROTECTION PRECAUTIONS

- **NO** fires lit on site within 20 metres of any tree to be retained.
- **NO** fuels, oils or substances which will be damaging to the tree shall be spilled or poured on site.
- **NO** storage of any materials within the root protection zone.

8.10 DISMANTLING PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

Protective barriers must only be completely removed when all machinery, and equipment has left site.

Conclusion

- 9.1 In conclusion, the principal arboricultural features within the site can be retained and adequately protected during development activities.
- 9.2 Subject to precautionary measures as detailed above, the proposal will not be injurious to trees to be retained.

Recommendations

- 10.1 Site supervision – An individual e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
- a. Be present on the site the majority of the time.
 - b. Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities.
 - c. Have the authority to stop any work that is, or has the potential to cause harm to any tree.
 - d. Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
 - e. Make immediate contact with the local authority and / or retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.
- 10.2 It is recommended, that to ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees, that details are passed by the architect or agent to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.

30th January 2026

Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Glen Harding', with a stylized, cursive script.

Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MArborA
For and on behalf of GHA Trees

Appendix A
TREE PLAN
(see separate PDF)

Appendix B

TREE TABLE

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments / Recommendations
T1	Oak	15	680	1	8.16	5.5	4.5	6	4	M	5 north, 4.5 east	20-40	B1	Previously crown reduced.
T2	Silver birch	16	520	1	6.24	3	2.5	3	2.5	M	5 north	10-20	B1	No significant / notable defects observed during inspection.
G3	Laurel	7	330	1	3.96	3	2.5	2.5	3	M	2 north	10-20	C2	Small trees of limited value in the wider landscape.
T4	Elder	3	100	1	1.20	0	0	3	1	OM	1	Less than 10	U	Suppressed tree of poor form. Major decay in main stem.
G5	Lawson cypress	8	250	1	3.00	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	2 north, 2.5 east	10-20	C2	Lapsed hedge.
G6	Hawthorn	6	150	1	1.80	1.5	1	2	1.5	M	2.5 over site	10-20	C2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated. Recommend: prune laterally to boundary line.
T7	Sycamore	8	100	1	1.20	3	3	2	1	M	5 south	10-20	C1	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
G8	Hawthorn	7	100	1	1.20	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	M	4 south	10-20	C2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.

KEY :

Tree No: (T= individual tree, G= group of trees, W= woodland)

Age class: Young (Y), Middle aged (MA), Mature (M), Over mature (OM),
Veteran (V)

Height (Ht): Measured in metres +/- 1m

Appendix C
TREE FENCING DETAIL

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



