

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Guided by recommendations within BS5837:2012

Site: Carylls Country House, Faygate Lane, Faygate, RH12 4SN

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1.0 Summary

1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) will highlight site specific impacts of the proposed outline planning application will have on the existing tree stock at Carylls Country House, Faygate Lane, Faygate, RH12 4SN. The proposed development includes the demolition of an existing barn and construction of a new building in its footprint.

The following drawings have been provided by the client:

- Proposed Plans, reference: Buildings B&C-Proposed
- Topographical Survey- **Not provided**

1.2 Tree locations have been based off straight-line measurements taken whilst on site from the existing building from a fixed point as a topographical survey hasn't been undertaken at this stage. An OS base map has been used which has been the basis to produce the following plans. Tree positions may need to be clarified in future if requested by the Local Planning Authority. Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd has had limited input in defining the contents of the development plans, it broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" and current best practice advice.

1.3 This AIA will identify areas of potential conflict between the proposed development or working area of individual trees, tree groups, woodlands and hedges. This AIA will demonstrate which can be retained and which will need to be removed where necessary and ways to mitigate the proposals on the existing trees, tree groups, woodlands or hedges that may be implicated by the proposal or through construction activities to implement the proposal.

1.4 Note: Any mitigating build techniques for working methodologies etc. that are detailed within this assessment must be agreed upon/accepted to ensure that post planning approval and that the tree protection is in place and trees that are detailed for retention are retained and not removed because working practices have not considered the implications on trees.

2.0 Report limitations

2.1 The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications. Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd have checked on Horsham District Councils interactive map facility which confirms TPO trees present on site. The site is not believed to be within a Conservation Area. Prior formal written consent is required from the local planning authority, Horsham District Council before **any** tree works above and below ground on the site, which is required to be confirmed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

2.2 All rights in this report are reserved. Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee in dealing with this site. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without the written consent of Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd

2.3 This report is restricted to those trees shown on the attached plans and described in the tree survey schedule. All plans and discussions within this report are based entirely on

the drawings provided to Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd at the time of the survey. Any material planning changes after the date of report issue will invalidate this report.

- 2.4 Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd have undertaken their tree survey with due care and attention to identify accurately all tree species present at the time of survey. However, where surveys are undertaken when trees are out of leaf, if access is not granted or clear, or where insufficiently accurate tree location detail is provided by the client; trees may be grouped, and general tree species composition listed.
- 2.5 This report does not address matters and should not be used in relation to subsidence or heave caused to any built structure by vegetation present or adjacent to the site.
- 2.6 Trees are dynamic living organisms, unforeseeable circumstances such as, climate change, weather extremes, criminal or accidental damage (eg: chemical and fire) ground water conditions, were not considered as a part of this Arboricultural impact assessment unless detailed at the time of the survey. Trees can fail without warning, and therefore the author cannot accept liability associated with these factors and for remedial works which have not been undertaken. This report is not a detailed Tree Hazard Assessment report.
- 2.7 This report may contain comments on subjects which are not arboricultural related. Commenting on such matters is within the scope of the author's experience and the regular scope of this assessment. Any opinion mentioned in this way should be regarded as tentative, and confirmation should be sought from a suitably qualified professional.
- 2.8 The statements, findings and recommendations made within this report do not take into account any effects of extreme climate and weather incidences, vandalism, changes in the natural and built environment around the tree(s) after the date of this report, nor any damage whether physical, chemical or otherwise. Greensted Arboriculture cannot accept any liability in connection with the above factors, nor where recommended tree management is not carried out in accordance with modern tree health care techniques, within any proposed timeline.
- 2.9 Due to the above statements, this report remains valid for two years from the date of issue only.

3.0 Report References

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment is informed by reference material, including the following:

- BS 5837: (2012) Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations;
- BS 3998: (2010) Tree Works – Recommendations;
- National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees; DTLR (2001)
- Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management – David Lonsdale

The following drawings and/or reports aided production of this Impact Assessment:

- Existing site layout: Existing Ground Floor
- Proposed site layout: Building B&C-Proposed

4.0 Scope and Purpose of Report

- 4.1 This AIA considers the implications on the delivery and installation of the proposed development upon the existing tree stock, and also provides solutions to any implications where possible, to ensure the safe and healthy retention of any trees which are considered to be worthy of retention should the proposals be put forward for planning permission.
- 4.2 This AIA only considers the impacts of the works based off of the drawings which are detailed above. If any changes to the proposed layout occur, then further advice should be sought.
- 4.3 This report and all plans appended to it have been formulated using guidance given in the British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS 5837) 2012.
- 4.4 The tree survey was carried out independently, as far as possible, of the proposed new layout, as recommended in the British Standard.
- 4.5 The survey contains details of the size, condition and retention category of each tree which may be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.6 The retention category is derived from the British Standard which allows arboriculturists to place trees in certain bands so that impacts can be appropriately quantified and managed; broadly defined as follows:

Tree Categorisation Method

- a) **Category U** Trees in such a condition that any value would be lost within 10 years, or should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. There were 3 category U trees (S4, S5 and S6) on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.
 - b) **Category A** Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). There were 1 Category 'A' tree (T1) on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.
 - c) **Category B** Trees of moderate quality and value, capable of making a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years. There were no 'B' grade trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.
 - d) **Category C** Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter. There were 2 'C' grade tree groups (G2 and G3) on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.
- 4.7 A tree survey was undertaken by Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd on the 6th of October 2025. The tree survey identified 1 individual tree, 2 tree groups and 3 stumps. The tree Survey Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan can be found within Appendix A.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 Each tree was surveyed and given a number corresponding to the provided plan(s) found at Appendix B. For each group or individual information was collected as recommended at 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837. The survey was preliminary in nature and did not involve aerial or detailed inspection. This data is held within the tree schedule which can be found at Appendix A.
- 5.2 BS5837 recommends that trees within categories A-C (where A is highest quality) are a material consideration in the development process. However, it should be noted that young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm may be considered for relocation. Category U trees are those that will not be expected to exist for long enough to justify their consideration in the planning process. The A-C categories are combined with the numbers 1, 2 or 3. These numbers signify whether the justification for the category was based on arboricultural, landscape or cultural/conservation values respectively. The tree categories are illustrated on the plans with colour coding. **category A trees are light green**, **category B are mid blue**, category C are grey and **category U are dark red**.
- 5.3 Where category U trees are notable for their conservation, heritage or landscape value, even though only for the short term, they may be upgraded, although they might be suitable for retention only where issues concerning their safety can be appropriately managed.
- 5.4 Section 4.6 of BS5837 recommends that the trunk diameter measurement for each tree is used to calculate the root protection area (RPA), which can then be interpreted to identify the design constraints and once a layout has been developed to be protected by barriers (tree protection plan (TPP)).
- 5.5 Following inspection and categorisation of the trees, the information listed in Appendix A is used to provide constraints guidance to the project architect based on the locations of the best trees. All U trees are disregarded as they not of sufficient quality to be considered as a material constraint on development.
- 5.6 The enclosed tree protection plan (TPP) shows the trees proposed for retention, their relevant RPA and provisional positions for protective fencing, ground protection and any specially engineered surfacing.

6.0 The Site



6.1 This aerial image is provided courtesy of Google. The yellow line indicates the approximate site boundary and is illustrative only.

6.2 The site was visited on 6th of October 2025 by Joseph Beznosiuk. The site is situated west of Crawley.

6.3 The main arboricultural feature within the site is a large, mature cedar which is situated adjacent to the secondary driveway leading to the car parking area for Carylls Country House. T1 (Cedar) is protected by Tree Preservation Order (TPO/1530).

6.4 The British Geological Survey Online Geology Map indicates the soils on site are Weald Clay Formation-Mudstone. The presence of clay/mudstone indicates that the soil is shrinkable. Trees and other vegetation have the potential to cause damage to structures either directly or indirectly. In such cases, desiccation assessments should be carried out at a specialist laboratory to check the extent to which existing vegetation has dehydrated the soil. For further information regarding this please refer too (Annex A BS5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction

7.0 Tree protection status

7.1 The Horsham District Council interactive map facility indicates at the time of compiling this report confirms that TPO trees are present on site, Including T1 (Cedar) (TPO/1530). The site is not believed to be within a Conservation Area. Prior formal written consent is required from the local planning authority, Horsham District Council before **any** tree works above and below ground is undertaken on the site, which would need to be confirmed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

8.0 Tree Assessment and Impacts

- 8.1 Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd undertook a tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 on 6th of October 2025. The tree survey identified a total of 1 individual tree, 2 tree groups and 3 stumps. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan can be found within Appendix A.
- 8.2 In accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012, an experienced arboriculturist has assessed the requirements for tree protection and the root protection area (RPA), Appendix B. The impacts of the proposed development have been detailed below, along with any mitigating measures to ensure the retention of these trees.
- 8.3 The OS basemap has been the basis for the tree survey in the absence of a topographical survey. The proposed development plans have been overlaid onto the tree protection plan (TPP) which is annotated to indicate anticipated arboricultural implications. As part of the assessment, dimensions have been scaled from the proposed development drawing which have been prepared and modified, to include the relevant tree survey data and the information as shown on, Tree Protection Plan (TPP), appendix B.
- 8.4 Tree protective fencing has been aligned on the tree protection plan (TPP) Appendix B with the existing root protection areas (RPA's) of the trees present on site where possible. Tree protective fencing has been adjusted due to existing structures and hard surfaces within the identified RPA of T1.
- 8.5 Demolition and excavation within the identified RPA of T1 will be undertaken using hand operated tools only and in full accordance with the precautionary methodology detailed at 10.0.
- 8.6 Existing (vehicular) hard surfacing within the identified RPA of T1 will be retained throughout development, providing appropriate ground protection.
- 8.7 The following summary of implications relates to only those trees which will require mitigation measures to allow for construction operations. Trees and groups not listed below can be fully protected in accordance with BS5837:2012 as indicated on the TPP Appendix B.

Table 1

British Standard 5837 Category & Reference Number			Impact	Reason	Mitigation
A	B	C			
None	None	S5	Stump to be removed	Building construction and/or proximity	N/A
None	None	G2 and G3	Trees to be pruned	To make space for development	All works to BS 3998.
T1	None	None	RPA disturbance	Demolition/construction within RPA	Protect using special precautions, as indicated within BS5837 2012-section 6.2.3 and 10.0 of this report
None	None	None	Post development considerations	Shading/encroachment/dominance	N/A

9.0 Tree Works

9.1 Likely S5 will need to be removed to accommodate new building.

9.2 It is considered likely that some minor lateral root pruning will be required to one high value trees (T1). However, GAC have carefully reviewed site conditions, species and extent and believe the impact is minor if an appropriate methodology is adopted.

10.0 Tree Protection Measures

10.1 Once planning approval has been granted and details to discharge planning conditions have been approved as required then all site operations will be planned, implemented, and supervised to prevent the following unless otherwise agreed within this report:

- Unplanned root severance
- Damage to the bark, branches and trunks
- Compaction of the soil within the Construction Exclusion Zone Construction Exclusion Zone(CEZ)
- Soil level alterations
- Soil contamination by phytotoxic materials such as herbicides, petrol, oils, diesel, cement and concrete washings or other construction additives

10.2 Before starting any site works in relation to construction of the proposed stables, tree protection will be installed in accordance with the tree protection plan (TPP), Appendix B.

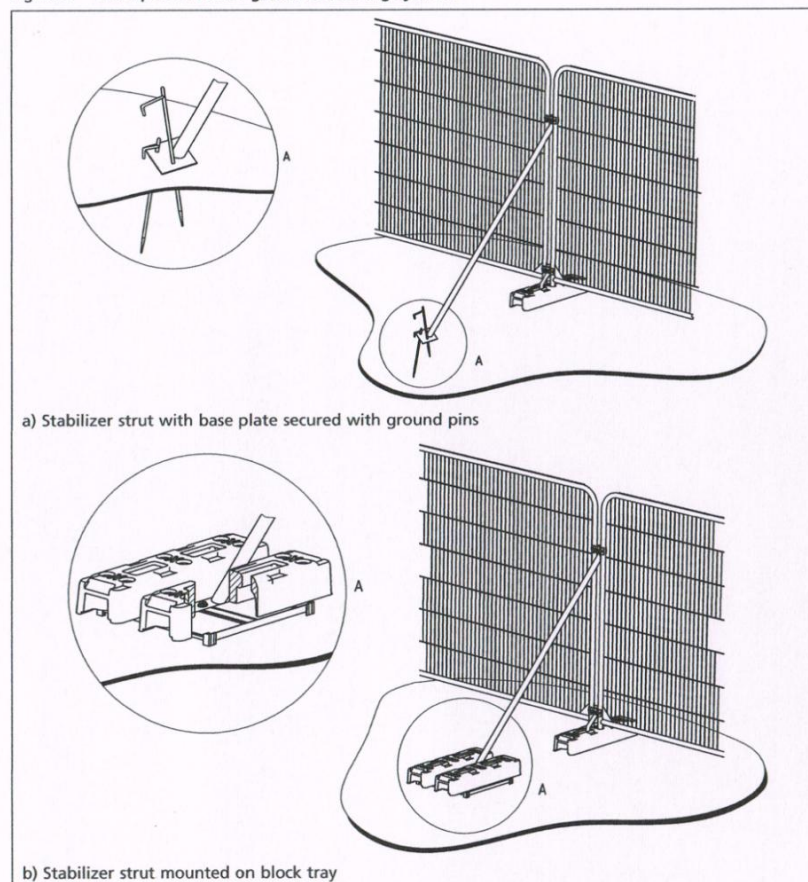
10.3 The establishment of tree protection will occur immediately following the completion of any required tree works and prior to site materials and machinery being brought onto site, and before demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Barriers may

be formed by existing fencing on site or purposely erected barriers that will need to be fit for purpose.

- 10.4 A copy of the Tree Protection Plan TPP (Appendix B) will be kept on site by the client and their appointed contractor. A specific copy will be kept in the site office of the appointed contractor as an immediate reference for all site operatives to review during working processes as required and to reference at the start of each phase or area of works.
- 10.5 The tree protection barrier will follow the standards as set out in BS5837:2012 and as set out on the tree protection plan (Appendix B) to protect the retained trees during site works.
- 10.6 The barrier will consist of weld mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet that are pinned into position with supporting struts. The weld mesh panels will be coupled together with clasps fastened from the inside (see Figure 2).
- 10.7 Tree protection measures will remain in-situ for the duration of the project as per the detail above for phased works. The areas protected by barriers will be regarded as sacrosanct, and the tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the prior written approval of the LPA Tree Officer.

Figure 2: Protective barrier principles as recommended by BS5837:2012

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



11.0 Excavation and dealing with roots

11.1 All excavation within the identified 'precautionary zone' must be undertaken in full accordance with the following precautionary methodology.

- All excavation must be carried out carefully using spades, forks and trowels, taking care not to damage the bark and wood of any roots. Specialist tools for removing soil around roots using compressed air may be an appropriate alternative to hand digging, if available. All soil removal must be undertaken with care to minimise the disturbance of roots beyond the immediate area of excavation. Where possible, flexible clumps of smaller roots, including fibrous roots, should be retained if they can be displaced temporarily or permanently beyond the excavation without damage. If digging by hand, a fork should be used to loosen the soil and help locate any substantial roots. Once roots have been located, the trowel should be used to clear the soil away from them without damaging the bark. Exposed roots to be removed should be cut cleanly with a sharp saw or secateurs 10-20cm behind the final face of the excavation. Roots temporarily exposed must be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by appropriate covering. Roots greater than 2.5cm in diameter should be retained where possible. Roots 2.3-5cm in diameter should only be cut in exceptional circumstances. Roots greater than 5cm in diameter should only be cut after consultation with the appropriate supervisory officer.

12.0 Conclusions

12.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is to provide guidance for a proposed outline Planning Application at Carylls Country House, Faygate Lane, Faygate, RH12 4SN, which includes the demolition of an existing barn and construction of a new building in its footprint. The tree survey and report has been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations".

12.2 From an arboricultural view, it is important to ensure that mature trees are properly protected so that their rooting environment is minimally affected by site works in relation to the stable's construction. The proposal minimises construction within the RPA's of retained trees present and highlighted within the tree survey, which are dominant landscape features.

12.3 Minor root pruning to one high value tree (T1) is foreseeable and a precautionary methodology for these works is provided at 10. A TPO application will need to be submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority, Horsham District Council for these works.

12.4 Some pruning works to low value vegetation is foreseeable.

12.5 Provided the recommendations included within this report are strictly adhered to, GAC believes the trees and tree groups, highlighted for retention within this assessment can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

Appendix A: Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan

Tree Survey Key

- This tree survey has been carried in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012 and current Arboricultural best practise.
- Each tree has been number, reflected within the tree schedule and relevant plans.
- Height and dimensions are estimated in metres. When requested, accurate heights can be measured using specialist optical equipment.
- Stem diameters have been measured 1.5m from ground level in mm, using a standard measuring tape as specified by the British Standards.

Tree physiological definition

Good- Average physiological condition displayed at the time of inspection, crown shape and density, leaf size, adequate wound closure rate.

Fair- Below average physiological condition displayed at the time of inspection, reduced crown density and leaf size, below average wound closure rate.

Poor- Significantly below average Physiological condition, structural flaws including thinning crown and dieback.

Dead- Dead.

Tree structural condition

Good- No substantial structural defects noted.

Fair- Structural defects noted which could be alleviated by remedial tree works.

Poor- Structural defects noted which cannot be alleviated through remedial tree works.

Dead- Dead.

Tree age classification

Y- Newly planted trees

SM- Semi mature tree within the first third of its projected life expectancy.

EM- Early mature tree within the second third of its projected life expectancy.

M- Mature tree within the final third of its projected life expectancy.

OM- Over mature tree with the final third of its projected life expectancy, exhibiting indications of decline and reduced vigour.

V- Veteran tree which have reached its full projected life expectancy, showing ancient characteristics.

- Any remedial works recommended are for Health and Safety reasons only, irrespective of development at this stage. It is the occupier/owner's responsibility to ensure remedial tree works are arranged. Recommended tree works should be undertaken by competent and qualified operatives in accordance with BS 3998 (2010) Tree Works – Recommendations.
- Contractors undertaking tree works should be made accountable in relation to protected species and habitat including nesting birds and potential bat roost features (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) prior to any tree works commencing.
- Root protection area (RPA m2) is the calculated Root protection area in accordance with BS5837:2012 (Annex D) Root Protection area.

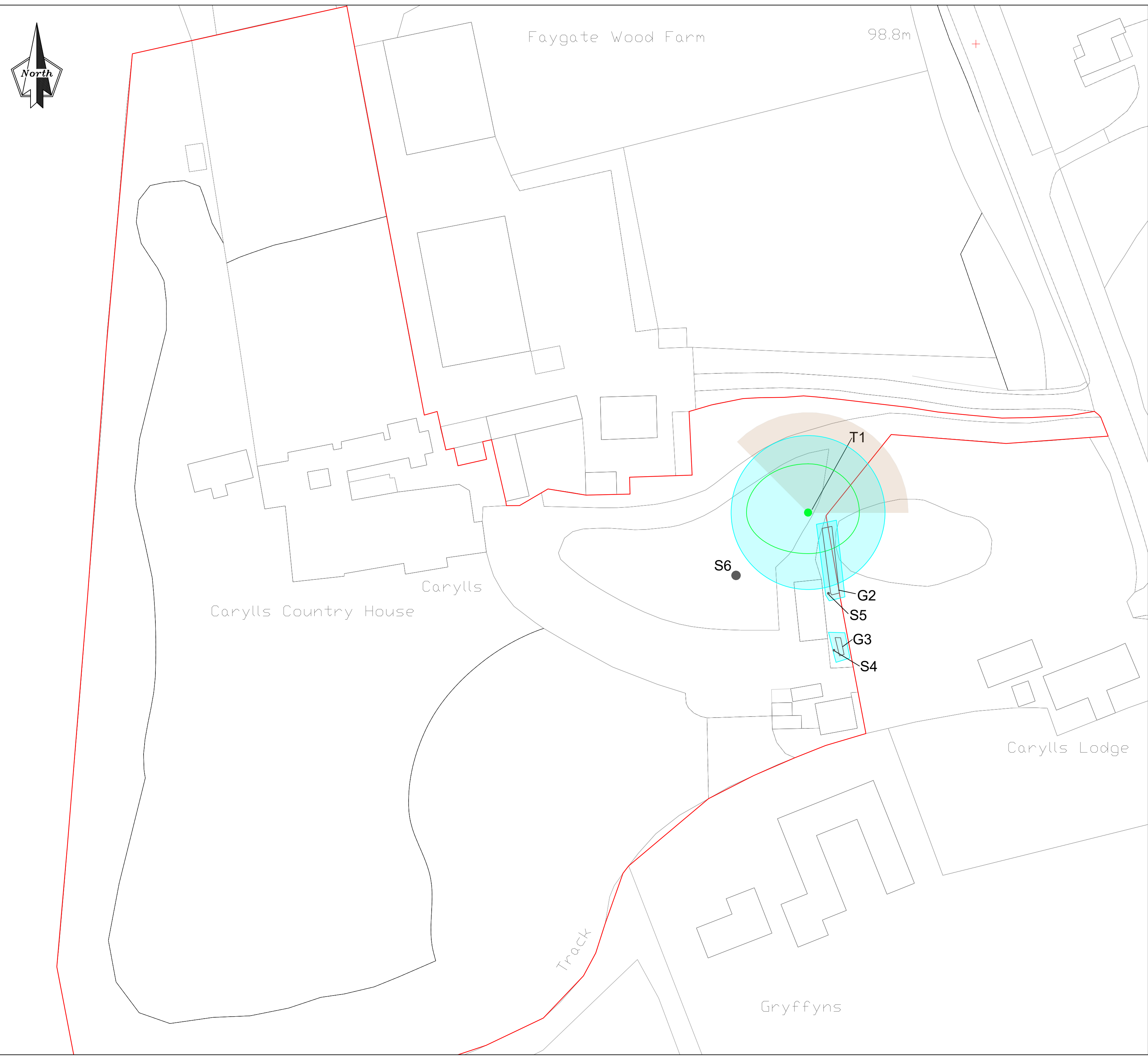
Table 1:

Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			Identification on plan (Stem colour) RED
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	2. Mainly landscape values Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	3. Mainly cultural values including conservation Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

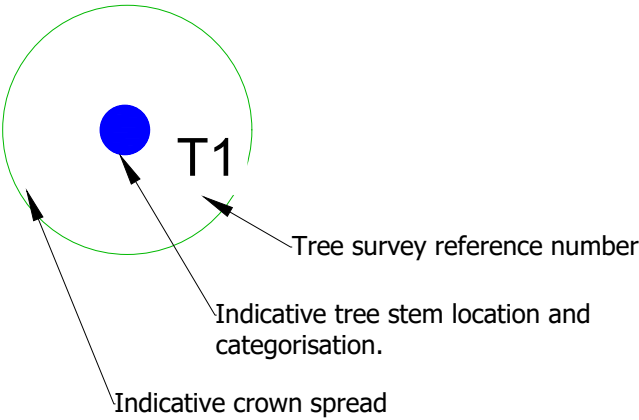
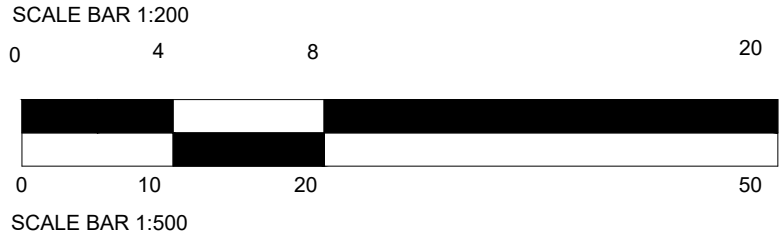
Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Tree No:	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy spread (m) N E S W				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Life stage	Physiological Condition	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib (Yrs)	Category	RPA (M2)
T1	Cedar	19.5	1480	9.5	10	8	12	2.8	M	Fair	Fair physiological condition, mature tree. Multi-stemmed approximately 5m from ground level, included co-dominant unions noted. Historic tear out wound south side of union, wound wood apparent. Further historic tear out wounds noted throughout, with branch stubs apparent. Large historic pruning wounds noted on lower stem. Deadwood observed throughout the canopy, exceeding 50mm. Surface root wounding noted, suspected mower damage. Asymmetry over driveway.	Remove deadwood exceeding 50mm diameter. Tree physiological condition to be periodically reviewed and included co-dominant unions to be monitored.	20-40	A1/2	707
G2	Leyland cypress	11	260*	–	–	–	–	1.5	Y	Fair	Fair physiological condition, boundary vegetation within the adjacent property, screening provided. Dimensions estimated.	None	10-20	C2	28
G3	Leyland cypress	11	270*	–	–	–	–	1.5	Y	Fair	Fair physiological condition, boundary vegetation within the adjacent property, screening provided. Dimensions estimated.	None	10-20	C2	34
S4	Stump	1	400	–	–	–	–	N/A	SM	Dead	Stump	None	<10	U	N/A
S5	Stump	0.5	450	–	–	–	–	N/A	SM	Dead	Stump	None	<10	U	N/A

Tree No:	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy spread (m) N E S W				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Life stage	Physiological Condition	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib (Yrs)	Category	RPA (M2)
S6	Stump	0.5	1750	–	–	–	–	N/A	M	Dead	Stump	None	<10	U	N/A



NOTE:
This drawing is to be read in conjunction Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy report(s). Do not scale from this drawing other than for consideration of tree protection measures. Use only dimensions provided. The original of this drawing was produced in colour and monochrome versions cannot be relied upon. This drawing is to be used only for the purposes indicated. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure any necessary consents are in place. This drawing is copyright and the property of Greensted Arboricultural Consultants (GAC) and must not be reproduced without prior written agreement.



- Tree stem location and value category according to BS 5837:
 - Red - No value
 - Grey - Low value
 - Blue - Moderate value
 - Green - High value

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (CYAN Shading): This area is where ground disturbance must be carefully controlled. If encroachment is planned, then this must be assessed by GAC.

ZONE OF INFLUENCE (KHAKI Shading): This secondary area is where shading/dominance/future growth may be an issue and GAC consider that is unlikely to be suitable for habitable structures; although other structures and hard surfacing may be acceptable.

Rev.	Description.	Date.
		
Client: Blackdog Architects		
Site: Carylls Country House, RH12 4SN		
Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan 1 of 1		
Date:	14.10.25	Drawn By: DAP
Scale:	1:500 @ A2	Checked By: JB
Drawing Number:		Rev.
GAC0035-TCP		.

Appendix B: Tree Protection Plan



Faygate Wood Farm

98.8m

Carylls
Carylls Country House

Carylls

Area where demolition/construction is
to be undertaken with hand operated
tools only.

Existing outbuilding to be demolished.

Existing hard standing and vehicular access
to be retained.

Low value vegetation to be removed/pruned
as required to facilitate construction.

Carylls Lodge

Gryffyns

Track

NOTE:

This drawing is to be read in conjunction Greensted Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd arboricultural report(s). Do not scale from this drawing other than for consideration of tree protection measures. Use only dimensions provided. The original of this drawing was produced in colour and monochrome versions cannot be relied upon. This drawing is to be used only for the purposes indicated. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure any necessary consents are in place. This drawing is copyright and the property of Greensted Arboricultural Consultants (GAC) and must not be reproduced without prior written agreement.

SCALE BAR 1:200

0 4 8 20

SCALE BAR 1:500

0 10 20 50

T1

Tree survey reference number

Indicative tree stem location and categorisation.

Indicative crown spread

Indicative root protection area (RPA - below ground constraint)

Tree stem location and value category according to BS 5837:
Red - No value
Grey - Low value
Blue - Moderate value
Green - High value

Precautionary zone.

Proposed line of tree protection fencing.

Rev.	Description.	Date.
Client: Blackdog Architects		
Site: Carylls Country House, RH12 4SN		
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan 1 of 1		
Date:	14.10.25	Drawn By: DAP
Scale:	1:500 @ A2	Checked By: JB
Drawing Number: GAC0035-TPP		Rev.

Appendix C: Tree Survey Works Schedule

Works required to facilitate the current development proposals:

Tree No	Species	Recommended Works
S5	Stump	Remove
Part of G2 and G3	Leyland cypress	Reduce as required to facilitate construction