



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

BS:5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY, IMPACT ASSESSMENT &
METHOD STATEMENT

LYNCORTE
BENTONS LANE
DIALPOST
WEST SUSSEX
RH13 8NW

CLIENT: MR. P. WHALE

MARCH 2025

Ref: AIA/AMS 06512 / 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides detailed and site-specific information on the steps which will be undertaken to ensure retained trees are not harmed during the proposed construction of a new detached dwelling at Lyncorte, Bentons Lane, Dialpost, West Sussex, RH13 8NW.

The trees on site have been surveyed in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations from BS:5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

There are a number of young trees growing within the garden of Lyncorte most of which were planted by the current owner, Peter Whale. Mr. Whale has expressed a wish to retain trees where it is reasonable to do so, and he is committed to ensuring the retained trees are fully protected during the proposed development.

The current scheme has therefore been designed with Arboricultural input from the start to ensure any impact on trees is kept to a minimum.

Provided the methodology specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed during the building works I am satisfied that this application can be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in BS:5837 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction and the application is therefore acceptable as it relates to trees.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

This report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant and provides an Arboricultural Survey, Impact Assessment and Method Statement relating to trees growing on and adjacent to land at Lyncorte, Bentons Lane, Dialpost, West Sussex, RH13 8NW.

I have been instructed to survey relevant trees in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' to ascertain the constraints posed by the trees within the curtilage of Lyncorte to the proposed construction of a new detached residential dwelling.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment in this report uses the data from the tree survey to identify any short or longer-term impact the proposed building works might have on the surrounding trees and makes recommendations for amendments or mitigation where appropriate.

This report also includes a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan which details the steps which will be taken to ensure significant trees can be successfully protected and retained during and on completion of the proposed building works.

1.2 SCOPE

The British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' is designed to assist those concerned with trees and planning to form balanced judgments. This report does not therefore seek to put arguments for or against development but provides a means of protecting the trees which may be affected during development.

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

1.3 DOCUMENTS

The position of trees within the tree plans have been taken from a topographical survey provided by the client. The position of these trees should not be taken as exact, but the Tree Plans are a good representation of tree locations in relation to the proposed build area.

The Tree Protection Plan which accompanies this report is illustrative and should be used for dealing with tree issues only. The precise location of all tree protection measurements should be confirmed with a pre-commencement site meeting before any construction activity takes place.

1.4 CAVEATS

The report is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue, being 25th March 2025 and will expire on 25th March 2027.

The report is not a Tree Risk Management Report or a Hazard Analysis Report and its use as such is invalid.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the day the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and not climbed. My assessment of third-party trees was limited where direct access was not available to the adjoining properties.

DISCLAIMER: This is an independently produced Arboricultural Report. I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this site or application that could influence or bias the opinions expressed in this report.

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed building works and where necessary recommend solutions or mitigation as appropriate.

This assessment takes into account of the effects of any tree works which may be required to implement the design and identify any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of the retained trees.

2.2 PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

I have confirmed on the Horsham District Council website that there are no Tree Preservation Orders within the property curtilage.

The protected status of trees is subject to change. You are advised to reconfirm the protected status of trees prior to carrying out any works to trees.

CONSERVATION AREA

Lyncorte is not within a Conservation Area.

ANCIENT WOODLAND

Lyncorte does not include Ancient Woodland, nor is the site within an Ancient Woodland Buffer Zone.

2.3 SOIL

The soil on site was assessed by an appraisal on the British Geological Drift Survey Map only. According to the 1:50,000 scale map records, the bedrock geology for Lyncorte is Weald Clay Formation consisting of Mudstone.

Weald Clay formation can contain clay and where clay is present the nutrient levels may be higher and the water holding capacity greater. Clay can also give the soil capacity to shrink and swell with changing moisture levels which can lead to property subsidence damage.

Foundation depths should be calculated in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 following a detailed on-site soil analysis, taking into account the presence of any clay and future growth of the adjacent trees.

2.4 SITE DESCRIPTION

Lyncorte is a detached bungalow set within a large property curtilage of approximately 2.2 acres. The original dwelling is located at the far north of the plot and accessed off Bentons Lane.

Approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the site has been planted with trees and shrubs by the current property owner to create a beautifully landscaped garden containing small trees, shrubs and a pond.



Figure 1 – Google aerial photo of Lyncorte (Imagery ©2025 Maxar Technologies Map data © 2025)

The most visually significant trees in relation to the site are historic boundary trees growing on the southern boundary of the property and these include a number higher category 'A' and 'B' Oaks which predate all residential development of the site. These older trees are over 35m from the proposed new dwelling footprint and there will be foreseeable harm to the trees as a result of the proposed build.

Trees growing centrally within the garden are younger trees, planted by the current owner and therefore considerably smaller than the trees on the southern boundary. Their wider visual amenity value as individual specimens is limited when viewed from outside of the property curtilage.

The proposed new dwelling is situated within a natural clearing within the garden. This reduces the number of trees which need to be removed to facilitate the build.

The new property will be accessed via a new independent driveway off Worthing Road which runs along the eastern boundary of the property.

2.5 TREES APPRAISAL

Number of individual trees surveyed:	49
Number of tree groups surveyed:	4
Number of category 'A' trees / groups:	4
Number of category 'B' trees / groups:	20
Number of category 'C' trees / groups:	27
Number of category 'U' trees / groups:	2

Figure 2 - Tree quality summary

2.6 TREE WORKS AND REMOVAL

The following trees are to be removed to facilitate the proposed construction.

Ref:	Species	Comments	Cat.
G004	Mixed Species	Gap created in broad leaf mixed hedge suppressed by bramble.	C2
T041	Silver Birch	Slender tree, asymmetrical crown.	B2
T043	Field Maple	Small tree, three stems from ground level.	C1/2
T044	Field Maple	Small tree, twin stem from 1m.	C1/2
T047	Japanese Maple	Small ornamental tree. Multi-stem. Included bark between stems.	C2

Figure 3 - Schedule for tree / hedge removal

2.7 APPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The suitability of planning development in relation to trees is assessed in accordance with the British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

This document requires that the conception and design of the final development layout must consider the constraints posed by the trees on site. These constraints include not only the existing canopy and likely root spread but also:

- The ultimate height and spread of the trees.
- Potential impact of species characteristics for future residents – evergreen / deciduous, density of foliage, seasonal leaf drop / berries etc.
- Current and future shade patterns.

The default position in planning is that every effort should be made to retain and protect the category A and B trees on site and that new structures, areas of hard standing and services should be located outside of the identified RPAs of trees to be retained.

The proposed new dwelling at Lyncorte is positioned outside of the root protection areas of all retained trees.

Four small trees are to be removed to create adequate parking and for access, and a gap will be created through the boundary hedge for the entrance driveway off Worthing Road.

Of the trees to be removed, T041 (Birch) is a category 'B2' tree because it forms part of a larger and more significant group of Silver Birch. However, as an individual specimen the tree is small with an asymmetrical crown and is of no particular arboricultural merit, such that it might pose a reasonable constraint to the planning proposals.



Photo 1 – Category 'B' Silver Birch (T041)

There will remain a good gap between the trees' canopies and the new residential property on completion of the build, with no further foreseeable need for pruning works in the future.

2.8 DEVELOPMENT WITHIN TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

Ref:	Species	BS:5837 Category	BS:5837 RPA (m ²)	Area of incursion (m ²)	% of New development within RPA
T010	Winter Flowering Cherry	C2	36	4.2	11.7%
T022	Hornbeam	A2	113	2.6	2.3%
T039	Silver Birch	B2	55	4.6	8.4%
T040	Silver Birch	B2	21	3	14.8%
T042	Persian Ironwood	C2	41	4	9.8%

Figure 4 – Data for new development within rooting areas of retained trees.

BS:5837 advises that where new areas of hard landscaping are essential within the rooting areas of trees, they should be of a no-dig construction and not exceed 20% of the previously undeveloped rooting area of the tree.

The proposed sun terrace requires a small incursion into the root protection areas of five small trees. In all cases the extent of hard standing is less than 20% of the overall, previously undeveloped root protection area for each tree.

Due to the low amenity of the affected trees and taking into account the small footprint of the build and the negligible impact it will have on tree health, it has been agreed that special engineered foundations would be unduly onerous and are not justified on this occasion. The unaffected root protection areas of each tree will be excluded from the build area and fully protected during the building work.

2.9 SERVICES

I have not received any drainage or service plans for the site. However, I am advised that services will connect forward of the new dwelling via the access driveway to Worthing Road and outside of the identified rooting areas of the retained trees.

Soakaways, where required can be constructed 5m from the new dwelling and outside of the rooting area of all trees.

As a matter of course, the Local Authority may request confirmation on services and routes, including the locations of any new soakaways to be submitted for approval in support of any future application to ensure it does not conflict with the retained trees on site.

2.10 CONCLUSIONS

This report demonstrates that an application to construct a new residential dwelling on land at Lyncorte has been carefully considered in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice (BS:5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction').

The proposed new dwelling has been sensitively designed around the Arboricultural Constraints of the site. Four small trees will be removed and a gap created in the boundary hedge for access and parking.

Due to the existing dense tree cover within the garden of Lyncorte, the removal of four small trees will not be visually significant in views from outside of the property curtilage.

Provided the methodology specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed during the building works I am satisfied that this application can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to trees and tree canopy cover within the property and the application is therefore acceptable as it relates to trees.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The correct and timely installation of tree protection measures such as tree protection barriers is critical to ensure the long-term retention of a healthy tree stock on or adjacent to the development.

This method statement will be read, approved and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site.

WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT ONCE APPROVED CAN CAUSE IRREPARABLE HARM TO TREES AND MAY INVALIDATE YOUR PLANNING CONSENT.

3.2 SITE SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

A site visit will be held once the Tree Protection Barriers are installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The Local Authority Tree Officer will be given a minimum of five days' notice of the time and date of the meeting so that they may attend should they wish to do so.

The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting will be for the appointed Arboricultural Consultant to confirm the location and construction of the Tree Protection Measures and ensure a common understanding of the requirements for Tree Protection within the site. If the Local Planning Authority is unable to attend, photographic evidence of the tree protection barriers will be emailed to the appointed planning officer once it has been erected.

A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

3.3 ON SITE TREE SUPERVISOR

In addition to the appointed Arboriculturist, there will be a designated on-site 'tree supervisor', a member of the build team who is responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement when the Arboricultural Consultant is not present.

The on-site tree supervisor will:

- Be present on site most of the time.
- Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities relating to the protected / retained trees on site.
- Have the authority to stop any work that will, or have the potential to, cause harm to any tree.

- Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
- Make immediate contact with the Council and/or the retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.
- Ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees. These details will be passed on to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.

The appointed on-site Tree Supervisor will also notify the Local Authority Tree Officer 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.

3.4 TREE WORKS

The following tree work will be undertaken prior to the commencement of any building works on site:

Ref:	Species	Works	Cat.
G004	Mixed Species	Clear 8m gap in hedge for site entrance	C2
T041	Silver Birch	Fell to ground level	B2
T043	Field Maple	Fell to ground level	C1/2
T044	Field Maple	Fell to ground level and remove stump	C1/2
T047	Japanese Maple	Fell to ground level	C2

Figure 5 - Schedule for tree works

3.5 TREE WORKS BEST PRACTICE

All tree works shall be undertaken in accordance with BS:3998 2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.

No vehicles will be driven beyond onto unprotected ground within the root protection areas of retained trees during the course of the tree work operations.

Chippings arising from the work will not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood and any other arisings from the tree work will not be burnt on site.

3.6 PROTECTED SPECIES

In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, the site owner will consider the timing and type of tree work operations to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees.

It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is considered to be from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.

All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

3.7 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

Following the initial tree works, no further works in relation to the build will be undertaken, including deliveries, excavation or construction, prior to the Tree Protection Barriers being installed as shown in the Tree Protection Plan.

The Tree Protection Barriers will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework braced well to resist impact. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum distance of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework welded mesh – ‘Heras’ style barriers panels or similar will be securely fixed. (See Appendix H).

The barriers will be located at all times to protect the retained trees and their rooting areas and will remain vertical, rigid and complete during development.

All-weather notices will be attached to the barrier with words such as: “CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE– NO ACCESS”. (See Appendix I)

At no time will Tree Protection Barriers be removed or relocated contrary to the recommendations in this report, without professional arboricultural advice and without the prior consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.

The appointed Site Manager will notify the Tree Officer once Tree Protection Measures are installed on site and 5 days prior to the Protection Barriers being removed on completion of development so that a representative from the Local Authority may visit the site if considered necessary.

3.8 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

The area behind the tree protection barriers is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and is to be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

Construction Exclusion Zones are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description including (but not limited to) the following will occur within these areas at any time:

- No excavation of any description.
- No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
- No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
- No vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
- No tree works, without the written consent of the Council's Tree Service.
- No erection of temporary structures of any description.
- No storage disposal handling or use of any Chemicals including cement washings.
- No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
- No fires shall be lit within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or woodland.
- No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protection areas.
- No storage, parking, vehicle movement or pedestrian activity, temporary or otherwise, within the construction exclusion zone at any time.

3.9 SERVICES

Water, gas and electricity to the new properties will be connected via trenching down the centre of the access drive and outside of the root protection areas of all trees.

Soakaways, where required, will be located 5m from the new dwelling and outside of the Construction Exclusion Zones shown on the Tree Protection Plan.

If at any point these routes are found not to be viable then a revised plan will be drawn up in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant and submitted to Horsham District Council for approval.

3.10 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Roots can be killed by pollution of the rooting area by chemicals and leaching. Loose, granular or liquid materials, including cement mix and fuel will be stored on an impermeable membrane within the identified storage areas and well away from the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

Particular care will be taken in the planning of deliveries if they require wide or tall loads and plants with booms, rigs or counterweights which can cause serious and permanent damage to trees making their safe retention impossible.

There will be no open fires on site during the building works.

3.11 LANDSCAPING

The following rules will be followed during all future landscaping works:

- Tree roots can be damaged by severance, compaction, pollution and desiccation. In view of this, there should be no excavation or changes in ground levels within the identified rooting areas of retained trees following completion of the development.
- On completion of the build, new fence panels should include holes or gaps at ground level a minimum of 100x100mm to allow small mammals such as hedgehogs to forage within the property.
- Where new barriers is proposed, post holes within the rooting areas of trees will be dug using a post hole digger to keep hole size to a minimum. Where substantial roots over 30mm are encountered, the location of the hole will be moved in order to avoid them. Post holes will be fully lined in order to prevent concrete coming into direct contact with tree roots.
- Posts should be sunk to mark the edge of the driveway and prevent vehicles from leaving the driveway when maneuvering.

3.12 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

In the event of unforeseen circumstances whereby it is not possible to work in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement then advice should be sought immediately from a qualified Arboriculturist.

THERE SHALL BE NO DEVIATION FROM THIS METHOD STATEMENT WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH A QUALIFIED ARBORICULTURIST AND / OR THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.





APPENDICES

- A. Survey Data
- B. Key
- C. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment
- D. Tree Data
- E. Tree Plans
- F. Phasing of works
- G. Contacts
- H. Tree Protection Barriers
- I. Tree Protection Signage
- J. Qualifications

APPENDIX A - SURVEY DATA

- The trees were surveyed on Friday 13th September 2024 from ground level only.
- The weather conditions were bright and sunny. Visibility was good.
- Heights were estimated as part of a group. Soil samples were not taken.
- The tree survey identified 49 trees and 4 tree groups growing on or adjacent to the site which were relevant to this planning application.
- The trees on site were assessed for their quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development and categorised in accordance with the recommendations in the BS: 5837:2012 – 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

APPENDIX B - KEY

Ref:	T001 = Tree 1	G001 = Group 1
	A001 = Area 1	W001 = Woodland 1
Species:	Common name (Botanical name)	
Height:	Measured with a clinometer (m) where possible or estimated when part of a group	
Stem:	Stem diameter taken at 1.5m with girth tape or rule and recorded in millimeters	
Branch spread:	Paced measurements at compass points or with a laser measure.	
Crown clearance:	Existing height above ground level of canopy and / or first significant branch direction of growth in metres e.g., 2.4 (N) where relevant.	
Epics:	Lower canopy created by epicormic growth.	
Age Class:	Newly planted - 3 years following planting. Young - Tree well established but with juvenile crown form Young Mature - Tree in first third of usual life expectancy for species Mature - Tree in second third of usual life expectancy for species Over Mature - Tree in final third of usual life expectancy for species / exhibiting signs of crown retrenchment & senescence. Veteran - Older than usual for species or with historical/ cultural / ecological value	
General Observations:	Made with reference to physiological condition (health, vigour) and structural condition, noting evidence of decay, structural weakness and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations.	
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Estimated in years - less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+	
BS: 5837:2012 category rating:	In accordance with the guidelines of the British Standard.  Category 'A' tree (Green)  Category 'C' tree (Grey)  Category 'B' tree (Blue)  Category 'U' tree – Fell (Red)	
RPA Area	BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation in square metres	
RPA Radius	BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation circle radius in metres. ¹	
(e)	Estimated where access is not available to measure.	
(FEA)	Feathered form	
(Ave)	Average – usually in the case of multi-stem trees.	

¹ The root protection area radius is for information only and may not be appropriate in every case. BS:5837 advises that *'the RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting may have occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distributions.'*

APPENDIX C - BS:5837 (2012) TABLE 1: CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

CATEGORY & DEFINITION		CRITERIA (including sub-categories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention				
<div>Category 'U'</div> <div>Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.</div>	Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g., where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning. Trees that are dead or showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and / or safety of other trees nearby or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve			
	Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	Mainly Landscape Qualities	Mainly cultural values including conservation	
Trees considered suitable for retention				
<div>Category 'A'</div> <div>Trees of High Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.</div>	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and / or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)	
<div>Category 'B'</div> <div>Trees of Moderate Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</div>	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g., presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality to merit the category 'A' designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	
<div>Category 'C'</div> <div>Trees of Low Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.</div>	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher ctegories.	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 / transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	

APPENDIX D - TREE DATA

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
G001	Silver birch x5 (Betula pendula)	Group 5 trees	Height (m): 18 5 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Fair form and vitality.	C2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate
G002	Field maple x3 (Acer campestre)	Group 3 trees	Height (m): 18 3 stems Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:9 S:7 W:3	Swept stem, asymmetrical canopies. Basal decay.	C2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
G003	White willow x4 (Salix alba)	Group 4 trees	Height (m): 6 4 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Mature coppice on short stumps	C2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low
G004	Mixed species	Hedge	Height (m): 2.5 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	Broad leaf mixed hedge suppressed by bramble.	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 4.5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
T001	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 14 2 stems, avg.(mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4.5 E:4.5 S:4.5 W:4.5	Twin stem from ground level	B1	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T002	Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 10 2 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Fair form, fastigate conifer.	C2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T003	Himalayan birch (Betula utilis)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:6.5 E:8 S:8 W:5	Fair form and vitality	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T004	Himalayan birch (Betula utilis)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 430 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4.5 E:3 S:5 W:5	Fair form and vitality. Deadwood. Asymmetrical crown.	B1	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T005	Himalayan birch (Betula utilis)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:4.5 S:6 W:5	Fair form and vitality. Deadwood. Asymmetrical crown.	B1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T006	Sycamore 'Brilliantissimum ' (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Small tree, low broad canopy.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T007	Maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 180 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Young tree.	C2	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low
T008	Japanese maple (Acer palmatum)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 110 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:3 S:2 W:2	Small fastigate ornamental.	C2	Radius: 1.3m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T009	Box elder maple (Acer negundo)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4.5 W:6.5	Small ornamental tree. Foliage slightly sparse.	C2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T010	Winter-flowering cherry (Prunus subhirtella)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 280 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Small ornamental tree	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T011	Cypress (Cupressus sp.)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Small ornamental tree. Feathered form.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T012	Crab apple (Malus sylvestris)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 280 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:4 S:5 W:2.5	Small ornamental tree. Foliage very sparse.	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T013	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:7	Low, broad canopy.	B2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T014	Sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3	Pendulous form to ground level. Low, broad canopy.	B2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T015	Common holly (Ilex aquifolium)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 5 3 stems, avg.(mm): 90 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Small multistem tree on boundary.	C2	Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T016	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 680 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Stag-headed short Oak.	B3	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Physical Defect Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T017	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 130 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2.5 E:2 S:2 W:2.5	Slender tree, asymmetrical crown.	C2	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T018	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 10 2 stems, avg.(mm): 220 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:4 S:2 W:3	Small bankside tree.	C2	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T019	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:10 E:10 S:6 W:8	Bankside tree. Fair form and vitality. Deadwood in crown. Storm damage.	A1,2	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good
T020	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 960 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:12 S:8 W:10	Bankside tree. Asymmetrical crown. Deadwood. Deadwood in crown. Storm damage.	A2	Radius: 11.5m. Area: 415 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good
T021	Red oak (Quercus rubra)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 170 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Small tree, fair form and vitality.	B2	Radius: 2.0m. Area: 13 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low
T022	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Low, broad canopy.	A2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T023	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:9 S:7 W:9	Bankside tree. Fair form and vitality. Deadwood in crown. Storm damage.	A1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good
T024	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 310 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:3 W:3	Slender high crown.	C2	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T025	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 20 2 stems (mm): 500,400 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7.5 E:7 S:7 W:5	Bankside tree. Twin stem from 1m. Suppressed crown.	B1,2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T026	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 480 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:1 S:6 W:8	Bankside tree. Twin stem from 2m. Suppressed crown.	B1,2	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T027	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:8 S:3 W:1	Bankside tree. Swept stem, asymmetrical crown.	C1,2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T028	Japanese maple (Acer palmatum)	Tree	Height (m): 3 Stem Diam(mm): 90 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:1.5# S:1 W:1.5	Small ornamental tree.	C2	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 4 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T029	Lebanon cedar (Cedrus libani)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Young tree, fair form and vitality.	B1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low
T030	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 10 2 stems, avg.(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4.5 E:4.5 S:4.5 W:4.5	Small tree, twin stem from 0.6m.	B1	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low
T031	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree 5 stems	Height (m): 14 5 stems, avg.(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:1 W:6	Multistem mature tree.	C2	Radius: 2.7m. Area: 23 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T032	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 18 2 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:8 S:3 W:3	Bankside tree. Twin stem from 1m. Suppressed crown.	B1,2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T033	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 20 2 stems (mm): 600,300 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:12 S:8 W:9	Bankside tree. Twin stem from 1m. Suppressed crown.	B1,2	Radius: 8.1m. Area: 206 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T034	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 460 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:3 S:5 W:4	Bankside tree. Suppressed crown. Bud proliferation on trunk.	B1,2	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T035	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:1.5 S:2 W:2	Small tree in decline. Foliage sparse.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T036	River birch (Betula nigra)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 12 3 stems, avg.(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:2 E:2 S:5.5 W:5.5	Poor form, significant dieback in crown.	U	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T037	River birch (Betula nigra)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 9 3 stems, avg.(mm): 120 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:2 E:4 S:4.5 W:3	Poor form, significant dieback in crown.	U	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T038	Japanese maple (Acer palmatum)	Tree	Height (m): 4.5 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Small ornamental tree	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T039	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:2 S:2.5 W:4	Slender tree, asymmetrical crown.	B2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T040	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 220 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:2 S:5 W:4	Slender tree, suppressed, asymmetrical crown.	B2	Radius: 2.6m. Area: 21 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T041	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:6 S:2.5 W:4	Slender tree, asymmetrical crown.	B2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T042	Persian ironwood (Parrotia persica)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4.5 E:4.5 S:5 W:4.5	Large shrub / small.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation.
T043	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 9 3 stems (mm): 300,300,370 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:4	Small tree, three stems from ground level.	C1/2	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T044	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1 E:4 S:5 W:3.5	Small tree, twin stem from 1m.	C1/2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T045	Purple norway maple (Acer platanoides 'Crimson King')	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:5 S:4 W:5	Small tree, fair form and vitality	B2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T046	Crab apple (Malus sylvestris)	Tree	Height (m): 7.5 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Small ornamental tree	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T047	Japanese maple (Acer palmatum)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 7 3 stems, avg.(mm): 110 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4.5	Small ornamental tree. Multistem. Included bark between stems.	C2	Radius: 2.3m. Area: 17 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T048	Amelanchier (Amelanchier sp.)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Multistem large shrub.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low
T049	Himalayan birch (Betula utilis)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5.5 E:4 S:6 W:6	Fair form and vitality. Asymmetrical crown.	B1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate

APPENDIX E – TREE PLANS

Attached as separate pdf documents

- Tree Constraints Plan ref: [LYNCORTE TCP 06512 2024](#)
- Tree Protection Plan ref: [LYNCORTE TPP 06512 2025](#)

APPENDIX F – PHASING OF WORKS

STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

TREE WORKS



ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS



PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING TO SIGN OFF TREE PROTECTION
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION)

TREE PROTECTION TO REMAIN RIGID & INTACT



STAGE 2 (POST CONSTRUCTION)

REMOVE TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS
NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)

APPENDIX G – CONTACTS

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APPENDIX H - TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

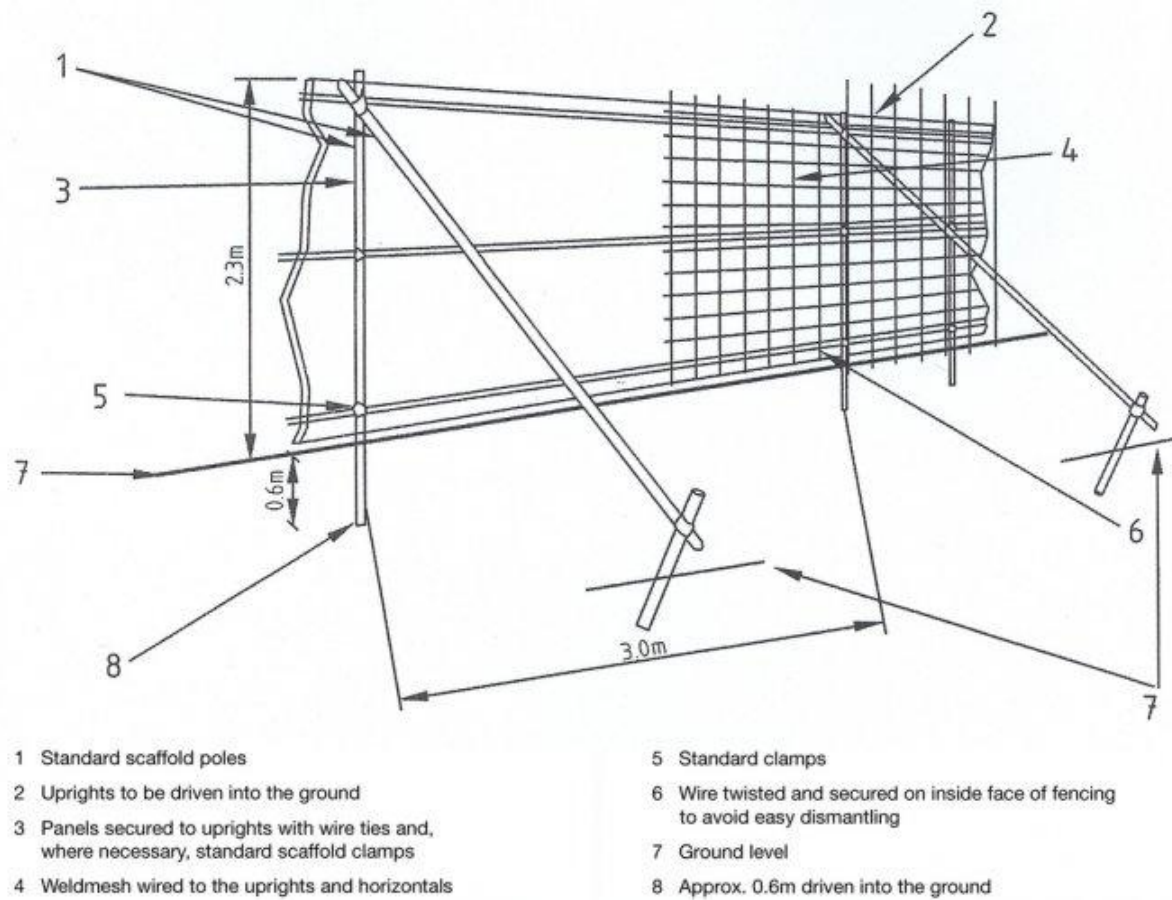


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

APPENDIX I - TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS SIGNAGE



TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT !

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF
A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY.**

APPENDIX J - QUALIFICATIONS

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Independent Arboricultural Consultant, trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited.

I have over 19 years' experience working in the field of Arboriculture and for the past 16 years I have worked as a Local Authority Tree Officer both directly and independently providing contracted support. Since 2010 I have worked as a private consultant carrying out a range of Arboricultural Reports and Assessments for private clients.

I hold the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma (Level 6) for which I received the Lockhart Garrett Award. I also hold the Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction).

I am a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.