

APPENDIX 5

Tree Protection Plan

Arbicultural Impacts: Summary
(For details, see below)

Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	82
Groups of trees/hedges to be removed	7
Groups of trees/hedges to be partially removed	9
Trees to be transplanted (oak no. 388)	1
Trees to be pruned	2
Trees where manual excavation needed within RPAs	11
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs	26
Trees with proposed underground services within RPAs	0

Trees to be Removed
(Category 'A' or 'B' specimens)

No	Species	Category
10	Horse chestnut	B (2)
11	Common lime	B (2)
60	White poplar	B (12)
61	White poplar	B (12)
62	White poplar	B (2)
100	Scarlet oak	B (2)
173	Weeping willow	B (12)
302	Red oak	B (2)
335	Hybrid black poplar	B (2)
424	Hybrid black poplar	B (2)

Total numbers of trees to be removed

Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	10
C	68	U	4

Trees to be pruned

No.	Species	Works
27	English oak	Crown lift east canopy over proposed footpath to 2.5m above ground level
303	Scarlet oak	Crown lift west canopy over proposed play area to 2.5m above ground level

Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS3998: 2010. Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.

Trees that require manual excavation within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure (% RPA)
28	English oak	Proposed foundations (0.4%)
158	English oak	Proposed parking bays (0.2%)
166	English oak	Proposed access road and parking bays (1.3%)
184	English oak	Proposed foundations (0.1%)
185	English oak	Proposed foundations (0.1%)
186	English oak	Proposed foundations (0.1%)
217	English oak	Proposed drive (0.1%)
365	Ash	Proposed service trench (6.3%)
366	English oak	Proposed foundations and drive (1.5%)
400	English oak	Proposed drive (0.2%)
409	English oak	Proposed internal road (0.8%)

Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure (% RPA)
1	Common lime	Proposed footpath (0.8%)
3	English oak	Proposed footpath (1.9%)
24	English oak	Proposed footpath (2.7%)
27	English oak	Proposed footpath (4.9%)
98	Scarlet oak	Proposed road batter (1.9%)
178	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment (3.3%)
184	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment (4.4%)
185	English oak	Proposed footpath (4%)
186	English oak	Proposed footpath (3.4%)
200	Ash	Proposed drive and parking bay (6.8%)
210	Ash	Proposed footpath (5.5%)
213	English oak	Proposed footpath (0.3%)
216	English oak	Proposed footpath (3.8%)
217	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment (4.5%)
218	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment (3.9%)
219	English oak	Proposed footpath (2.4%)
221	English oak	Proposed footpath (3.9%)
222	English oak	Proposed footpath (1.6%)
228	English oak	Proposed footpath (5.1%)
303	Scarlet oak	Proposed play area (16.4%)
315	English oak	Proposed footpath (1.7%)
316	English oak	Proposed footpath (2.5%)
361	English oak	Proposed maintenance track (5.3%)
371	English oak	Proposed footpath (2.3%)
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217	English oak	Proposed drive (0.1%)
365	Ash	Proposed service trench (6.3%)
366	English oak	Proposed foundations and drive (1.5%)
400	English oak	Proposed drive (0.2%)
409	English oak	Proposed internal road (0.8%)

Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs

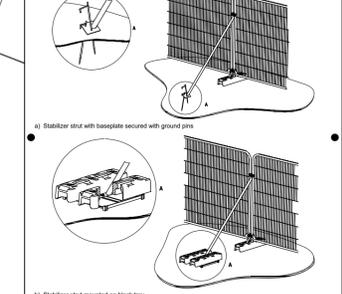
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Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise 2m tall 'Heras' welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels shall be joined together with two anti-lamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. Distance between the couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. Panels should be supported (where possible) on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (see Figure 3a below). Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts shall be mounted on a block tray (see Figure 3b). 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT' or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



GROUND PROTECTION

To be installed prior to commencement of demolition or construction works, at same time as erection of protective fencing. For purely pedestrian traffic: scaffold boards or similar, of at least 35mm thickness, butted together and attached to each other with wooden battens or steel tie straps, laid either on an above ground scaffold framework, or on a compressible material (a 75mm deep layer of woodchips may be appropriate) above a biaxial geotextile grid ('geogrid' - 'Tensar' or similar) and pinned to the ground with steel pins to prevent movement. For wheeled or tracked traffic: temporary aluminium roadway ('Trakway' or similar), interlocking polyethylene tread boards ('Ground-Guards' or similar), or reinforced concrete slabs laid on an appropriate compressible layer above a biaxial geotextile grid - to be designed by a structural engineer to accommodate likely loadings.

Manual Excavation

Within root protection areas the first 750mm depth of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air soil pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with hessian sacking to prevent drying out, and if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled; and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.

Above Soil Surfacing

Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, or no deeper than the base of any existing surfacing if it is replacing, so that the soil is not disturbed and no roots are severed; and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to minimise compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing. Edge supports will also be installed above existing soil level.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will directly supervise all construction works that have to be undertaken within root protection areas. These include:

1. Location of protective fencing and ground protection.
2. Lifting/excavation of existing hard surfacing.
3. Excavation/demolition of existing foundations.
4. Construction of above-ground hard surfacing.
5. All excavations, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services.

SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Land at LVS Hassocks, Sayers Common

Client:

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Drawing no.: SJA TPP 23527-041a

Based on: 24125 - SK101 Rev K and 323_3_004

Drawn by: FJC **Date of issue:** Jan 2026 **Scale:** 1: 500 @ A1

Checked by: FPS **Tel.:** (01737) 813058 **sja@sjitrees.co.uk**

Tree nos.:	● 30	Category 'U' trees:	● [77]	Canopies of trees to be retained:	
Category 'A' RPA:		Category 'B' RPA:		Category 'C' RPA:	
Trees to be removed:	■ 8	Trees to be pruned:		Protective fencing:	
Above soil surfacing:		Manual excavation:		Ground protection:	

For further information refer to the SJA Trees Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographic plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2026. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA Trees.

This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.

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Bridleway 9Hu



SJA Trees to be removed

SJA Trees to be removed

SJA Temporary ground protection suitable for scaffolding and pedestrian traffic; see inset

SJA Protective fencing as per BS5837; see inset panel

SJA Excavation for proposed drainage outfall to be undertaken manually, under NJUG methodology and arboricultural supervision; see inset panel

SJA Proposed track to be installed above existing soil level; see inset panel

SJA Excavation for proposed drainage connection to be undertaken manually, under NJUG methodology and arboricultural supervision; see inset panel

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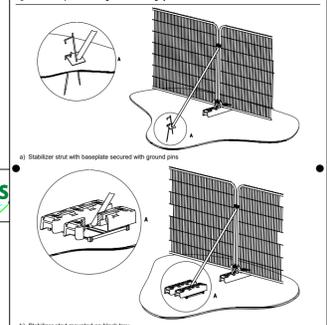


Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

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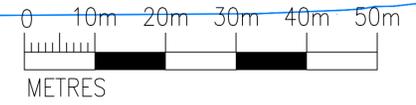
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Drawn by:	FJC
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Tel:	(01737) 813058
sjatrees.co.uk	
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Category 'B' RPA:	
Category 'C' RPA:	
Trees to be removed:	8
Trees to be pruned:	
Protective fencing:	
Above soil surfacing:	
Manual excavation:	
Ground protection:	

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