



Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

St Crispins, Pulborough

For and behalf of

Adam Fahey Design.

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Corsican Associates

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Aims and Objectives of the Report.....	4
Survey Methodology	4
Legal Constraints to Tree Works/ Removals.....	5
Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas	5
Felling licence.....	5
Hedgerow Regulations.....	5
Ecological Constraints/Wildlife Protection	6
The Site and Existing Trees	7
Site Description.....	7
Address of site	7
Grid reference.....	7
Figure 1: site location map.....	7
Overview of Existing trees on site.....	7
Remedial Tree works	8
Summary of Proposed Development Impact on Vegetation.....	9
Impacts of The Proposed Development on Existing Trees	10
Tree Removals	10
Tree Surgery and Pruning	10
Tree Planting.....	11
Tree protection	12
Tree Protection Fencing.....	12
Ground Protection	12
Specialised/Bespoke Tree Protection	12
Temporary Access to Construction exclusion zone.....	12
Structural Landscape Areas.....	12
Access to site	12
Site Office, Welfare Facilities and Parking	13
Spoil, Waste and Materials Handling/Storage/Mixing.....	13
Inert and/or Bulk Materials.....	13
Cement/Silos/Mixing/Wash Out Areas/Marine Aggregates	13
Chemicals/Lubricants/Fuels/Admixtures – any phytotoxic materials	13
Demolition	13
Structures.....	13
Hard Surfacing.....	13
Services	14
Site Preparation, Civilising and Soil Stripping.....	14
Construction	14

Structures Close to Retained Trees	14
Foundation design.....	14
Hard surfaces in Root Protection Area of trees	14
Services in Root Protection Area of trees	15
Level Changes in Root Protection Areas	15
Soft Landscaping in Root Protection Areas	16
Post Development Implications of Tree Retention and Mitigation Planting	16
Tree Planting Methodology.....	16
Existing Trees to new development.....	16
Conclusions	17
Recommendations	17
Arboricultural Method Statement.....	18
Introduction	18
Purpose	18
Methodology	18
Sequenced Methods of Construction and Tree Protection	18
Phase 1 - Execute Agreed Tree Works.....	19
Remedial tree works:	20
Phase 2 - Tree Protection Barriers.....	21
Phase 3 – Ground protection.....	22
Phase 4 - Demolition.....	23
Lightweight Structures and Hard Surfaces.....	23
Larger Structures – Buildings or other	23
Phase 5 - Ground works.....	24
Phase 6 - Construction.....	25
Foundations	25
Construction of Hard Standing, Drives and Parking Bays.....	25
Shed Bases and Lightweight Structures	26
Phase 7 - Dismantling Protection Barriers and Landscaping Works	27
General Principles for Tree Protection	28
Communication Details and Supervision	28
Compliance	28
Appendix 1: Tree survey schedule	29
Appendix 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan.....	37
Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan.....	38

Introduction

Corsican Associates have been commissioned by Adam Fahey Design. to undertake a detailed tree survey and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment for the site at St Crispins, Pulborough

It is proposed to redevelop the site through demolition of Church and removal of tarmac parking.

A site survey of the existing vegetation on and adjacent to the site was undertaken by Luke Mitchell on 20.07.2026.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following plans and schedules as provided within the appendices of this document:

Tree survey Schedule – Appendix 1

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan – Appendix 2

Tree Protection Plan – Appendix 3

Aims and Objectives of the Report

The purpose of this report is to:

- Clearly identify and evaluate the significant vegetation on and adjacent to the subject site
- Identify and report on any Legal restrictions to tree works which might affect the site e.g. TPO or Conservation areas
- Identify and report on any initial tree works which may be required to make safe the existing tree stock in the period preceding development
- Inform the design of the development by quantifying the constraints or opportunities provided by the trees
- Provide an objective assessment of the likely effect that the stages of the development could have on existing vegetation
- Determine the significance of such impact in landscape terms
- Make recommendation for appropriate methods to be adopted to reduce or mitigate for any potentially negative impacts
- Make recommendation for appropriate tree planting to provide a long term sustainable tree population within the developed context of the site

Survey Methodology

The survey is concerned with the Arboricultural aspects of the site only.

The trees on site have been surveyed and classified in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'. Tree survey data has been collated in the survey schedule at Appendix 1.

The baseline survey was undertaken using the Visual Tree Assessment methodology to conduct a preliminary assessment of the above ground portion of the tree.

Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to the changing nature of trees and other site considerations, this report and any recommendations made within only remain valid for the 12 month period following the site survey 20/07/2026; after which time the survey may require updating.

The survey was undertaken from ground level with the aid of binoculars, no excavations were carried out nor soil or root samples taken. Where a more detailed assessment/inspection of a particular feature/defect is deemed necessary it has been recommended in the survey schedule.

No aerial inspection nor invasive probing or drilling has been undertaken as part of this assessment.

Where trees are inaccessible for close inspection either due to physical or legal restrictions or for the purpose of surveyor safety they have been inspected from a distance with all dimensions estimated; in these instances the survey may only relate to those parts of the tree which were visible from available vantage points.

N.B. Whilst comments are made with regard to remedial tree works this report is intended to inform development design and decisions and should not be relied upon as a tree risk survey for other purposes.

Legal Constraints to Tree Works/ Removals

Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas

At the time of writing this report from basic desktop searches there would not appear to be any Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area designation affording legal protection to trees on or adjacent to this site.

Until permission for development has been granted for a scheme which shows the trees to be removed, the status of legal protection should be verified with the Local Planning Authority prior to undertaking any tree works on the site.

Felling licence

To help protect Britain's forests, a felling licence from the Forestry Commission is required to fell trees. It is an offence to fell trees without a licence if an exemption does not apply.

Provided that no tree removals are undertaken on the site prior to obtaining detailed planning permission for a scheme showing removal of the trees a felling licence should not be required.

Hedgerow Regulations

Hedgerows made up of a line of trees and shrubs in the countryside are protected by law from being removed or worked on without control.

You could be fined up to £5,000 if you break the rules for removing certain hedgerows. If you're formally charged you could get an unlimited fine (under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997).

Provided that no hedge removals are undertaken on the site prior to obtaining detailed planning permission for a scheme showing removal of the hedge, a hedgerow removal notice should not be required.

Ecological Constraints/Wildlife Protection

Nesting birds

You must not do any work which might harm or disturb nesting birds their nests. Although you will usually find nesting birds during the main nesting period from 1 March to 31 August the breeding and nesting season may vary according to seasonal weather patterns. Nesting bird checks should be made by a qualified ecologist prior to any vegetation removal within the nesting season. In the event that any active nest is discovered during site operations activity in the area must cease and the advice of an ecologist obtained.

Bats

Many species of bats found in the UK use cavities, crevices or cracks in trees for roosting throughout the year and may use trees for commuting and foraging as well. Trees and woodlands play an important role in the lifecycle of bats and it is an offence to disrupt, disturb or destroy bat habitat; contravention of wildlife legislation can carry heavy penalties including fines and imprisonment. Suitable ecologist should survey site.

In the event that any potential bat roosts which were previously unidentified are encountered during tree works or other site operations the feature must be left undisturbed and the advice of a suitably qualified and licensed ecologist obtained.

The Site and Existing Trees

Site Description

The site is St Crispins Church Hall, Church Place, Pulborough. Is generally level around the hall sloping away downwards to the railway boundary to the north west.

Address of site

St Crispins Church Hall
Church Place
Pulborough

Grid reference

TQ046188

Figure 1: site location map



Overview of Existing trees on site

General description of tree population - The sites internal tree population is generally of low value self seeded riparian species with the occasional trees of better quality augmented by ornamental hedge and shrub planting. trees of higher note identified within the survey are located outside of the site boundaries although Crown and root spreads to extend into the site area in some instances.

Landscape significance - the sites internal tree population has limited landscape significance and is only generally viewable from immediately adjacent properties although when viewed from outside the site provide a sense of collective vegetation massing.

Amenity Value - The sites internal tree population offers limited amenity value.

Trees of particular note – GOOD - trees of better quality have been designated category B and are all located outside of the site boundary on adjacent land.

Trees of particular note – BAD - several trees of low quality with significant structural defects have been identified within the survey, these have been designated category U.

Remedial Tree works

As part of the initial survey works several trees were identified which require management irrespective of the outcomes of any planning application for the development of the site; but may still require permission in order to avoid potential breach of legislation as identified above in the section entitled Statutory Tree Protection.

These works have been identified due to potential risks posed by the trees to users of the site or surrounding areas within the existing site context and are fully detailed within the works section of the tree survey schedule along with the recommended timeframe for their completion at Appendix 1.

All proposed works will be completed in accordance with best practice guidance 'BS3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations' unless otherwise stated.

Failure to complete the recommended tree works within the recommended timeframes may render the landowner (or other responsible party) liable to prosecution in the event of any incident whereby harm is caused to any person where the incident was foreseeable and appropriate management action had not been taken.

Summary of Proposed Development Impact on Vegetation

The following tables provide a brief overview of the survey and development impacts:

Tree Survey Summary	A	B	C	U	Total
Trees		6	6	4	16
Groups			4		4
Hedges			4		4

Tree Removals Summary	A	B	C	U	Total
Trees			3	4	7
Groups			2		2
Hedges			1		1

Summary of Trees requiring pruning/surgery or partial removal (groups) due to development impact	A	B	C	U	Total
Trees		3			3
Groups					
Hedges			2		2

Summary of Trees which necessitate specialist construction methods e.g. piled foundations or Reduced-dig surfacing in RPA	A	B	C	U	Total
Trees		1			1
Groups					
Hedges					

Impacts of The Proposed Development on Existing Trees

Trees differ in their tolerance of pruning, surgery, disturbance to roots and root loss according to their species, condition, individual physiology and their age. Each tree is assessed according to its own merits or limitations against the likely impacts during the high intensity period of development activity, as well as for its potential value within the finished development.

A significant part of the assessment of potential development impact on trees relates to underground parts of the tree (Roots). Whilst root growth, is typically concentrated in the top metre of soil, they can be affected by existing site features or activities, including existing natural and man-made topography, structures that can restrict tree root growth, hard surfacing which can encourage or discourage root development or regular ploughing which may cause deeper root development. As actual root development is widely variable and difficult to predict consideration is given to all relevant factors wherever possible when ascertaining the viability of tree retention.

Tree Removals

In order to achieve the successful construction of the proposed development 7 trees, 2 groups of trees and 1 hedges are required to be removed as illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan at Appendix 2 and detailed in the following summary table:

Tree Number	BS Category	Reason for Removal
H4	C	Conflicts with proposed plots and driveways.
G2	C	To provide suitable garden space to plots 6.
G4	C	Conflicts with proposed parking bays.
T2	C	To provide suitable garden space to plot 6.
T3	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.
T5	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.
T7	C	To provide suitable garden space to plot 6.
T8	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.
T9	C	Conflicts with plot 6 structure.
T10	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.

The tree removals required to achieve the proposed development as listed in the summary table above will have a low to moderate impact on the immediate locality and little impact on the wider landscape.

Tree removals are generally concentrated to the central area of the site where construction of new buildings would greatly reduce visibility from offsite areas and where possible trees have been retained to the site boundaries to soften/compliment the development as viewed from outside.

Tree Surgery and Pruning

In order to achieve the successful construction of the proposed development 4 trees and two hedges require to be subject to surgery or pruning either above or below ground as illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan at Appendix 2 and detailed in the following summary table:

Tree Number	BS Category	Surgery/Pruning Specification	Justification
T14	B	Reduce crown overhang of site by 2m and prune to shape.	To provide clear works access and establish structure for future management as likely to be required periodically.
T14	B	Root prune to outer limits of excavation for proposed foundations.	Sustainable impact (1.3% of RPA) with ample contiguous ground for root development. Age and health of tree are optimal to sustain this impact.
T15	B	Root prune to outer limits of excavation for proposed driveway installation.	Sustainable impact (12.6% of RPA) with ample contiguous ground for root development. Age and health of tree are optimal to sustain this impact.
T16	B	Root prune to outer limits of excavation for proposed driveway installation.	Sustainable impact (7.4% of RPA) with ample contiguous ground for root development. Age and health of tree are optimal to sustain this impact.
H1	C	Remove western end of hedge as shown on AIA plan.	To enable new driveway access.
H2	C	Remove eastern end of hedge as shown on AIA plan.	To enable new path access and conflict with footprint of plot 2.

N.B. All tree surgery and pruning works will be specified and completed in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree Works – Recommendations'.

Tree Planting

In order to mitigate for the tree removals which are necessary to achieve the proposed development a scheme of replacement tree planting is included within the site landscape proposals.

The proposed tree planting scheme should include native tree species and will complement the retained tree stock to provide a long term sustainable tree population which relates to the future site use.

Tree protection

Tree Protection Fencing

Following completion of site vegetation clearance Tree protection fencing will be installed in accordance with BS:5837 specification 1 as shown on Tree Protection Plan CA26/013-02 and maintained in situ for the duration of development or until the soft landscape phase.

The provision of tree protection fencing will create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) where no site activity will be permitted.

For full details of tree protection systems please refer to Arboricultural Method Statement and BS5837:2012 GUIDELINES.

Ground Protection

In order to provide sufficient working space to achieve the proposed construction it will be necessary to access areas with the root protection area of trees to be retained (T1, T14) therefore a temporary ground protection system will be required to prevent compaction of the underlying soil structure and damage to any roots which may be present. The ground protection system must offer suitable protection for the anticipated loading to be applied. In the case of T1 it is proposed to install a new driveway surface and parking bays which will require specialist no-dig construction techniques which may, if scheduled for installation prior to any other site activity, be utilised as ground protection.

Access for construction into these areas must not exceed the load bearing limits for which the ground protection system is intended.

For full details of ground protection systems please refer to Arboricultural Method Statement and BS5837:2012 GUIDELINES.

Specialised/Bespoke Tree Protection

On this site only standard tree protection measures are required.

Temporary Access to Construction exclusion zone

If an unforeseen requirement for access to the CEZ should arise this will be notified to the project arboriculturalist who will devise a suitable system of tree protection and provide suitable supervision for the duration of works prior to entering the exclusion zone. The nature, duration and outcomes of activities within the CEZ will be recorded by the project arboriculturalist.

Structural Landscape Areas

In addition to those areas within the CEZ which require protection due to constraints posed by the retained trees (RPA, Crown spread) where possible some further areas may be protected from development activity to prevent soil compaction and allow for new planting or future root development for existing trees.

Access to site

Access for development related traffic is proposed to the south of the site from church place. No trees are required to be removed or otherwise subject to impact to enable this access route.

Site Office, Welfare Facilities and Parking

At the time of writing insufficient information is available to determine what site facilities will be required. On this site, there is ample available space to accommodate these facilities outside of the CEZ defined by the tree protection barriers as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 3 therefore it is anticipated that no conflict need arise.

Spoil, Waste and Materials Handling/Storage/Mixing

Inert and/or Bulk Materials

At the time of writing insufficient information is available to determine what site facilities will be required. On this site, there is ample available space to accommodate the stockpiling of chemically inert materials (soil, aggregates, bricks, blocks, timber, tiles, plastics, metals, ceramics) outside of the CEZ defined by the tree protection barriers as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 3 therefore it is anticipated that no conflict need arise.

Cement/Silos/Mixing/Wash Out Areas/Marine Aggregates

All facilities for the storage, mixing or cleaning down of any cement based product or marine aggregates will be located outside of the CEZ defined by the tree protection barriers as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 3. Care will be taken to locate these facilities in a location where there is no danger of runoff entering the CEZ or where such a location is unavailable due to site topography a suitable system of measures will be installed to prevent the occurrence of such incidents (ditches, bunds, membranes).

Chemicals/Lubricants/Fuels/Admixtures – any phytotoxic materials

All facilities for the storage, mixing, filling or disposal of any potentially phytotoxic materials (harmful to plants) will be located outside of the CEZ defined by the tree protection barriers as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 3. All chemicals will be stored in an appropriate container (bund tanks where necessary) as defined by best practice for chemical storage. Care will be taken to locate these facilities in a location where in the event of a spillage there is no danger of runoff entering the CEZ or where such a location is unavailable due to site topography a suitable system of measures will be installed to prevent the occurrence of such incidents (ditches, bunds, membranes).

Demolition

Structures

Demolition works required as part of the development proposals are remote from trees to be retained therefore, other than the prior installation of tree protection systems comprising the CEZ, there are no Arboricultural related constraints to demolition works.

Hard Surfacing

Removal of Hard surfacing affects three trees to be retained (T1, T15, T16) these areas will be completed with care under the supervision of the appointed project arboriculturalist using hand tools and/or a small machine mounted breaker. The surface and any associated kerbing will be “peeled back” working from the unbroken surface with no vehicles entering unsurfaced ground within the RPA at any time. Following completion of these works the temporary protective barriers will be removed and re-aligned to their permanent position

for the remainder of the development and suitable measures (e.g. topsoil, temporary or permanent mulch) may be required to protect newly exposed roots prior to final landscaping or other construction.

Services

Removal of underground services is not anticipated to affect any trees to be retained therefore no arboricultural impacts are envisaged.

Site Preparation, Civilising and Soil Stripping

Following completion of demolition works and site set up it is common practice to prepare the site for construction stages by levelling out the site and/or stripping and stockpiling of topsoil. Provided that these works are not undertaken until after the CEZ is correctly established with all tree protection measure correctly installed there will be no encroachment into these areas and therefore no arboricultural impact can occur.

It is imperative that all construction areas located within RPA's (specialist foundations, reduced-dig surfacing) area clearly marked and protected from excavation or compaction until such time as their construction is undertaken.

Construction

Structures Close to Retained Trees

The proposed structures of plot 6/7 is located in reasonably close proximity to T14. In order to enable proper construction access, including provision for the placement of scaffolding and space to operate site machinery it will be necessary to prune this specimen to enable safe and practical construction. These pruning works will have little impact on the tree and will establish an appropriate framework for future periodical management as is likely to be required.

Foundation design

The foundations required to achieve the proposed construction of plot 6/7 encroaches very slightly within the root protection areas of T14. In this case the level of excavation incursion is very low and judged to be insignificant with regard to impact on tree health.

Hard surfaces in Root Protection Area of trees

It is proposed to construct new hard surfaces within the root protection areas of two trees to be retained (T15, T16). In each case the level of excavation incursion is low (T15-12.6%, T16-7.4%) and judged to be sustainable (with sufficient unaltered ground contiguous to the RPA available to enable future root growth). In order to ensure that the impact on the trees is minimised the excavation required for this activity will be completed under Arboricultural supervision and all roots encountered will be cleanly pruned to the outer limits of the excavation. Following completion of the supervised excavation the surface may be installed using standard construction techniques.

It is proposed to construct new hard surfaces within the root protection areas of T1. In this case the level of incursion is moderate (21%) but judged to be sustainable provided that a "reduced-dig" construction technique can be utilised. In order to ensure that the impact on the trees is minimised the preparation and installation will be completed under Arboricultural supervision. The surface will need to be permeable to air and water and

where cement based products are required to be used within an exposed root protection area (e.g. haunching/kerbing) an impermeable membrane (DPM) must be used locally to prevent leaching into the root environment.

It is proposed to construct new pedestrian paths within the RPA of two hedges to be retained. In these instances the hedges are of relatively young age and the incursion is relatively low therefore standard construction is deemed to be appropriate. Minor root loss will inevitably occur but should be sustainable.

Full construction details and procedures for all proposed “reduced-dig” hard surfaces within root protection areas will be set out in the Arboricultural Method Statement.

N.B. Where absolutely necessary it may be possible to utilise the initial stages of “no-dig” construction to fulfil the requirement for ground protection, dependent on the required level of protection for predicted traffic weight.

Services in Root Protection Area of trees

At the time of writing no details are available on the services installations required to support the proposed development. It is anticipated that full detailed service designs will be produced at a later stage. Unless there is an overriding reason all service installations will be designed in such a way as to allow for their installation and connection without compromising the above or below ground constraints posed by the sites trees to be retained.

Where it is not possible to avoid these areas previously unforeseen impact on trees may be unavoidable therefore further assessment of the impact of services will be required; where if possible suitable working methods will be devised to sufficiently reduce the impact to enable retention of the trees. If further tree removals are required because of service installation additional replacement tree planting will be recommended as appropriate.

Level Changes in Root Protection Areas

Tree roots are generally concentrated in the upper metre of soil where there is the greatest availability of water from rainfall, nutrients from topsoil and oxygen from the atmosphere. Typically, there are high numbers of fine feeder roots within the top 300mm of soil which perform the bulk of water and nutrient uptake for the tree. Excavation in the root environment however shallow has the potential to significantly damage the trees root system and building up or covering the ground above has the potential to asphyxiate and significantly reduce the performance of normal root function. In many cases either of these events occurring during development results in prolonged decline of the tree and eventual death caused by secondary pathogens or nutrient starvation.

On this site, the topography is uneven and potential level changes, grading and remodelling may be required to achieve the proposed development. At the time of writing no details are available on the proposed finished levels. It is anticipated that full details of finished levels will be produced at a later stage. Unless there is an overriding reason all ground levels within the root protection areas of trees to be retained will be maintained as existing. Where it is not possible to avoid these areas previously unforeseen impact on trees may be unavoidable therefore further assessment of the impact of services will be required; where if possible suitable working methods or engineering will be devised to sufficiently reduce the

impact to enable retention of the trees in a healthy state. If further tree removals are required because of necessary level changes additional replacement tree planting will be recommended as appropriate.

Soft Landscaping in Root Protection Areas

The proposed landscape scheme can be successfully achieved without significant impact to retained trees provided that the working principles set out within the AMS are complied with in full.

Post Development Implications of Tree Retention and Mitigation Planting

Tree Planting Methodology

The proposed tree planting included within the soft landscape proposals will mitigate the tree losses proposed above and will improve the general landscape around the development bringing a new age class of trees into the site; which further helps to ensure trees exist on site for many years to come.

Existing Trees to new development

The trees included for retention within the development proposals have been selected for their long term viability within the developed setting and should provide considerable benefit to the site in the future if afforded appropriate maintenance and care.

Conclusions

The proposed development offers a well designed scheme which will provide much needed housing for the area and has been conceived so as to have little impact on the important arboricultural values of the site.

It is necessary to remove seven individual trees, two groups of trees/shrubs and one hedge in order to achieve the proposed scheme. All of the necessary tree removals are specimens or features of low quality or value.

The tree removals required in order to achieve the successful construction of the proposed development should be mitigated through the inclusion of more suitable and sustainable species choice as detailed in the site landscape proposals.

Three trees and two hedges require remedial surgery or pruning either above or below ground to accommodate the proposed development.

In order to successfully implement the proposed driveway surface for plot 6 it will be necessary to utilise 'No-dig' construction techniques as outlined within the AMS. All structures and surfaces should be designed by a suitably qualified engineer.

Appropriate provision of tree protection measures as set out on the Tree Protection Plan will ensure that the retained trees are kept in safe and healthy condition for the benefit of future residents, other site users and neighbouring landowners.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the advice contained within this report is adhered to in full throughout the development process in order to ensure the best possible outcome for the arboricultural values of the site.

Report written by

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Arboricultural Method Statement

Introduction

This method statement is written, taking guidance from BS5837:2012 and BS3998:2010. These set out guidance to the protection of existing trees through demolition to completion.

BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'

BS3998:2010 'Tree work. Recommendations'

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to aid the preservation of trees shown to be retained on the Tree protection plan in appendix 3 during the proposed construction works by setting out the tree protection methods, construction techniques and working practices that are to be adopted in their vicinity with supervision where required. The success of the document is dependent upon development adhering to the principles set out within, which are to be approved and enforced by the local planning authority.

Methodology

With reference to relevant published guidance BS5837:2012 and BS3998:2010, the methodology of this statement follows a logical sequence essential to the efficacy of the protection measures.

Sequenced Methods of Construction and Tree Protection

Phase 1: Execute Agreed Tree Works

Phase 2: Tree Protection Barriers

Phase 3: Ground protection

Phase 4: Demolition

Phase 5: Ground works

Phase 6: Construction

Phase 7: Dismantling Protection Barriers and Landscaping Works

Phase 1 - Execute Agreed Tree Works

All tree works are to conform to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work' (with amendments) and to the current Arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist Arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience, qualifications and insurance cover.

The following trees, are to be removed or pruned to facilitate the development and remedial works.

Tree Number	BS Category	Reason for Removal
H4	C	Conflicts with proposed plots and driveways.
G2	C	To provide suitable garden space to plots 6.
G4	C	Conflicts with proposed parking bays.
T2	C	To provide suitable garden space to plot 6.
T3	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.
T5	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.
T7	C	To provide suitable garden space to plot 6.
T8	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.
T9	C	Conflicts with plot 6 structure.
T10	U	Unsuitable for retention in proposed developed setting.

Tree Number	BS Category	Surgery/Pruning Specification	Justification
T14	B	Reduce crown overhang of site by 2m and prune to shape.	To provide clear works access and establish structure for future management as likely to be required periodically.
T14	B	Root prune to outer limits of excavation for proposed foundations.	Sustainable impact (1.3% of RPA) with ample contiguous ground for root development. Age and health of tree are optimal to sustain this impact.
T15	B	Root prune to outer limits of excavation for proposed driveway installation.	Sustainable impact (12.6% of RPA) with ample contiguous ground for root development. Age and health of tree are optimal to sustain this impact.
T16	B	Root prune to outer limits of excavation for proposed driveway installation.	Sustainable impact (7.4% of RPA) with ample contiguous ground for root development. Age and

Tree Number	BS Category	Surgery/Pruning Specification	Justification
			health of tree are optimal to sustain this impact.
H1	C	Remove western end of hedge as shown on AIA plan.	To enable new driveway access.
H2	C	Remove eastern end of hedge as shown on AIA plan.	To enable new path access and conflict with footprint of plot 2.

Remedial tree works:

There are a number of remedial tree works required to trees to be retained which have been identified as part of the preliminary survey, these are set out in tree survey schedule data in appendix 1 and should be actioned in accordance with the specified timescales irrespective of development proposals or planning approval. Where applicable these works may be subject to legal restrictions as detailed in the AIA report.

Phase 2 - Tree Protection Barriers

In order to protect retained trees from root damage caused by storage of materials, vehicular movement or construction parking, protection barriers will be erected to exclude trees from the construction site. Once installed the Barriers will form a construction exclusion zone (CEZ) to be maintained and observed until completion of the development.

Tree protection barriers to be erected as located on the Tree Protection Plan to the BS:5837 specification shown. these will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots.

Please refer to Tree Protection Plan for tree protection fence figure 2.

Clear notices are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as '**TREE PROTECTION AREA – NO ACCESS AND NO STORAGE OF MATERIALS OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA**'.

All operatives and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the exclusion barriers and their importance. A copy of the TPP will be displayed on site at all times during construction.

For the location of tree protection fencing please refer to Tree Protection Plan.

The barriers will be erected prior to any works on site in the vicinity of retained trees, including demolition or the delivery of machinery, materials, plant or equipment to the site or any adjacent land. The barriers will remain in situ until final completion or a time agreed between the LPA and Contractor.

Once the barriers have been properly erected in position, they are to be considered as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered in any way without prior approval from the LPA.

In the unforeseen event that access is required within the CEZ for any purpose the contractor (or any other person requiring entry) will contact the project arboriculturalist who will determine the proper means of access and tree protection. Any unforeseen or unapproved works within the CEZ must not be commenced without the prior written permission of an appropriate LPA representative.

Phase 3 – Ground protection

Where sufficient tree protection cannot be achieved through the erection of protective fencing due to site constraints or required access space in proximity to retained trees a ground protection system will be installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan.

Ground protection will be laid prior to any construction activity within the RPA of any retained tree.

Pedestrian and light traffic: Where ground protection is required for pedestrian access or if machinery weight causes less pressure than 55 kPa (this is the average ground pressure caused by a human) the specification for ground protection is for a geotextile membrane to be laid across the unaltered ground (50mm turf layer scraping is acceptable) and covered with a compressible inert aggregate or mulch layer (e.g. sharp sand or woodchip) not less than 75mm depth topped with a wearing surface such as 10mm plywood or proprietary ground plate system (e.g. groundtrax etc). The surface will be pinned down to the ground through the lower layers to provide a secure surface for the duration of works.

N.B. The final surface options should be suitable to last the duration of the systems requirement and should consider the required use with regard to safe use (e.g. non-slip).

Vehicular and traffic: Where ground protection is required to carry vehicular loads up to those of normal highway traffic the specification will be a layer of geotextile e.g. Terram 4000 with excess width to either edge of minimum 500mm upon which will be layed ground-guards GG48 (or similar approved) laid a minimum of 3 wide or more depending upon vehicle tracking requirements to cover all areas of accessible RPA, these should be centred in the middle of the geotextile, so there is 500mm either side of the track way of geotextile, then a minimum of 150mm woodchip which will cover the width of geotextile, with a final layer of ground-guards GG48 laid to the width and length of required ground protection.

Heavy Site Traffic: Where large construction related vehicles or machinery is required to cross the RPA of any retained tree a bespoke system of ground protection will be required to be designed by an engineer in conjunction with the project arboriculturalist and approved by the LPA.

Phase 4 - Demolition

No demolition works will commence until tree protection barriers are installed as described at Phase 2. Where necessary to enable safe working an alternative temporary system of tree protection may be designed by the project arboriculturalist in conjunction with the demolition contractors and implemented in line with the principles set out at phases 2 and 3.

Lightweight Structures and Hard Surfaces

Lightweight structures and hard surfacing be removed within the RPA can be broken up using a vehicle mounted pneumatic drill operating from ground outside the RPA, on temporary ground protection or working on the hard-standing moving backwards as the surface is broken up. At no point will the vehicle enter soft ground within the RPA. Material can then be removed by hand without supervision, but if a vehicle is to be used supervision by the project arboriculturist will be required.

All operatives, vehicles or machinery will remain outside of any unsurfaced RPA or will follow ground protection specifications as detailed at phase 3.

Larger Structures – Buildings or other

Demolition of large structures in proximity to trees to be retained will be completed under the supervision of the project arboriculturalist. Wherever possible machinery will operate entirely outside of the RPA and Crown spread of the tree and the structure will be pulled down and away from the tree “top down, pull back”. If necessary temporary barriers may be installed to protect the tree from falling/uncontrolled debris.

Where the demolition cannot be safely completed without adversely affecting the tree the project arboriculturalist will determine what course of action is required to minimise the impact on the tree and inform the LPA.

Phase 5 - Ground works

All machinery, vehicles and personnel involved in groundworks will operate entirely outside the CEZ as described at Phase 2. Where any access is required within the RPA of any retained tree the specifications for ground protection will be observed as set out at phase 3.

Spoil, including soil and rubble will be removed from site and not stored against any protection barriers or over any ground protection. Only predetermined access routes away from RPAs will be used to during this process.

Where approved excavation/re-grading is required within the RPA of any retained tree this will be completed under the supervision of the project arboriculturalist. Where it is safe to do so the excavation will be completed by hand digging or airspade to the required depth of excavation. If for safety reasons, mechanical excavation is required, this will be completed using a banksman to monitor careful excavation and identify any roots that are encountered. Any roots encountered which have diameter below 25mm will be cleanly trimmed back using sharp, sterile cutting tools (secateurs, pruning saw etc.) to remove any torn or ragged ends. Any root greater than 25mm diameter will be assessed for significance by the supervising arboriculturalist who will determine the appropriate course of action.

Where roots greater than 25mm diameter are encountered during normal excavation outside of the RPA defined on the Tree Protection Plan these will be cleanly pruned back to the excavated surface.

No excavation within any RPA other than those previously identified within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment will be made without prior consultation with the project arboriculturalist and where appropriate written permission from an appropriate LPA representative.

During re-grading or landscaping works all ground levels within RPA's will be maintained at existing ground level unless otherwise described above. Minor vegetation removal scrape of up to 50mm depth will be acceptable. Minor level increases of up to 150mm will be acceptable provided that only clean topsoil or organic mulch/materials are used.

No ground level increases greater than 150mm will be acceptable within any RPA without prior consultation with the project arboriculturalist who will determine by what means the infill material can be ameliorated to ensure no loss of root function beneath. Where necessary if not otherwise approved it may be necessary to gain the prior written consent of the LPA to any level changes greater than those described above within the RPA of any retained tree.

Phase 6 - Construction

Foundations

Where approved, construction of standard strip foundations within RPA's will follow the principles set out for excavation within RPA's as set out at Phase 5.

Where special foundation designs have been produced for structures within RPA's the construction will comply to the engineer's specifications.

Following a vegetation layer scrape of no more than 50mm the area of construction will be covered with a suitable means of temporary ground protection to enable the required vehicle access e.g. excavators or piling rigs. The foundations will be installed working from the ground protection which will thereafter be removed prior to laying void formers (clayboard etc) and casting of the floor slab. In order to prevent ground compaction of the root environment there will be no pedestrian, machinery or vehicle access to the unprotected RPA at any time.

Where the foundation design allows for flexibility in location of individual piles or pads the excavation will be completed by hand or airspade to 1 metre depth under the supervision of the project arboriculturalist who will identify and evaluate the significance of any roots encountered and agree the final location of piles or pads with the engineer. Preference will be given to the retention of the greatest number of larger roots possible without compromising the function of the foundation.

Where structural load bearing roots are encountered which cannot be worked around and retained, the project arboriculturalist will determine what remedial options are available to compensate for the associated impact on stability of the tree.

If the tree cannot be safely retained without compromising the proper function of the foundation the tree will be removed and an appropriate replacement planting will be made.

Construction of Hard Standing, Drives and Parking Bays

The sections below relate to the construction of hard surfaces, for example, roads and paths parking areas and bases for bicycle or bin stores not required to be to an adoptable standard and within the CEZ of retained trees.

With reference to BS 5837:2012 clause 11.8, where the construction of permanent hard surface is approved within the CEZ, a non-dig design should be used to avoid root loss caused by excavation.

The construction area is to be levelled by filling hollows and removing protrusions and hard landscaping. No soil excavation, other than the removal of a 'turf or vegetation layer' is to be carried out during this process and filling material should be of good quality topsoil to allow water and oxygen to reach the soil below.

If roots are required to be pruned, sharp secateurs are to be used to ensure that minimum damage. No root, greater than a diameter of 25mm, are to be pruned without prior agreement with the appointed Arboricultural supervisor or LPA representative.

A geotextile membrane (Terram 4000 or similar) is then to be laid over the whole surface, including any retained hard surfaces. The geotextile should be wide enough to wrap around the sub base and be secured to its self.

Where edging blocks or stone are to be used to retain the drive surface within the CEZ, the mix into which they are set will be laid directly onto the geotextile membrane over the supporting base. No deeper excavations are to be made to accommodate the footing of the edging detail.

Sub base depth will be as specified by the project engineer but should be no less than 100mm. The aggregate should be a granular no fines material (typically 40-20mm). Not only will this material dissipate the load and reduce soil compaction, it will permit easy passage of air (oxygen) to the rooting area of the tree below the surface. The deep of sub base will need to be agreed with the project engineer.

This surface can also be used as a temporary works access route prior to the laying of the final surface.

Final surface details for will be of a porous nature such as gravel, block paviers or small paving slabs and should be approved by the LPA. In the usual way these should be bedded into a lean mix that is also highly porous. Final surface treatment can be installed as part of the landscaping works.

Shed Bases and Lightweight Structures

Shed bases and lightweight structures where approved within the RPA will be set on slab footings cast on the existing ground level (allowing for 50mm vegetation scrape). Voids beneath will be filled level with clean sharp sand and the entire area will be covered with an impermeable membrane prior to casting to prevent concrete chemical leaching into the root environment beneath.

Phase 7 - Dismantling Protection Barriers and Landscaping Works

Following completion of construction activity landscaping within the CEZ may commence.

A minimum of seven days' notice will be given to the local authority tree officer prior to the dismantling of the protection barriers.

Any landscaping once the barriers have been removed will avoid soil re-grading where possible and disturbance within the RPA and no soil levels be altered after the protection barriers have been removed.

No vehicles or machinery utilised for landscaping purposes will enter the RPA of any retained tree at any time.

There will be no mechanical excavation or cultivation of ground within RPA's at any time, and such cultivation will be completed either by hand or airspade to avoid unnecessary damage to tree roots.

Paving – Within RPA's any paving should be layed on the existing ground levels and be of permeable design in line with the principles set out for hard standing at phase 6. Where it is not possible to achieve the required levels by this means an alternative shallower specification may be utilised or otherwise excavation will be carried out under supervision of the project arboriculturalist and efforts made to retain as many roots as possible.

Planting – digging of planting holes will be completed by hand and any roots larger than 20mm retained undamaged. Planting holes may be relocated as required to enable the minimal impact on retained trees.

Fencing and Decking – post holes for fencing or decking within RPA's will be dug by hand or airspade and where flexibility of location allows will be placed to minimise impact on tree roots. Post holes will be lined with an impermeable membrane prior to setting of posts to prevent concrete chemical leaching into the root environment surrounding.

General Principles for Tree Protection

A copy of this AMS and the attached TPP is to be retained on site at all times and all personnel associated with the construction process will be made familiar with the principals within.

If 360-degree excavators are to be used during construction, at no time is the excavating arm to encroach over the position of the protection barriers.

No fires are to be lit on site at any stage during the construction process. Unless prior agreed location is set.

Designated storage areas will be created away from retained trees. All materials for construction purposes are to be stored in this compound. Care must be taken to avoid the leakage or leaching of noxious materials into the soil. No materials will be stored or left stacked in positions around the site other than within the storage compound area.

Communication Details and Supervision

In order to ensure that the principals of tree protection set out in this statement and appended plans are adhered to, it is important to set out communication details for key individuals. All relevant parties should retain these details and they should be available on site at all times. Relevant parties will be advised of any changes in personnel or contractor during the development process.

Whilst any works are being carried out near the retained existing trees, these works will be supervised by the project arboriculturalist and a tool box talk will be given to each site operative to ensure there is no damage caused by their work. This will be followed up by a report will be sent to the council development management department. The report will show works undertaken and if any remedial works are required to the tree or its root zone of the retained trees.

Compliance

Before construction begins written confirmation that the developer/contractor or its agents agree to comply in full with the principles set out within this Method Statement will be lodged with the LPA.

Report written by

Luke Mitchell ND Hort, Ba Hons, Arb 4 cert
Partner of Corsican Associates

Appendix 1: Tree survey schedule

Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Ref.no	Identifies trees, groups and hedges on the accompanying plan.
Species	Common names are provided to aid wider comprehension.
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
Canopy Spread	Indicates the crown radius from the base of the tree in four compass directions, recorded to the nearest half a metre.
Ground Clearance	Height of crown clearance above adjacent ground in metres.
DBH (mm)	DBH is the diameter of the stem measured in cm at 1.5m from ground level. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
RPR (cm)	Root Protection Radius (RPR) is the minimum area required to be protected measured radially from the trunks centre.
RPA (m²)	Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum rooting area in m ² which should remain undisturbed around each tree.
Age Class	Age of the tree expressed as Y- Young, SM – Semi Mature, MA- Middle-Aged, EM- Early Mature, M- Mature or OM- Over-Mature
General Condition	Overall condition of tree expressed as :G-Good, F-Fair, P-Poor, D-Dead
Structural defects/Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristics, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery works. Also specific problems such as dead wood, pests, diseases, broken limbs or any other Bio-mechanical defects that are apparent.
Estimated Remaining Years	Categorised in year bands of less than <10, 10 to 20 yrs, 20 to 40 yrs or 40+ yrs.
BS Category	B.S. Cat refers to (BS 5837:2012 Table 1) and refers to tree/overall group quality and value; 'A' - High; 'B' - Moderate; 'C' - Low; 'U' - Remove.
Sub Category	Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is landscape and 3 is cultural including conservational, historic and commemorative

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Corsican Associates

Client: Adam Fahey Design
 Project: St Crispins, Pulborough
 Survey Date: 20/07/2026
 Surveyor: Luke Mitchell



The Chestnuts
 Mill Road
 Buxhall
 Suffolk
 IP14 3DS
 Phone: 01449 737499

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
Estimated Measurements												
G1												
A Group	4	1	85	N	1	0	Y	A: 3.3	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	C.2
- -				E	1	0		R: 1.02		S:		
				S	1	0				B:	Young sycamore saplings on railway embankment.	20 to 40 yrs
				W	1	0						
Estimated Measurements												
G2												
A Group	13	1	170	N	2	3	SM	A: 13.1	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	C.2
- -				E	2	3		R: 2.04		S: Fair		
				S	2	3				B: Fair	Group of young birch ash and goat Willow with tall etiolated form. No significant value. One stem is split and fallen but can be retained for ecological reasons within current site use.	20 to 40 yrs
				W	2	3						
Estimated Measurements												
G3												
A Group	20	1	650	N	6	1	M	A: 191.2	Fair	C: Poor	No action :: Unspecified	C.2
- -				E	6	1		R: 7.8		S:		
				S	6	1				B:	Low quality offsite group of Holm oak and leylandii. Closely planted and etiolated. Form is poor. No close assessment possible.	10 to 20 yrs
				W	6	1						
Estimated Measurements												
G4												
A Group	3	1	100	N	1.5	0	M	A: 4.5	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	C.2
- -				E	1.5	0		R: 1.19		S: Fair		
				S	1.5	0				B: Fair	Mixed evergreen shrubs.	10 to 20 yrs
				W	1.5	0						
Age Classifications: N Newly planted EM Early Mature Y Young M Mature SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature												
Condition: C Crown S Stem B Basal area												
Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition												

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
H1													
A Hedgerow - <i>Unknown</i>	1.3	1	105	N	0.5	0	SM	A: 5 R: 1.26	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified ----- Small hedge of hawthorn and privet.	C.2 20 to 40 yrs	
H2													
A Hedgerow - <i>Unknown</i>	1.3	1	105	N	0.5	0	SM	A: 5 R: 1.26	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified ----- Small hedge of beech and privet.	C.2 20 to 40 yrs	
H3													
A Hedgerow - <i>Unknown</i>	2.5	10	57 (Eq)	N	1	0	SM	A: 1.5 R: 0.69	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified ----- Established privet hedge creates good screen and boundary definition but more sparse where overshadowed.	C.2 20 to 40 yrs	
H4													
A Hedgerow - <i>Unknown</i>	3	1	130	N	1	0	M	A: 7.6 R: 1.55	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified ----- Overgrown ornamental privet hedge.	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
T1													
Apple <i>Malus Unknown</i>	9	2	538 (Eq)	N	3.5	4	M	A: 131 R: 6.45	Fair	C: Fair S: B:	No action :: Unspecified ----- Mature offsite apple tree. No close access.	B.2.3 20 to 40 yrs	
T2													
Common Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	7.5	8	339 (Eq)	N	4.5	2.5	M	A: 52.1 R: 4.07	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified ----- Typical hazel. Somewhat suppressed.	C.2 20 to 40 yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:			C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T3												Estimated Measurements	
Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	15	1	1150	N	8	4	M	A: 598.4 R: 13.8	Fair	C: Poor S: Ivy B: Poor	Ivy :: Sever/remove ivy Large old goat willow lacking significant veteran characteristics. Ivy cover limits survey. Crown and stem structure is heavily extended with tight unions. Structural weakening and large failures anticipated within upcoming life stages. Remove ivy to enable more complete structural assessment in future. Fungi brackets present at base of tree, several large branches dead. A couple of large branches broken off.	U.2 10 to 20 yrs	
T4												Estimated Measurements	
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6	1	140	N	1.5	1.5	SM	A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified Previously topped resulting in twin leaders.	C.2 20 to 40 yrs	
T5												Estimated Measurements	
Myrobalan Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	6.5	6	367 (Eq)	N	4	0.5	OM	A: 61.1 R: 4.41	Poor	C: Poor S: Ivy B: Poor	No action :: Unspecified Dying. Severe stem decay. Partial collapse. Low risk at this location.	U.1 <10 yrs	
T6												Estimated Measurements	
Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	12	1	620	N	8	5	M	A: 173.9 R: 7.44	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Good	Ivy :: Sever/remove ivy Early mature chestnut. Ivy limits survey. Form is such that reduction on site side could be achieved with minimal cutting and low impact.	B.2.3 >40 yrs	
T7												Estimated Measurements	
Apple <i>Malus Unknown</i>	8	2	326 (Eq)	N	7.5	1	M	A: 48.1 R: 3.91	Fair	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	No action :: Unspecified Heavily leaning apple may be previously wind thrown. No characteristics to increase value for cultural reasons.	C.3 20 to 40 yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:			C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T8												Estimated Measurements		
Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>		13	6	600 (Eq)	N E S W	6.5 6.5 7 6	2 2 2 2	M	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Fair	C: Fair S: Poor B: Poor	No action :: Unspecified	U.1 <10 yrs	
T9												Estimated Measurements		
Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>		9	3	284 (Eq)	N E S W	1 7 5 1	1 1 1 1	SM	A: 36.4 R: 3.4	Fair	C: Fair S: Poor B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
T10												Estimated Measurements		
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		16	4	708 (Eq)	N E S W	5 7 6.5 6	2 2 2 2	M	A: 226.9 R: 8.49	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Poor	Fell :: Fell and treat stump(s)	U.1 <10 yrs	
T11												Estimated Measurements		
Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>		18	1	480	N E S W	4 4 4 4	1 1 1 1	M	A: 104.2 R: 5.75	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B:	No action :: Unspecified	B.2 20 to 40 yrs	
T12												Estimated Measurements		
Japanese Red Cedar <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>		9	1	420	N E S W	3.5 6 3.5 1	1 1 1 1	M	A: 79.8 R: 5.03	Fair	C: Poor S: Fair B:	No action :: Unspecified	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
T13												Estimated Measurements		
Common Laburnum <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>		7	1	300	N E S W	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	3 3 3 3	M	A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Fair	C: Fair S: B:	No action :: Unspecified	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T14											Estimated Measurements	
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	1	600	N	6	3.5	SM	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Fair	C: Good S: B:	No action :: Unspecified Offsite oak shows good form and health. No close assessment possible.	B.2 >40 yrs
T15											Estimated Measurements	
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	380	N	5.5	3	SM	A: 65.3 R: 4.55	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B:	No action :: Unspecified Offsite oak. Previously lifted and pruned back over site. No close assessment possible.	B.2 >40 yrs
T16											Estimated Measurements	
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	11	2	361 (Eq)	N	2.5	3	M	A: 59 R: 4.33	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified Offsite twin stem holly. Typical form and condition.	B.2 20 to 40 yrs

Report selection criteria.

Projects.

St Crispins, Pulborough

Date Range.

Any Date

Work types.

----> Fell :: Fell and treat stump(s)

----> Ivy :: Sever/remove ivy

----> No action :: Unspecified

Latest Survey.

---> All surveys for the selected trees.

Last survey for each selected tree.

Work Completed.

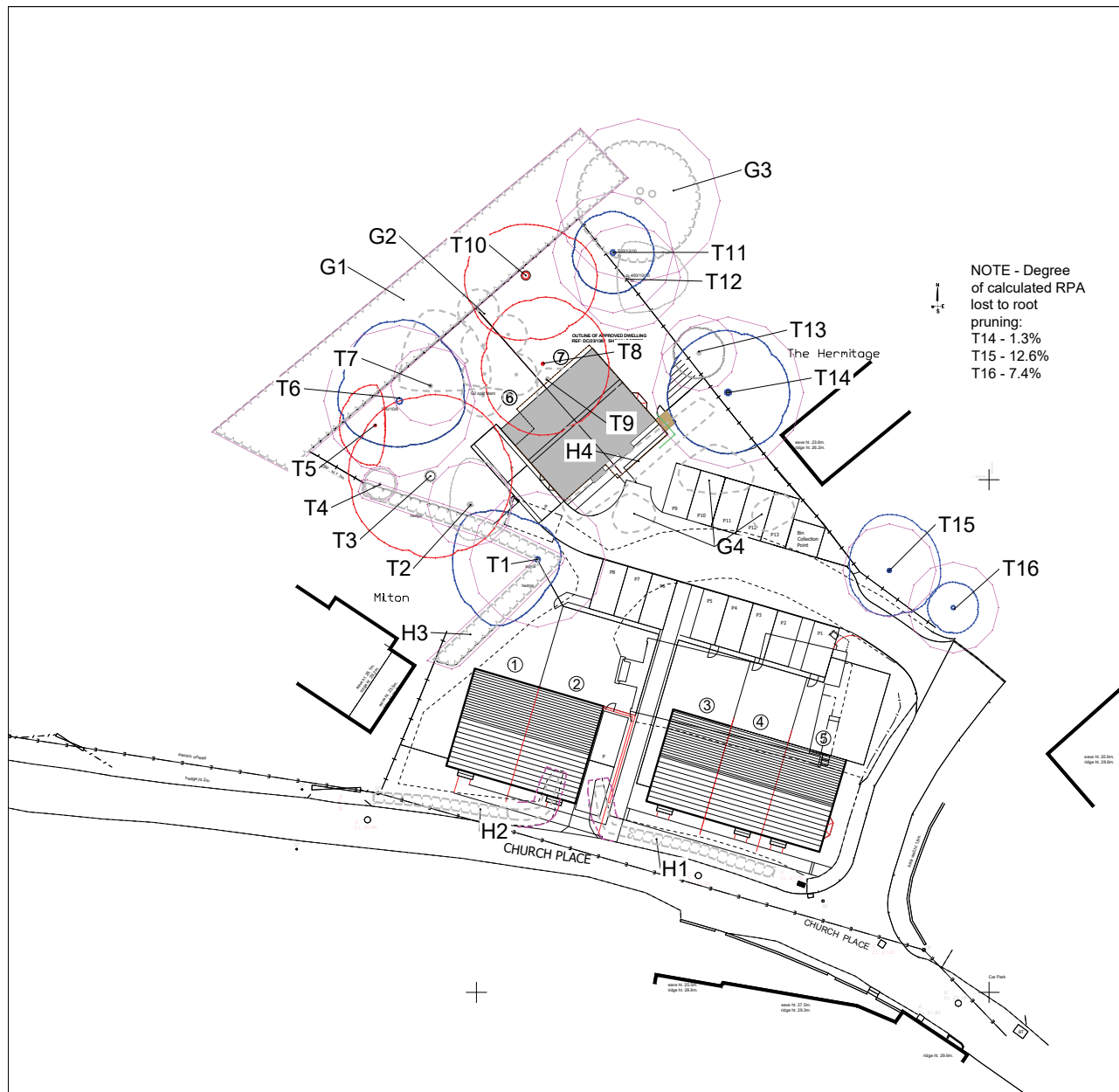
---> Work Completed

---> Work Not Completed

Number of trees in selected Project(s)	24
Number of trees in Report selection	24

Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:	C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature		S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature		B	Basal area			

Appendix 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan



KEY

Tree Constraints

- Category B Existing Tree of Moderate Quality and Value.
- Category C Existing Tree of Low Quality and Value.
- Category C Existing Group of Low Quality and Value Trees.
- Category C Existing Hedge of Low Quality and Value.
- Category U Existing tree in irreversible decline and/or dead.
- Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS5837.

Tree Works

- Category C Tree to be felled.
- Category U Tree to be felled.
- Root protection area of tree removed due to felling or root pruning.
- Reduced crown outline of category B tree.
- Crown Reduction Works as specified in AIA report.
- Root pruning trench works to be completed under arboricultural supervision using hand dig or airspade methods. The trench will be excavated to the required depth of construction and any roots encountered will be clearly pruned to the outer face of the trench.



GENERAL NOTES

- ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES
- DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING
- ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE
- (C) Corsican Associates 2026

Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan	
Project: St Crispins Church Hall, Pulborough	
Client: Adam Fahey Design	CA Ref: 26/013-01
Scale: 1:200 @A1	Date: July 2026
Revision:	
Purpose of drawing: Planning	



Corsican Associates
 Landscape Architects & Arboriculturalists
 Tel: 07834990834 | Email: info@corsican-a.com

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan

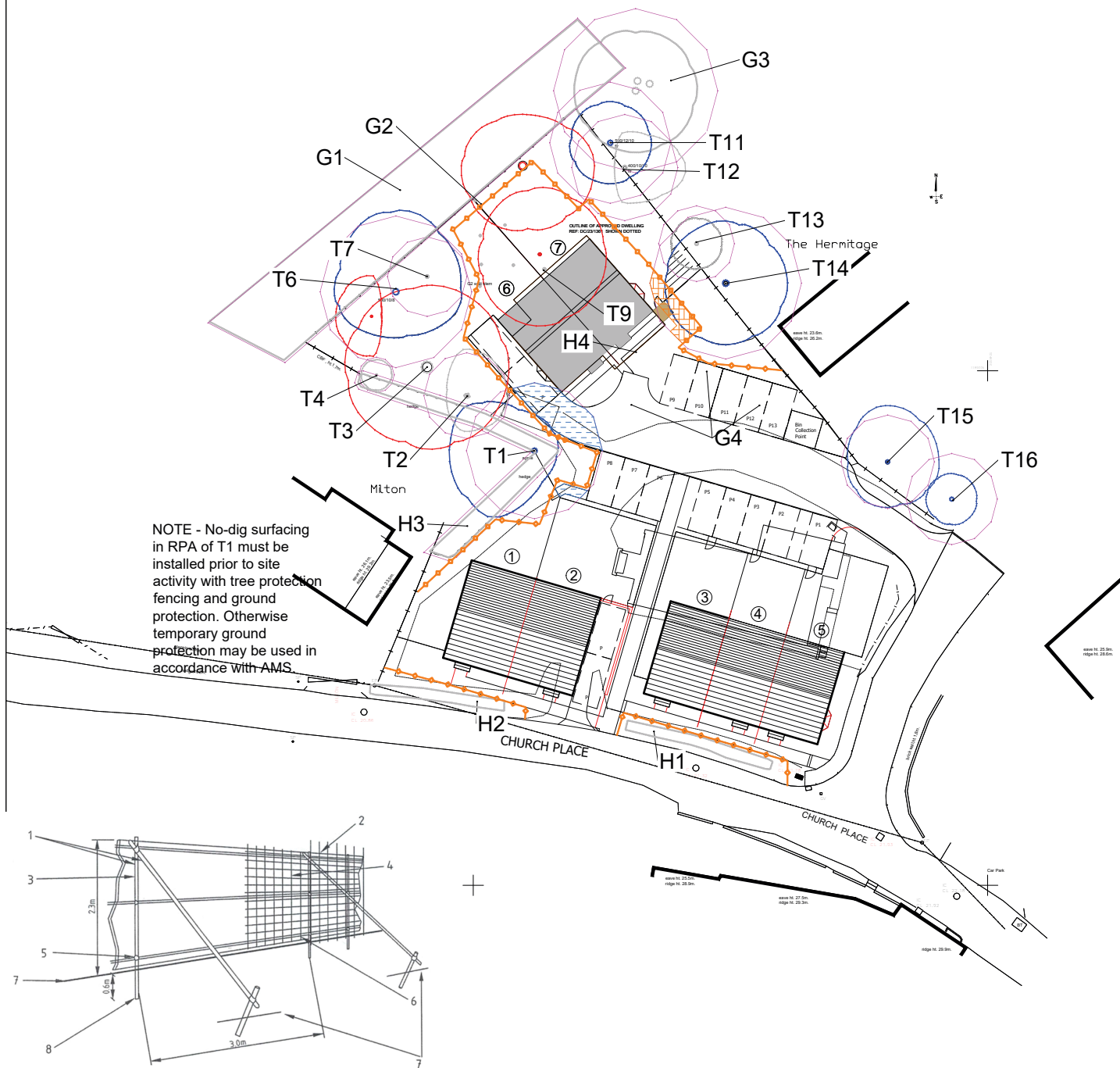


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

KEY

Tree Constraints

- Category B Existing Tree of Moderate Quality and Value.
- Category C Existing Tree of Low Quality and Value.
- Category C Existing Group of Low Quality and Value Trees.
- Category C Existing Hedge of Low Quality and Value.
- Category U Existing tree in irreversible decline and/or dead.
- Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS5837.

Tree Works

- Category C Tree to be felled.
- Category U Tree to be felled.
- Root protection area of tree removed due to felling or root pruning.
- Reduced crown outline of category B tree.
- Crown Reduction Works as specified in AIA report.
- Root pruning trench works to be completed under arboricultural supervision using hand dig or airspade methods. The trench will be excavated to the required depth of construction and any roots encountered will be cleanly pruned to the outer face of the trench.

Tree Protection Measures

- Temporary ground protection to be installed in accordance with AMS.
- BS tree protection barriers to be erected, these will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots. See figure 2 on plan for further information. Alternative protective fencing specifications may be appropriate where approved by the LPA.
- Area requiring specialist engineered No-dig design/construction to prevent root damage in accordance with AMS.
- Existing hard surfaces, kerbs etc to be removed under arboricultural supervision. Following removal the exposed soil will be covered with 150mm depth of clean topsoil or clean organic mulch until landscaping works.



Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan	
Project: St Crispins Church Hall, Pulborough	
Client: Adam Fahey Design	CA Ref: 26/013-02
Scale: 1:200 @A1	Date: July 2026
Revision:	
Purpose of drawing: Planning	

GENERAL NOTES

- ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES
- DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING
- ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE
- (C) Corsican Associates 2026



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