

Arboricultural Method Statement

Land North of Arundel Road
Fontwell
West Sussex

Date: March 2026

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This tree planning report & arboricultural method statement ('AMS') details the actions to be taken in order to prevent unacceptable damage being caused to the retained trees on this and the adjacent site during the proposed development at Land North of Arundel Road, Fontwell, West Sussex.
- 1.2 This AMS complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* ('BS 5837'). It is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development, and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. If required, matters relating to the construction detail or engineering performance of any protective measures specified should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer, for further information and specification which may be necessary for their practical implementation in a manner that satisfactorily ensures their protective intention or function.
- 1.3 The trees on the site were surveyed by David Archer Associates and their details are set out in the tree schedule at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.4 Based on this survey, the trees' locations and the constraints associated with them, specifically the extents of their canopies, their root protection areas ('RPAs'), have been drawn in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations, producing a tree constraints plan ('TCP') in order to assess the implications of the proposal.
- 1.5 The AMS should be read in conjunction with, and is to be considered an essential part of, the tree protection plan ('TPP'), which is attached to it at **Appendix 2**.

2. Tree Impact Assessment

- 2.1 The TPP at Appendix 2 shows the proposal site plan overlaid onto the tree survey, with tree impacts and tree protection measures shown. The implications assessment below is based on this drawing.

Tree/Group removals

- 2.2 The proposals require the removal of individual tree T2 (hawthorn) and the partial removal/ pruning back of Group nos. G2 and G6.
- 2.3 Pruning of individual trees nos. T11 (English oak), T12 (Hazel), T13 (Ash), T14 (Beech) and T15 (English oak) will be required to be crown lifted, sympathetically, to 3.5m on the south side only, to allow clearance for sight lines for the entrance and exit to the site.

Incursions into root protection areas

- 2.4 The proposed access road is located within the extremity of the RPA of the retained tree no. T13, as indicated by the brown line, will require direct arboricultural supervised excavation.
- 2.5 The proposed internal access road is located within the extremity of the RPA of the retained tree no. T11, as indicated by the brown line, will require direct arboricultural supervised excavation.
- 2.6 The proposed infiltration basin is located within the extremities of the RPAs of the retained trees nos. T13 & T14, as indicated by the brown line, will require direct arboricultural supervised excavation.
- 2.7 The proposed footpath running SW to SE in the site is located within the RPAs of the retained trees nos. T4, T5, T10, T11, T13 & T14. As indicated by the red honeycomb, the structure shall be constructed above soil using cellular confinement techniques.
- 2.8 With the proposed mitigation measures as mentioned above, and the methodology of tree protection below, the proposals will not compromise the retained trees health or longevity.

3. Pre-start requirements, liaison & communication

- 3.1 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the applicant, landowner or promoter of the proposed development ('the developer') shall appoint a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to act as the supervising arboriculturist for the project, in order to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process. Confirmation of this appointment, and details of the supervising arboriculturist appointed, shall be provided to the Local Planning Authority ('LPA') before any works commence.
- 3.2 Before any works commence on site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This should be attended by the developer or project manager, the site manager, the groundwork contractor, and the supervising arboriculturist and, if so required by the LPA, the LPA tree officer. The meeting will be led by the supervising arboriculturist, who will ensure that the sequence and methods of tree protection specified in this statement are fully explained and understood by all parties. Reporting procedures, arboricultural supervision requirements, and frequency of monitoring visits (as detailed in **Section 11** and *Table 2* of this AMS) will be discussed and agreed, and relevant contact details exchanged. Any modifications to this statement arising from this meeting will be recorded and the revisions circulated to all parties.
- 3.3 The developer shall inform the supervising arboriculturist if at any time during the construction process, the site manager is replaced. In this event, the supervising arboriculturist will, within 5 days, arrange a meeting with the new site manager to review all remaining or outstanding aspects of this method statement.

- 3.4 A copy of this method statement, together with the TPP, shall be given to all personnel who have control over works of any nature within the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees which are to be retained. The developer will ensure that adequate instruction is given for the implementation of the protection measures outlined within this statement.

4. Tree removals and pruning

- 4.1 The trees listed in *Table 1* below shall be felled to ground level; stumps shall either be ground out to 450mm below ground level, or excavated (grubbed out), as specified.
- 4.2 Some pruning of the retained trees is required to permit construction of the proposed development. The relevant trees, and the required pruning works, are also listed in the table below.
- 4.3 Tree felling and pruning will be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*.

Tree no.	Species	Height	BS Category	Work required	Reason for work
2	Hawthorn	4m	C	Fell/ remove tree.	To allow the construction of the proposed footpath into site.
11	English oak	22m	A	Crown lift to 3.5m on the south side only.	to allow clear sight lines for the entrance and exit to the site.
12	Hazel	7m	B	Crown lift to 3.5m on the south side only.	to allow clear sight lines for the entrance and exit to the site.
13	Ash	15m	B	Crown lift to 3.5m on the south side only.	to allow clear sight lines for the entrance and exit to the site.
14	Beech	19m	C	Crown lift to 3.5m on the south side only.	to allow clear sight lines for the entrance and exit to the site.
15	English oak	21m	A	Crown lift to 3.5m on the south side only.	to allow clear sight lines for the entrance and exit to the site.
G2	Blackthorn	3.5m	C	Cut back/partially remove the group.	To allow for the construction of the proposed access road to the site.
G6	Various (See DAA TSS)	5m	C	Cut back/ partially remove parts of the group.	To allow for the construction of disabled and standard parking bays.

Table 1 – Tree removals and pruning

5. Protective fencing

- 5.1 No vehicles of any kind shall enter the site, nor any works commence, until the root protection areas of the retained trees, as shown on the TPP, have been protected by the erection of protective fencing to the specification found in BS 5837, Section 6.2. The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous bold purple lines on the TPP.
- 5.2 The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and comprise standard 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels mounted on a vertical and horizontal scaffolding framework. The panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two clamps and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or rubber bases that are pinned to the ground to a depth of 450mm by short lengths of scaffolding tube.
- 5.3 Scaffold uprights shall be at a maximum of 3m centres and supported on the side closest to the retained trees by struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots. The Heras panels shall be secured to the cross members between the uprights with heavy duty cable ties. Notices stating "*Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out*" will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.
- 5.4 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind the protective fencing; there shall be no topsoil stripping, no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel, and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 5.5 Areas for storing or mixing of fuels, oils, or cement shall be agreed at the pre-start meeting. None of these areas shall be within the area behind the protective fencing, and where possible, shall not be within 10m of any retained tree.
- 5.6 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees, and no fires shall be lit in any position where heat could affect their foliage or branches.
- 5.7 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.
- 5.8 The contractor's site huts may, where appropriate, be incorporated into the protective fencing line. If this is to be the case, then their locations must be agreed in advance with the supervising arboriculturist and a method statement supplied that details how the huts are to be placed and supported without compacting the soil within the RPA of any retained tree. Details of the proposed hut locations will be supplied to the LPA in advance of their positioning on site.

- 5.9 Where tall plant or equipment may be passing or working close to the canopies of the retained trees, timber uprights shall be erected and fastened to the protective fencing to prevent accidental damage to branches. Cross members between the uprights shall be marked clearly with reflective tape to ensure high visibility.
- 5.10 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape or with mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48 hours. All events of this nature must be recorded and reported to the supervising arboriculturist.
- 5.11 The protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated without the prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist. When the construction period is complete the fencing may then be removed, but only after first informing the supervising arboriculturist of this intention.

6. Ground protection

- 6.1 In order to provide construction working space, where the setting back of the protective fencing results in unmade ground within the RPAs of retained trees being exposed to construction damage, temporary ground protection shall be put in place for the duration of the construction period, in the locations denoted by magenta hatching on the TPP. In order to protect the structure of the soil adjacent to the areas of construction, the ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic, pedestrian or mechanical, entering or using the relevant areas without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.
- 6.2 The ground protection shall comprise proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards or 15mm (3/4") steel sheets placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane, to accommodate pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 5 tonnes.
- 6.3 The ground protection shall be installed in the specified locations at the same time as the erection of the protective fencing, prior to any works commencing on the site. When its installation is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.
- 6.4 If, during the course of construction operations, it becomes known that the specification of the installed ground protection in any location will be insufficient to accommodate the loadings to which it will unavoidably be subjected, it shall be replaced or upgraded to a more robust specification immediately, in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations and with the advice of the supervising arboriculturist, before any further works in the relevant areas proceed.
- 6.5 The ground protection shall be retained in place for the duration of the construction operations, and shall not be removed until all works are completed, and all equipment and materials have been removed from the site.

7. Supervised excavations

- 7.1 Where denoted by bold brown hatching on the TPP, excavations for the formation edges of new areas of hard surfacing shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavation (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only, assisted with an airspade (a compressor-powered compressed air lance), if so required by the Local Planning Authority or supervising arboriculturist.
- 7.2 For formation edges of new hard surfacing, any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall initially be covered and protected by damp hessian. The supervising arboriculturist shall then decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, they shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean, sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and incorporated into the kerb structure. The wrapping shall take into account the potential for future growth and make provision for expansion of the roots' diameter.
- 7.3 For the excavations for the infiltration basin, all roots exposed during the excavations shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist, using secateurs or a sharp saw. The faces of the excavations nearest to retained trees shall be covered with hessian and kept damp at all times.
- 7.4 Where excavation below 750mm depth is required, this may be undertaken by machine, provided that it is carried out under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, and the machinery is stationed and operated either outside the RPAs of retained trees, or on existing hard surfacing, or on suitable ground protection, and there is adequate clearance from the crowns of retained trees.

8. Construction of hard surfaces (no dig)

- 8.1 Where denoted by red honeycomb hatch on the TPP, the proposed footpath within the RPAs of retained trees shall be constructed to the specifications detailed below, in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 of BS 5837.
- 8.2 Where possible, this construction should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any other construction works (other than the erection of protective fencing and installation of ground protection). If this is not feasible, the relevant areas shall be protected from construction traffic, construction operations or soil compaction, either by being fenced off by protective fencing, or by suitable temporary ground protection, in accordance with the specifications earlier in this method statement, for the duration of the construction period up until the time when construction of the relevant areas is able to proceed.
- 8.3 The proposed footpath shall be clearly marked out before any associated work starts. Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide.
- 8.4 Any small hollows may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. A permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram') shall be laid down prior to the installation of a cellular confinement system.
- 8.5 The ground shall be covered with a perforated cellular confinement system such as 'Geoweb' or 'Cellweb' with a minimum cell depth of 75mm for the footpath/access path. The cellular confinement material shall be fixed in place over the required areas using steel pins at its edges, before being backfilled with clean, no-fines angular aggregate (20mm-40mm).
- 8.6 Vehicles or machinery used in the process of depositing or spreading the aggregate backfill shall not travel over, or work from, unprotected ground within the RPA of any retained trees. Subject to the depth of the cellular confinement system being adequate to support the loadings, vehicles (such as dumpers or power barrows) may travel over the completed areas of the cellular confinement material, provided that these are filled to their full depth.
- 8.7 Edge supports of appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and should be secured either with steel pins driven into the ground, or with concrete haunching laid on existing ground level on an impermeable polythene membrane. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.
- 8.8 A permeable geotextile membrane will then be laid on top of the cellular confinement system to prevent fines and other debris filling the air spaces in the aggregate. The wearing course or final surface shall be of a permeable and gas porous nature such as porous tarmac or concrete setts with sand jointing.

9. Underground services

- 9.1 Proposed underground services have been produced; any potential impacts between trees shown retained on the TPP and proposed services have been identified.
- 9.2 However, in the unlikely event that incursions into RPAs are unavoidable, any new installation will comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG), Volume 4, *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees*, Issue 2, 2007, and in accordance with the specification below.
- 9.3 Where the provision of underground apparatus within RPAs is unavoidable, trenchless insertion methods shall be used, comprising either microtunnelling, surface-launched directional drilling, pipe ramming or impact moling, as appropriate for the application required and for the distances necessary, as set out at para. 7.7.2 and Table 3 of BS 5837. In all cases, entry and retrieval pits shall be sited outside the RPAs, and excavations for these carried out by machinery stationed and working from outside the RPAs, or on suitable temporary ground protection.
- 9.4 If open excavations for service or drainage trenches within RPAs are unavoidable, these shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavation (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only, assisted with an airspade (a compressor-powered compressed air lance), if so required by the Local Planning Authority and/or supervising arboriculturist.
- 9.5 Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall initially be covered and protected by damp hessian. The supervising arboriculturist shall then decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, they shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, then they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and retained spanning the trench.
- 9.6 Ducting, cables or pipes for the utilities shall then be threaded into the trench beneath the spanning roots. Backfilling of the trench shall be undertaken in 150mm layers, with clean topsoil only being used within the uppermost 400mm, each layer of backfill being compacted by foot pressure only. Excavator buckets or other mechanical plant will not be used to compact the backfill.

10. Landscaping

- 10.1 On completion of construction works, but prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within the protected area behind the protective fencing the developer shall arrange a meeting with the site manager, the supervising arboriculturist and the landscape contractor. The details of this part of the method statement shall be discussed in relation to the proposed landscape operations and a clear sequence of operations established.
- 10.2 Within the RPAs the following principles will be maintained:
- Existing ground levels shall not be substantially altered.
 - No plant or vehicles shall enter the RPA.
 - No fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas.
 - Any excavation required for fence posts, log retaining walls or any other landscape structures shall be undertaken by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered then the position of the excavation shall be moved to a new location. If this is not possible then any roots with a diameter less than 25mm may be cut cleanly by hand. Any exposed roots shall be re-covered within 24hrs of excavation.
 - No structure shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees.
 - No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees.
 - Any unwanted vegetation shall be removed by hand.

11. Supervision & monitoring

- 11.1 At the start of the construction process the supervising arboriculturist shall visit the site on the occasions specified to inspect the tree protection measures (fencing and ground protection) as installed. If these measures comply with the specifications detailed in this method statement, statements of compliance shall be sent to the developer and copied to the LPA.
- 11.2 The supervising arboriculturist shall then visit the site at a maximum of four-weekly intervals, as agreed at the pre-start meeting, or when specifically required as set out in *Table 2* below, to ensure that the tree protection measures are kept in place and functioning as designed. Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact on these tree protection measures, and if arboricultural supervision is required. A record of all monitoring visits will be kept, and copies will be sent to the developer and the LPA upon request.
- 11.3 The site manager shall give at least 48 hours' notice to the supervising arboriculturist of any operations, e.g. excavations within RPAs or installation of the cellular confinement footpath, etc., which may make an impact on the RPAs of the retained trees.

- 11.4 Any alterations or variations in drawings for the site that are in, or within, the RPAs of the retained trees shall be referred in the first instance to the supervising arboriculturist for advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the supervising arboriculturist shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact. If required, the supervising arboriculturist will liaise with the LPA's tree officer to agree a way forward, since any alterations to the approved details may require the LPA's prior written agreement. Following these consultations, the supervising arboriculturist shall issue revisions to the TPP and this AMS that reflect the changes.
- 11.5 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this AMS, work must cease immediately and the LPA be informed in writing. A meeting will be convened between the developer, the supervising arboriculturist, the LPA tree officer and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have occurred. Work shall not be recommenced until appropriate action has been agreed to the LPA's satisfaction.

Visit no.	Trees affected/ relevant	Timing of visit	Function carried out
1	All	Prior to the start of any construction works.	To lead the pre-start meeting. To check that protective fencing and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
2	Trees 4, 5, 10, 11, 13 & 14	Immediately prior to the commencement of construction works on site.	To mark out the location for the proposed pedestrian footpath within RPAs.
3	Trees 11 & 13	During the excavation of the sections of the kerbing within the RPAs of trees nos. T11 and T13.	To supervise the manual excavation of the kerb foundations.
4	Trees 13 & 14	During the excavation of the infiltration basin within the RPAs of trees nos. T13 & T14.	To supervise the manual excavation of the infiltration basin in those RPAs.
5	All	Every four weeks during the construction phase.	To check the protective fencing & ground protection remain in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out.
6	All	At any other time which is sensitive in arboricultural terms.	To ensure retained trees are protected from development activities.

Table 2 - Timings of supervision and monitoring visits

Michael Roberts | Senior Arboricultural Consultant
FdSc, Dip ARB, M.Arbor.A.

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APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on a tree survey carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) “Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations” (‘BS 5837’) by Michael Roberts on Wednesday, the 7th January 2026. Weather conditions at the time were overcast with intermittent showers. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

The information contained in this schedule reflects the condition of the trees at the time of the survey, based on visual inspection from the ground only; they were not climbed, and no internal investigations were undertaken. A BS 5837 survey for planning or development purposes is not a detailed tree hazard or risk survey. As such, no guarantee is given as to the structural integrity or safety of any trees included.

As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual growth and change, no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development planning purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked ‘est’.

1. **No.:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **TPO:** Trees, Tree Groups, and Areas of Trees or Woodlands protected by Tree Preservation Order(s) ref. TPO/WA/3/23; all trees with “TPO” are protected from removal or pruning without prior consent from the Local Planning Authority.
3. **Species:** The common name as given in “Collins Tree Guide”, Johnson & More (2004).
4. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a ‘Disto’ laser rangefinder and expressed in metres, to the nearest metre.
5. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually, and an aggregated equivalent single trunk diameter is calculated in accordance with BS 5837, in order to derive the tree’s root protection area (‘RPA’).
6. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown at each cardinal point of the compass, rounded up to the nearest half metre; or in the case of uniform or symmetrical crowns, the average distance from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown.
7. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height, in metres, from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the live crown.
8. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (>100mm diameter), or to crown break from ground level.
9. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi-mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran/Ancient.
10. **Physiology:** The tree’s health and vigour in comparison to a typical specimen of the same species and age: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Dead.
11. **Structure:** The tree’s structural condition based on assessment of any visible roots, and of its trunk, main branches and crown, noting the presence of any obvious defects or decay: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Hazardous.
12. **Landscape Value:** An assessment of the tree’s visual importance in the local landscape in its present context: High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
13. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of the tree’s likely remaining contribution expressed in years: <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
14. **Comments:** Notes relating to the tree’s health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape; including notes of any restrictions to access for inspection, presence of potential habitat features (natural or artificial), or other significant observations.
15. **Category:** - A rating given to trees based on Table 1 in BS 5837, summarised below:

Category ‘U’ - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Category ‘A’ - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (normally a minimum of 40 years).

Category ‘B’ - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (normally a minimum of 20 years).

Category ‘C’ - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

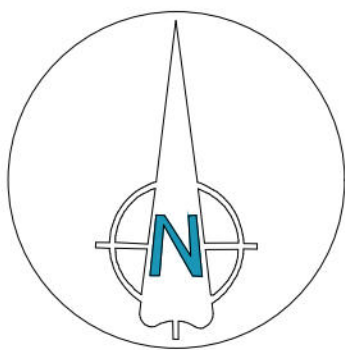
Sub-categories (where appropriate); 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities; 2 – Mainly landscape qualities; 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
1-2	Hawthorn	#T1 4.5m #T2 4m	#T1 6 stems @ 135mm est #T2 8 stems @ 90mm est	N2.5m E2.5m S2.5m W2.5m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	20-40	Multi-stemmed from bases; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of only low-level screening value.	C (12)
3	English Oak	13m	340mm 320mm 310mm	N6m E3m S6m W6m	N5m S3m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Off-site tree; three stemmed from base; tear-out wound on trunk at 3m west; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (2)
4	Ash	15m	415mm ivy 425mm ivy	N6.5m E7.5m S8m W7m	N3m SE1m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; ivy-covered; twin stemmed from base; major deadwood in crown; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (12)
5	Sycamore	18m	360mm est	N4m E3m S3m W4m	5m	6m W	Semi-mature	Poor	Hazardous	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; westernmost stem dead; should be removed for sound arb practice; poses hazard; eastern stem has no evidence of declining physiology, and should be retained.	C (12)
6	Ash	9m	125mm 170mm	N4m E4m S6m W2m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; sub and dominant stems; dominant has lost its apical leader in past and juts out into Arundel Road. ; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of limited potential.	C (12)
7	Ash	18m	395mm ivy	N6m E3m S3m W5.5m	6m	6m	Mature	Poor	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Off-site tree; ivy-covered; slightly leaning trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant dieback at branch tips; evidence of Chalara in crown; of short term potential.	C (1)
8	Ash	18m	260mm ivy 385mm ivy	N3m E2m S9.5m W7m	S5m	4m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; twin stemmed from base; ivy on trunks; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor deadwood in crown.	B (2)

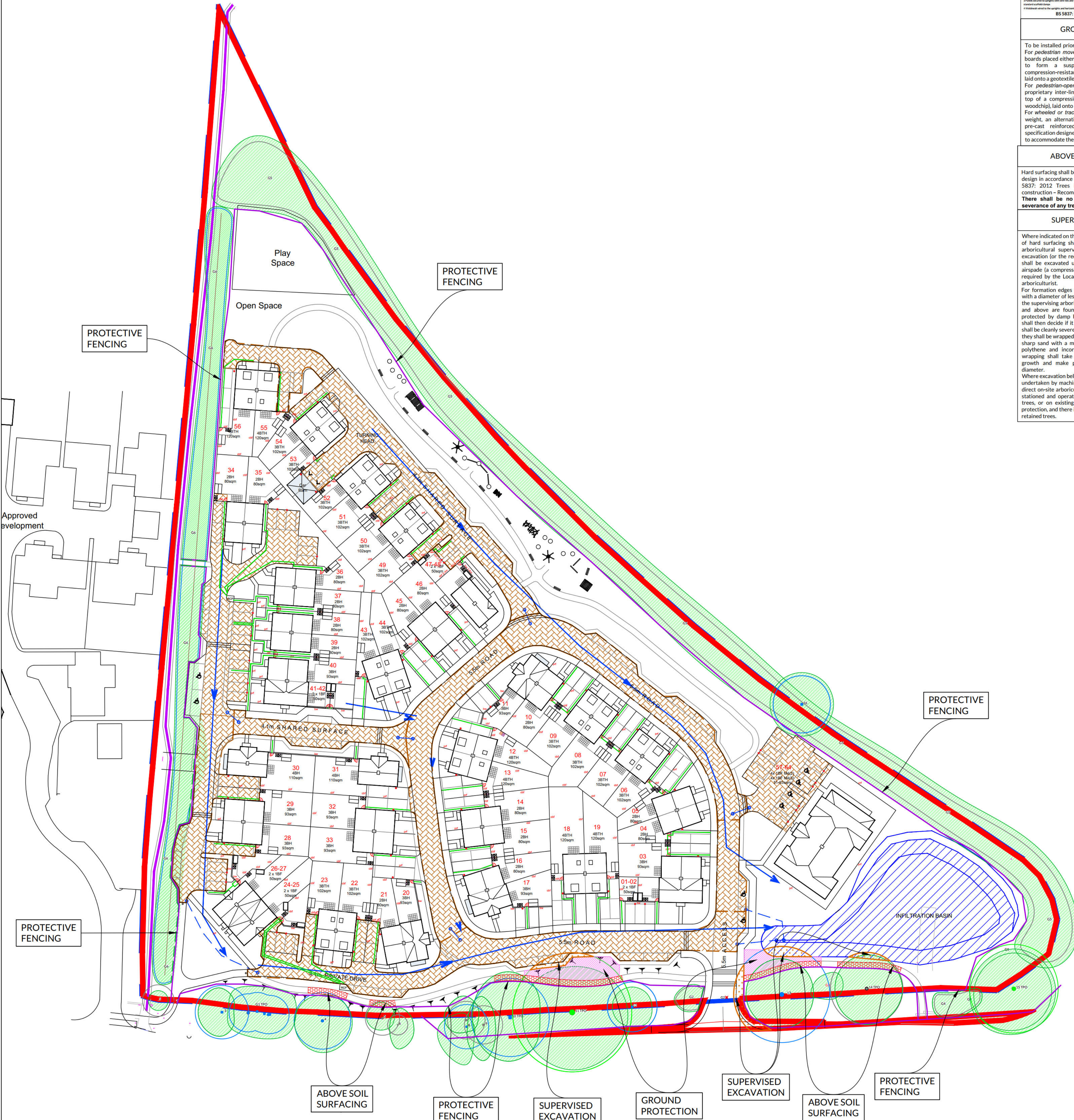
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
9	Ash	17m	155mm 140mm 120mm 320mm	N7m E3m S9m W4m	N13m S5m	5m S	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Off-site tree; ivy on trunk; three lapsed basal suckers over Arundel Road; significant dieback in crown; major deadwood in crown; broken branches hung up in crown; of limited potential.	C (12)
10	English Oak	21m	820mm ivy	N11.5m E7.5m S11m W9.5m	N2m S5m	4.5m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Off-site tree; growing from a bank; ivy on trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant structural defects found at time of survey; good example of species.	B (12)
11	English Oak	22m	1290mm ivy	N11.5m E14m S14.5m W12.5m	N4m	2m SW	Mature	Average	Good	High	40+	Off-site tree; ivy on trunk; major deadwood in crown; good form and structure; no significant structural defects found at time of survey; particularly good example of species; of particular visual importance.	A (12)
12	Hazel	7m	15 stems @ 135mm est	N5m E5m SE5.5m S5m W5m	0.5m	0.2m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Good example of species; provides some screening to site from adjacent property 'Richmond House'.	B (2)
13	Ash	15m	560mm 445mm 390mm 375mm 280mm 420mm	N9m E8m S8.5m W9m	N2m	0.5m	Over-mature	Below average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Multi-stemmed from base; ivy covered base; much epicormic growth on trunk and throughout crown; stress induced; major deadwood in crown; category due to prominence in the landscape and screening to 'Felsted Cottage'.	B (2)
14	Beech	19m	760mm ivy	N8.5m E9m S9m W8m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Below average	High	20-40	Ganoderma australe at base has grown from the previous survey, on the south side; emerging from between buttresses; ivy on trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; internal investigation should take place as to whether tree can be retained. Reiterate this to the client; good landscape value.	C (12)
15	English Oak	21m	930mm ivy	NE10m SE11m SW12m NW10m	NW1m	4m	Mature	Good	Good	High	40+	Off-site tree; particularly good example of species; of particular visual importance; no significant structural defects found at time of survey; ivy on trunk.	A (12)
16	English Oak	12m	600mm est	8m	S5m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Average	Moderate	40+	Off-site tree; crown has been heavily reduced in the past; epicormic growth on trunk; storm damage in crown; major deadwood in crown.	B (12)

APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
G1	Field Maple	16m	Min 150mm Max 400mm	N7m E8m S7m W8m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site group of trees; lapsed hedgerow specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from Arundel Road.	B (12)
G2	Blackthorn	3.5m	Avg 75mm est	2m	0.3m	0.5m	Young	Average	Average	Low	20-40	Young trees with stem diameter below 150mm; small self-seeded specimen.	C (12)
G3	Ash	15m	Avg 200mm	3m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Hazardous	Low	<10	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; slightly sparsely foliated; notably reduced shoot extension growths; of limited potential; many dead stems in group; of no potential.	U
G4	Ash	Min 8m Max 15m	Min 150mm Max 250mm	3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Off-site group of trees; self-seeded specimen; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; of limited potential.	C (12)
G5	Field Maple, English Oak, Holly, Blackthorn and Hawthorn	Min 2m Max 10m	Min 75mm Max 150mm est	N3m E2m S6.5m W2m	0.5m	0.3m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Of only low-level screening value; buffering motorway sound; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen.	C (12)
G6	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple and Myrobalan Plum	5m	Min 75mm Max 200mm	3m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Ecologically important hedgerow.	B (2)



SHEET 2 OF 2
PROPOSED PLAN,
INCLUDING DRAINAGE;
INDICATING TREE
PROTECTION MEASURES



PROTECTIVE FENCING

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire or heavy duty cable ties. Standard anti-climb welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact and should not be used. All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the weld mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

GROUND PROTECTION

To be installed prior to any demolition or construction works. For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffolding frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane. For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane. For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. a proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

ABOVE SOIL SURFACING

Hard surfacing shall be constructed using an above soil surface design in accordance with guidance set out in Section 7 of BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. There shall be no lowering of existing soil levels or severance of any tree roots.

SUPERVISED EXCAVATION

Where indicated on the plan, the formation edges of new areas of hard surfacing shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavation (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only, assisted with an airspade (a compressor-powered compressed air lance), if so required by the Local Planning Authority and/or supervising arboriculturalist. For formation edges of new hard surfacing, any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturalist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall initially be covered and protected by damp hessian. The supervising arboriculturalist shall then decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, they shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and incorporated into the kerb structure. The wrapping shall take into account the potential for future growth and make provision for expansion of the roots' diameter. Where excavation below 750mm depth is required, this may be undertaken by machine, provided that it is carried out under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, and the machinery is stationed and operated either outside the RPAs of retained trees, or on existing hard surfacing, or on suitable ground protection, and there is adequate clearance from the crowns of retained trees.

DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES
ARBOICULTURE | ECOLOGY | LANDSCAPE

Project: Land North of Arundel Road, Fontwell, West Sussex

Client: DHA Architects/ Harlequin Devs.

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

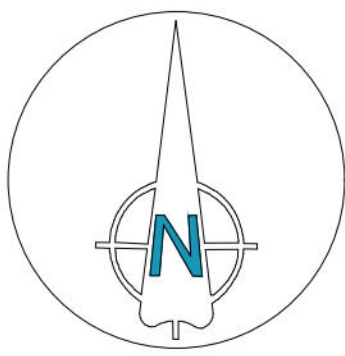
Based on: Existing Site Plan

Drawing No: TPP 01 (SHEET 2 OF 2) Rev: -----

Date: Mar 2026 Scale: 1:500 @ A1 Drawn: MR

Tree nos:	● 1	Canopies of trees:	●	Trees to be removed:	●
Category 'A' RPA:	●	Category 'B' RPA:	●	Category 'C' RPA:	●
Protective fencing:	—	Ground protection:	—		
Above soil surfacing:	—	Supervised excavation:	—		

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01243 820000
www.davidarcher.co.uk
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SHEET 1 OF 2
EXISTING SITE PLAN
INDICATING PROPOSED
TREE REMOVALS

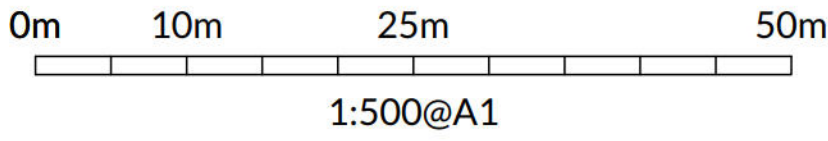
TREE CATEGORIES
Trees are categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in Table 1 of the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.
Category 'U' - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
Category 'A' - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
Category 'C' - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
ROOT PROTECTION AREAS
In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees. This is a minimum area in m ² which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree.
The RPA is calculated using the British Standard BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.
The calculated RPA is capped to 707m ² , which is the equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m.
Where there appears to be restrictions to root growth the root protection area is reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of the roots. The Local Planning Authority may, however, require evidence that the feature(s) identified are restricting or acting as barriers to root growth, by means of exploratory trial excavations.



GROUP TO BE CUT BACK/
PARTIALLY REMOVED

TREE TO BE
REMOVED

GROUP TO BE
PARTIALLY REMOVED



1:500@A1

DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES			
ARBORICULTURE ECOLOGY LANDSCAPE			
Project: Land North of Arundel Road Fontwell West Sussex			
Client: DHA Architects/ Harlequin Devs.			
Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN			
Based on: Existing Site Plan			
Drawing No: TPP 01 (SHEET 1 OF 2)		Rev: ----	
Date: Mar 2026	Scale: 1:500 @ A1	Drawn: MR	
Tree nos: ● 1	Categories of trees: ● 1	Trees to be removed: ● 1	
Category 'A' RPA: ● 1	Category 'B' RPA: ● 1	Category 'C' RPA: ● 1	
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