Arboricultural Report

composed of

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Arboricultural Method Statement

& Tree Protection Plan

for

3 Station Road, Billingshurst,
West Sussex, RH14 9RF

Written by
Barry Holdsworth MBA, RHS. Dip, MCI Hort, M.Arbor.A, MCMI
Horticultural Consultant

12th September 2025

Contents

1.0 Survey Details
Site Location: 3 Station Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9RF
Local Authority: Horsham District Council
Survey date: 26th August 2025
Report date: 12th September2025
Surveyed by: Barry Holdsworth MBA, RHS. Dip, MCI Hort, M.Arbor.A, MCMI

2.0 Instructions
2.1 I have been instructed to survey the trees potentially affected by the proposal and produce an arboricultural report fully compliant with the recommendations contained within 'BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.'

2.2 My name is Barry Holdsworth and I am the author of this report. I have over 30 years experience in horticulture including tree and landscape management in both the public and private sectors. I am a qualified horticulturist, professional tree inspector and a member of the Arboricultural Association and the Chartered Institute of Horticulture and hold the obligatory LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection certification.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment
3.1 The Proposal
3.1.1. The proposal is to build three new dwellings (one detached and a pair of semi- detached) and associated parking on the existing site where the existing detached house sits at 3 Station Road, Billingshurst.

3.2 The Site
3.2.1. The existing site has one detached house set facing east on the eastern side of the plot with parking for several cars. The rear garden, found to the west consists on a lawned area with wooden sheds at the far end of the rear garden. A Cherry Laurel hedge grown to 2m high offers privacy from the road on the southern boundary and close boarded fencing on the northern boundary.

Three trees are found within the site boundary. Two are set hard by the northern boundary. One Leylandii conifer T1 acts as a screen by the house and a poor quality Tulip tree T2 is further west down the garden. A mature Ash tree T3 with a Tree Protection Order (T1 - TPO 1354) is at the far end of the garden with two wooden sheds set below.

3.2.2. The site does not fall within a Conservation Area, but there are existing Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in place for the Ash tree T3 in the garden and also a separate TPO for the other two trees that sit outside the site - A Horse Chestnut T4 - TPO 1979 to the west and an Oak tree T4 - TPO 1979 to the east.

3.2.3. A number of trees of varying species, size and age are to be found both on the site and just over the boundary. All the trees were surveyed from ground level in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012.

The trees are plotted on the Tree Survey Plan by Barry Holdsworth Ltd (Appendix 1. Tree Survey Plan) and details of each tree are specified in the Tree Survey Spreadsheet with the Key and General Comments for the survey data found below in Appendix 3. Tree Survey Spreadsheet.

See below for Site Photographs.

3.2.4. Bedrock Geology is Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 133.9 and 126.3 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI. All rights Reserved.

3.3 Access
3.3.1. Pedestrian access to the new houses will be from Station Road. With allocated parking found where the existing parking exists on the east side of the side accessed from the existing metalled road that leads off Station Road.

3.4 Demolition
3.4.1. Demolition is required of the existing detached house.

3.5 Trees affected by Construction and other Tree Works
3.5.1. The Tree Survey Plan by Barry Holdsworth Ltd indicates the trees on site and their Root Protection Area (RPA) and if they are to be retained (green outlined tree canopy) or removed (red outlined tree canopy). The Tree Protection Plan by Barry Holdsworth Ltd (Appendix 2. Tree Protection Plan) shows the proposed footprint of the buildings.

3.5.2. The trees that have been selected for removal are T1 Conifer tree (Class C - tree of low quality) and T2 Tulip Tree (U Class - trees unsuitable for retention).

The Ash tree T3 has a total RPA of 248m² and the footprint of the new detached house has an incursion of 11m², allowing for foundation works to slightly increase this figure it is still within acceptable limits. The roof of the detached house may interfere with the outer reaches of the canopy of the Ash tree and it is therefore noted that some lifting, or canopy reduction of the tree in that area maybe required. Whilst this is undertaken inspection of the black fungal growth located at 8m high on the end of a main branch to the south can be carried out. If this is Inonotus hispidus which causes a white rot in the trunk, then it is recommended that the local Tree Officer be informed and appropriate action be taken for the health of the tree.

Outside the site is the Horse Chestnut tree T5, which has Oyster Mushroom fungal growth. The presence of Oyster Mushroom (Pleurotus ostreatus) on a Horse chestnut tree indicates the tree is in a state of decay as this is a saprobic fungus that causes white rot, decomposing the wood of the host tree. The tree also has a number of areas of canker staining. It is recommended that the local Tree Officer be informed and appropriate action be taken for the health of the tree.

An improvement to be gained with this scheme is the removal of the sheds and pathway found within the rear garden at present. The removal of these items will allow the Ash tree T5 improved ground conditions for the roots of the tree. It is recommend that no sheds or paths are re-instated after the works have concluded to provide a permanent improvement in this regard.

The Oak tree T6 sits outside the site boundary, however, the roots and canopy oversail the car parking area. This area is block paved and is already used for parking, but provision for a more permeable surface for the new parking area will be required. The removal of the existing surface and installation of the new materials will require monitoring to ensure that the root system of T6 is maintained in good condition and not damaged during this operation. Ground protection will be required for the duration of the build to ensure compaction of the ground this area is not compromised.

All the remaining trees found outside the site are situated outside the building zone. However, in order to protect the root zones and canopies of the remaining trees a Construction Exclusion Zone is to be arranged with tree protection fencing erected across the site, as shown on the Tree Protection plan, see Appendix 2.

3.6 Implications of Sloping Ground
3.6.1. There are no arboricultural implications for the new buildings regarding sloping ground.

3.7 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing and Ground Protection
3.7.1. Protective fencing is to be erected on site before any digging and construction works begin. This must be fit for purpose and in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the Tree Protection Plan by Barry Holdsworth. Full details of the tree protection fencing are shown at the end of this statement.

3.7.2. The Tree Protection Fence will create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and this is shown as orange hatching on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 2. Tree Protection Plan).

3.7.3. For the ground protection of the Ash tree T3 and the Oak tree T6 it is advocated that heavy duty mats such as Hermes ***Medium Duty Mats*** are used that can take weights up to 20 tonnes on medium to soft ground. *These mats have a unique surface with one side being non-slip for pedestrians and the other side being a non-skid deep traction surface for vehicles. They are widely used on construction sites and outdoor events.*

3.8 Compound
3.8.1. There is sufficient area to accommodate the materials required for the construction of the proposed new building within the plot.

3.9 Monitoring
3.9.1. Monitoring may be required, as stated in 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, depending on the conditions set by the Local Planning Authority.

3.10 Landscape Implications
3.10.1.The houses and their associated parking (which will be required to be permeable) will not interfere with the remaining trees, so there are no negative implications as regards landscaping. It is recommended that a permeable surface such as Ecogrid 40 be used and filled with crushed 14-20mm stone to both improve and maintain a surface suitable for parking and the roots of the Oak tree T6.

3.11 Post Development Implications
3.11.1. The design of the development, together with the orientation of the site is such that issues involving trees (e.g., shading, privacy, screening, direct damage, future pressure for removal) are not considered to be significant issues. The canopy of the Ash tree T3 will offer some shading to the detached house, but the majority of the daylight hours are accessible for this property and the others are unaffected by this issue.

3.12 Terms of Reference
3.12.1. The site survey and Architects drawings that have been submitted to support the application.

3.13 Conclusions
3.13.1. The site offers potential to build the three houses as shown whilst maintaining the TPO tree found within the site and those TPO trees outside the site boundary. The construction work will have a minimal impact of the Ash tree T3 and the canopy offers minimal interference with the roof as only the outer reaches of the canopy come close to the proposed new build. The removal of the garden path and wooden sheds will offer an improvement in ground conditions for the Ash tree T3. In addition constructing a permeable parking area will offer a permanent improvement for the root are affected in regard to the Oak tree T6.

3.14 Recommendations
3.14.1. It is advocated that the Local Planning Authority (Tree Officer) should consider approval of the application with the condition that the protective measures stated above in this report are adhered to for the duration of the build.

Inspection of the trees T3 and T5 by the Tree Officer is recommended with regard to the fruiting fungal bodies found on the trees as indicated within this report.

4.0 Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan
4.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)
4.1.1. All the remaining trees on site will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing that is erected in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection and will be erected prior to any development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating ‘Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access’, or similar, with a sign such as shown in Appendix 7. Tree Protection Warning Sign. This area will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.

4.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking
4.2.1. There is sufficient space for the storage of materials and plant required for the works.

4.3 On Site Storage of Spoil, Building Materials and Mixing and use of concrete around trees
4.3.1. Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the CEZ. This is to eliminate any damage occurring to any of the protected trees including compaction of the tree roots. Details of the RPA for each tree are outlined in the Tree Survey Spreadsheet, Appendix 3, which is accompanied with a Key and General Comments, Appendix 4, by Barry Holdsworth Ltd. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.

4.3.2. Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

4.3.3. All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

4.3.4. Mixing and use of concrete around trees - concrete or cementitious (mortar, cement, slurry) washout wastewater is caustic and considered to be corrosive with a pH over 12, which are toxic to trees. It is important that protection is provided to prevent these contaminants coming into contact with exposed roots, so limiting the potential for harm.

It is therefore recommended that an impermeable membrane such as heavy-grade polythene sheeting is used when these construction materials are utilised during the build.

If space is limited then the mixing will need to be carried out in a bunded area to contain any spillages and runoff. A proprietary mixing tray would suffice where only small quantities are required, but mixing of larger quantities (e.g. requiring a mechanical mixer) would require more substantial protection, constructed out of timber sheeting and edged 200mm boards, covered in heavy-grade polythene sheeting.

Should piling be required, then prior to pouring, all pile holes will be lined with heavy-grade polythene sheeting to prevent the leaching of concrete into the surrounding soil and contamination of roots.

4.4 Programme of Works
4.4.1. The protective fencing that forms the CEZ will be erected along the lines indicated on the Tree Protection Plan by Barry Holdsworth, together with the ground protection measures as detailed above prior to commencement of any development works on the site.

4.5 Tree Surgery
4.5.1. Tree surgery is required and should be undertaken to BS 3998:2010 Tree work. Recommendations.

4.6 Levels
4.6.1. There are no areas of the site where there are any proposed alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees.

4.7. Cranes, plant and machinery – general provisions.
4.7.1. Contractors' plant used during the build and break-down periods should only be of appropriate size for the operations they are required for, and not larger than is necessary. For excavators, a maximum weight limit of 15 tonnes will apply. Metal tracked equipment of any type is

not permitted on site. Wheeled plant or vehicles must be fitted with grassland tyres; lugged tyres can be used on tarmac roads and temporary roadway sections only.

4.7.2. Cranes used should only be of the appropriate size for the operations they are required for, and not larger than is necessary. If, when in their working positions, crane outriggers or stabilisers project beyond the edges of existing or temporary roadways onto unprotected ground within RPAs, the ground beneath their stabiliser pads must be protected by a minimum of two standard (i.e. 8' X 4') sheets of 20mm exterior grade plywood per stabiliser pad.

4.8 Services

4.8.1. Detailed drawings of proposed underground services have not been produced at this stage of the planning process, thus it is not possible to identify any potential impacts between trees shown on the TPP and proposed services.

4.8.2. At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent being obtained, proposed underground services will either utilise existing service routes where possible, or will be located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained.

4.8.3. If any existing services within RPAs require upgrading, care shall be taken to minimise disturbance and where practicable, trenchless techniques employed; only as a last resort should open excavations be considered. Where existing services within RPAs are deemed not satisfactory for any further use they should be left in situ rather than being excavated or removed.

4.8.4. In the event that incursions into RPAs are unavoidable, any new installation will comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group publication NJUG 4, Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

4.8.5.The locations of proposed service routes will be approved by the Project Arboriculturalist and shown on a revised Tree Protection Plan.

4.8.6. All routes for overhead services will avoid any trees.

4.8.7. All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimizing the number of service runs on the site.

4.9 Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area

4.9.1. No construction of footpaths, driveways, non adoptable roads and other hard surfaces are to be undertaken within the RPA of any remaining trees as calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 other than those detailed above in 3.5. Trees affected by Construction and other Tree Works.

4.9.2. If new boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of any retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of "Met-Posts" or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the tree roots to a minimum.

4.10 Reporting and Monitoring Procedures

4.10.1. In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development may be requested to be monitored regularly by the Project Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. It is not deemed necessary in this instance.

4.10.2. The Council may require regular contact between the Site Manager and the Project Arboriculturalist, which will allow them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process.

4.10.3. If site monitoring is required then item 4.*11 Site management and supervision* details the process involved.

4.11. Site Management and Supervision

4*.11.1. Pre-commencement site meeting:* Before any site works, including site clearance begin, a site meeting between the Site Manager and the Project Arboriculturalist will be held. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss tree protection measures detailed in this document and agree the monitoring and/or supervision arrangements between the Project Arboriculturalist and the developer using the Site Monitoring and Supervision Schedule, see Appendix 8 Site Monitoring and Supervision Schedule.

4*.11.2. Site management:* It is the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the details of this report are known, understood and followed by all site personnel. As part of the site induction, all site personnel who could have an impact on trees, should be briefed on specific tree protection requirements. Copies of the report and plans should be available on site at all times.

4*.11.3. Site monitoring and supervision:* Once the protective fencing and ground boarding (if required) have been erected, the Project Arboriculturalist will visit the site and inspect these tree protection measures. In the event that the specification or location of these items does not comply with this method statement, the Project Arboriculturalist will inform the fencing contractor, and adjustments will be made.

Once work begins on site, the Project Arboriculturalist should visit the site at an interval agreed at the Pre-commencement site meeting. The interval should be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of key works as they occur. The Project Arboriculturalist's role is to monitor compliance with arboricultural conditions and advising on any tree problems that arise or modifications that become necessary. Following every site visit, a brief report will be sent to the Local Authority Tree Officer and the client/developer using the Arboricultural Consultant Site Monitoring Form, see Appendix 9 Arboricultural Consultant Site Monitoring Form.

Site Photographs

T1 Conifer to be removed

T2 Tulip tree to be removed

T3 Ash tree - TPO tree

T3 Ash tree - remove ivy and wooden sheds around baser of tree

T3 Ash tree - possible fruiting body of Inonotus hispidus to be inspected

Street view from Station Road of T3 and T4

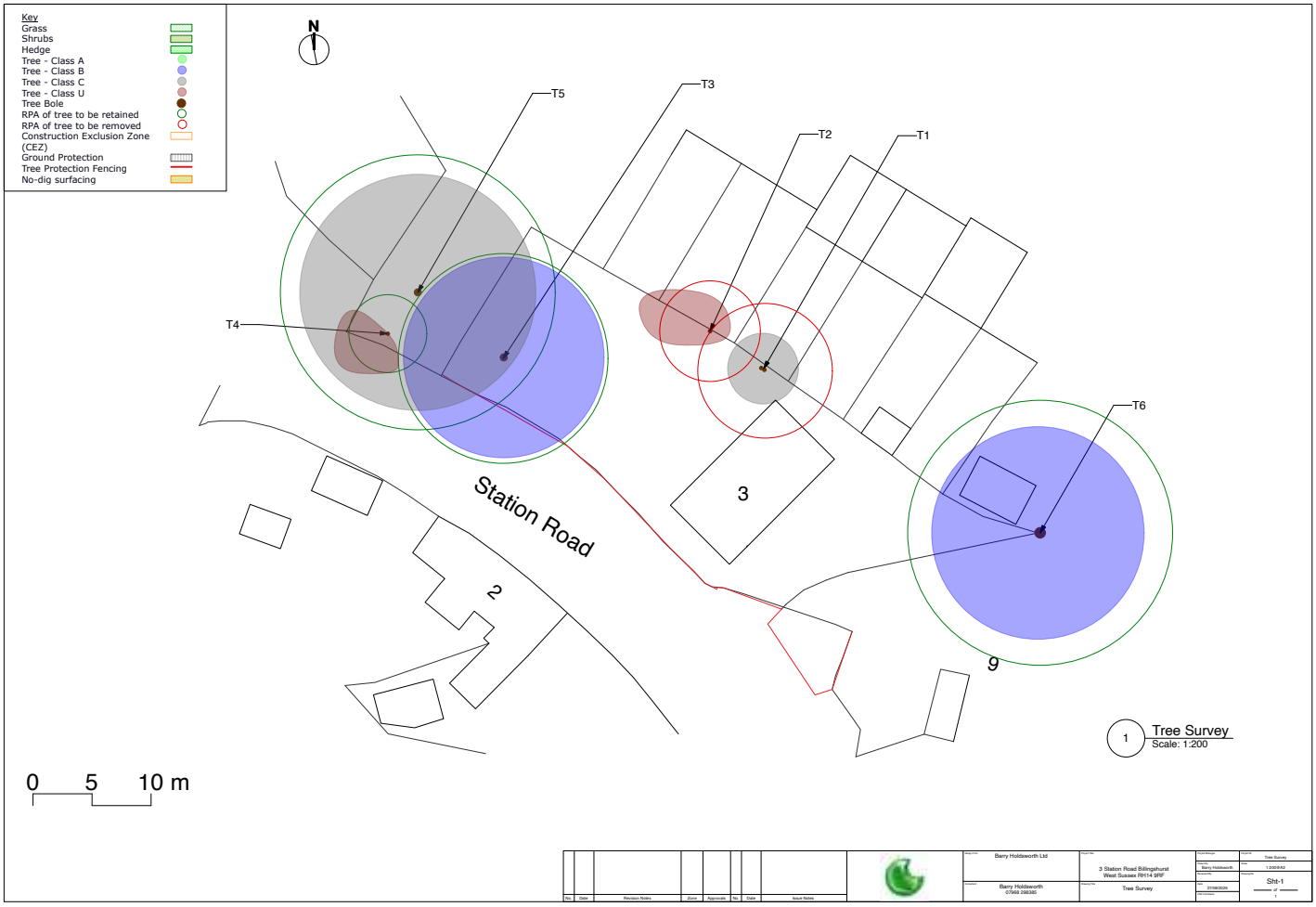
Street view from Station Road of T4 and T5

Horse Chestnut T5 with fruiting bodies of Oyster Mushroom (Pleurotus ostreatus)

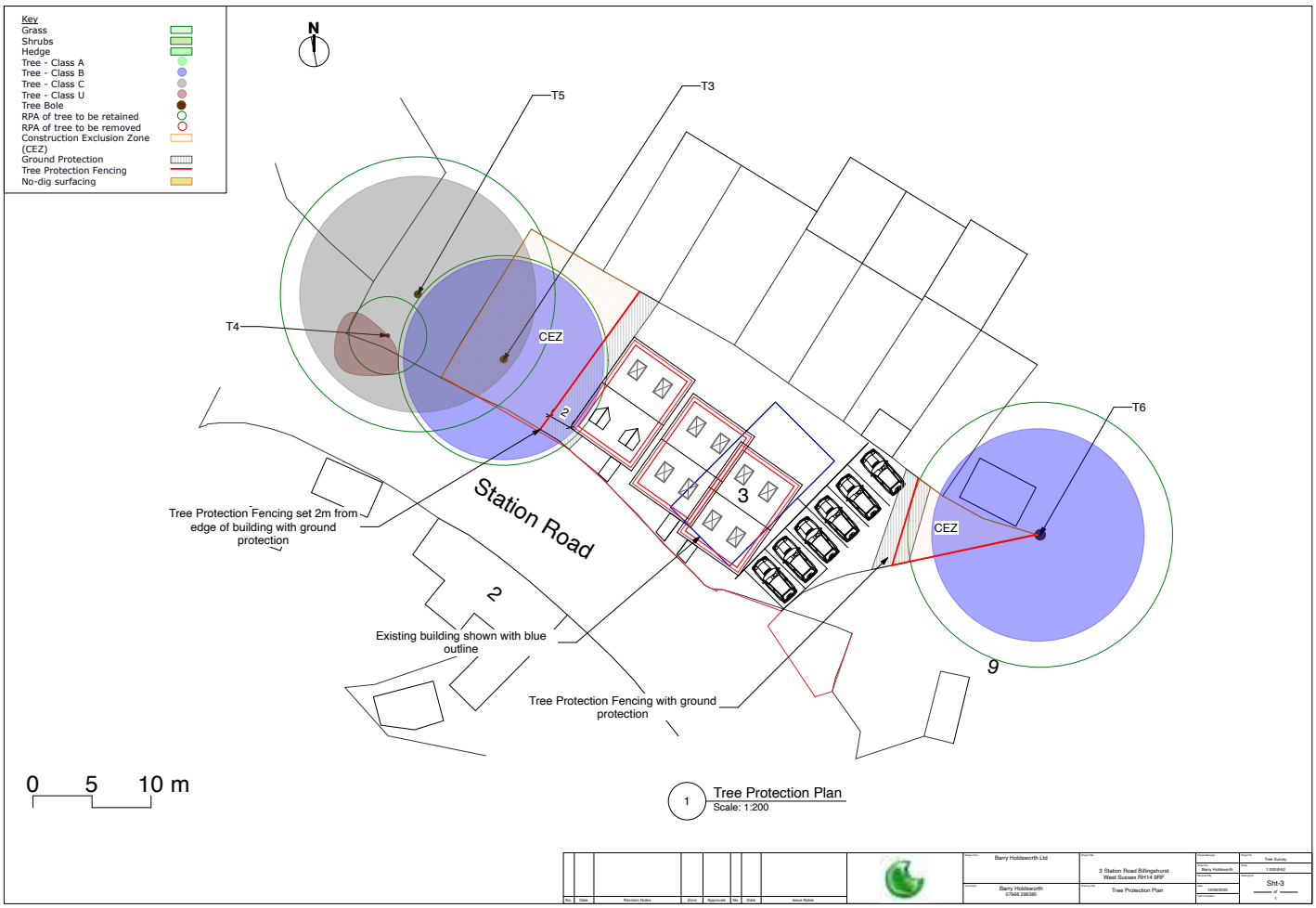
Horse Chestnut T5 with canker

Oak tree T6 and existing parking area

Appendix 1. Tree Survey Plan



Appendix 2. Tree Protection Plan



Appendix 3. Tree Survey Spreadsheet

Tree Survey Spreadsheet at3 Station Road Billingshurst West Sussex RH14 9RF

No	Species	Height	Ø at 1.5m	Spread	Crown	Age	Condition and	Removal	ERC	BS	RPA
				NSEW	clearance		Recommendations			Grade	
T1	Conifer	10	185+275	6.0Ø	2mN	EM	Physiological Condition: Fair	Y	>10	C2	5.7
	× *Cuprocyparis leylandii*		340				Structural Condition: Fair	Fell	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							m/s from g/l				
							Recommend: Remove for development				
T2	Tulip Tree	13	355	3/1/2/6	5mN	SM	Physiological Condition: Fair	Y	<10	**U**	4.26
	Liriodendron tulipifera						Structural Condition: Poor	Fell	B		
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Ivy into canopy				
							Canopy bias, poor specimen				
							Recommend: Remove for development				
T3	Ash	20	740	1.0Ø	6mS	M	Physiological Condition: Good	N	>20	**B2**	8.88
	Fraxinus excelsior						Structural Condition: Fair	RI	B		
	T1 - TPO 1354						Public Amenity Value: High	Monitor	<12		
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Ivy into canopy. Tree pollarded <10 yrs to14m				
							Major limbs reduced back that over sailed pathway/highway				
							to within garden boundary. Epicormic growth from stumps				
							Black fungal growth @8mS - (viewing difficult) - likely				
							Inonotus hispidus on open cut from branch reduction				
							Recommend: Remove ivy and inspection of limb with				
							fungal growth. Plus annual inspection going forward				
T4	Ash	13	275	0/4/2/4	6mW	EM	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	<10	**U**	3.3
	Fraxinus excelsior						Structural Condition: Poor				
							Public Amenity Value: Low				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Leans 10ºS over pathway and highway				
							Canopy bias to S away from T5				
T5	Horse Chestnut	922	970	20.0Ø	5mN	M	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>10	C2	11.64
	Aesculus hippocastanum						Structural Condition: Fair	CC	B		
	T5 - TPO 1979						Public Amenity Value: High	Monitor	<12		
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella) present				
							Bleeding canker (Pseudomonas syringae pv. aesculi) found				

Tree Survey Spreadsheet at3 Station Road Billingshurst West Sussex RH14 9RF

							0.5-2m on northeast and south sides of main trunk				
							Oyster mushrooms (Pleurotus ostreatus) found on dead limb				
							sited on south side of tree @4m				
							Recommend: Remove limb with Pleurotus ostreatus present				
							and internal inspection be carried out				
T6	Oak	24	935	20.0Ø	6mN	M	Physiological Condition: Fair	N	>40	**B2**	11.22
	Quercus robor						Structural Condition: Good	Monitor	<24		
	T4 - TPO 1979						Public Amenity Value: High				
							Inspection Limitations: None				
							Lost limb at g/l, wind healed well - heartwood revealed				
							Bleeding canker (Phytophthora) @0.5 and 1.5m W side				
							Recommend: Biannual inspection regarding canker infection				

Appendix 4. Key and General Comments

Key and General Comments

This survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

The survey uses the site survey and plans supplied by Shear Architectural Design Ltd, Unit Echo 3, Maritime House, Basin Rd N, Portslade, Brighton BN41 1WR. Tree positions are as shown on the survey. Crown dimensions on the plan are indicative and should be taken from the schedule for the purposes of scaling.

The site does not fall within a Conservation Area. There are existing Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in place. Ash tree (T1 - TPO 1354). A Horse Chestnut T4 - TPO 1979 and an Oak tree T4 - TPO 1979.

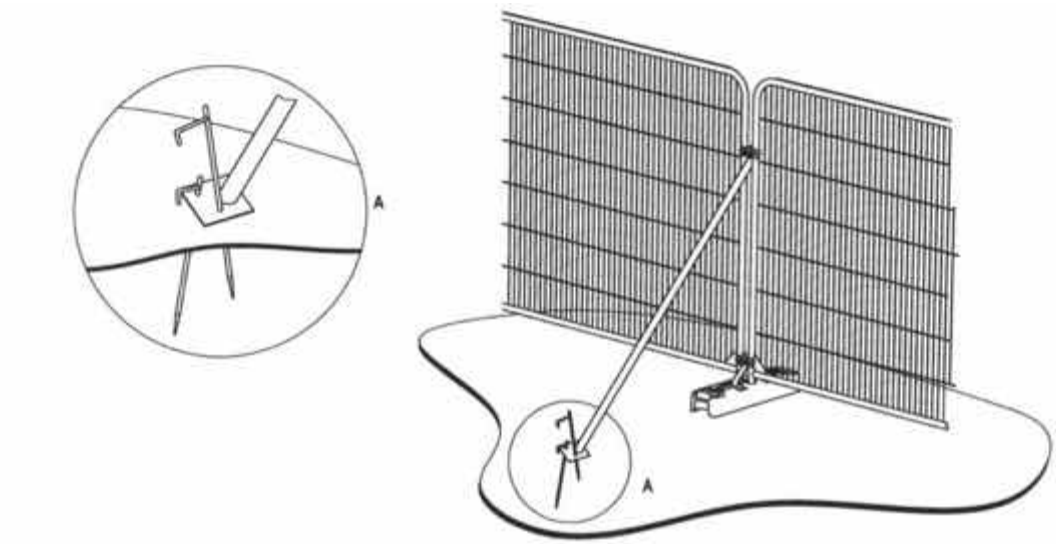
No internal investigation of any tree was undertaken.

This survey was undertaken on 26th August 2025, the weather conditions were dry and cloudy.

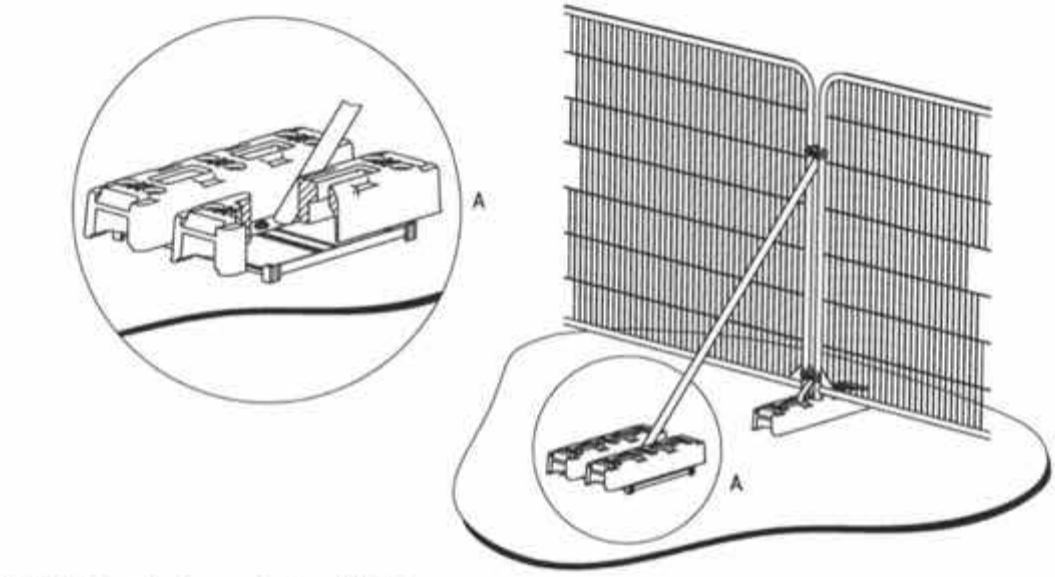
The details of this survey are based upon the condition of the subject tree/s present on the date of the inspection. Responsibility cannot be held for the subsequent effects of extremes of weather, vandalism or damaging acts either negligent or wilful. Liability cannot be held for any subsequent physical undertaking to the canopy, stem or roots of the tree/s. This survey is valid for a period of two years from the date of the site inspection unless the site conditions change or works unspecified in this report are undertaken.

Item	Abbreviation Description
No.	Sequential reference number of single tree, shown as T and group of trees shown as G
Species	Species listed by common name - botanical name given in Key and General Comment
Height	Height in meters (estimated)
Stem Ø	Trunk Diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm, measured at 1.5m above ground level
Spread	Branch spread at the four cardinal points measured in meters, or crown diameter suffixed Ø
Crown Clearance	Height in meters of first significant branch and direction of growth of canopy above ground level
Life Stage	Y-Young, SM-Semi Mature, EM-Early Mature, M-Mature, OM- Over Mature, D-Dead
Condition and Recommendations	Structural condition and record of defects with preliminary management recommendations
ERC	Estimated remaining contribution in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
RPA	Root Protection Area
BS Grade	British Standard grading of tree A - High Quality, B - Moderate Quality, C - Low Quality, U - Unlikely to live more than 10 years 1- Arboricultural Qualities, 2 - Landscape Qualities, 3 - Cultural/Conservational Value
Bifurcated	Stem divides into two stems
N S E W	Compass Direction Point, may also appear as NE
#	Estimated dimension
g/l	Ground Level
m/s	Multi-stemmed
CB	Cut Back to boundary/clear from structure
CL#	Crown Lift to given height in meters
CT%	Crown Thinning by identified %
CC	Crown Clean (remove deadwood, crossing limbs and hazardous branches)
CR	Crown Reduce by given maximum % (of outermost branch & twig length)
RD	Remove Deadwood
Fell	Fell to ground level
POL	Pollard or Re-Pollard
S/I	Sever ivy
WP	Works Priority: A - Urgent (ASAP) , B - Medium - within 6 months, C - Low - 2-3 years
Monitor	Check / monitor progress of defect(s) at next consultant inspection which should be <18 months in frequented areas and <3 years in areas of more occasional use

Appendix 5. Tree Protection Fence - Default specification for protective barrier



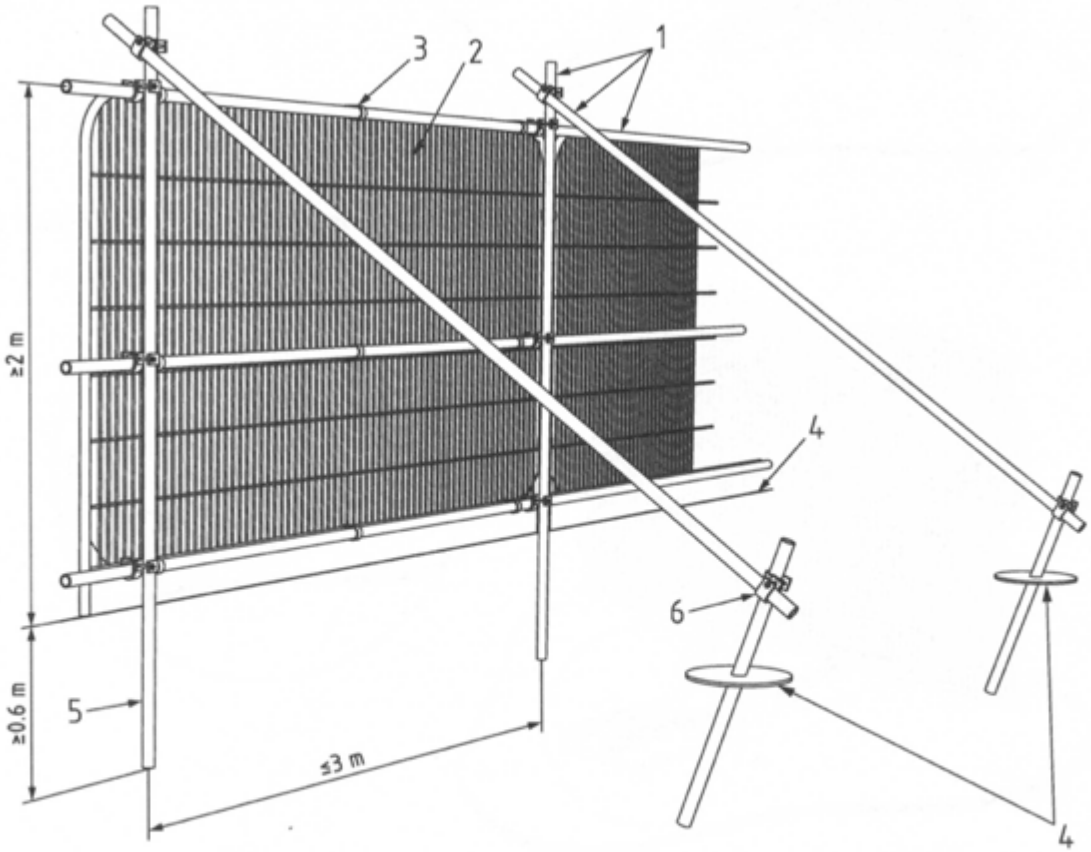
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 6. Tree Protection Fence - Above ground stabilising system

Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Appendix 7. Tree Protection Warning Sign

Appendix 8. Site Monitoring and Supervision Schedule

Site Monitoring & Supervision Schedule

Constraints item	Supervision required?	Number of visits expected	Timing of site visits
Tree works operations	Yes / No		Prior to construction
Establishment of construction exclusion zones for retained trees incl. barriers and ground protection and ongoing maintenance of protection	Yes / No		Prior to site clearance and throughout development
Changes in soil levels in close proximity to retained trees	Yes / No		Duringsite clearance phase
Excavation for foundations within RPAs	Yes / No		During construction build phase
Construction of hard surfaces withinRPAs	Yes / No		Post site clearance, during construction
Protection and preventionof damage to retained tree canopies during construction	Yes / No		Post site clearance, During construction phase
Site access for construction vehicles and avoidance of compaction to the RPA of	Yes / No		During construction phase
Excavation of service trenches within RPAsof	Yes / No		During construction phase
Generic construction site constraints: 1. Site hut location 2.Temporary toilets 3.Siting of bonfires 4. Location of contaminant storage and washout	Yes / No		During construction phase
Replacement tree planting conforms with NHBCCh.4.2and planning conditions	Yes /No		Post construction

Appendix 9. Arboricultural Consultant Site Monitoring Form

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT SITE MONITORING FORM

Client contact details:

Site:

Ref:

LPA Tree Officer:

Consultant: Date of inspection:

Accompanied by site manager Site currently active

Previous actions complied with

INSPECTION DETAILS:

Any signs/evidence within the RPA of:

Ground contamination Changed soil levels

Excavations Vehicle movements

Cement washings Material storage

Water run off Ground compaction

Unauthorised tree works

If yes to any of the above provide details:

CONDITION OF FENCING:

Erected according to approved details Protective signs present

Fencing in place/intact Upright poles in ground

Bracing & clamps in place Any signs of breach

ADDITIONAL NOTES including action taken/required:

Date of next inspection:

Copied to client Copied to Site manager Copied to LPA

Appendix 10 Scope of the Report

1.0 Scope of the Report
1.1 The survey has been undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations’ and was made in the context of the site’s current usage. The purpose of the survey is to produce base line survey data for trees, identifying constraints and opportunities for sustainable tree cover for the development proposal that this site offers.
1.2 This report comprises the prerequisite information for the planning process recommended in BS 5837:2012 − The production of a Tree Survey, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, a Tree Protection Plan and an Arboricultural Method Statement, as required.
1.3 The tree locations and canopy spreads are plotted on the Tree Survey and Tree Protection Plans referenced.
1.4 A detailed condition survey or hazard assessment of each tree has not been undertaken. If the condition of a tree was noted to require a more detailed assessment, then that observation is included in the tree survey data spreadsheet.
1.5 The findings within this report have been made on the basis of evidence seen during the site survey. Note that some indications of tree hazard, such as leaf appearance and density, fungal fruiting bodies, and specific pests and diseases, are only visible at specific times of the year.
1.6 This report is valid for two years from the date of inspection. Or, the re-inspection dates given for any tree in the survey schedule. Or, adverse weather conditions e.g. severe gales effect the trees surveyed.
1.7 Trees are protected in law in certain circumstances, such as Tree Preservation Orders (TPO’s), Conservation Areas (CA's) or planning conditions that may affect the site and its trees. Therefore, it is important to check with the relevant Local Authority to ensure that prior permission is not required before tree works are undertaken
1.8 Works to trees can also be regulated because of the risk of harming wildlife which may live on, or around them. Wild birds and bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). It is an offence to knowingly disturb their nests or roosts, while works to trees in proximity to badger setts may require a licence.
1.9 Any tree works should be undertaken in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 ‘Tree work - Recommendations’.

2.0 Survey Method
2.1 Each tree was inspected from ground level, noting only external features and defects. The Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method was used to carry out the tree survey. VTA is a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of individual trees.
It has become the standard approach for surveying trees. By visually examining a tree, an arboriculturalist can gather information on the condition of its roots, trunk, main branch structure, crown, buds and leaves to make an assessment and draw conclusions about general condition, health and vitality.
2.2 No climbing inspection was made of the crown, no excavation was made of the root system, and no specific decay detection equipment was used.
2.3 The following instruments were available to carry out the inspection:
Diameter tape for measuring tree stem diameters.
Binoculars for the visual inspection of the canopy and scaffold of the tree.
Nikon Forestry Pro Laser Rangefinder.
Nylon headed mallet to sound trees for audible indications of decay.
Steel probe to identify the presence and extent of cavities.
2.4 No soil or tissue samples were collected.
2.5 The following publications have been used to inform this survey, and the recommendations which follow from it:

1. British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.’
2. British Standard 3998:2010 ‘Tree work - Recommendations.’
3. ‘Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management’ by David Lonsdale, Forestry Commission, 1999.
4. 3. ‘Diagnosis of Ill-health in Trees’ by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winter. Forestry Commission, 1994.

5. 4. ‘The Body Language of Trees - A handbook for failure analysis’ by C. Mattheck and H. Breloer, 1994.

Ecology

Ecological factors not present at the time of our or any third party ecological inspections, but found prior to and/or during works can necessitate changes in the project methods, proposed works schedules, timescales and budgets, in order to ensure compliancy with UK law.