

Arboricultural Method Statement

Toat Café, Staines Cottage & Staines Farm

Stane Street

Pulborough

RH20 1DN

Client: Antonio Avenue Ltd.

Date: March 2026

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This 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 Toat Café, Staines Cottage & Staines Farm, Stane Street, Pulborough, RH20 1DN
- 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 numbers. T3, T26, T31, T33, T34 T36, T38 & T39.
- 2.3 The proposals require the removal of Groups G2 & G3, G6, G7-G10 and Hedge H2 & with the partial removal of H3.
- 2.4 A pollard of individual tree no. T41 is required to permit the construction of the proposed development.

Incursions into root protection areas

- 2.5 The proposed internal access road is located within the southern extremities of the RPA of retained tree no. T27, as indicated by the brown line, and will require direct arboricultural supervised excavation.
- 2.6 The proposed internal access road is located within the north-western extremities of the RPA of retained tree no. T47, as indicated by the brown line, and will require direct arboricultural supervised excavation.
- 2.7 The proposed cycle path is located within the RPAs of retained trees nos. T46, T47, T48 & T50. Cellular confinement is proposed to be built up on existing soil levels, at the extremities of the RPAs encroached upon.
- 2.8 Existing access driveways within the RPAs of tree nos. T42 and T58 are proposed to be repurposed to a depth that is no deeper than the existing sub-base and will not be subject to any specialist installation method.
- 2.9 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
3	Goat willow	2.5m	C	Fell/remove tree	Within the footprint of the proposed parking bays
26	English oak	8.5m	C	Fell/remove tree	Within the footprint of the proposed drainage.
31	English oak	12m	U	Fell/remove tree	Dead tree.
33	Crack willow	11m	U	Fell/remove tree	Hazardous tree. Within the footprint of proposed plot 38.
34	English oak	6m	U	Fell/remove tree	Dead tree. Within the footprint of proposed internal access road.
36 & 37	Crack willow	18m 17m	U	Fell/remove tree	Hazardous trees. Within the footprint of proposed plot 33.
38&39	Chusan palm	4.5m	C	Fell/remove tree	Within the footprint of proposed plot 33.
40	Rowan	7m	U	Fell/remove tree	Dead tree.
41	Weeping willow	11m	B	Pollard tree	To allow for the construction of the proposed internal access road.
G2	Hawthorn & Blackthorn	Min 2m Max 4m	C	Fell/remove tree	Unightly and within the proposed attenuation pond area.
G3	Hawthorn & Blackthorn	Min 3m Max 5m	C	Fell/remove tree	Colonising the area of drainage and proposed internal access road.
G6	Goat willow	4m	C	Fell/remove tree	Within the footprint of the proposed turning head for plots nos. 41-44.
G7	Crack willow	Min 15m Max 19m	U	Fell/remove tree	Hazardous trees are within the area of the proposed cycle path.

Tree no.	Species	Height	BS Category	Work required	Reason for work
G8	Leyland cypress	Min 6m Max 15m	C	Fell/remove tree	Within the footprint of the proposed internal access road.
G9	Crack willow & English oak	6m	C	Fell/remove tree	Within the footprint of the rear garden for proposed plot 28.
G10	Crack willow	8m	C	Fell/remove tree	Within the area of the proposed cycle path.

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 protective fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and comprise standard ‘Heras’ welded mesh fence panels mounted on rubber or concrete feet. The panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two anti-tamper clamps, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence.
- 5.3 The fencing shall be supported on the side closest to the retained trees by stabiliser struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, and attached to a base plate secured to the ground with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabiliser struts should be mounted on a block tray. Notices stating “*Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out*” will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.
- 5.4 In the case of trees more remote from areas of construction activity only and for the protection of some hedging and lower category trees, the protective fencing may comprise plastic mesh temporary barrier fencing, supported on steel road pins or similar, driven into the ground at 1.5-2m centres. The locations where plastic mesh fencing may be used are denoted by continuous bold orange lines on the TPP. If the LPA tree officer deems mesh fencing as insufficient protection, the trees will be protected with ‘Heras’ panels as detailed below/above.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.

- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 Other than as provided for below, 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.
- 5.13 For the demolition phase of the development including the removal of areas of existing hard surfacing, the protective fencing shall be initially erected in the locations denoted by the bold purple lines in the upper panel of the TPP. Following demolition and removal of the existing hard surfaced areas, the fencing will be relocated to the positions shown in the lower panel of the TPP, for the duration of the construction period of the development.

6. Demolition

- 6.1 Where indicated on the plan, demolition of the existing structures and removal of existing hard surfacing within RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. Where possible, the existing hard surfaces within retained trees' RPAs shall be left in situ during the demolition, to provide continuing protection to underlying roots and soil.
- 6.2 Machinery and vehicles used for the demolition of structures shall be stationed and operated either outside the RPAs, or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, reinforced as necessary with additional temporary ground protection to support the working loads without distortion or compaction of underlying soil.
- 6.3 Structures shall be demolished so that materials are pulled away from retained trees' RPAs and are stockpiled and loaded away without vehicles encroaching into or traversing them. If existing foundations cannot be left in situ, they shall be broken up using pneumatic or hydraulic breakers, and removed using an excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, situated outside the RPAs or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, and pulling the material back away from the RPAs before lifting it out of the ground.
- 6.4 Where existing hard surfacing is to be removed within RPAs, the wearing course will be broken up using a hand-held pneumatic breaker and removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. Where it is necessary to remove the sub-base, this shall be undertaken using digging forks to loosen the material, which will then be removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. At the discretion of the supervising arboriculturist, it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside the RPAs, either on top of the hard surfacing and working away from the RPAs, or from temporary ground protection.
- 6.5 Any tree roots exposed by the removal of hard surfaces or foundations of structures shall be immediately protected and kept damp by covering with wet hessian. A covering layer of topsoil will be applied as soon as is practicably possible.
- 6.6 Where areas exposed by the removal of hard surfacing are to be reinstated to soft landscaping, the underlying areas shall be lightly decompacted by hand forking over to a maximum of 100mm depth, followed by addition of clean topsoil to BS 3882: 2015, *Specification for topsoil*, to match the surrounding levels. If the areas will be exposed to construction traffic movements or activity during the course of remaining construction operations, they shall either be fenced off with protective fencing, or protected by temporary ground protection, in accordance with the specifications given in the relevant sections above.

7. Supervised excavations

- 7.1 Where denoted by bold brown lines 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 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 footpaths and cycle paths 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 paths 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 from 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 At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent, proposed underground services will be either located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained
- 9.2 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 (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 micro-tunnelling, 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 before 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 shall be 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) 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. supervised manual excavation, construction of hard surfacing, 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 minimise 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 must 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 demolition works.	To lead the pre-start meeting. To check that protective fencing for demolitions has been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
2	Trees 50, 60-62	During the demolition of existing structures and hard surfacing within the RPAs of tree nos. 50, 60, 61 & 62.	To supervise the excavation of foundations within RPAs. To ensure no adverse damage occurs to retained trees.
3	All	Prior to the start of any construction works.	To check that protective fencing for construction has been amended in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
4	Trees 27 & 47	During the excavation of the internal access road within RPAs.	To supervise the manual excavations within RPAs under direct arboricultural supervision. To ensure no adverse damage occurs to retained trees.
5	Trees 27, 46, 47, 48 & 50	During the installation of the above soil cellular confinement within RPAs.	To supervise and oversee the installation of the above soil cycle path within RPAs. To ensure no adverse damage occurs to retained trees.
6	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.
7	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

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March 2026

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 Monday the 8th and Wednesday the 10th of December 2025. Weather conditions at the time were dry with scattered cloud. 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. **Species:** The common name as given in “Collins Tree Guide”, Johnson & More (2004).
3. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a ‘Disto’ laser rangefinder and expressed in metres, to the nearest metre.
4. **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’).
5. **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.
6. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height, in metres, from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the live crown.
7. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (>100mm diameter), or to crown break from ground level.
8. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi-mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran/Ancient.
9. **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.
10. **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.
11. **Landscape Value:** An assessment of the tree’s visual importance in the local landscape in its present context: High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
12. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of the tree’s likely remaining contribution expressed in years: <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
13. **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.
14. **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	English Oak	8m	350mm est	NE6m SE4m SW5.5m NW3m	SW2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; topped in the past due to power lines; ivy on trunk; of limited potential due to location next to power line pole.	C (12)
2	English Oak	14m	550mm est	NE7m E8m SE5m SW5m NW6m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Poor	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Off-site tree; very sparse bud and twig density; storm damage in crown; epicormic growth in crown; of limited potential.	C (12)
3	Goat Willow	4.5m	4 stems @ 100mm est	2.5m	2m	0.2m	Young	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from base; abutting existing storage unit; of limited potential.	C (12)
4	English Oak	12m	400mm ivy est	NE4m SE5m SW5m NW5m	SW1.5m	1.5m SW	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Significant dieback at branch tips; major deadwood in crown; above average dead wood in crown; of limited potential due to location next to power line.	C (12)
5	English Oak	10m	400mm est	NE8.5m SE4m SW1m NW5m	3m	3m NE	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	One-sided crown as severely cut back from powerlines.; of limited potential.	C (12)
6	English Oak	16m	650mm est	NE8m E6m S5m NW3m	SW2m	3m NW	Mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Previously cut back from power lines; cavity 4m on S side of the trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (12)
7-9	English Oak	#T7 15m #T8 16m #T9 14m	#T7 400mm est #T8 375mm est #T9 400mm est	NE7m SE2m SW5m NW6m	2m	2.5m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Row of closely growing specimens; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; previously cut back from power lines; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (12)
10	English Oak	13m	650mm est	N7.5m E7.5m S7.5m W7.5m NW6.5m	SE2m	3.5m SW	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Minor previous cut back from power lines; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; unable to access tree base due to density of brambles.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
11	English Oak	14.5m	600mm est	N5.5m E5.5m S5.5m W6m	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Single vertical trunk; minor previous cut back from power lines; unable to access tree base due to density of brambles; appears to have no significant defects.	B (12)
12	English Oak	10m	300mm est	NE4m SE2m SW2.5m NW4m	SE1m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	20-40	Significantly cut back from power lines; of limited potential due to location.	C (12)
13	English Oak	12m	540mm 315mm 440mm	NE2m SE9m SW7m NW7.5m	SE2.5m	2m SE	Mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	40+	Three stemmed from base; prominent bark ridges at trifurcation; asymmetrical crown as previously cut back from power lines; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (12)
14	English Oak	15.5m	710mm	NE10.5m SE10m SW9m NW9m	SE2m	2.5m NE	Mature	Below average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Prominent buttress roots SE; limited tension buttresses NW, due to adjacent gully/brook; depression in bark on NE side of trunk to 2m; fibre buckling NW to S at 0.4m; slightly leaning trunk; epicormic growth in crown; root plate within saturated soil.	B (12)
15	English Oak	11m	290mm	NE3m SE5m SW2.5m NW4m	4.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	40+	Single vertical trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (1)
16	English Oak	19m	1120mm	N12.5m E15m SE13m SW14m	E3m SE4m SW3m	3m SW	Mature	Average	Good	High	40+	Prominent buttress roots; immediately adjacent to stream/gully/brook; major deadwood in crown; <i>Ceriporus squamosus</i> growing from old stun at 3m S; essential component of group in which it stands.	A (2)
17	English Oak	18m	500mm 870mm	NE7m SE13m SW11m NW10m	SE3m	4.5m SE	Mature	Average	Below average	High	40+	Twin stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; major deadwood in crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; prominent buttress roots.	B (12)
18	English Oak	7.5m	300mm 170mm	NE1m SE7.5m SW3m NW0m	SE1m	1m SE	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of limited potential due to location.	C (12)
19	English Oak	15.5m	720mm	NE8m SE12.5m SW4m NW9m	SE4m	5m SE	Mature	Average	Below average	High	20-40	Slightly leaning trunk; fibre buckling at 1.5m from SW -SE; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
20	English Oak	15.5m	600mm	NE4m SE8m SW7m NW8.5m	S5m	5m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Trunk of tree within stream/brook; minor dead wood, dieback in crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (12)
21	English Oak	12m	350mm est 250mm est 600mm	NE5m E7.5m S0m W1m NW5m	E2m	0.5m	Over-mature	Poor	Below average	Low	10-20	Three stemmed from base; four stemmed from 2m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; SW stem dead; remainder of tree in decline; of limited potential.	C (12)
22	English Oak	19.5m	755mm 310mm 875mm	NE12m SE15m SW5m NW13m	NE0m SE0m SW2m NW3m	2m SE	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Three stemmed; essential component of group in which it stands; barbed wire wrapped around base; of particular visual importance.	A (2)
23	English Oak	18.5m	1100mm	NE0m SE16m SW14m NW14m	SW2m	1.5m W	Mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Reliant and suppressed by adjacent tree; due to offset canopy; three stemmed; slightly leaning trunks.	B (12)
24	English Oak	14m	910mm	NE10m SE6m SW13m NW9m	5m	2.5m NE	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Prominent buttress roots; immediately adjacent to brook/stream; major deadwood in crown; appears to have no significant defects.	B (12)
25	English Oak	16.5m	755mm	NE8m SE8.5m SW9m NW7.5m	3m	3m NE	Mature	Below average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Slightly sparse bud and twig density; epicormic growth in crown; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (2)
26	English Oak	8.5m	300mm	NE4.5m SE5m SW5.5m NW1m	2m	3.5m SE	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of limited potential due to location.	C (12)
27	English Oak	9.5m	280mm 390mm	NE6m SE4m SW5m NW4m	1m	1m S	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Of good potential.	B (12)
28	Field Maple	7.5m	130mm 120mm 350mm	NE5m SE4m SW4m NW4.5m	NE0.75m	1m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	20-40	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (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
29	Ash	11m	300mm est	NE1.5m SE3m SW4.5m NW4.5m	SW3m	2.5m SW	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Epicormic growth in crown; of limited potential due to condition.	C (12)
30	English Oak	15.5m	1050mm	NE11.5m SE12m SW13m NW10m	3m	3m S	Mature	Good	Average	High	40+	Particularly good example of species; of particular visual importance; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	A (12)
31	English Oak	12m	700mm est	0m	0m	0m	Dead	Dead	Below average	Low	Dead	Dead tree.	U
32	English Oak	16m	500mm	NE7m SE5m SW6.5m NW8m	SE0m NW1.5m	2.5m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	40+	Slightly leaning trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant structural defects found at time of survey; barbed wire occluded into trunk.	B (12)
33	Crack Willow	11m	300mm ivy est	NE2m SE0m SW5.5m NW2m	3m	4m SW	Mature	Average	Hazardous	Moderate	<10	Previously twin stemmed; sub dominant stem failed; decay at union; heavily ivy-covered; of no potential.	U
34	English Oak	6m	800mm est	0m	0m	0m	Dead	Dead	Below average	Moderate	Dead	Standing dead tree; previously pollarded at 6m.	U
35	English Oak	14m	400mm ivy est	NE6.5m SE7m SW4m NW7m	NE3m	4.5m NE	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Heavily ivy-covered; slightly leaning trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (12)
36-37	Crack Willow	#T36 18m #T37 17m	#T36 750mm #T37 800mm	NE8m SE6m SW6.5m NW9m	2m	3m	Over-mature	Average	Hazardous	Moderate	<10	Both trunks are beginning to hollow within cavity or exposed heartwood between trunk fluting; of no potential.	U
38-39	Chusan Palm	4.5m	#T38 195mm #T39 125mm	0.5m	3.5m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Situated on saturated ground; in decline; of limited potential.	C (12)
40	Rowan	7m	250mm est	0m	0m	2m	Dead	Dead	Hazardous	Nil	Dead	Dead tree.	U
41	Weeping Willow	11m	390mm	NE6m SE4m SW6.5m NW9m	1.5m	3m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; good example of species.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
42	Yew	6m	400mm ivy	NE5m SE4m SW5m NW6.5m	0.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	40+	Suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; good example of species.	B (1)
43	Ash	16m	350mm 170mm 210mm	N4m E3m S3m W6m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Three stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; of limited potential due to location.	C (1)
44	Hawthorn	4.5m	90mm 80mm 120mm	2m	0.4m	0.4m	Semi-mature	Poor	Below average	Low	<10	Significant dieback at branch tips.	U
45	Myrobalan Plum	7m	200mm 150mm	NE4m SE3m SW3m NW3m	1.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Twin stemmed from base; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (12)
46	English Oak	15.5m	700mm	NE9m SE10.5m SW9m NW9m	3m	2m W	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Good example of species; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (12)
47	English Oak	12m	565mm	N4.5m E6m S7m W6m	S0.5m	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (12)
48	English Oak	17.5m	680mm	NE7.5m SE7m SW11m NW9m	SW3m	3.5m SW	Mature	Good	Average	Moderate	40+	Good example of species.	B (12)
49	English Oak	16m	550mm est	NE6m SE7m SW12m NW4m	SW5m	4.5m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (12)
50	English Oak	18m	850mm est	NE8m SE10m SW9m NW5m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Below average	High	40+	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; twin-stemmed from 2m; major 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
51-53	English Oak	15m	#T51 800mm est #T52 750mm est #T53 750mm est 350mm	NE5m SE6m SW5m NW9m	SE6m NW3m	2.5m	Over-mature	Poor	Below average	Moderate	<10	In significant, immediate & irreversible overall decline; should be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons.	U
54	English Oak	16m	350mm ivy est	NE5m SE7m SW4m NW3m	6m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Slightly leaning trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (2)
55	English Oak	15m	300mm ivy	NE5m SE3m SW0m NW2m	9m	8m	Semi-mature	Poor	Below average	Low	10-20	High crown; drawn up specimen; of limited potential.	C (12)
56	English Oak	18m	700mm ivy	NE8m SE9m SW7m NW10m	SE6m NW2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Ivy on trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (1)
57	English Oak	15m	200mm est 350mm est	NE0m SE5m SW7m NW0m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Poor	Below average	Low	10-20	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; major deadwood in crown; significant dieback at branch tips.	C (12)
58	English Oak	16.5m	900mm est	11.5m	SE6m NW3.5m	4m	Mature	Good	Good	High	40+	Off-site tree; ivy on trunk; major deadwood in crown; particularly good example of species; of particular visual importance.	A (12)
59-61	English Oak	#T59 17m #T60 19m #T61 15m	#T59 800mm est #T60 750mm est #T61 750mm est	NE10.5m SE8m SW10m NW8m	NE4m	4m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Off-site trees; good examples of species; ivy on trunks; minor deadwood in crowns.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
62	Goat Willow	9m	4 stems @ 200mm est	5m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from base; crown touching adjacent building; of limited potential due to location.	C (12)
63	English Oak	17m	1050mm	13m	2m	3m	Mature	Good	Good	High	40+	Particularly good example of species; of particular visual importance.	A (12)
64	English Oak	19.5m	1230mm	NE8.5m SE15.5m SW12m NW13m	3m	3.5m NW	Mature	Good	Good	High	40+	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; particularly good example of species; of particular visual importance.	A (12)
65-66	English Oak	#T65 19.5m #T66 18.5m	#T65 820mm #T66 790mm	NE6.5m SE12.5m SW5m NW11m	50.5m	3m S	Mature	Below average	Below average	High	20-40	Storm damage in crowns; habitat holes in trunks; major deadwood in crowns; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (2)
67	Field Maple	8m	280mm 250mm	NE4m SE4.5m SW3.5m NW4m	1m	1m	Mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Slightly leaning trunk; twin-stemmed from 1m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	C (2)
68	English Oak	15.5m	800mm	NE12.5m SE13.5m SW7m NW12m	2m	2.5m SE	Mature	Good	Average	High	40+	Slightly leaning trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; good example of species.	B (12)
69	Crack Willow	10.5m	4 stems @ 300mm ivy est	NE7m SE7m SW6m NW12m	2.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Poor	Hazardous	Low	<10	Previously pollarded at 2m; regrowth at 8m; one trunk NW has failed; of no potential; hazard due to location next to road; should be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons.	U
70	Ash	14.5m	2 stems @ 300mm ivy est	N7.5m NE5m E7.5m S7.5m W7.5m	5.5m	3.5m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; ivy on trunks; twin stemmed from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (12)
71	English Oak	16m	350mm	N7m NE7.5m E5.5m SE5.5m S4m W2m	4.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; one-sided crown as severely cut back from powerlines; no significant structural defects found at time of survey.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
72	English Oak	19m	1200mm est	NE8m SE12m SW13m NW11m	SE2m	2m	Mature	Average	Average	High	40+	Off-site tree; twin-stemmed from 2m; major deadwood in crown; storm damage in crown; recently removed via neighbour; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	A (2)
73-74	English Oak	#T73 18m #T74 17m	#T73 4 stems @ 375mm est	NE9m SE8m SW7m NW7m	SE2m	3m SE	Mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site trees; four stemmed from base; interspersed hedgerow trees.	B (12)
75	English Oak	17.5m	900mm est	9m	3.5m	3m NE	Mature	Good	Good	High	40+	Off-site tree; particularly good example of species; of particular visual importance.	A (12)
76-77	English Oak	#T76 15m #T77 17m	#T76 500mm est #T77 550mm est	7m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Off-site trees; good example of species; no significant defects found at time of survey.	B (12)
78	English Oak	18.5m	400mm est 850mm est	N9m E9m S10m W12m	S2m	3.5m S	Mature	Good	Average	High	40+	Twin-stemmed from 1m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; major deadwood in crown; particularly good example of species.	A (12)
79-81	English Oak	#T79 16m #T80 15m #T81 13m	#T79 320mm #T80 250mm #T81 380mm	N5m E8m S6.5m W3m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Suppressed crowns as overtopped by adjacent specimens; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B (12)
82	English Oak	14m	200mm est 370mm est	N7m E5m S2m W7.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; immediately adjacent to power lines; has been significantly pruned to the point in which its potential has been limited.	C (12)
83	English Oak	14.5m	500mm x2 est	N5.5m E5.5m S5.5m W6m	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	40+	Off-site tree; Twin-stemmed from base; minor previous cut back from power lines; unable to access tree base due to density of brambles; appears to have no significant defects.	B (12)

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	Goat Willow	Min 4m Max 8m	Min 75mm Max 200mm est	5m	1m	0.2m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Area of neglected land adjacent to field gully/stream or brook; small area of derelict land colonised by young specimens of mainly pioneer species.	C (12)
G2	Hawthorn and Blackthorn	Min 2m Max 4m	Max 125mm	2.5m	0.2m	0.3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Situated in a saturated area; flooded by stream; dilapidated and partially collapsed; of limited potential.	C (12)
G3	Hawthorn and Blackthorn	Min 3m Max 5m	Max 150mm	2.5m	0.2m	0.2m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Unmanaged and encroaching hedgerow.	C (12)
G4	Ash	Min 9m Max 16m	Min 200mm est Max 350mm est	NE3m SE7m SW3m NW8m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; group of small self-seeded specimens; of limited potential.	C (1)
G5	Leyland Cypress	15m	Avg 300mm est	7m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; screens property from road, by visual and acoustic.	C (1)
G6	Goat Willow	4m	Avg 80mm	3m	0.2m	0.2m	Young	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Small area of derelict land colonised by young specimens of mainly pioneer species.	C (12)
G7	Crack Willow	Min 15m Max 19m	Avg 800mm est	NE7m SE9m SW7m NW7m	NE3m	2m	Over-mature	Below average	Hazardous	Moderate	<10	Beginning to collapse and fall apart from bases where historically coppiced at 2m; should be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons.	U
G8	Leyland Cypress	Min 6m Max 15m	Avg 300mm est	6m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	10-20	Of limited potential if left unmanaged; previously topped at 3m, now lapsed.	C (1)
G9	Crack Willow and English Oak	6m	Min 90mm Max 200mm est	4m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Average	Low	20-40	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; group of small self-seeded specimens.	C (1)

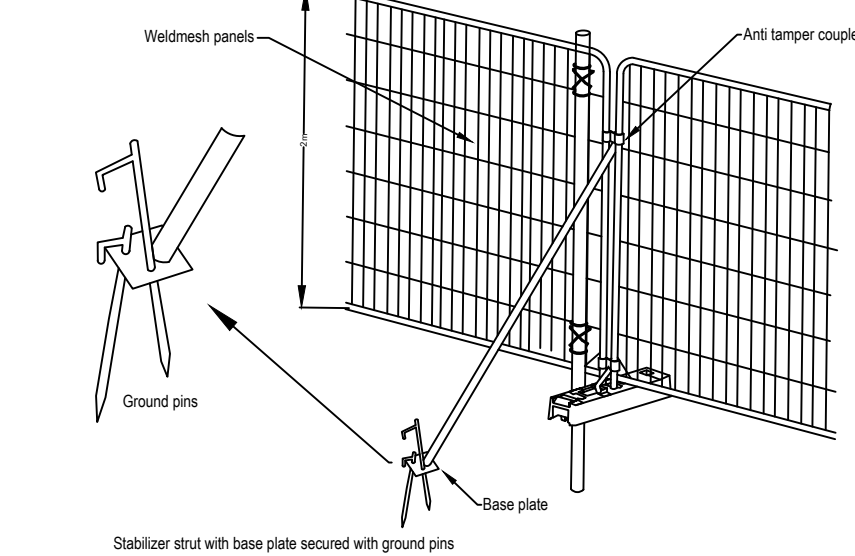
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
G10	Crack Willow	8m	Avg 180mm est	4m	1.5m	2.5m	Young	Average	Average	Low	20-40	Group of small self-seeded specimens; small area of derelict land colonised by young specimens.	C (12)
G11	Blackthorn and Hawthorn	Min 4m Max 6m	Max 200mm	2.5m	0m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Average	Low	20-40	unmanaged hedgerow.	C (12)
G12	Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Blackthorn and Field Maple	Min 3m Max 7m	Max 200mm	2.5m	0.3m	0.3m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Unmanaged hedgerow encroaching into site; includes brambles.	C (12)
G13	Leyland Cypress	12m	Avg 250mm est	3.5m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Of only low-level screening value; previously topped at 3m; no evidence of recent pruning or management.	C (12)
G14	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple and English Oak	Min 4m Max 12m	Avg 200mm est	4m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Moderate	20-40	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen.	B (2)
H1	Hawthorn, Ash and English Oak	Min 3m Max 4.5m	Min 75mm Max 100mm	NE2.5m SE2.5m SW2.5m NW2.5m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	20-40	Ivy-covered; boundary hedgerow; unmanaged.	C (12)
H2	Privet and Leyland Cypress	3.5m	Min 75mm Max 200mm est	2m	0.2m	0.2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; of limited potential if left unmanaged.	C (12)
H3	Leyland Cypress	6m	Avg 200mm	3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; of only low-level screening value.	C (12)
H4	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Goat Willow and Hornbeam	3m	Min 75mm Max 150mm	2.5m	0m	0.3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	20-40	Neighbouring hedge, with colonization of sporadic self seeders encroaching into field.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
H5	Hawthorn, Blackthorn and English Oak	Min 2m Max 4.5m	Min 75mm Max 100mm	3m	0m	0.2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	20-40	Unmanaged hedgerow; dilapidated in places; engulfed by brambles.	C (12)

APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan

PROTECTIVE FENCING

To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.



PROTECTIVE FENCING

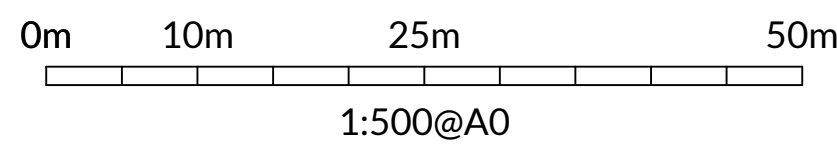
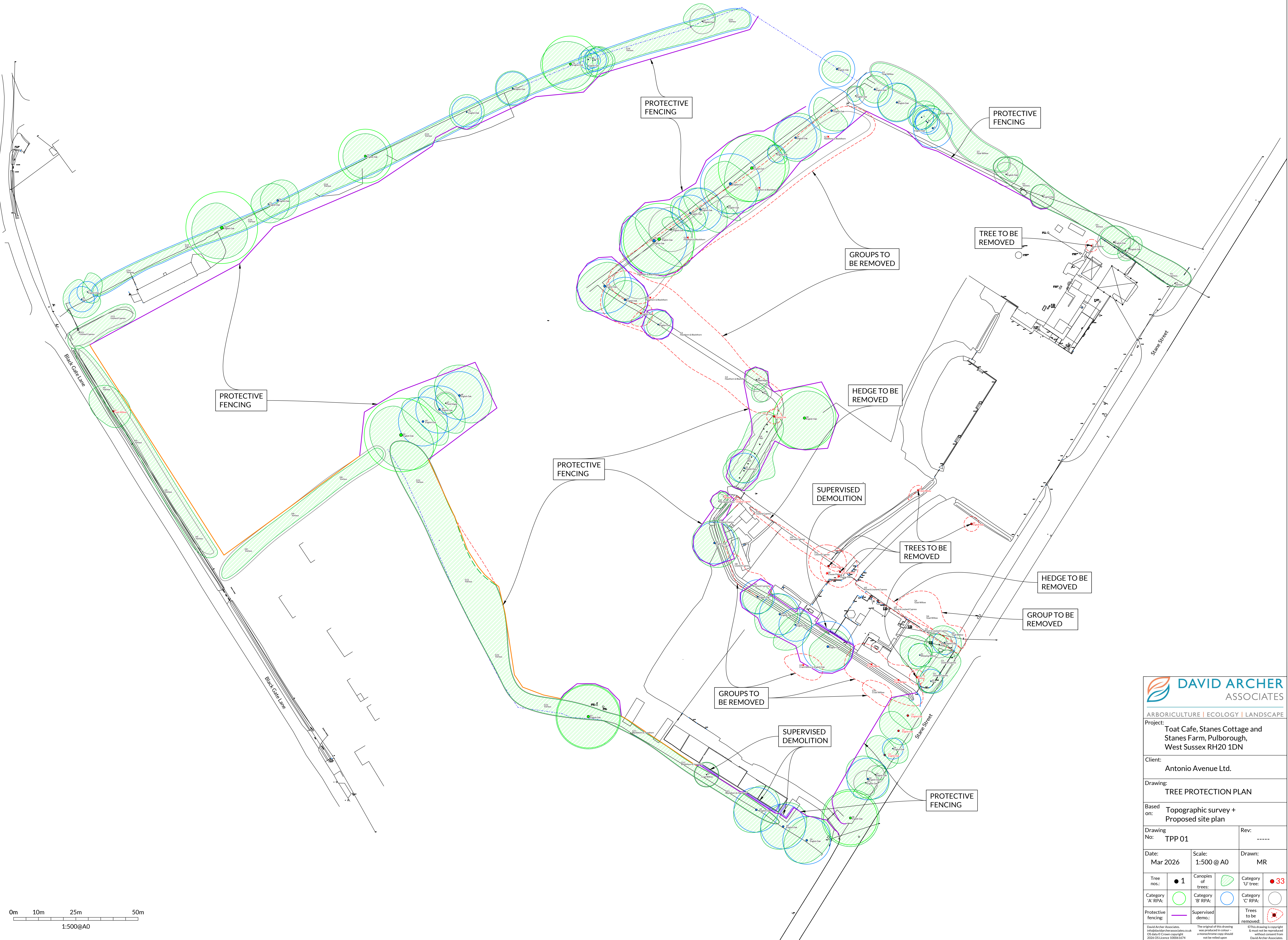
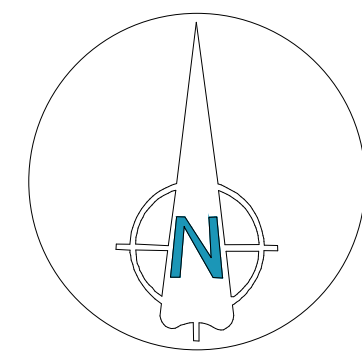
Subject to agreement with the LPA tree officer, protection of the boundary hedges and lower category groups will comprise plastic mesh temporary barrier fencing, supported on steel road pins or similar, driven into the ground at 1.5-2m centres. The locations where plastic mesh fencing may be used are denoted by continuous bold orange lines on the TPP. If the LPA tree officer deems the mesh fencing as insufficient protection, the trees will be protected with heras panels as detailed below.



SUPERVISED DEMOLITION / SURFACE REMOVAL

Where indicated on the plan, demolition of the existing structure(s) and/or removal of existing hard surfacing within RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. Where possible, existing hard surfaces within retained trees' RPAs shall be left in situ during the demolition, to provide continuing protection to underlying roots and soil. Machinery used for the demolition of structures shall be stationed and operated either outside the RPAs, or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, reinforced as necessary with additional temporary ground protection to support the working loads without distortion or compaction of underlying soil. Structures shall be demolished so that materials are pulled away from retained trees' RPAs and are stockpiled and loaded away without vehicles encroaching into or traversing them. If existing foundations cannot be left in situ, they shall be broken up using pneumatic or hydraulic breakers, and removed using an excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, situated outside the RPAs or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, and pulling the material back away from the RPAs before lifting it out of the ground. Where existing hard surfacing is to be removed within RPAs, the wearing course will be broken up using a hand-held pneumatic breaker, and removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. Where it is necessary to remove the sub-base this shall be undertaken using digging forks to loosen the material, which will then be removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. At the discretion of the supervising arboriculturalist, it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside the RPAs, either on top of the hard surfacing and working away from the RPAs, or from temporary ground protection. Any tree roots exposed by the removal of hard surfaces or foundations of structures shall be immediately protected and kept damp by covering with wet hessian. A covering layer of topsoil will be applied as soon as is practicably possible.

DEMOLITION SITE PLAN
EXISTING SITE PLAN INDICATING PROPOSED TREE
REMOVALS AND AREAS OF SUPERVISED DEMOLITION





DAVID ARCHER
ASSOCIATES

ARBORICULTURE | ECOLOGY | LANDSCAPE

Project:

Toat Cafe, Stanes Cottage and
Stanes Farm, Pulborough,
West Sussex RH20 1DN

Client:

Antonio Avenue Ltd.

Drawing:

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Based on:

Topographic survey +
Proposed site plan

Drawing No:

TPP 01

Rev:

Date:

Mar 2026

Scale:

1:500 @ A0

Drawn:

MR

Tree nos.:

● 1

Canopies of trees:

● 1

Category 'U' tree:

● 33

Category 'A' RPA:

○

Category 'B' RPA:

○

Category 'C' RPA:

○

Protective fencing:

—

Supervised demo:

—

Trees to be removed:

—

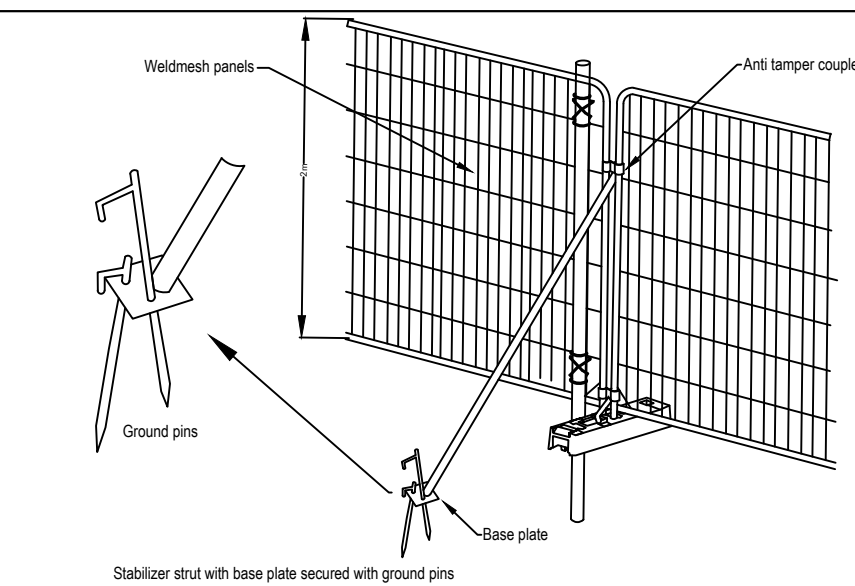
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PROTECTIVE FENCING

To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.



PROTECTIVE FENCING

Subject to agreement with the LPA tree officer, protection of the boundary hedges and lower category groups will comprise plastic mesh temporary barrier fencing, supported on steel road pins or similar, driven into the ground at 1.5-2m centres. The locations where plastic mesh fencing may be used are denoted by continuous bold orange lines on the TPP. If the LPA tree officer deems the mesh fencing as insufficient protection, the trees will be protected with heras panels as detailed below.



SUPERVISED EXCAVATION

Where indicated on the plan, 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 and/or supervising arboriculturist.

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.

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 RPA of retained trees, or on existing hard surfacing, or on suitable ground protection, and there is adequate clearance from the crowns of retained trees.

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.

CONSTRUCTION SITE PLAN
PROPOSED PLAN SITE PLAN INDICATING
TREE PROTECTION MEASURES



ARBORICULTURE | ECOLOGY | LANDSCAPE

Project: Toat Cafe, Stanes Cottage and Stanes Farm, Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1DN

Client: Antonio Avenue Ltd.

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Based on: Topographic survey + Proposed site plan

Drawing No: TPP 01 (construction) Rev: -----

Date: Mar 2026 Scale: 1:500 @ A0 Drawn: MR

Tree nos.: 1 Canopies of trees: 33 Category 'U' trees: 33

Category 'A' RPA: Category 'B' RPA: Category 'C' RPA:

Protective fencing: Supervised demo: Trees to be removed:

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