

Tree survey & report

7 Lindsey Court, Bognor
Regis PO22 8JQ

Prepared by

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

July 2022



CONTENTS

-	Summary, details and references	1
1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Documents provided	2
3.0	Survey format	2
4.0	Grading categories	3
5.0	Statutory controls	3
6.0	Development proposal	3
7.0	Site description	3
8.0	Tree survey	4
9.0	Tree appraisal	5

Arboricultural Impact Assessment 6

10.0	Below ground constraints – Root protection area (RPA)	6
11.0	Above ground constraints	6
12.0	Comment	7
13.0	Conclusion	7

Arboricultural Method Statement 9

14.0	Protective barriers & construction exclusion zone	9
15.0	Ground protection	9
16.0	Demolition	10
17.0	Foundation construction	11
18.0	Infrastructure requirements	11
19.0	Additional precautions	12
20.0	Supervision and monitoring	12
21.0	Sequence of events	13

Appendices:

1- Tree survey. 2 - Definition of terms. 3 - BS 5837 grading categories. 4 - Tree constraints plan. 5 – Development proposal plan. 6- Tree protection plan. 7 - Protective barriers. 8 - Site visit and arboricultural supervision record. 9 – Record of arboricultural monitoring.

SUMMARY

- The quality of 6 trees within influence of a development proposal was assessed;
- an arboricultural impact assessment of the development proposal was prepared;
- the proposal is for the removal of existing timber outbuildings and hard-standing and construction of a single-storey timber-framed annex in its place;
- implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees so the overall arboricultural characteristics of the site remain unchanged;
- precautionary measures will be required to protect the retained trees throughout the development process.

Details

- Date of tree survey - 6th July 2022
- Present at tree survey - Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
- Date of report - 13th July 2022

Contact Details

<u>Local Planning Authority</u>	Arun District Council	Tel - 01903 737756 Email – Planning@arun.gov.uk
<u>Architects</u>	Mulberry Architecture Ltd	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED].uk
<u>Arboricultural Consultants</u>	Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

References

Roberts, J. Jackson, N. Smith, M. (2006). *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. The Stationery Office
BSI British Standards (2012) *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

13th July 2022

1.0 Introduction

1.1 I have received instruction from Mr and Mrs Denby to provide arboricultural consultancy with regard to proposed development at 7 Lindsey Court, Bognor Regis PO22 8JQ.

1.2 The purpose of the instruction was to:

- Assess the quality of any trees that could be affected by the proposed development.
- Prepare an arboricultural impact assessment evaluating the effects of the development proposal.
- Prepare a method statement and tree protection plan.

1.3 The survey was conducted and the report prepared with reference to the guidelines detailed in BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations" and according to good arboricultural practice.

1.4 Contents of the report are exclusively for the use of the client; liability does not extend to any third party without our written consent.

2.0 Documents Provided

2.1 Drawings provided by Mulberry Architecture Ltd.

CAD files	Site plan as existing & proposed	-
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3.0 Survey Format

3.1 Trees included in the survey were those with the potential to be affected by the development proposal and with a stem diameter, at 1.5m high, greater than 75mm. The trees were inspected from the ground only and no specialist decay detection was undertaken. Trees were assessed from within the site or from public areas.

3.2 The tree identification numbers used are for the purpose of this report and may not reflect numbering used in previous surveys or Tree Preservation Orders.

- 3.3 Data was recorded on a handheld computer, the individual trees plotted via GPS and their positions marked on the 1:200 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 3.4 A detailed tree survey sheet is shown as Appendix 1 with an explanation of the terms and categories covered as Appendix 2.
- 3.5 The extent of the survey was limited to collecting sufficient data to inform upon the feasibility of the proposed development, it was not a detailed tree hazard or risk assessment and, unless specified, no guarantee, expressed or implied, can be given regarding the safety of the trees or their suitability for safe long-term retention.

4.0 Grading Categories

- 4.1 The quality of the surveyed trees was assessed and they were categorised to reflect the criteria recommended in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 as detailed at Appendix 3.
- 4.2 The following is a breakdown of the number of trees in each BS category.

Category U	0 trees
Category A	0 trees
Category B	3 trees
Category C	3 trees

5.0 Statutory Controls

- 5.1 Consultation with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) confirmed that the application site is not within a designated Conservation Area but that the recorded trees may be subject to Tree Preservation Order number **TPO/FP/1/07**.

6.0 Development Proposal

- 6.1 The proposal is for the removal of the existing area of timber outbuildings & hard-standing and construction of a single-storey timber-framed annex in its place.

7.0 Site Description

- 7.1 7 Lindsey Court is a single-storey detached dwelling set in broadly-level grounds of around 850m² (**Fig.1**). A short tarmac crossover opens into a brick-paviour driveway and parking area in front of the house and garage. Lawns, borders

and raised beds extend to the north, south and west of the house with the outbuildings and hard-standing occupying the far west of the garden.



Fig.1 – 7 Lindsey Court (Microsoft product screen shot reprinted with permission from Microsoft Corporation)

- 7.2 7 Lindsey Court is in a suburban location with surrounding trees predominantly in domestic settings, as roadside trees and in public green open spaces.
- 7.3 The site geology is Chalk Formation chalk sedimentary bedrock while the superficial geology is described by the National Soils Resources Institute as a freely draining, slightly acid loamy soil. No detailed analysis of the soil structure, composition or pH was undertaken and details from this report should not be used for calculating foundation depth.

8.0 Tree Survey

- 8.1 With the exception of the beech (T1) in the verge bordering Lindsey Court, the English oak (T5) in the garden of 19 Whitelands and the small ash (T6) in the garden of 5 Lindsey Court, the recorded trees were in the grounds of 7 Lindsey Court. Trees and shrubs too small to be recorded or beyond influence of the proposed development included the mature English oak in the north corner of the garden; a 2.5m high clipped Leyland cypress hedge on the north-west boundary and *Hypericum*, camellia, buddleia, hydrangea and *Photinia* in borders around the garden.

9.0 Tree Appraisal

- 9.1 Details and comments of individual trees and groups are listed in the appended BS 5837 survey schedule detailed at Appendix 1.

10.0 Below Ground Constraints – Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 10.1 Section 3.7 of BS 5837: 2012 states that – *“The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.”*
- 10.2 The RPA calculations have been produced using the information gathered from the tree survey and section 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012. This indicates the RPA in m² and the minimum required all round radial distances for rooting zone protection and allows a view to be taken as to whether the trees can be retained safely without undue damage to their root systems. The RPA calculations are detailed in the appended tree survey and the initial dimensions marked on the 1:200 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 10.3 Tree root morphology can be affected by numerous factors; availability of water, aeration, soil type, temperature and structure, compacted or impervious surfaces and proximity to buildings and other structures all affect the way roots develop and although the RPAs are marked on the plan as uniform polygons the actual root systems will be far more irregular. Root mapping or hand excavation under arboricultural supervision could determine whether significant roots extend beyond the RPAs and require greater protection in relation to construction or whether it may be possible to develop within the RPA without a negative impact on the rooting environment.
- 10.4 The recorded trees are all growing in unsurfaced ground and there is no reason that the nominal RPAs should vary significantly from those indicated at Appendix 4 – existing hard surfaces at the base of the English oaks is relatively recent and will not have impacted early root development while the beech in the verge has been heavily reduced so its RPA will be smaller than that indicated at Appendix 4.

11.0 Above Ground Constraints

- 11.1 Consideration should be given to the effects that the current tree size, future growth potential, shade levels and leaf and fruit nuisance may have on the proposed development. Tree height and crown spread measurements are detailed in the appended tree survey; the crown spread of the trees and the shadow pattern through the main part of the day is indicated on the 1:200 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).

12.0 Comment

- 12.1 The 1:200 @ A3 development proposal plan (Appendix 5) shows that construction of the proposed annex takes place almost entirely within the RPA of the English oaks (T4 & T5) but occupies an area of unsurfaced ground equating to around just 2.5% of their combined RPA. Careful removal of the existing outbuildings, slabs and hard-surfaces will increase the unsurfaced area within the combined RPA by around 3%; as long as the proposed annex utilises a pile and beam foundation, that leaves the soil level unchanged and the RPA intact, there should be no adverse impact on the trees and the removal of existing hard-surfaces may improve soil aeration, permeability and the overall rooting environment.
- 12.2 Options for foundations within the RPA include sleeved concrete piles supporting a block and beam floor/poured concrete slab over a biodegradable void former or a screw pile foundation to support a timber framework above the ground. In both cases the location of the piles should follow hand-excavation to a depth of 600mm to ensure major roots or root masses are avoided. The existing hard-standing and concrete slabs should be retained as temporary ground protection until the piles have been installed.
- 12.3 I do not consider the current or future growth of the retained trees to have a greater impact on the proposed development than on the existing dwelling and site layout.

13.0 Conclusion

- 13.1 With appropriate precautionary measures I consider the proposed development at 7 Lindsey Court feasible, in relation to the surveyed trees, for the following reasons.

- Implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any recorded trees so the arboricultural characteristics of the site remain largely unchanged.
- I do not consider current or future growth of the retained trees to have a greater impact on the development proposal or to lead to increased pressure for removal or unsympathetic pruning any more for the proposed development than for the existing dwelling and site use.

- The use of protective barriers, precautionary measures and arboricultural supervision will prevent damage and potentially negative effects on the current and long-term health of the trees.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

The arboricultural method statement includes the following plans.

Appendix 6	1:200@A3	Tree protection plans showing position of: • Protective barriers and construction exclusion zones.
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14.0 Protective Barriers & Construction Exclusion Zone

- 14.1 Prior to the commencement of construction work and before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site, protective barriers, marked as **a blue broken line** on the tree protection plans (Appendix 6), must be erected, around the vulnerable Root Protection Area (RPA) to create a construction exclusion zone beyond the working area.
- 14.2 The construction exclusion zone, shown as **light purple horizontal hatching** on the tree protection plan, will be afforded protection at all times during the development process; strictly no access, construction activities, mixing materials or storage will be allowed.
- 14.3 The barriers will have weather proof signs attached stating that it is protecting a **construction exclusion zone** and that **no works are permitted** beyond the barrier; the protective barrier should remain in place for the duration of the development process.
- 14.4 The protective barriers should be positioned in accordance with the tree protection plans and would typically be constructed as per figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 (shown at Appendix 7) and consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground and onto which weld mesh panels would be fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Care should be taken when locating the vertical and bracing poles to avoid roots; if the presence of roots or hard surfaces precludes the use of driven poles, above ground stabilising using struts mounted on a block tray, constructed as per figure 3 b) of BS 5837:2012 may be used.

15.0 Ground protection

- 15.1 Temporary ground protection, shown as **orange acute hatching** on the tree protection plan should be positioned to protect the vulnerable RPA before site

work commences and repositioned as the site layout changes. The type of ground protection will reflect the level of site activity - scaffold planks or sterling board placed on a compressible layer of 100mm depth of woodchips over a geotextile membrane suitable for protection of the lightweight or infrequent pedestrian activity between the western boundary fence once the piled foundation has been installed and proprietary ground protection sheets or heavy-duty access mats, i.e. Euro Trak should be installed in the area between the house and protective barriers to provide a working area for the piling rig and site traffic.

16.0 Demolition

16.1 Demolition and removal of the existing outbuildings will take place beyond the fenced RPA of retained trees, from within the footprint of the buildings and temporarily retained hard-standing or from the ground protected RPA. Practical measures to manage any risk of damage to the retained trees may include:

- repositioning temporary fencing to maintain protection as site clearance progresses;
- use a top-down pull-back approach to demolition from within the footprint of the building;
- demolition waste to be removed by hand or with machinery sited outside the RPA;
- appropriate pruning, tying back branches or temporary protection of stems;
- if the demolition is undertaken during the summer months it may be necessary to hose down the trees if there is an accumulation of dust on the foliage.

16.2 The existing hard-surfaces and slabs can be removed once the piles have been installed and construction above the building base commences. Practical measures to avoid damage to the retained trees during removal of the hard-surface include:

- hand removal of slabs working back to the ground-protected RPA;
- use a pull back approach to removal of hard-surface with plant positioned in ground-protected RPA;
- no excavation or changes to soil level within RPA after demolition;
- 100mm of top soil should be spread by hand if roots exposed on removal of existing hard surfaces;

17.0 Foundation Construction

- 17.1 Use of a piled slab foundation for the annex will minimise risk to the RPA of retained trees. This foundation will leave the soil level within the RPA of the surveyed trees unchanged. A 150mm biodegradable void former will allow gaseous exchange and water infiltration where the foundation interacts with the RPA. The piles should be sleeved to a depth of 3m to reduce friction and the potential for heave; the sleeved piles will also reduce the potentially harmful effects of uncured concrete on tree roots.
- 17.2 Alternatively a screw pile foundation supporting a timber framework for the building base could be used if considered suitable by the architect or structural engineer.
- 17.3 The location of the individual piles should follow hand excavation under - arboricultural supervision - or compressed air soil displacement, to a depth of at least 600mm, to avoid significant roots or root masses and prevent root severance. Use of the smallest sized pile possible will both reduce the risk of hitting and damaging significant roots and limit the size of the piling rig required. The piling rig will operate from the ground protection over the vulnerable RPA.

18.0 Infrastructure Requirements

- 18.1 Excavation for the new drainage run linking to the existing drains takes place beyond the RPA of retained trees. The following precautions will avoid potential damage during trenching and excavation.
- Hand excavation of the 100mm topsoil will establish the presence of roots;
 - exposed roots or fibrous root masses that are to be retained should be immediately covered – with hessian or similar - to prevent drying;
 - individual roots less than 25mm diameter that need to be removed should be cleanly severed, with secateurs or a pruning saw;
 - if larger roots are encountered the project arboriculturalist will determine whether it is possible to sever roots greater than 25mm diameter or whether they should be retained and allowed to bridge the trenches;
- 18.2 Undisclosed siting of service runs, above ground services, CCTV cameras, electrical sub-stations, refuse stores, lighting and other infrastructure requirements can lead to unnecessary tree pruning or root loss during or post development. Should any infrastructure requirements become necessary post planning their design should be discussed with the project arboriculturalist and, if necessary, the permission of the local planning authority obtained.

19.0 Additional Precautions

- 19.1 No storage or mixing of materials to take place within the construction exclusion zone or in the ground protected RPA.
- 19.2 No storage or mixing of materials will take place in any location where they may leak into the construction exclusion zone or RPA.
- 19.3 Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems or mixed in any location where gradients allow contaminants to run towards RPAs.

20.0 Supervision and Monitoring

- 20.1 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that any conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime with regard to tree protection on site is adopted.
- 20.2 An arboriculturalist should be appointed to monitor tree protection measures and address any arboricultural issues that may arise.
- 20.3 The project arboriculturalist should mark the positions of the protective barriers and inspect them once erected and prior to site work commencing.
- 20.4 In addition to any scheduled supervision, regular site visits to inspect the protective barriers may be required. Frequency of the visits is dependent on the progress of the development but should take place every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
- 20.5 A copy of a site visit and arboricultural supervision record is shown at Appendix 8.
- 20.6 A copy of an arboricultural monitoring record is shown at Appendix 9.
- 20.7 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring subcontractors comply with the arboricultural method statement and do not undertake any operation that is likely to impact adversely upon any tree on site.
- 20.8 The main contractor will ensure that the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the development process.

21.0 Sequence of Events

21.1 Sequence of tree protection measures in relation to phases of development.

<u>Site meeting</u>	Project arboriculturalist to discuss tree protection measures with architect/developer and local authority arboricultural officer.
<u>Protective barriers</u>	Installation of protective barriers prior to construction.
<u>Arboricultural supervision</u>	Arboricultural supervision of demolition and hand-excavation to locate piles.
<u>Monitoring</u>	Arboricultural monitoring every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
<u>Protective barriers</u>	Removal of protective barriers on completion of development proposal.

21.2 Should circumstances arise where unscheduled work may impact upon trees or tree protection the work should cease until the project arboriculturalist has been consulted and the local planning authority arboricultural officer informed.

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

Client: Mr and Mrs Denby
 Project: 7 Lindsey Court
 Survey Date: 06/07/2022
 Surveyor: Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

Club Cottage, Top Road
 Slindon
 Arundel
 West Sussex
 BN18 0RP
 Phone: 01243 814740

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T1											Estimated Measurements			
Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>		6.5	1	540	N	3	2	M	A: 131.9 R: 6.47	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Maintained as a low framework with a dense crown of healthy young shoots.	B.1 20 to 40 yrs	
T2														
Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		6	1	210	N	2	3	M	A: 20 R: 2.52	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair	Young ash establishing at base.	C.1 10 to 20 yrs	
T3														
Plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>		3	1	120	N	1	1	SM	A: 6.5 R: 1.43	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair		C.1 10 to 20 yrs	
T4														
English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		17	1	1120	N	8	3	M	A: 567.6 R: 13.44	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair		B.1.2 >40 yrs	
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter
		Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T5											Estimated Measurements	
English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	1000	N	7	4	M	A: 452.4 R: 12	Fair	C: Good S: Fair B:		B.1.2 >40 yrs
T6											Estimated Measurements	
Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3	1	100	N	1	1	Y	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair		C.1 10 to 20 yrs

Appendix 2 – tree survey definition of terms

<u>Tree ID/tag -</u>	Identification number and/or tree tag number.	
<u>Species -</u>	Common and/or scientific name.	
<u>Height (m) -</u>	To the nearest 0.5m below 10m; to the nearest 1m above 10m.	
<u>Ø (mm)/No. of stems -</u>	Stem diameter measured at 1.5m or equivalent with reference to Annex C of BS5837:2012.	
<u>First branch -</u>	Height above ground level and direction of first significant branch.	
<u>Crown spread (m) -</u>	Measured at the cardinal points.	
<u>Canopy height/clearance -</u>	Crown clearance in metres above ground level at the cardinal points.	
<u>RPA -</u>	Root protection area (m²) and length of radial protection (m).	
<u>Age class:</u>	<i>Young -</i>	Less than approximately 10 years old.
	<i>Semi-Mature -</i>	Less than 1/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Mature -</i>	Between 1/5 and 5/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Over-Mature -</i>	Tree having reached its maximum life span and declining in health and size.
	<i>Veteran -</i>	A tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size or condition.
<u>Structural/physiological condition:</u>	General condition of tree crown, stem and basal area structure and form - assessed as:	
	<i>Good -</i>	Good form, structure and vitality; no apparent signs of decay, structural weakness, decline in health, pests or diseases.
	<i>Fair -</i>	Moderate form and structure.
	<i>Poor -</i>	Poor form or structure; significant decay, structural weakness or decline in vitality.
<u>BS 5837 category -</u>	BS grading category detailed at Appendix 3.	
<u>ERC -</u>	Estimated remaining contribution.	

Trees Unsuitable for Retention

Category U Trees 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 – shown in dark red on plans.

Trees To Be Considered for Retention

Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years - shown in light green on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that are good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.

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, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years - shown in mid blue on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant but remediable defects) to the extent that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the particular quality necessary for category A designation.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, that attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or groups of trees situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with material conservation or other cultural values.

Appendix 3 – BS 5837 grading categories

Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter under 150mm - shown in grey on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in groups or woodlands but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with no material conservation or other cultural values.

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7 Lindsey Court
Appendix 4 - tree constraints plan

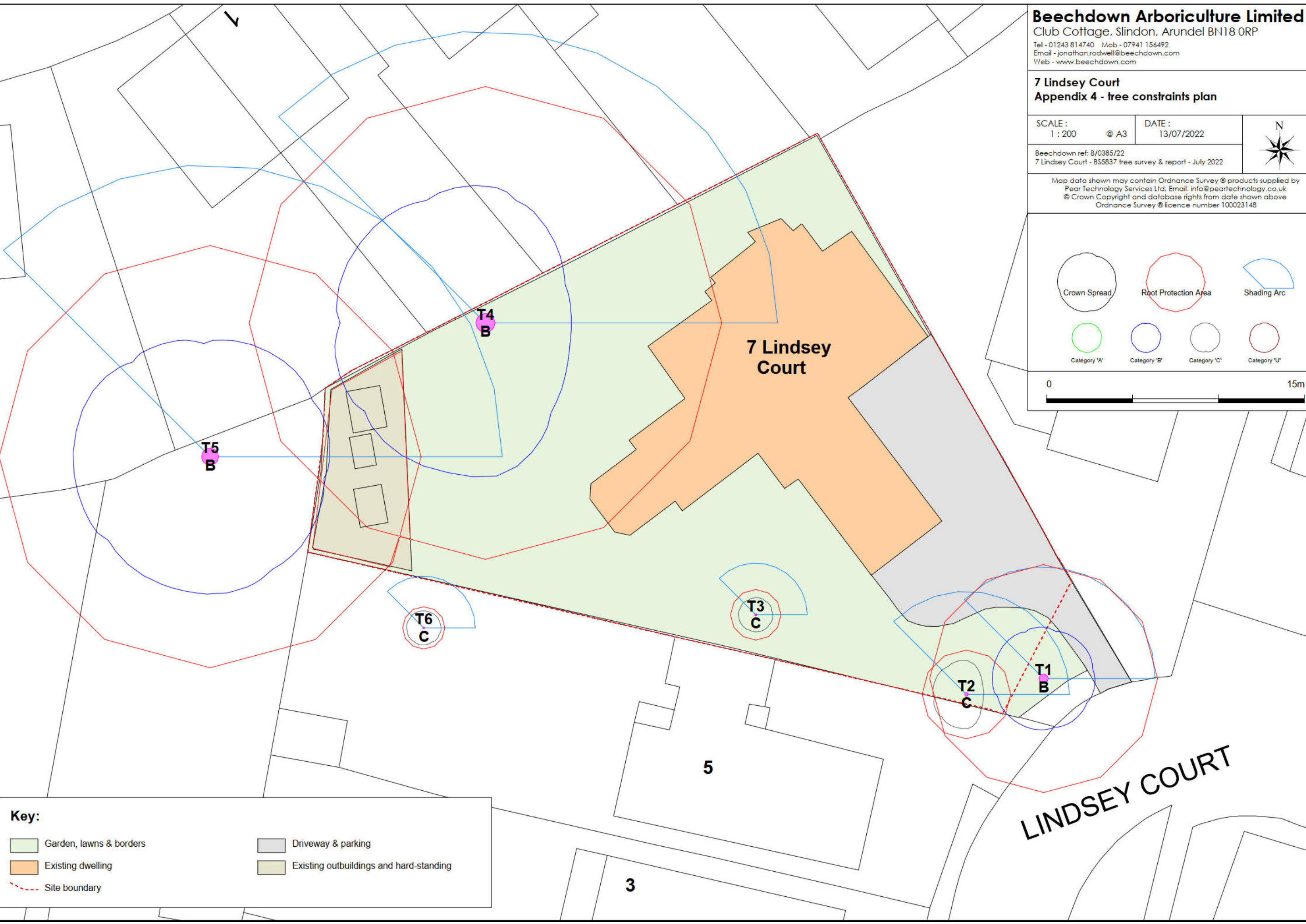
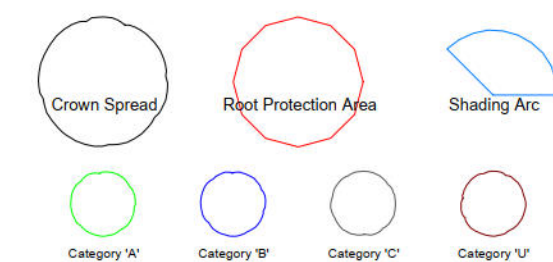
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13/07/2022



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Key:

Garden, lawns & borders	Driveway & parking
Existing dwelling	Existing outbuildings and hard-standing
Site boundary	

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7 Lindsey Court Appendix 5 - development proposal plan

SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A3

DATE :
13/07/2022



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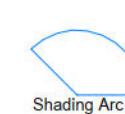
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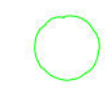
Crown Spread



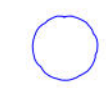
Root Protection Area



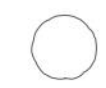
Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'

0 15m

Key:

 Garden, lawns & borders

 Existing dwelling

 Site boundary

 Driveway & parking

 Proposed building

T4
B

T5
B

T6
C

T3
C

T2
C

T1
B

7 Lindsey Court

5

3

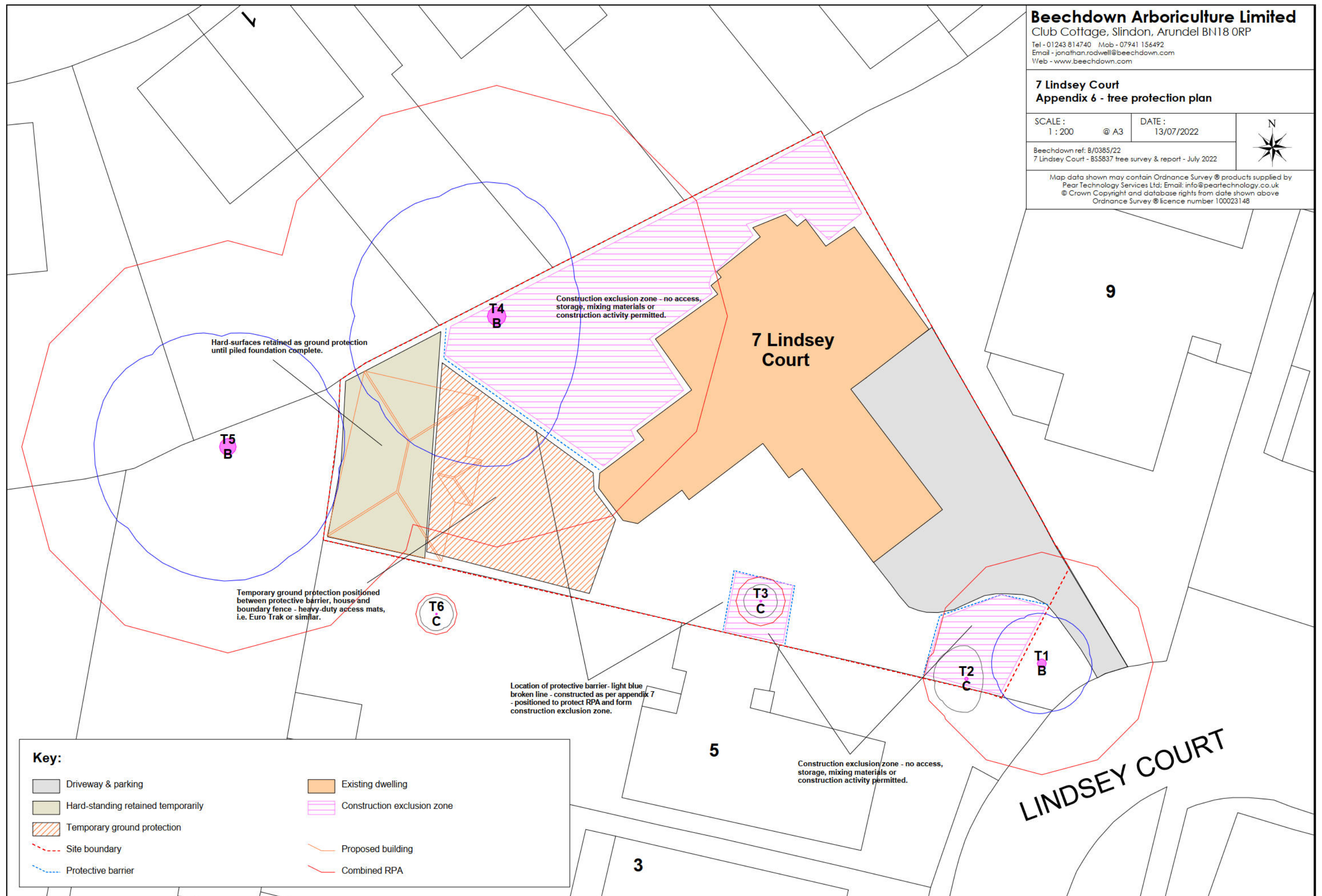
LINDSEY COURT

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Web - www.beechdown.com

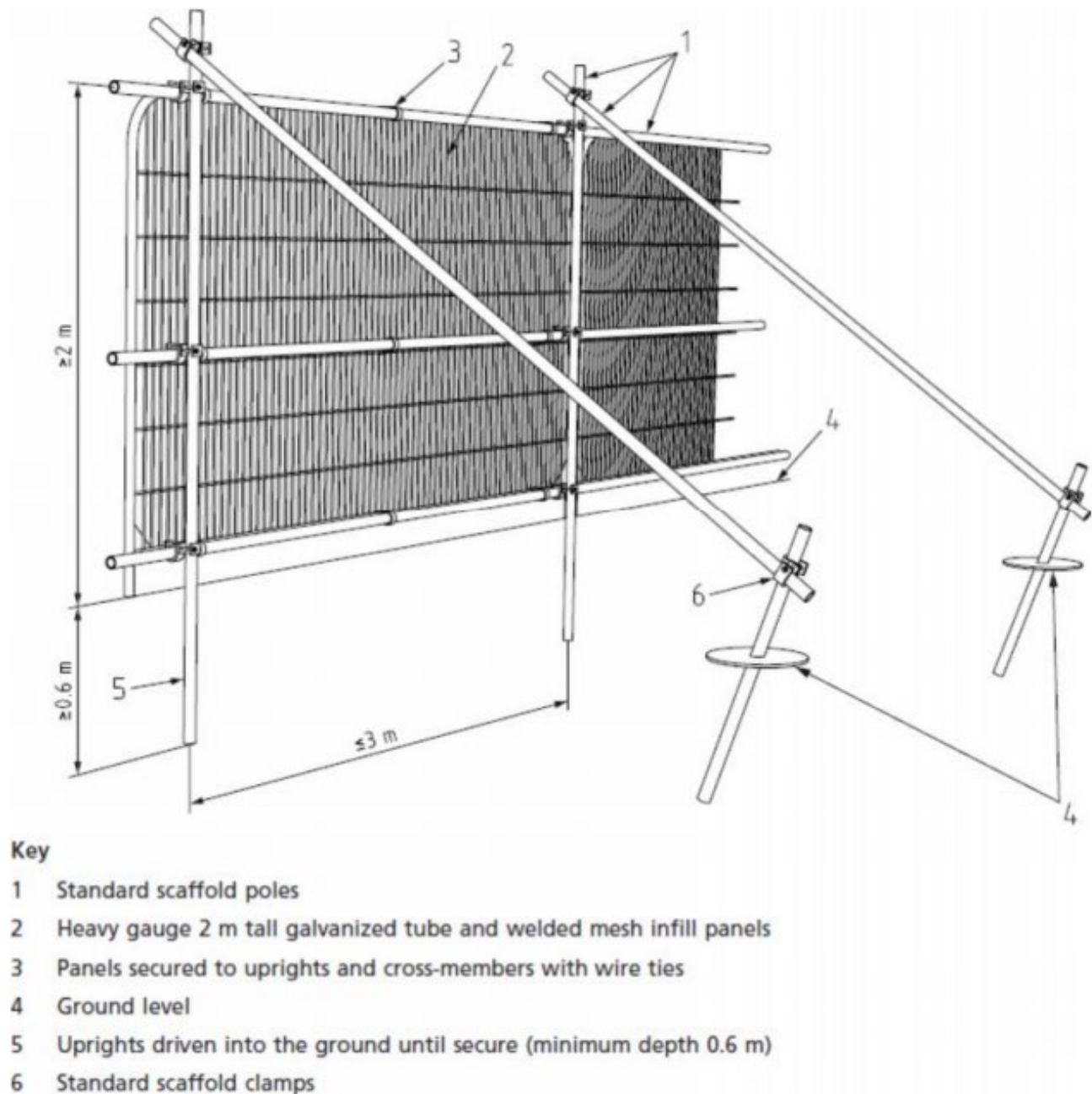
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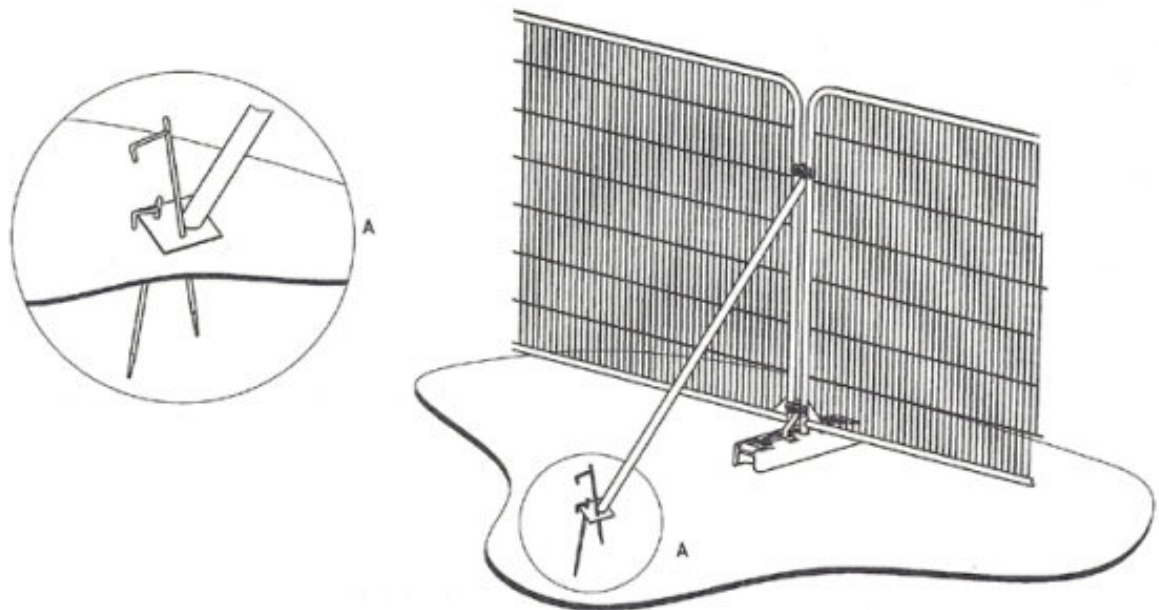


Appendix 7 – Protective Barrier

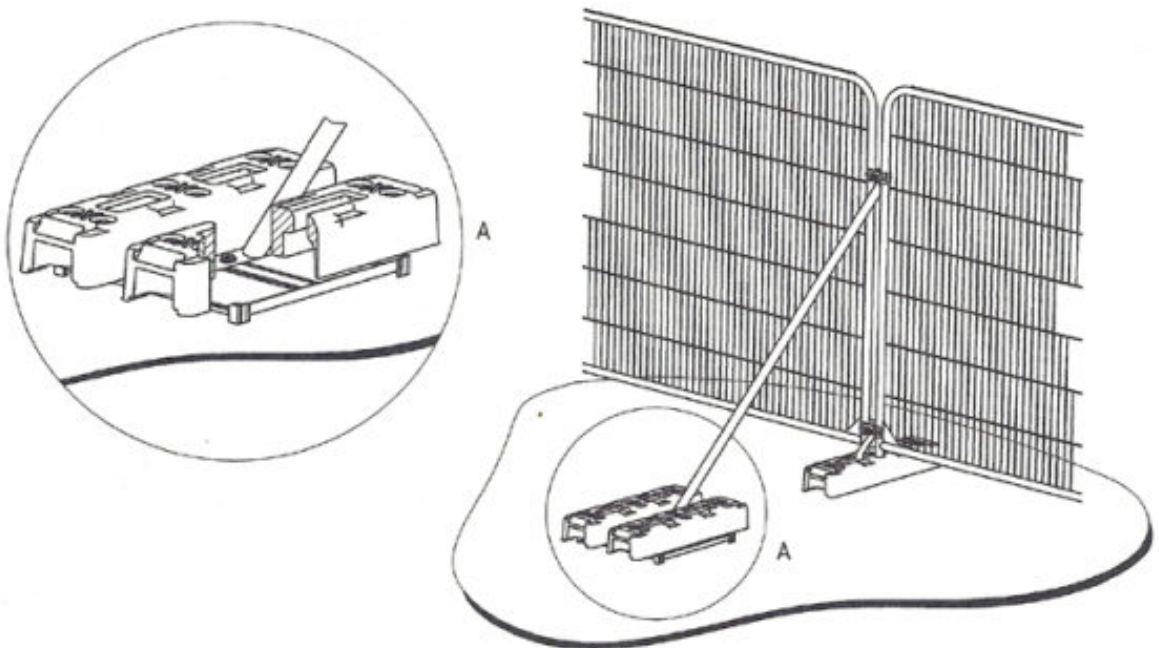


Default specification for protective barrier as per Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Appendix 7 – Protective Barrier



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Examples of above-ground stabilising systems as per Figure 3 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Appendix 8 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Mr and Mrs Denby		7 Lindsey Court, Bognor Regis PO22 8JQ	
Local planning authority	Arun District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Removal of the existing area of timber outbuildings & hard-standing and construction of a single-storey timber-framed annex in its place.		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 8 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Mr and Mrs Denby		7 Lindsey Court, Bognor Regis PO22 8JQ	
Local planning authority	Arun District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Removal of the existing area of timber outbuildings & hard-standing and construction of a single-storey timber-framed annex in its place.		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Check position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 8 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Mr and Mrs Denby		7 Lindsey Court, Bognor Regis PO22 8JQ	
Local planning authority	Arun District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Removal of the existing area of timber outbuildings & hard-standing and construction of a single-storey timber-framed annex in its place.		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Construction</u>	Arboricultural supervision of demolition & hand excavation for pile locations.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 9 - Arboricultural Monitoring Form

Client		Location	
Mr and Mrs Denby		7 Lindsey Court, Bognor Regis PO22 8JQ	
Local planning authority	Arun District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Removal of the existing area of timber outbuildings & hard-standing and construction of a single-storey timber-framed annex in its place.		

Area inspected	Comments	Action required
Protective barriers		
Construction exclusion zone		
Site storage/material mixing		
Other		
Additional Comments		

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER