



L I Z A R D

Landscape Design and Ecology

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

**St. Augustine's Church of England Primary School,
Haywards Heath**

On Behalf of: AtkinsRéalis

Client:	AtkinsRéalis			
Project:	St. Augustine's Church of England Primary School, Haywards Heath			
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology (LLDE) has been commissioned by AtkinsRéalis to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement for the proposed development at St. Augustine's Church of England Primary School, Haywards Heath (hereinafter referred to as the site).
- 1.2 The principal aim of this report is to detail construction control measures to protect retained trees and tree groups (including hedgerows) within, and adjacent to, the site in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.3 This report has been produced based upon a BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Survey undertaken by this company on the 15th of April 2025 – this survey information is presented in Appendix A and summarised in section 1.12 below.
- 1.4 This report, and the accompanying Existing Tree Schedule, Tree Retention and Protection Plan sets out the arboricultural impacts of the proposals using the following considerations as a framework:
- Trees to be removed and trees to be retained.
 - Remedial tree work to retained trees to allow development to take place.
 - Suitable measures to protect retained trees.
 - Special construction or engineering measures are required to enable trees to be integrated into the proposed development where impacts are unavoidable.

Limitations

- 1.5 The trees were inspected at ground level, and no decay detection equipment was used. Therefore, there is a small risk that any internal decay that may be present has gone undetected. Only preliminary recommendations for tree management are provided. A full hazard risk assessment comprising a more comprehensive analysis of the condition and potential risk to target areas is beyond the scope of this report.
- 1.6 Trees are living, dynamic organisms and as such, their health and condition will change with time. Therefore, this assessment remains valid for 18 months from the date of inspection, or until a weather event such as a severe storm (defined as a period of violent weather which is likely to cause damage to trees), after which time a new inspection is required.

Existing Site Information

- 1.7 The site covers an area of c. 0.4ha and consists of a square shaped plot utilised as a school, with hard standing, buildings, areas of woodland, vegetated garden and a pond.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.8 The site is located within a suburban setting, within Scaynes Hill. The site is surrounded by woodland to the north, a recreational ground to the east and south and residential buildings to the east. Arable farmland extends into a wider environment in the east, west, and south.

Existing Site Vegetation

- 1.9 The trees are of greatest ecological interest at the site, as all other vegetation is mainly mixed species native hedgerows.
- 1.10 There are several high value trees on site: **T14** - *Acer negundo*, a box elder, and **T16** - *Quercus robur*, a pedunculate oak are located to the west of the site. **T24** - *Acer campestre*, a field maple, and **T27** - *Fagus sylvatica*, a beech is located to the south of the site. **T45** - *Quercus robur*, a pedunculate oak is located to the northeast. There is numerous good value trees scattered around the west and eastern boundaries, along with a number of low value trees between.
- 1.11 A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees on site, as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories, is given in Table 1.

Table 01 – Summary of Existing Site Vegetation

BS Category	No of Trees	No of Groups	No of Hedges and Vegetation Groups	Total
A	5	0	0	5
B	20	0	0	20
C	12	5	6	23

Development Proposals

- 1.12 It is understood that the proposals are for the demolition of the Portakabin building on-site and the partial demolition and extension of the main building on-site.

2.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

Removal of Trees and Vegetation

- 2.2 The development has been designed to avoid tree losses as far as possible, and as a result there are no trees or vegetation required for removal. Trees to be retained are shown on the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix B**.

Tree Pruning, Canopy Reduction, or Lifting

- 2.3 The development has been designed in such a way there are no requirements for Tree Pruning, Canopy Reduction, or Lifting.

Construction access and storage

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

Compaction of Root Protection Areas

- 2.7 All of trees to the boundaries of the site are being retained and will be protected using Tree Protective Barriers to prevent any incursion into the root protection area (RPA). A small number of trees, however, will require enabling works and/or an operation zone within their RPAs. Trees which would be impacted are detailed below:
- 2.8 **T24 (A), T25 (B), T27 (A), T30 (B) and T31 (C)** shall be impacted by the removal of the Modular Unit. Additional Ground Protection will be required in this area, which must be fit for the expected level of traffic for the duration of the excavation of foundations and demolition of structure in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. These newly exposed areas of bare ground must not be tracked or driven over by machines of any size. The Ground Protection requirements will need to be practical. Light to Moderate Duty Ground Protection Access Mats of Medium Density Polyethylene (HDPE) are recommended. In the absence of mitigation, major negative impacts would occur in the form of; significant root damage which would facilitate pathogen colonisation and anchorage forces, loss of rooting area resulting in a reduction in water and nutrient availability, soil compaction resulting in a reduction of overall resources available to the tree and potential soil contamination. Collectively, these impacts can cause a significant loss in overall vitality, possibly causing the decline or the death of the tree. To minimise impacts, ground protection measures, as detailed in the below Arboricultural Method Statement, shall be in place for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. When construction work is complete, the ground protection can be removed. The location of the ground protection measures can be seen in the Tree Retention and Protection Plan **Appendix B**.

Protection Boarding around Tree Stems

- 2.9 Protection boarding should be positioned around **T30** - *Metasequoia glyptostroboid* and **T31** - *Crataegus monogyna* prior to the demolition of the Modular unit. A wood frame around the trunk can be used to support a plywood surround. Boards attached to a supporting framework surrounding the trunk reduce the risk of accidental impact. By doing this it will aid in the protection of the trees.

Tree protection during Modular Unit demolition

- 2.10 Where demolition is proposed on a site where trees are to be retained, access facilitation pruning should be undertaken as necessary to prevent injurious contact between demolition plant and the tree(s). In some cases, working space may be provided by temporarily tying back tree branches. Pruning or tying should be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by an arboriculturist.
- 2.11 When demolishing a structure (including underground structures) within what would otherwise be the RPA, barriers should be erected, and ground protection installed to protect the underlying soil to the edge of the existing structure.
- 2.12 **Additional Ground Protection** will be required in this area, which must be fit for the expected level of traffic for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. These newly exposed areas of bare ground must not be tracked or driven over by machines of any size. The Ground Protection requirements will need to be practical. Light to Moderate Duty Ground Protection Access Mats of Medium Density Polyethylene (HDPE) are recommended.
- 2.13 All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works should either operate outside the RPA or run on the ground protection. Where such ground protection is required, it should be installed prior to commencement of operations.
- 2.14 Where trees stand adjacent to structures to be removed, the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as "top down, pull back"). NOTE Where there is a significant build-up of dust on the foliage, it might be necessary to hose down the tree(s).
- 2.15 The advice of an arboriculturist should be sought where underground structures present within the RPA are, or will become, redundant. In general, it is preferable to leave such structures in situ, as their removal could damage adjacent tree roots.
- 2.16 Where an existing hard surface is scheduled for removal, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it. Hand-held tools or appropriate machinery should be used (under arboricultural supervision) to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area, so that the machine is not moving over the exposed ground. If a new hard surface is to be laid, it might be preferable to leave any existing sub-base in situ, augmenting it where required.

Demolition within Root Protection Areas

- 2.17 Limited Manual Excavation / Demolition Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care with handheld tools under Arboricultural Supervision only. **T24, T25, T27, T30 & T31** have their RPA's in the footprint of the modular unit to be removed. If pad foundations are to be removed, further excavation will be required with potential root pruning under Arboricultural supervision. The areas of bare ground must not be tracked over by machinery, and additional Ground Protection will be required to protect the RPA's. The removal of existing hard surfaces may sever significant roots, leading to decline and ultimately the failure of these trees if mitigation is not implemented. Mitigation measures, including the manual removal of hard surfaces and the use of ground protection measures where required, shall minimise harm to these trees and ensure their retention. It is proposed to carefully break up surfaces under arboricultural supervision, whereupon any subbase or other materials below will be manually dug out where necessary. All additional tree protection measures must be in place before demolition works start on site. Tree protection measures and areas of manual excavation are shown in the Tree Retention and Protection Plan **Appendix B**.

New Hard Surfaces Within Root Protection Areas

- 2.18 With the current proposals there will be no construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of trees.

Building Construction within Root Protection Areas

- 2.19 With the current proposals there will be no building construction within the RPAs of trees.

Installation of services

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

Future Pressures to Retained Trees and Hedges

- 2.21 The resulting proximity of the new structures to retained trees and hedgerows may result in the following pressures;
- the ongoing need to prune the canopy back to prevent damage to the building and facilitate maintenance of the building façade and glazing;
 - altered soil conditions, including access to water and gas exchange, resulting from the proposed surfacing and construction of foundations;
 - shading of the canopy of existing trees.
- 2.22 The majority of future pressures have been avoided through the layout of the scheme, which ensures adequate clearance between retained trees and the development. There are no undue tree shading or canopy encroachment issues anticipated from retained trees towards the proposed building extension. This has been achieved by suitable development buffers from retained trees, which also allows for future canopy development.
- 2.23 Any minor impacts of these pressures are considered negligible and would be part of the routine maintenance of the grounds.

Tree and Hedgerow Loss Mitigation Measures

- 2.24 It is recommended that a scheme of soft landscaping be submitted, which should include tree planting details which address any visual public amenity issues. The tree selection should be appropriate to the site conditions, and species should be selected in accordance with any recommendations provided in the PEA and any subsequent ecology reports. Ideally, the species selected should be native and of proven ecological value to the local environment.
- 2.25 The locations and positioning of mitigation planting in relation to new or existing buildings should take full account of the final canopy height and spread of all trees included within the scheme. All planting should be located a sufficient distance from the predicted canopy line and rooting zones to avoid future pressures to undertake remedial works.

Conclusion

- 2.26 The protection, compensation and enhancement detailed herein have been designed to ensure the ongoing favourable status of retained trees and vegetation, and the species which use these. Additionally, adherence to the methods detailed will ensure that all works accord with the relevant wildlife legislation and planning conditions.
- 2.27 Provided that mitigation planting is in line with current guidelines and all other protection measures are properly enacted, the proposals would accord with the requirements of BS5837.
- 2.28 The greatest ecological interest at the site is associated with the trees, which are to be retained and protected throughout the proposals. It has been further highlighted in the ecology documentation that the proposals have negligible potential to impact upon any statutory designations identified within a potential zone of influence of development. Opportunities for ecological enhancement have been provided to allow the ecological value of the site to be maximised. A series of recommendations has been provided to ensure the scheme accords with best practice in regard to ecological receptors and complies with all local and national planning policy guidance and legislation. Overall, no constraints were identified that would preclude the provision of a scheme that is well designed.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Pre-Construction Meeting

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

Phasing of Operations

- 3.2 Implementation of tree protection shall be carried out as follows:
- 1) Tree protection fencing set out by the surveyor in accordance with approved plans.
 - 2) Tree protective fencing is installed, and any ground protection is installed as required.
 - 3) Fencing and ground protection are to be inspected by the project arboriculturist.
 - 4) Site set up, including haulage routes and site compound.
 - 5) Demolition / Site clearance followed by construction.
 - 6) Removal of tree protective fencing.

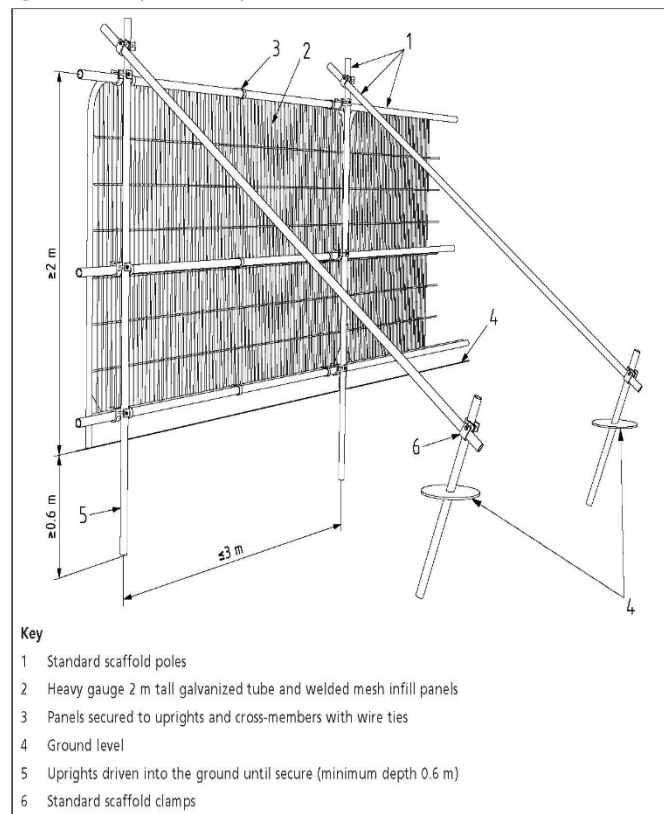
Contractor Induction

The key requirements of this method statement will be explained during site inductions for contractors. Trees and tree groups that are to be retained and protected will be identified before works commence. A copy of the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in Appendix B, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan C, will be retained in the site offices for reference.

Tree Protection Fencing

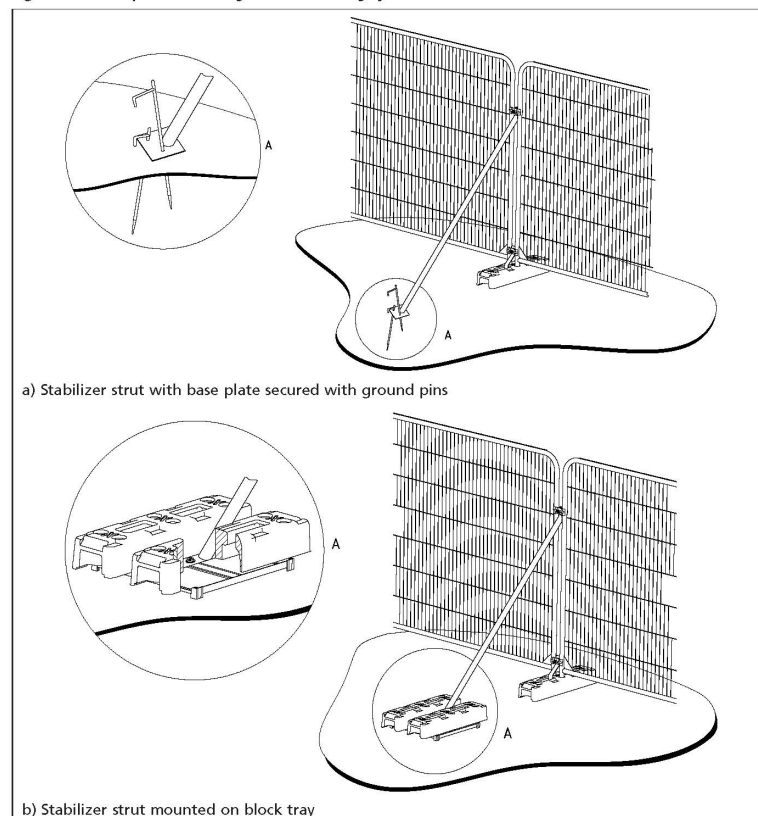
- 3.3 All trees to be retained on site shall be protected with barriers installed at the locations as shown in the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix B**. All barriers shall be installed, protected and maintained during the main works by the appointed contractor.
- 3.4 The installed protective barrier shall be 2.0 metres minimum height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area. Where existing ground conditions do not allow for the above method, the Welded Wire Mesh Fencing Panels may be mounted on concrete or rubber feet, supported on the inner side with stabilizer struts fixed on a block tray or secured with ground pins, and positioned as specified. The barrier should be strained and fixed to fences, walls, and knee rails where possible to provide a completely protected area (*refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 below; © British Standards Institute 2012*). All tree protection is to be in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012; 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*.
- 3.5 Any requirement for modifications to the prescribed protection fencing specification, for example, where installation space is restricted, will be discussed and agreed upon with the Project Arboriculturist before being implemented.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



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Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 3.6 Day-Glo ribbons shall be maintained during the main works by the Main Contractor attached to the top of the barrier to ensure that the fencing is clearly visible during the works. The tree protection barrier shall display all-weather notices stating *'Construction Exclusion Zone-Tree Root Protection Zone – NO unauthorised access,* as a minimum.
- 3.7 Once installed the protection fencing will be inspected by the Project Arboriculturist before any construction works begin. Fencing locations will not be altered without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- 3.8 All such barriers shall be maintained for the full contract period. The Construction Manager will be directly responsible for ensuring the protection fencing remains rigid and complete during the entire works programme. Repairs will be acted upon immediately to ensure continued protection.
- 3.9 Within the protected areas, the following activities must not take place;
- Fencing locations will not be altered without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
 - No unauthorised persons shall enter the protection area;
 - No vehicles, machines or plant are to be used;
 - No materials are to be stockpiled or stored;
 - No chemicals are to be stored;
 - No excavation or increase in the soil level shall occur;
 - No fires shall be lit.
 - No chemicals and fuels should be stored within **5m** of a Tree Root Protection Zone.

Site Compound, Haulage Routes and Car Parking

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

Pollution Control

3.11 Pollution control is intended to prevent pollutants from contaminating RPAs, and it will be necessary to control pollution risks wherever risk assessment identifies a significant risk of harm. Spilt solid or liquid chemicals which can reach RPAs can kill roots, prevent root growth, and cause harm which could result in the death of a tree or tree group. Suitable provisions must be made to minimise the risk of soil contamination within the normal risk management protocols for the site.

- All chemical stores and mixing areas must be located outside of RPAs.
- No chemicals and fuels should be stored within 5m of a Tree Root Protection Zone.
- Precautionary measures such as bunded spill kits and additional bunding sufficient to prevent contamination must be present on-site to be used to contain accidental spillages and prevent damage to retained trees.

Protection and Retention of Existing Trees and Habitats

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

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

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

- Changes to the level of the ground within the specified Root Protection Areas;
- Vegetation clearance to site boundaries during the bird nesting season (nesting season: March-September inclusive). Any clearance must be undertaken outside nesting season or alternatively under a watching brief from a suitability-qualified ecologist.

Ground Protection Measures

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

3.16 The process for the installation of ground protection is as follows:

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

Manual Excavation

- 3.17 Where the development proposals necessitate the tying in and re-grading of existing and proposed levels for the implementation of underground services such as services, cables, and pipe work; a '*Manual Excavation Method*' must be assumed using handheld tools to minimise the impact on existing trees. The excavation should be executed with due care and attention not to disturb exposed unmade ground and any existing tree roots present within it.
- 3.18 Roots over 25mm in diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural advice. Tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly using specialised hand tools only and to the minimum extent to allow provision. All exposed roots should be immediately wrapped and tied in dry Hessian to avoid drying. On completion of the excavation and at the earliest opportunity, the wrapping should be removed, and the roots surrounded and protected with a loose granular fill (clean washed sharp sand or topsoil free of contaminants or matter injurious to rooting systems) prior to backfilling the excavation to the desired levels.

Demolition in Proximity to Trees

- 3.19 Sensitive demolition of buildings and structures within RPAs will occur under supervision from the project arboriculturist. Any existing tree protection fencing shall be removed to allow access to the demolition area. Buildings shall be demolished in such a way that the building folds in on itself. Debris may be removed by plant machinery provided appropriate ground protection is in place and no incursion into unprotected soft ground occurs.
- 3.20 The floor of the building / surrounding hard standing is to be broken up and carefully removed from the RPA. Underlying ground levels are to be retained, and any exposed roots and newly exposed areas of soft ground are to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil (**to BS3882:2015**). Soil must be spread by hand to avoid compaction of the RPA. Tree protection fencing must be re-installed at the agreed location on completion of demolition works.
- 3.21 Best practice must be adhered to at all times to avoid any contamination of the soil by fuel or other chemicals. If such a situation arises, the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

Services in Proximity to Existing Trees

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

Hard and Soft Landscaping

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

Future Tree Surgery Works - Dead branches

- 3.29 All deadwood features should be managed in accordance with BS 3998-2010: Tree work Recommendations.
- Safety needs should be balanced against wildlife habitat protection.
 - Dead branches should be shortened or, if necessary, removed if they pose an unacceptable risk to people or property and if other options (e.g. diverting a footpath) are not practicable.
- 3.30 When deciding whether dead branches or dead trees should be retained and, if so, to what extent they might need to be pruned, a balance should be made between the mitigation of risk and the maintenance of wildlife habitats. The unnecessary loss of deadwood habitats should be avoided when specifying pruning or other works, particularly if legally protected species are using the tree. The following risk factors should be taken into account:
- the location (e.g., whether the deadwood overhangs a target that cannot be readily moved, such as a highway);
 - the wood properties and decay characteristics of the species concerned.
 - the size of the deadwood.

Future Tree Surgery Works - Standing Dead Trees

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

Further Ecological Enhancement Methods

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

Ongoing Management of Trees, Hedges and Native Shrubs

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

4.0 SCHEDULE OF SUPERVISION

4.1 To ensure works accord with the recommendations and the British Standard, works shall proceed as per the below schedule of supervision. **The schedule below must be provided to the main contractor – it is the responsibility of the landowner/developer to ensure compliance with the schedule below. Failure to comply is likely to result in a breach of planning conditions and/or environmental legislation.** Photographic evidence shall be taken at each stage such that a final completion report can be provided to the local planning authority to confirm works have been undertaken in accordance with this method statement.

Table No. 05 – Schedule of Supervision

Works	Responsibility	Notes	Sign off & Date
Pre-commencement Meeting	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	To discuss the programme of works, the timing and implementation of the tree protection measures.	
Installation of tree-protective fencing and ground protection	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Set out as per TRPP. Fencing and ground protection measures are to be inspected by the project arboriculturist.	
Monthly inspection of protective fencing	Construction Manager	Construction manager to inspect fencing. Any issues are to be reported to the project arboriculturist.	
Demolition within RPA's	Construction Manager	All works are conducted as per the method statement. Photographic record to be sent to the project arboriculturist to evidence works.	
Manual excavation within RPA's	Construction Manager	Works undertaken in accordance method statement. The project arboriculturist to be contacted should roots larger than 25mm in diameter be encountered.	

Removal of tree protective fencing	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Only to be removed at the end of the construction period and following authorisation from the Project Arboriculturist.	
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Appendix A – Tree Survey Schedule



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. office@lizardlandscape.co.uk W. lizardlandscapeecology.com

EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE

St. Augustine's Church of England Primary School, Haywards Heath

AtkinsRéalis

Prepared	BW
Approved	GO
Date	18/06/2025
Project Reference	LLD-3470-ARB-SCH
Revision	2
Status	PLANNING

Jun-25

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 01	<i>Prunus padus</i> (Bird Cherry); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²)	392 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 2m N	N: 4.0 m E: 4.5 m S: 5.0 m W: 2.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Tensile union at 2m with three codominant leaders. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	B 1	Retain
H 02	Mixed Species Native Hedgerow; (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	80 mm Average	1.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.3 m E: 0.3 m S: 0.3 m W: 0.3 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Consisting of Red Robin, Germander and Japanese Spindle. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 03	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp); (5.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 81m²)	420 mm	9.5 m Clear Stem Height 2m E	N: 4.5 m E: 5.0 m S: 1.5 m W: 3.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Flared base of stem. Historical sub leader removed at base leaving dysfunctional dead bark. Epi cormic growth from base up to 1m. Minimal stem lean north with reaction wood on southern aspect of stem. Minor crown to south with minor deadwood present. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 04	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Alder); (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²)	255 mm CSD	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 3m W	N: 3.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Tensile union at 0.3m with two codominant leaders. Minor stem lean north. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	B 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 05	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp) (4.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55m²)	347 mm	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.5m N	N: 3.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 2.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Historical wound on east face of stem at 0.2m - 220mm high x 180mm wide, with good wound wood. Minor stem lean east with reaction wood on west of stem. Piece of wood nailed into stem at 2.5m east face. Branch at 2.5m north is dead from 0.3m to 1.3m. Dead stub at 5m on southern aspect of stem. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 06	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	315 mm	9.5 m Clear Stem Height 2m W	N: 3.5 m E: 0.5 m S: 3.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Minor stem lean west over footpath. Compression union at 2.5m with 2 codominant leaders. Minor deadwood in crown. Bias crown west. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 07	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i> (Wild Service Tree); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²)	385 mm CSD	10.5 m Clear Stem Height 2m S	N: 2.5 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Compression union at 0.5m with one dominant leader and one sub dominant leader. Tensile union on dominant leader at 4m with two co dominant leaders. Six lower branch's removed with good wound wood. Upright form. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
SH 08	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> (Dogwood); (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	89 mm Average	3.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Green waste piled around base. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 09	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i> (Wild Service Tree) (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	248 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.2m W	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Minor stem lean north up to 1m then self corrects. Historical lower branch's removed up to 2.5m - almost fully occluded. Bias crown west. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 10	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (5.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 102m²)	474 mm	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Upright form. Lower branch's removed with good wound wood. Tensile union at 1.9m with three codominant leaders. Minor deadwood in crown. Bias crown east. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 11	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp); (4.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64m²)	363 mm	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 3m N	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 3.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Flared buttress roots. Upright form. Minor deadwood in crown. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 12	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp); (3.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 41m²)	283 mm	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.5m W	N: 2.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Moderate stem lean north with reaction wood on buttress roots north and south. Stem lean self corrects from 2m. Minor and moderate deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 13	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp) (2.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18m²)	185 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.8m W	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 0.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Minor stem lean north. Historical low branch removal up to 1.8m - almost fully occluded. Tensile union at 1.8m with one dominant leader and one sub dominant leader. Minimal crown west, bias east. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 14	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Box Elder); (6.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 113m²)	484 mm	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.5m S	N: 5.0 m E: 7.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Minor stem lean north that self corrects from 2m. Tensile union at 2m with two codominant leaders. Historical low level branch removals up to 4.5m with wound wood present. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	A 1	Retain
T 15	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp); (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	242 mm	9.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 2.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Lower branch's removed up to 4m - almost fully occluded. Stem has minor lean north from 4m. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 16	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (8.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 238m²)	713 mm	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 2m E	N: 6.0 m E: 9.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 9.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Large buttress root west. 3m dead Birch stem against eastern aspect of stem with reaction wood on south and north of Oak up to 2m around Birch. Lower branch's removed up to 3m with wound wood present. Tensile unions throughout crown. Main leader has minor lean north. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	A 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 17	<i>Salix sp.</i> (Willow sp.) (4.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64m²)	360 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 2m N	N: 1.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Moderate stem lean south with reaction wood to southern buttress roots. Historical branch snapped off at 0.5m north with minimal wound wood. Tensile union at 2m with two codominant leaders. Bias crown south. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	C 1	Retain
T 18	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple); (3.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 41m²)	299 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.5m W	N: 1.5 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 1.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Large buttress root west with minor stem lean east. Tensile union at 1.8m with two codominant leaders. Bias crown east. Lower crown removed up to 4m with good wound wood. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	B 1	Retain
TG 19	<i>Salix sp.</i> (Willow sp.); (0.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 3m²)	57 mm Average	3.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.2 m E: 0.2 m S: 0.2 m W: 0.2 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Group has been trained into a natural cave formation. Minor deadwood present. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
H 20	Mixed Species Native Hedgerow; (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	80 mm	1.8 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.3 m E: 0.3 m S: 0.3 m W: 0.3 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Comprising of Hawthorn, Holly, Ivy and Bramble in patch's. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
SH 21	Mixed Species Native Shrubs (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	95 mm	1.2 - 1.8m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.4 m E: 0.4 m S: 0.4 m W: 0.4 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Comprising of Red Robin, Pittosporum, Laurel, Bay and Box. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 22	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (4.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55m²)	347 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 3m S	N: 4.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.5 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Rubber play ground material at base. Minor stem lean north that self corrects from 2m. Lower branch's removed up to 3m with good wound wood present. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	C 1	Retain
T 23	<i>Quercus cerris</i> (Turkey Oak); (6.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 150m²)	560 mm CSD	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.5m S	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Compression union at 0.5m with two codominant leaders. Reaction wood present around union. Upright form. Lower branch's removed up to 4.5m with good wound wood present. No obvious defects. Normal vitality. Recommendation: Monitor union every 6 months, recording separation measurements.	B 1	Retain
T 24	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (7.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 163m²)	576 mm	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 2m E	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Rubber play ground material at base. Upright form. Lower secondary branch's removed up to 3m with minor wound wood. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	A 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 25	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple) (5.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 81m²)	414 mm	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Paving slabs around base. Tensile union at 2m with two codominant and one sub dominant leader. Lower secondary branch's removed up to 3m with minor wound wood. Bias crown north. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
TG 26	Mixed Species Tree Group; (3.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 41m²)	286 mm (Estimated)	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Offsite boundary trees comprising off Hazel, Holly, Hornbeam, Field Maple, Beech, Ivy and Bramble understorey. Minor deadwood present. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 27	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech); (5.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 102m²)	468 mm	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 3.5 m E: 3.5 m S: 3.5 m W: 3.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Minor stem lean west that self corrects from 3m. Bird box at 2.1m western face of stem. Upright form. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	A 2	Retain
T 28	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech); (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²)	264 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Compost bins at base. Upright form. Compression union at 4m with two codominant leaders. Bias crown east. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 29	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple) (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²)	175 mm	6.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.5m S	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Compost unit to east of base. Historical wound on south and eastern aspects at 0.5m with good wound wood. Tensile union at 2.7m with two codominant leaders. Minor crown east. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 30	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> (Dawn Redwood); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²)	395 mm	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 1.5 m E: 1.5 m S: 1.5 m W: 1.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Upright form. Compression unions at 3, 4 and 6m. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	B 1	Retain
T 31	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn); (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	220 mm CSD	5.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Twisted stem growth up to 0.6m where three codominant leaders grow from a compression union. Upright form. Normal vitality.	C 1	Retain
TG 32	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel); (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	226 mm CSD	5.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Group of nine. Minor deadwood present. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 33	<i>Betula sp</i> (Birch sp) (5.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92m²)	430 mm	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 5m W	N: 5.0 m E: 5.5 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Raised ground level on eastern aspect. Large buttress root south. Minor stem lean west. Historical lower branch's removed up to 5m - fully occluded. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
TG 34	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (2.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18m²)	191 mm Average	6.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 1.5 m E: 2.0 m S: 1.5 m W: 5.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Group of four. Minor deadwood present. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 35	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	306 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.5m S	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Upright form. Compression union at 2m with two codominant leaders and reaction wood either side to the north and south. Minor deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	B 1	Retain
T 36	<i>Cupressus sp.</i> (Cypress sp.); (2.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18m²)	194 mm CSD	5.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.4 m E: 0.4 m S: 0.4 m W: 0.4 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Multi stemmed from 0.3m. Upright form. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
H 37	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn) (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	80 mm Average	1.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.3 m E: 0.3 m S: 0.3 m W: 0.3 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Hawthorn hedge with Holly, Sycamore saplings and ivy understorey. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 38	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> (Hornbeam); (4.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55m²)	334 mm	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 2m S	N: 2.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Minor stem lean east. Large primary branch at 2m south has historical wounding around collar with wound wood present. Historical wounding on main stem from 4 - 5m with good wound wood present. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 39	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (5.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 102m²)	455 mm	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.8m W	N: 4.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Historical low level branch's removed up to 3m with wound wood present. Tensile union at 2m with two codominant leaders. Both leaders touch at 4m with inosculation taking place. Bolt at 2m in western leader. Minor and moderate deadwood present. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 40	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> (Common Lime); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	325 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 2m S	N: 5.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 5.5 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Upright form. Bias crown west. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 41	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> (Common Lime); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	312 mm	9.5 m Clear Stem Height 2.1m N	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Large buttress root northeast. Upright form. Bolt at 2.1m east. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 42	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (4.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64m²)	360 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 2.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Tensile union at 1.6m with four codominant leaders. Historical central stem failure leaving a stem stub at 1m in length. Bias crown east. Minor and moderate deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 43	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> (Common Lime); (4.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64m²)	353 mm	9.5 m Clear Stem Height 2m W	N: 3.5 m E: 3.5 m S: 3.5 m W: 3.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Epicormic growth at base. Upright form. Compression union at 2.2m with two codominant leaders. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 44	<i>Castanea sativa</i> (Sweet Chestnut); (6.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 113m²)	484 mm @ 1.0 m	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 2m E	N: 2.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 1.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Compression union at 1m with two codominant leaders and reaction wood present. Western leader has compression union at 2.2m with two codominant leaders. Upright form. Bias crown east. Minor and moderate deadwood present. Normal vitality. Recommendation: Major weight reduction required to alleviate pressure at union.	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 45	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (11.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 430m²)	955 mm	11.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 6.5 m E: 10.0 m S: 9.0 m W: 9.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Tensile union at 1.6m with multi stem leaders and pooling water in union. Historical lower secondary branch's removed at 1.8m with good wound wood present. Minor and moderate deadwood in crown. Normal vitality.	A 1	Retain
H 46	Mixed Species Native Hedgerow; (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	80 mm	1.5 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.3 m E: 0.3 m S: 0.3 m W: 0.3 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Comprising mainly of Hawthorn, with Holly and Sycamore sapling. Patchy in places. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain
T 47	<i>Prunus sp.</i> (Cherry sp.); (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	86 mm	2.3 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.5 m E: 0.5 m S: 0.5 m W: 0.5 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Poor, upright form. Minimal crown. Normal vitality.	C 1	Retain
TG 48	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly); (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	95 mm Average	2.2 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 0.4 m E: 0.4 m S: 0.4 m W: 0.4 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Group of two trees. No obvious defects. Normal vitality.	C 2	Retain

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

Trees to be considered for retention

Category A

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

1. Mainly Arboricultural Qualities

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

2. Mainly Landscape Qualities

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

3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation

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

Category B

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

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

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

- Trees having some material conservation or cultural value

Category C

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

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

- Trees present in numbers without having significant landscape value

- Trees having no material conservation or other cultural value

Trees unsuitable for retention

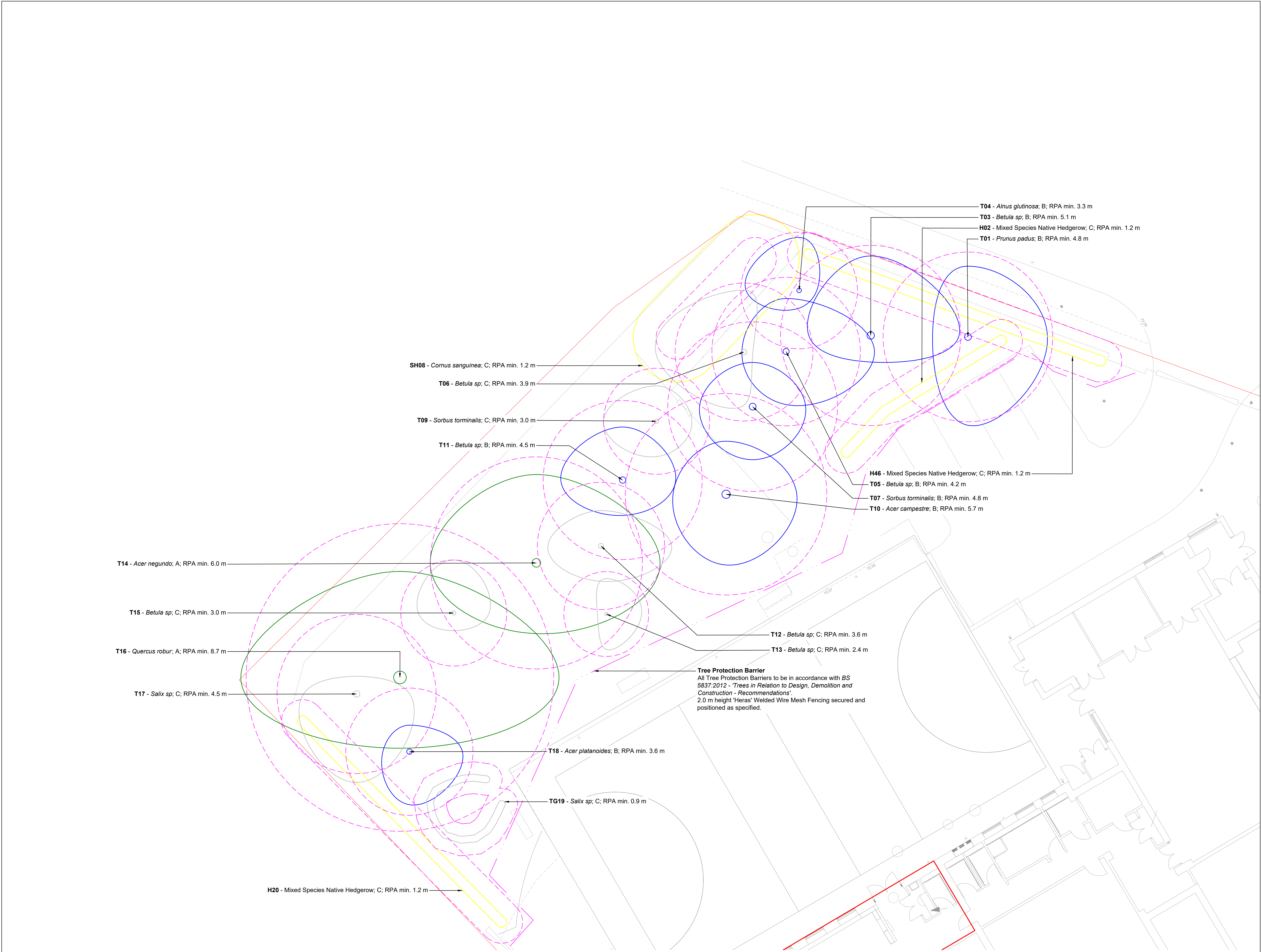
Category U - Trees not for retention within the context of existing land use;

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

CSD – Combined Stem Diameter;

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

Appendix B – Tree Retention and Protection Plan



Legend

T02

Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.

Tree Root Protection Areas

Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Category A Trees

Trees of High Quality and Value.

Category B Trees

Trees of Moderate Quality and Value.

Category C Trees

Trees of Low Quality and Value.

Category U Trees

Trees unsuitable for retention.

Existing Hedgerow & Shrub Vegetation

Tree Protection Barrier

All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.

An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Manual Excavation / Demolition

Limited Manual Excavation / Demolition Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.

PROTECTION BOARDING SECURED AROUND TREE STEM of T30 & T31

Notes:

- Drawing to be read in colour.
- For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3470-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
- For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3470-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
01	Planning Issue	18.06.25	BW
00	Draft Issue	14.05.25	BW



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

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Client
AtkinsRéalis

Project Title and Location
St. Augustine's Church of England
Primary School, Haywards Heath

Drawing Title
Tree Retention Protection Plan
1 of 3

Scale
1:100@A1

Drawn
BW

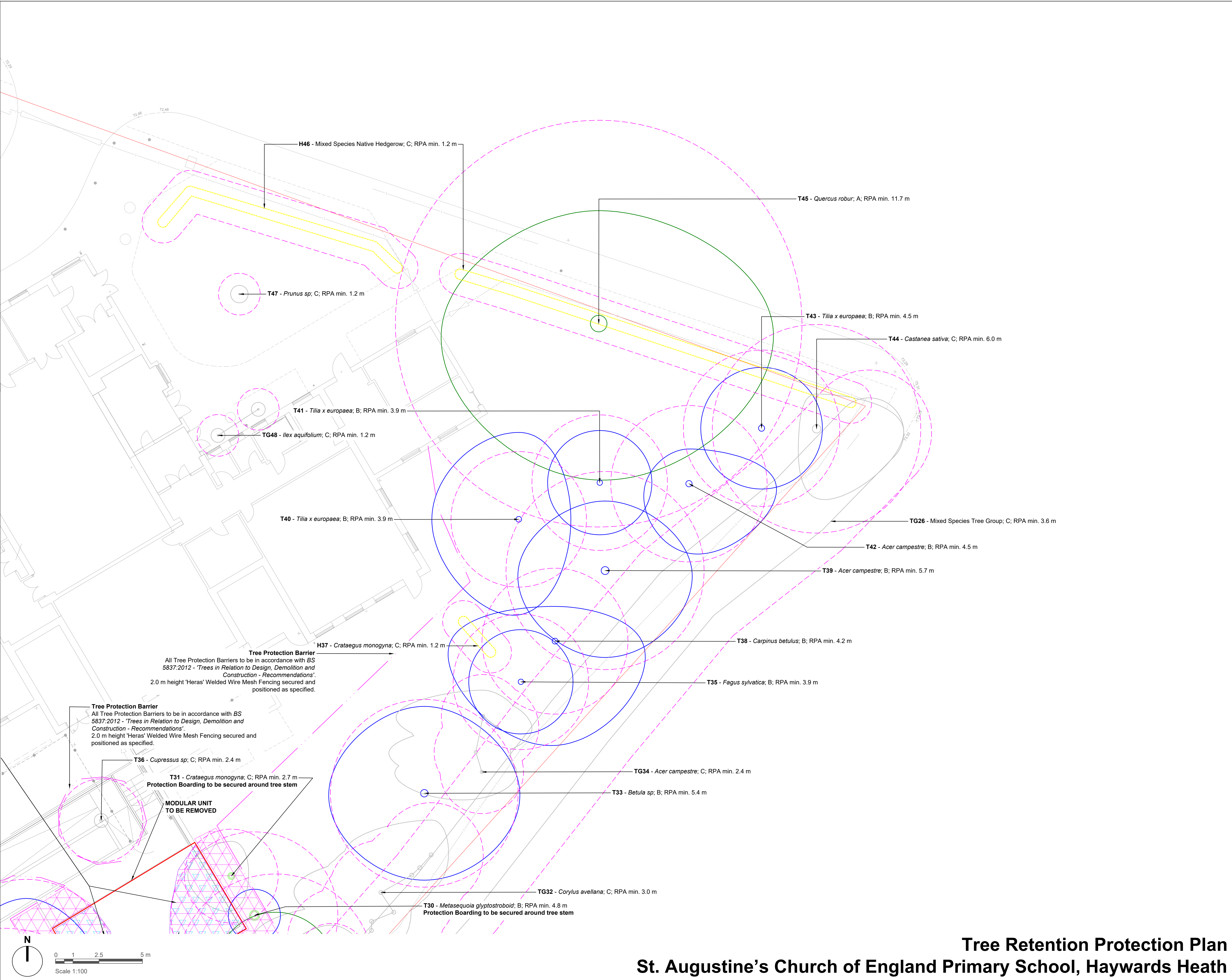
Approved
GO

Date
18/06/2025

Drawing No
LLD3470-ARB-DWG-020

Revision
01

Tree Retention Protection Plan
St. Augustine's Church of England Primary School, Haywards Heath



Legend

T02

Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.

Tree Root Protection Areas
Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Category A Trees
Trees of High Quality and Value.

Category B Trees
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value.

Category C Trees
Trees of Low Quality and Value.

Category U Trees
Trees unsuitable for retention.

Existing Hedgerow & Shrub Vegetation

Tree Protection Barrier
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Manual Excavation / Demolition
Limited Manual Excavation / Demolition Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.

PROTECTION BOARDING SECURED AROUND TREE STEM of T30 & T31

- Notes:
- Drawing to be read in colour.
 - For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3470-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
 - For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3470-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
01	Planning Issue	18.06.25	BW
00	Draft Issue	14.05.25	BW

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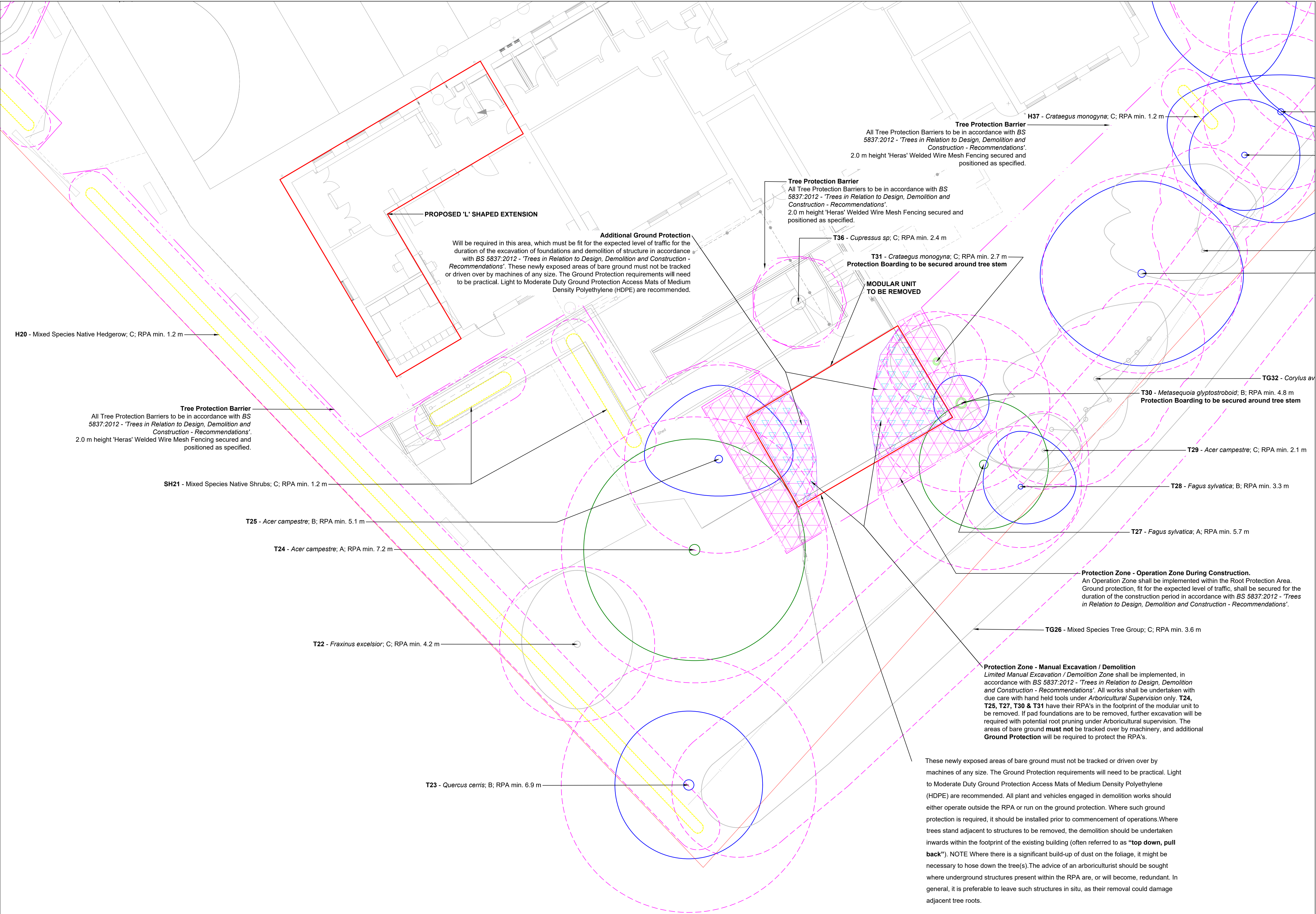
Approved
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Date
18/06/2025

Drawing No
LLD3470-ARB-DWG-021

Revision
01

Tree Retention Protection Plan
St. Augustine's Church of England Primary School, Haywards Heath



Legend

T02 Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.

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Category A Trees
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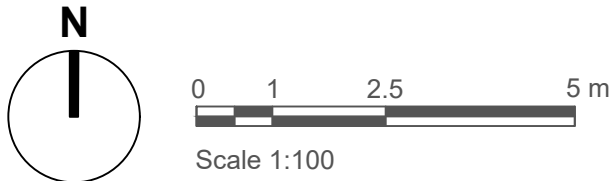
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Drawing No
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Revision
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L I Z A R D

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