

Arboricultural Report

Planning and Development
To Accompany Planning Application At:

Address: Pilgrims Rest, Church Street, Cox Green, Rudgwick,

West Sussex, RH12 3DE

RCG ARBORICULTURE

Date: 10 February 2025

Reference: RCG-PR-24-234 v.4

Arboricultural Report

Purpose of the Report:
The report is designed to fulfil the recommended criteria for the provision of arboricultural information in validating planning applications or compliance with planning conditions.

Included Within the Contents of this Report:

- Full Tree Survey (Compliant to British Standard BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction 2012)
- Tree Impact Assessment detailing the Arboricultural Implications and potential impact from the proposed development on the local tree population. Outline trees to be retained, trees to be removed and appropriate tree protection measures to be implemented
- Arboricultural Method Statement detailing any tree protection measures necessary, the implication of tree protection measures, phasing of works and any special requirements
- Sufficient information to accompany a planning application submitted to the relevant planning authority

Report Produced for: Mr King-Fisher

Date: 10 February 2025

Produced by: Russell Gibbons

Telephone Number: 07595 773453

Email Address: rcgarboriculture@gmail.com

RCG Arboriculture
30 Rowan Close
Guildford
GU1 1PW

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Proposal:

Erection of a 2 storey dwelling with detached garage and associate landscaping after demolition of the existing buildings.

As part of the proposal, I have been instructed to produce the following information for the client to accompany their planning submission:

- A Tree Survey and Schedule in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction 2012
- Detail and review the arboricultural implications of the proposal and the potential impact on the surrounding tree population and local amenity value
- Present an effective Tree Protection Strategy for the duration of the development and method statement outlining such measures
- Provide the necessary arboricultural information to accompany a planning application to the relevant authority

1.2 Site Details:

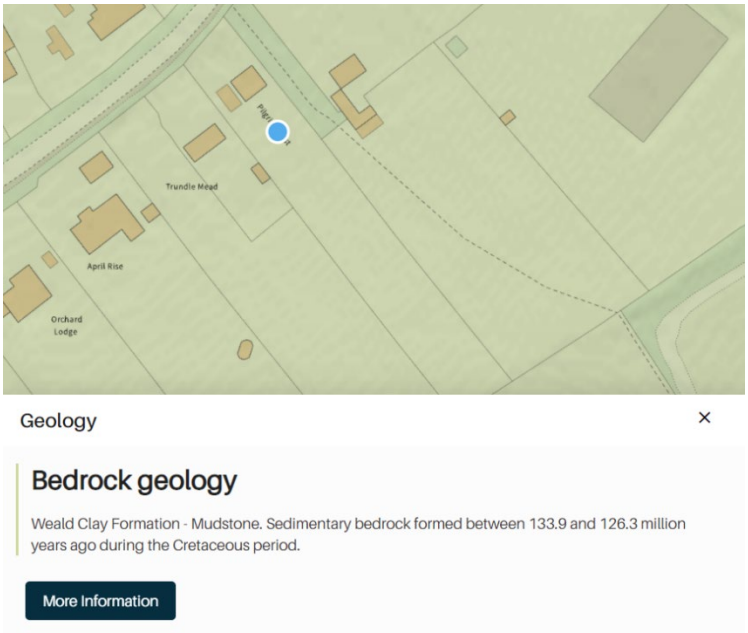
Pilgrims Rest, Church Street, Cox Green, Rudgwick, West Sussex, RH12 3DE



Soil and Bedrock Formations:

British Geological Society Geology Viewer

- Bedrock Geology: Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone
- Superficial Geology: None Available



Soils with moderate to high clay content are more vulnerable to soil compaction from development operations, whereas soils with little or no clay content are much less vulnerable to compaction.

1.3 Documents Provided:

The plans and information in this report are produced using the following documents:

K.A.Rylance Limited Topographical Survey Job No: 24:5668
PWJ Architects Existing Location Plan & Proposed Site Plan 2072 2101 Rev C

1.4 Key Terms and Abbreviations:

A list of the key terms and abbreviations has been included to help explain some of the terminology (Appendix 3).

1.5 Use of Report:

This report has been produced to support a submission and aid the determination of a planning application to the relevant authority. The report is designed to support the authority in their assessment of the arboricultural impact of the proposed development and enable the

authority to make an informed decision. If permission is to be granted, the contents of the report are to be followed in full for the entirety of the development process to protect those trees identified for retention from start to finish.

1.6 Limitations of the Report:

The trees have been surveyed in accordance with the criteria set in the BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

A full hazard assessment of the trees (including assessment of decay or defects and their implications) has not been undertaken as this is considered beyond the scope of this report. Any obvious hazards and defects have been identified where relevant in the Tree Survey Schedule and appropriate relating works have been recommended. Where relevant, trees not located within the legal property of the owner have been included and any works would be subject (where relevant by law, Statute and Common) to the owner's permission.

Where appropriate further investigative works to be undertaken have been detailed and recommended. This may include climbing inspections, below ground exploratory investigations and the use of specialist decay detection equipment.

Detailed ecological considerations are also beyond the scope of my expertise and have not been included in this report. UK and European wildlife legislation may affect the timing and even prohibit the enhancement of works and operations described in this report. Information regarding wildlife can be found in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Amendments. This includes information relating to the protection of wild birds, bats, badgers and some insects. Bats are afforded particular protection and a specialist is required to determine whether bats are present or may be affected when carrying out tree works. Further information is available from Natural England (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england).

Tree work recommendations may be included where trees are visibly causing direct damage or potential damage from physical contact with structures or property. The assessment of indirect damage such as tree root related subsidence on clay soils has not been assessed. If tree root related subsidence is suspected, RCG Arboriculture would recommend contacting your household insurers in this instance.

2. Tree Survey

2.1 Survey Method:

The trees were surveyed on 19th August 2024.

The trees were inspected from ground level using the widely accepted Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) as defined in 'Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management: No. 7 (Research for Amenity Trees)' by David Lonsdale.

No climbing inspections were undertaken.

On this occasion, soil samples and tree tissues were not taken. The presence of pests, diseases and pathogens was not assessed. Heights of trees were estimated by eye and crown spreads by physical pacing. Diameters were measured in mm using a diameter tape measure.

Tree diameters were measured at 1.5m from ground level if the tree consisted of a single stem. Trees with more than one stem below 1.5m were measured in accordance with BS 5837 2012.

Any photographs taken on site were done so using a digital camera.

Tools used when appraising trees included a metric diameter tape, binoculars, digital measuring device, hand lens and where appropriate, metal probe, trowel, and Engineer's mallet.

Locations of the trees were plotted with a laser using triangulation and trilateration techniques if not already supplied on a topographical survey plan.

Trees have been categorised as outlined in the BS5837 2012 – Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

2.2 Legal Protection Status of Trees:

The information below was obtained from the local authority of Horsham District Council via telephone and/or via their online search facility and was accurate at the time of writing this report.

There are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) currently covering the trees on the site indicated.

The site has no Conservation Area coverage affecting the trees surveyed.



Image above taken from Horsham District Council online search on 26/10/2024 showing no TPO & no Conservation Area.

2.3 Tree Details:

Information relating to the trees surveyed as part of this report can be found in Appendix 1 along with the recommendations for proposed works. The trees surveyed have been categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Further explanation can be found in Appendix 1.

2.4 Ancient Woodland:

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning permission should be refused for development that results in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland, or the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

Natural England Open Data: No designated Ancient Woodland was identified at or adjacent to Pilgrims Rest, Church Street, Cox Green, Rudgwick, West Sussex, RH12 3DE.

Veteran Trees: None of the trees surveyed on the site would be considered to be veteran trees.

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 Summary of Trees:

Total number of trees surveyed:
Individuals: 13
Groups: 1
Hedges: 3

Trees By Category	
Grade	**No. of Trees**
A	0
B	4
C	11
U	2

3.2 Tree Works:

Any tree pruning operations being recommended are taking into consideration the condition of the trees at the time of the survey and to accommodate for the proposed development. A full list of the recommended works can be found in the Tree Schedule in Appendix 1.

All works must be carried out in accordance with B.S. 3998: 2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work' (as amended) and current arboricultural industry best practice. Tree works will be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced Arboricultural Contractor holding the necessary insurance cover. A list of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk).

3.3 Incursions in Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

The starting point for any proposed development design should be to avoid root protection areas completely. Consideration should also be given to provide adequate working space for construction activities. Where sufficient clearances are not possible, protection measures can be taken.

Mitigation

Where intrusion into the RPA is unavoidable, the impact on the tree can be mitigated by specialist measures. Examples of these methods include:

- Foundations that avoid trenching: screw piles, cantilevered, pile and beam, cast slabs at ground level or with voids beneath

- New surfacing that limits the impact on the soil structure, subject to advice from a suitably qualified arboriculturist. For example, cellular confinement is one method which enables hard surfacing to be constructed above existing soil levels to reduce soil compaction and retain a degree of porosity

- Services that cannot be located outside root protection areas can be installed utilising thrust boring, directional drilling, air excavation or hand excavation. These operations are often required to be carried out under arboricultural supervision

Compensation

Replacement planting can ensure that continuity for arboricultural amenity is planned for where tree removal is unavoidable.

Proposed RPA Incursions

The table below details the number and nature of the incursions present within the current proposal affecting trees recommended for retention.

RPA Incursions of Retained Trees		
Incursion	**Trees Affected**	**Action Required**
Access for pedestrian/ vehicular traffic	T4	Ground protection required to reduce the impact on the soil and root systems. Specification to be referenced from Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP).
Installation of foundations - Garage	T4	The degree of incursion (3.2%) is not anticipated to have a significant detrimental impact on the retained trees or their root systems. Excavations to be carried out by hand as per AMS.

RPA Incursion Justifications:

The location of the detached garage has been position as close as possible to the Northern boundary while still allowing the minimum clearance for access and maintenance of the garage and boundary treatment. The location has also been positioned to enable vehicle access in between the main building and the garage. This provides a practical space for further on site parking, easier vehicle turning option and EV charging.

The location of the garage has also been positioned to allow for maximum clearance between the main building to help maintain as much natural light entering into the North facing windows as possible.

Currently the degree of incursion into the Hornbeam T4 is considered within acceptable limits when measured against the recommendations in the British Standard 5837 2012.

To help aid in the mitigation of the RPA incursion a replacement tree has been included to provide future arboricultural amenity to the street scene and replace the poor condition T5 proposed for removal. This has been shown on the plans in Appendix 2.

3.4 Site Access & Demolition:

Site access will be from Church Street along the existing hard surface highway and compacted gravel driveway. To provide additional protection over the ditch and root protection areas of trees T4, temporary ground protection has been specified.

Demolition will be required on the project and the location of the demolition and associated machinery is not anticipated to have an impact on retained trees or their root protection areas.

3.5 Storage of Materials:

All materials can be stored within the boundary of the site, outside of RPAs of retained trees. The recommended location has been identified on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 2.

Due to the constraints of the site, materials storage will be required inside root protection areas. Suitable ground protection will be required before any materials can be stored inside RPAs. Ground protection specification and restrictions on material permitted inside RPAs is outlined in the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 2.

3.6 Removal of Hard Surfacing:

No hard surfaces are to be removed in or around the RPAs of retained trees.

3.7 New Hard Surfacing:

No new hard surfacing is proposed inside the RPAs of retained trees. The driveway will continue to be gravelled if permission is granted.

3.8 Light & Proximity:

The location of the proposed dwelling is considered to be a sufficient distance from retained trees and their canopies. Current and future proximity is not likely to be a foreseeable issue.

The location of the detached garage is considered close to the canopies of retained trees. Minor pruning works have been specified in the Tree Survey Schedule in order to ensure a minimum 2m clearance.

The aspect of the property in relation to retained trees is not anticipated to result in excessive shading or lack of natural light to the main proportion of the habitable rooms. In some instances, a measured amount of shade can provide beneficial cooling qualities during late spring to early autumn.

3.9 Boundary Treatment:

The installation of any new boundary treatment in the RPAs of retained trees will be carried out by hand to limit any root disturbance and in accordance with Section 4.10 of the AMS.

3.10 Underground Services:

At the time of writing this report, details were not provided regarding the location of any new services for the project. It is anticipated the proposed dwelling will connect to existing services and drainage which feed the existing building.

If additional drainage is anticipated for the project, such as the installation of soakaways, these and any associated connecting channels must also be located outside of root protection

areas. Where drainage must travel through the root protection area of retained trees, please consult the project arboriculturist to help design a system which will limit damage to the root systems of retained trees.

3.11 Foundations:

The incursions of the proposed foundations into the RPAs of T4 Hornbeam is considered minor measuring at only 3.2% (4m^2). With the incursion being of such a small percentage and on the very periphery of the calculated root protection area, traditional strip or invasive foundations can be utilised without an arboriculturally sensitive design. The minor incursions are not predicted to cause any significant harm to the health and vitality of the retained trees or the future amenity they provide. All the excavations in the RPA must be carried out by hand to limit and unnecessary root disturbance or damage. Please see section 4.13 of the AMS.

3.12 Ground Level Changes:

No level changes have been proposed in the calculated root protection areas of retained trees.

3.13 Conclusion:

The arboricultural impact of the proposal will be maintained to an acceptable level, subject to the adherence to the following recommendations:

- Tree protection measures shown and specified on the Tree Protection Plan and **Arboricultural Method Statement** are installed prior to any ground works, demolition or construction taking place and are maintained for the duration of the development

- All areas of arboriculturally sensitive construction and installation are carried out in full with due care and supervision

- All tree works are completed by a suitably qualified and competent professional

Should the local planning authority wish to see additional or alternative tree protection methods, these can be ensured by an appropriately worded planning condition rather than be basis for refusal.

4 Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1 Introduction:

Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS) are used to safeguard retained trees both on and adjacent to a development site during the construction process. It is important to comply with any tree protection methods set out in the AMS, as these serve to protect the below ground root systems and above ground stem and crown structures of the trees.

The area inside the tree protective fencing and any additional ground protection methods within this area are to be preserved and protected throughout the entire duration of the works being carried out on site.

Any specialist methods, supervision and inspections referred to in this AMS are to be implemented in full in order to ensure the adequate protection and successful retention of trees and their environment on the development site.

A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE SUPPLIED AND MAINTAINED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL SITE PERSONNEL

4.2 Responsibilities:

All site personnel will be made aware of the implications of this AMS. It is the responsibility of the developer and appointed site manager to ensure the details of the AMS and any agreed amendments are communicated to site personnel. As of 2005, local planning authorities have powers to serve Temporary Stop Notices if agreed tree protection measures are not carried out. Adhering to this AMS will ensure that such costly time-consuming action is avoided.

4.3 Pre-Commencement Meeting:

A pre-commencement site meeting involving the client, developer, site manager, arboricultural consultant and LPA Tree Officer is recommended to ensure that all aspects of the tree protection process are understood and agreed. Any potential problems can be discussed at this stage, along with the intended sequencing of events and the level of arboricultural supervision required.

4.4 Sequencing, Inspection and Supervision:

Sequencing of events and effective arboricultural inspection/supervision are important elements of the tree protection process.

The following recommendations for the sequencing of events helps to reduce foreseeable complications and problems from pre-planning to project completion. It is understood that unforeseeable issues and complications may arise but can be limited by following the points outlined below.

All supervision and inspection recommendations within the AMS must be carried out by a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to maintain the appropriate level of tree protection.

4.4.1 Sequencing and Inspection Key Stages:

- Consultation with project managers/architects/contractors prior to seeking planning consent to help limit the number of constraints affecting arboricultural factors and maximise site efficiency
- AIA & AMS issued to site manager/building contractor/client
- Pre-commencement site meeting carried out
- Any prior development investigations are carried out and findings reported e.g. investigative trial holes
- AMS read by all site personnel to ensure full understanding of the implications. Any queries are to be addressed by the appointed arboricultural consultant
- Recommended tree work operations (Appendix 1) are carried out as specified in the Tree Schedule, preferably before the main contractors start on site
- Erection of tree protection fencing, installation of ground protection measures, and construction of any no-dig arboriculturally sensitive access, as stated in the AMS. Ideally this should have been installed at the same time as the site security is erected (locations in Appendix 2).
- Proposed project/development undertaken
- Supervision and completion of any arboriculturally sensitive operations in and around root protection areas
- Removal of the tree protection measures **ONLY** when all construction, groundwork or any other works that would have an impact on the retained trees are finished
- Any landscaping and tree planting required is carried out

4.4.2 Summary of Recommended Arboricultural Inspection/Supervision:

Activity	Level required Monitoring / Supervision / Inspection	Frequency
Completion of necessary tree work operations.	**Inspection** Walk round visual inspection to confirm what degree of approved works have been carried out and the works have been completed to a satisfactory standard.	Start and end of the project depending on level of works specified.
Installation of tree protection measures prior to any demolition.	**Inspection & Monitoring** Visual inspection to ensure the tree protection is in the correct locations and specification.	Pre-commencement
Routine inspection of site & tree protection measures	**Monitoring** Visual inspection to ensure protection measures are still intact, to specification and fit for purpose.	Cyclical inspections as agreed with local authority
Excavations inside designated root protection areas	**Supervision** Direct arboricultural supervision required when excavating through the RPAs	During arboriculturally sensitive operation
Removal of tree protection measures	**Inspection** Visual inspection to agree the removal of tree protection measures.	End of project typically post construction and prior to landscaping

In addition to the direct supervision detailed in the table above, communication can be maintained between the site manager, project manager and the arboricultural consultant to ensure the operation progresses smoothly and that compliance with the AMS is being achieved.

All site visits and supervision shall be recorded with an example recording sheet viewable in Appendix 4.

4.5 Tree Work Operations:

All works will be carried out in accordance with B.S. 3998: 2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work' (as amended) and current arboricultural industry best practice. Tree works will be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced Arboricultural Contractor holding the necessary insurance cover. A list of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk).

If at any time during the development, additional tree works is required, such as to facilitate the proposed works or to provide access for machinery/plant, the Arboricultural Consultant will be contacted to advise on appropriate works and liaise with the LPA as necessary. No works shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the LPA.

All the recommended tree works have been listed in the Tree Schedule in Appendix 1. The location of the trees can be found on the Tree Location Plan in Appendix 2 (larger copies available in pdf).

4.6 Tree Protection Measures:

Tree protection measures are used to ensure that the above and below ground structures of trees are not damaged by construction/development operations and the soil structure within the RPAs of retained trees is safeguarded. The different specifications of tree protection fencing/barriers depend on the factors listed below:

- Proximity of operations to retained trees and their RPAs
- Intensity of operations around retained trees and their RPAs
- Type and weight of traffic moving in and around RPAs
- Size, age, physiology and vitality of the retained trees

All of the above factors will have to be considered when recommending the use of tree protection barriers and ground protection for each proposed development. If tree protection measures are necessary, a specification will be provided which **MUST** be adhered to throughout the development process.

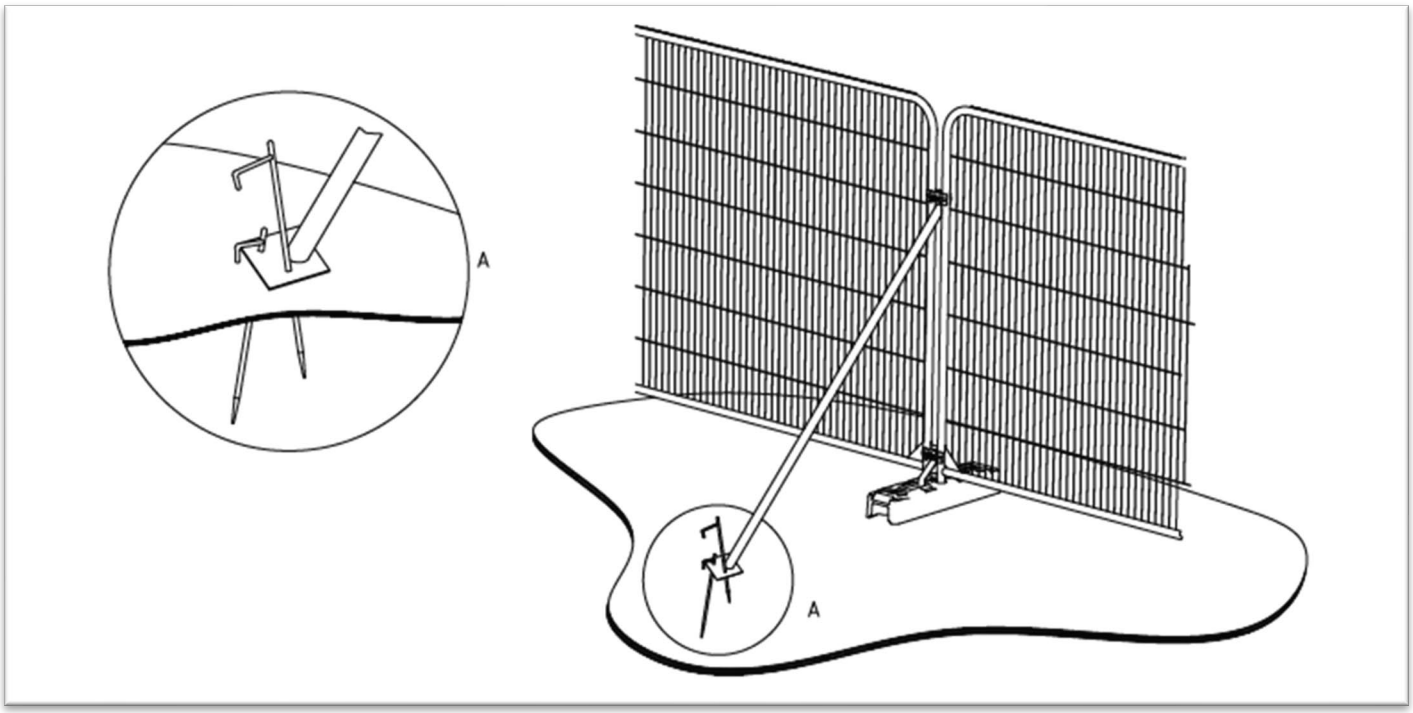
4.6.1 Tree Protection Fencing/Barriers:

Tree protection fencing will be required in this project to protect the trees throughout the construction process. The location of the fencing required can be viewed on **Pilgrims Rest, Church Street, West Sussex, RH12 3DE Tree Protection Plan – Demolition & Construction** in Appendix 2. The specification for the protection is based around the recommendations in BS 5837:2012. Given the ground conditions and proximity of the development works to the retained trees, the minimum recommended specification for this project will be the **Alternative specification a).**

Both the specification a) and b) consist of 2m tall weldmesh panels (e.g. Heras panels) that sit in rubber, resin or concrete feet. The panels need to be secured to each other with a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers installed so that they can only be removed from the inside (RPA side) of the fence. The couplers need to be spaced at least 1m apart and should ideally be uniform throughout the fence. The fencing needs to be supported with 45˚ stabilising struts attached at a minimum of every other panel. Where ground conditions permit the stabilising struts need to be secured to the ground with suitably sized ground pins to prevent movement if struck (diagram a).

To provide further protection to the main stem of T4, wooden boarding is to be used to form additional protection around the main stem. No parts are to be fixed to any part of the tree.

Tree Protection Barrier - Alternative Specification a)



- **2m tall weldmesh panels**
- **Rubber , resin or concrete feet**
- **Minimum 2 x anti-tamper couplers with adjusting nuts on the inside of the RPA**
- **45˚ stabilising struts attached at a minimum of every other panel and pinned into the floor**

Example of wooden panels to box in the main stem and provide additional protection.

Structure is to be freestanding with no Parts fixed to the main stem.



Tree Protection Barrier Signage

All tree protection fencing must have signs attached at 4-6m intervals or every other panel. Below are examples of the signage that must be attached to the tree protection barrier.





4.6.2 Ground Protection:

Ground protection is required during the development process to protect the RPAs of retained trees from construction operations. This can be where permanent working space is needed or temporary access is justified within the RPA, which would involve setting back the tree protection barrier.

Where possible, existing hard surfaces within RPAs need to be utilised or retained as ground protection, rather than being removed during demolition operations. Where tree protection barriers are set back from the perimeter of the RPA exposing unmade ground to construction damage, new temporary ground protection will be installed prior to construction starting.

Specification for driveway ground protection:

Interlocking or bolt together heavy duty plastic trackway which must be able to handle up to 40 tonnes and vehicular load of 12 tonnes per axle. Trackway to be laid directly onto the existing driveway.

Examples of suitable trackway.





4.7 Removal of Hard Surfacing Inside RPA:

No hard surface removal is required inside the root protection areas of retained trees.

4.8 Installation of Hard Surfacing Inside RPA:

No new hard surfacing is required to be installed inside the root protection areas of retained trees.

4.9 General Site Precautions:

The following points will be observed at all times:

- No fires will be lit within 10m of the canopies of retained trees
- No access will be permitted inside the tree protection fencing
- No material, equipment or debris will be stored within the tree protective fencing of RPAs of retained trees
- Notice boards, telephone cable or other above ground services will not be attached to any part of retained trees
- Materials that contaminate the soil (e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil, and vehicle washings) will not be permitted to enter the RPAs of retained trees
- No materials will be stored in such a fashion that will cause damage to retained trees
- Vehicles will not be parked within the RPAs of retained trees on site

4.10 Fencing, Posts, and Small Piers:

Where construction of the fencing does not require a strip or wall foundation and only the use of posts and small piers, the installation should have very little impact on the soil and root structure. When installing posts or piers inside the RPA, the smallest feasible hole possible must be used when excavating to reduce the impact to the RPA. Any roots up to 25mm in diameter may be severed using a sharp saw or secateurs, but if possible the hole should be widened or moved to enable retention of the whole root(s). Any roots 25mm+ should be retained where possible but may be severed after consulting with the appointed arboriculturist. The proposed location of the fence line should be sited so that post holes are dug as far away from the main stem as possible. This reduces the possibility of larger diameter roots being damaged and lessens detrimental impact on the whole root system. Post holes must be lined with a heavy-duty plastic to prevent the post mix from contaminating the soil and any live roots.

4.11 Foundations:

The incursions of the proposed garage foundations into the RPAs of T4 Hornbeam is considered minor measuring at only 3.2% (4m^2). With the incursion being of such a small percentage and on the very periphery of the calculated root protection area, traditional strip or invasive foundations can be utilised without an arboriculturally sensitive design. The minor incursions are not predicted to cause any significant harm to the health and vitality of the retained trees or the future amenity they provide. All excavations in the RPA are carried out by hand to limit and in accordance with section 4.13 of the AMS to limit any unnecessary damage or disturbance to the retained root system.

4.12 Site Huts & Welfare Units:

All temporary site huts and welfare units should be located outside the RPAs of retained trees. However, this is not always possible and so the units may be placed in the RPA to double as tree protection if located on sleepers to limit soil compaction. Care must be taken when installing units in and around trees to prevent any physical damage to the crown and stem structures. Facilitation pruning may be required to allow for transportation and the installation of welfare units. Final locations can be agreed in the pre-start meetings.

4.13 Excavations Inside RPAs and Root Retention:

No excavations inside the root protection areas of retained trees is anticipated. If for any reason excavations are required, the following must be adhered to.

Any excavations carried out within the RPA must be carried out by hand using spades, forks and trowels, taking care to limit the amount of damage caused to the outer bark and woody structure of the roots. The fork should be used to loosen the soil in the excavation area and to help locate any substantial roots (25mm-100mm diameter). A trowel can then be used to remove the soil from around the roots, taking care to prevent damage the bark.

Once the roots have been exposed, those that are to be removed (any roots up to a diameter of 25mm) can be taken out using sharp secateurs or a hand saw. Any roots above 25mm diameter, where possible, need to be retained and protected from drying out and temperature extremes by wrapping or covering them in a suitable material, such as hessian, spare membrane material, or plastic. This wrapping needs to be removed before any back filling takes place. Some roots over larger areas of excavation can be displaced where possible to bend round any new structures or pipework while remaining intact. Roots with a diameter of 25m-100mm should only be cut in exceptional circumstances. Roots above 100mm should only be cut after consultation with the appointed arboriculturist.

Alternatively, the use of compressed air to displace soil is often preferable and more affective over larger areas or to remove soil quicker while keeping roots intact. This may be part of the specification and would be included within the Arboricultural Method Statement.

4.14 Demolition:

All the demolition for the proposal is sufficient distance from retained trees and their root protection areas that no specialist methods are required.

4.15 Amendments:

In some cases, issues may arise on the development site that require amendments to the previously agreed tree protection details. Any amendments to the AMS will be approved in writing by the LPA prior to being implemented. Copies of the paperwork relating to any amendments will be communicated by the Arboricultural Consultant to the Client and LPA

Appendices

Appendix 1:

Tree Survey Schedule Key Terms
Tree Survey Schedule (including tree works recommendations)

Appendix 2:

Tree Location Plan
Tree Removal Plan
Tree Protection Plan
Tree Planting Plan

Appendix 3:

Key Terms and Abbreviations

Appendix 4:

Site Visit and Supervision Record Sheet

Appendix 5:

References

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule Key Terms & Tree Survey Schedule:

Type: Categorised into one of four types
T – Individual tree
G – Group of trees
W – Woodland
H – Hedge

Tree No: Identification number allocated to each tree or group of trees which is illustrated on the plan or physically tagged to the trees

Tag No: Any physical identifications tags attached to the tree and their number or reference

Species: Botanical and/or Common name of the tree stated by visual identification. If the species of the tree is queried, 'sp' is written after the genus e.g. Prunus sp (Cherry Species)

Age Class: Determined from visual estimation considering species and experience
Y= Young
EM= Early Mature
SM= Semi Mature
M= Mature
OM= Over Mature

Height: Estimated height of the tree in meters

Crown Height: Height of crown clearance has been estimated from ground level to the first substantial branch

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): Diameter of the stem(s) measured using a diameter tape at 1.5m from ground level or in the case of multiple stems, uneven ground, abnormal growth the stems were measures in accordance with the BS 5837 2012

No. Stems: Number of stems present at 1.5m from ground level

Branch Spread (NSEW): Branch spread is estimated at the four cardinal points from the base of the stem to the branch tips. Measured in metres. GENERAL

Physiological Condition: The tree's physiological state and general vitality is rated as Good, Typical, Declining, Poor or Dead

Structural Condition: Structural condition rated as either Good, Fair, Poor or Dead. Any notable structural defects or characteristics are noted in Observations

RPA (r'm): Radius of the Root Protection Area in metres

RPA (m^2): Total Root Protection Area in metres squared

Observations: Any notable features of the tree or its surroundings including defects

Preliminary Management Recommendations: A recommendation for tree works based on the visual inspection of the tree and/or recommendations based on the potential impact from the proposed development

BS5837 2012 Tree cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category	Criteria			ID on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in 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 become unviable after removal of other category U trees. 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			**DARK RED**
Trees to be considered for retention				
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Category A Trees of a high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	**LIGHT 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	**MID 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**

RCG Arboriculture

Site: Pilgrims Rest
Date: 19/08/2024
Surveyor: J.Abraham

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Type	Tree No.	Tag No:	Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Height	DBH (mm)	No. Stems	Crown N	Crown E	Crown S	Crown W	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	RPA (r'm)	RPA (m²)	Observations	Work Recommendations	BS Cat
T	1		Common Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	SM	7	2	245	1	4	1	3	4	Typical	Fair	2.94	27.2	Suppressed. Kinked stem to South, Ivy clad stem.	Remove (Widen the access)	C1
T	2		Crab apple *(Malus sp.)*	SM	3	1.8	235	1	1	1	3	2	Typical	Poor	2.82	25	Poor quality tree. Suppressed by adjacent Hawthorn and Hornbeam, low landscape value.	Remove (Poor Condition)	C1
T	3		Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	SM	3	0.5	80	7	1	1	1	1	Dead	Dead	2.50	19.6	Dead clump of Hazel no landscape value.	Remove (Poor Condition)	U
T	4		Common Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	EM	12	2	520	1	6	6	6	6	Good	Good	6.24	122	Broad spreading crown typical of species.	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m (Provide access clearance as recommended by Local Authority)	B1
T	5		Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	7	1.5	400	1	3	3	3	3	Dead	Dead	4.80	72.4	Ivy clad dead stem.	Remove (Poor Condition)	U
T	6		Flowering cherry *(Prunus sp.)*	EM	1.6	1.4	143	1	1	2	2	1	Poor	Poor	1.72	9.25	Snapped top with decay in central stem. Limited branching structure. Very low landscape value.	Remove (Poor Condition)	C1
T	7		Common Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	SM	7	3	80	1	1	2	2	1	Good	Good	0.96	2.9	Typical of the species.	None	B1
T	8		Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	SM	3.5	1.6	100	1	1	5	1	2	Typical	Poor	1.20	4.52	Hymenoscyphus present and tree topped at 1.7m, poor quality tree.	Remove (Poor Condition)	C1
T	9		Cherry Laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)*	SM	3.5	0.1	120	3	2	3	2	3	Typical	Fair	2.50	19.6	Typical Laurel Hedge.	Remove (Facilitate development)	C1
T	10		Apple *(Malus sp.)*	SM	4	0.4	110	1	2	2	2	1	Good	Fair	1.32	5.47	Typical Apple, low canopy, stem leans East.	None	C1
T	11		Apple *(Malus sp.)*	EM	7	0.4	270	1	2	4	4	4	Good	Fair	3.24	33	Topped at 2.7m, asymmetrical crown.	Remove (Planted over existing drainage)	C1
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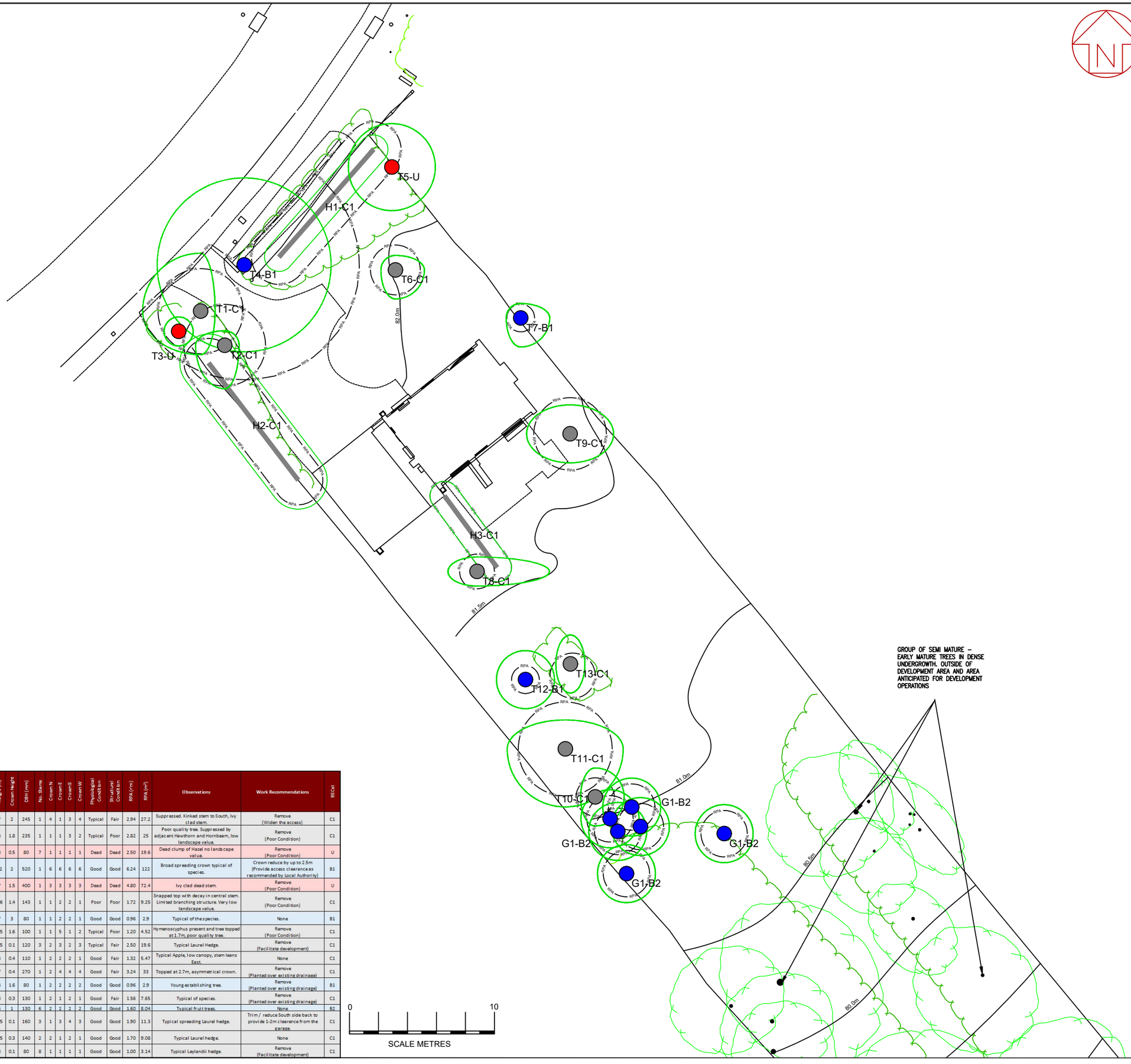
G	1		Plum *(Prunus Domestica)*	SM	5	1	130	6	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	1.60	8.04	Typical fruit trees.	None	B2
H	1		Cherry Laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)*	SM	4.5	0.1	160	3	1	3	4	3	Good	Good	1.90	11.3	Typical spreading Laurel hedge.	Trim / reduce South side back to provide 1-2m clearence from the garage.	C1
H	2		Cherry Laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)*	EM	3.5	0.3	140	2	2	1	2	1	Good	Good	1.70	9.08	Typical Laurel hedge.	None	C1
H	3		Leyland cypress *(X Cupressocyparis leylandii)*	SM	3	0.1	80	8	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	1.00	3.14	Typical Leylandii hedge.	Remove (Facilitate development)	C1

Dimensions for deadwood, hangers and branches noted in observations section. All measurement refer to diameter.
Small = 10-30mm Moderate = 30-100mm Large = 100 - 300mm Very Large 300mm+

Appendix 2: Tree Location, Tree Removal, Tree Protection & Tree Planting Plans



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BRITISH STANDARD 5837 2012 B CATEGORY TREE	G1:B2 TREE GROUP NUMBER AND BS5837 2012 GRADING
BRITISH STANDARD 5837 2012 C CATEGORY TREE	TREE CANOPY DIMENSIONS
BRITISH STANDARD 5837 2012 U CATEGORY TREE	CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREA

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY

TYPE: CLASSIFICATION OF FEATURE TYPE
T = TREE
G = GROUP
W = WOODLAND
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TREE NO. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ALLOCATED TO EACH TREE, GROUP OF FEATURE WHICH IS ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLANS.

TAG NO. NUMBER OF PHYSICAL TAG ATTACHED TO TREE IF PRESENT

SPECIES: COMMON AND/OR BOTANICAL NAME OF THE TREE FROM A VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE AVAILABLE FEATURES.

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Y = YOUNG
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HEIGHT: ESTIMATED HEIGHT OF TREE IN METRES

CROWN HEIGHT: HEIGHT OF THE LOWEST SECTION OF CROWN FROM GROUND LEVEL

DBH: DIAMETER OF THE STEM MEASURED AT 1.5M FROM GROUND LEVEL

NO. STEMS: NUMBER OF STEMS PRESENT AT 1.5M FROM GROUND LEVEL

CROWN NSEW: BRANCH SPREAD AT FOUR CARDINAL POINTS MEASURED IN METRES

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION: THE TREES PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION AND GENERAL VITALITY
GOOD
TYPICAL
DECLINING
POOR
DEAD

STRUCTURAL CONDITION: GENERAL STRUCTURAL CONDITION. ANY NOTABLE STRUCTURAL DEFECTS OF CHARACTERISTICS ARE NOTED IN OBSERVATIONS

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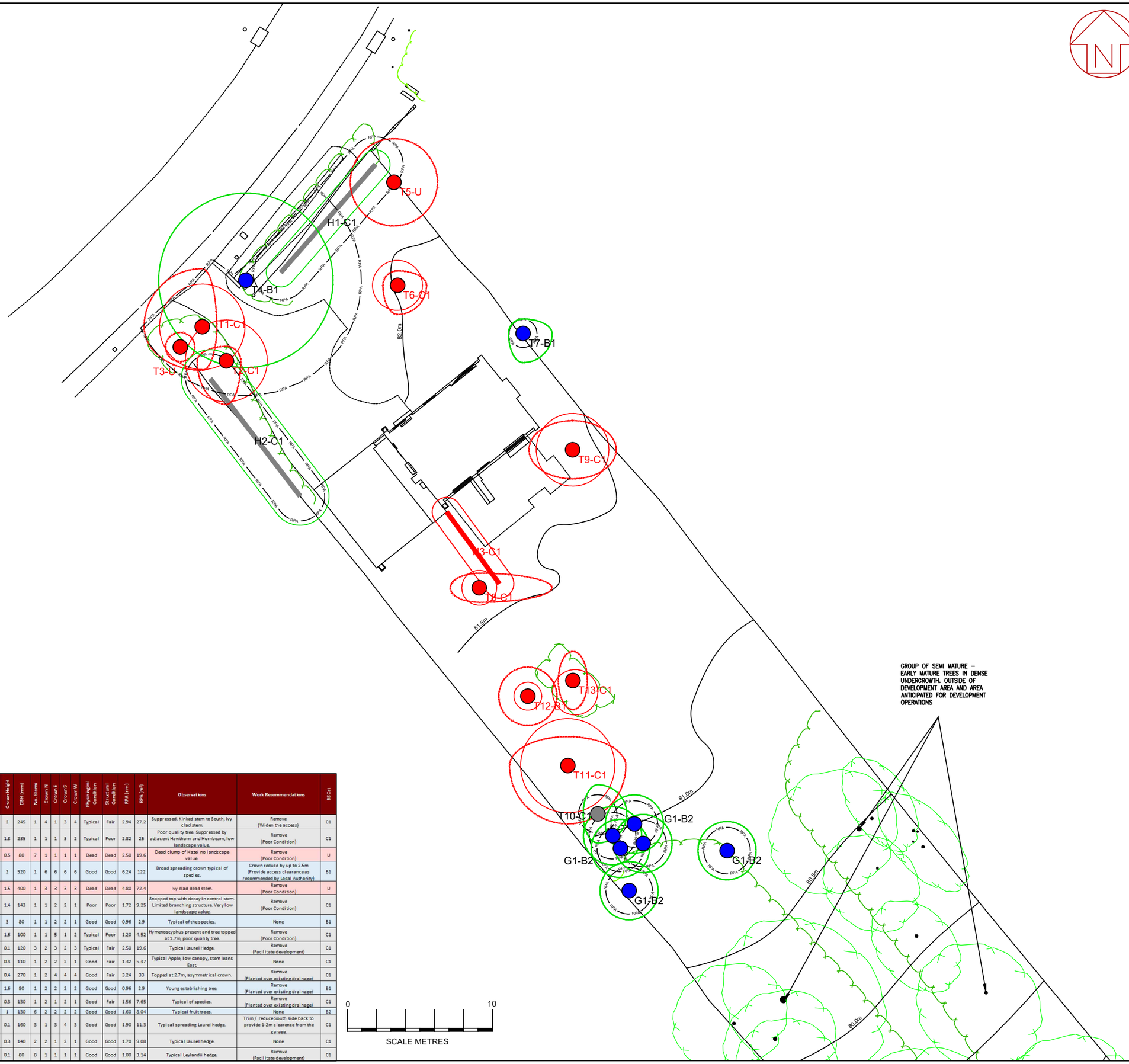
RCG ARBORICULTURE
Arboricultural Consultancy Services
Surrey | Hampshire | South East
Email: rcgarboriculture@gmail.com Tel: 07595 773453

Project : PILGRIMS REST, CHURCH STREET, WEST SUSSEX, RH12 3DE

Title : TREE LOCATION PLAN

Scale :	Date :	Drawn by :
1:250 @ A3	23-01-2025	R. G.
Dwg No : RCG - PR - TLP	**Revision :** C	



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Project :
PILGRIMS REST, CHURCH STREET, WEST SUSSEX, RH12 3DE

Title :
TREE REMOVAL PLAN

Scale :	Date :	Drawn by :
1:250 @ A3	23-01-2025	R. G.
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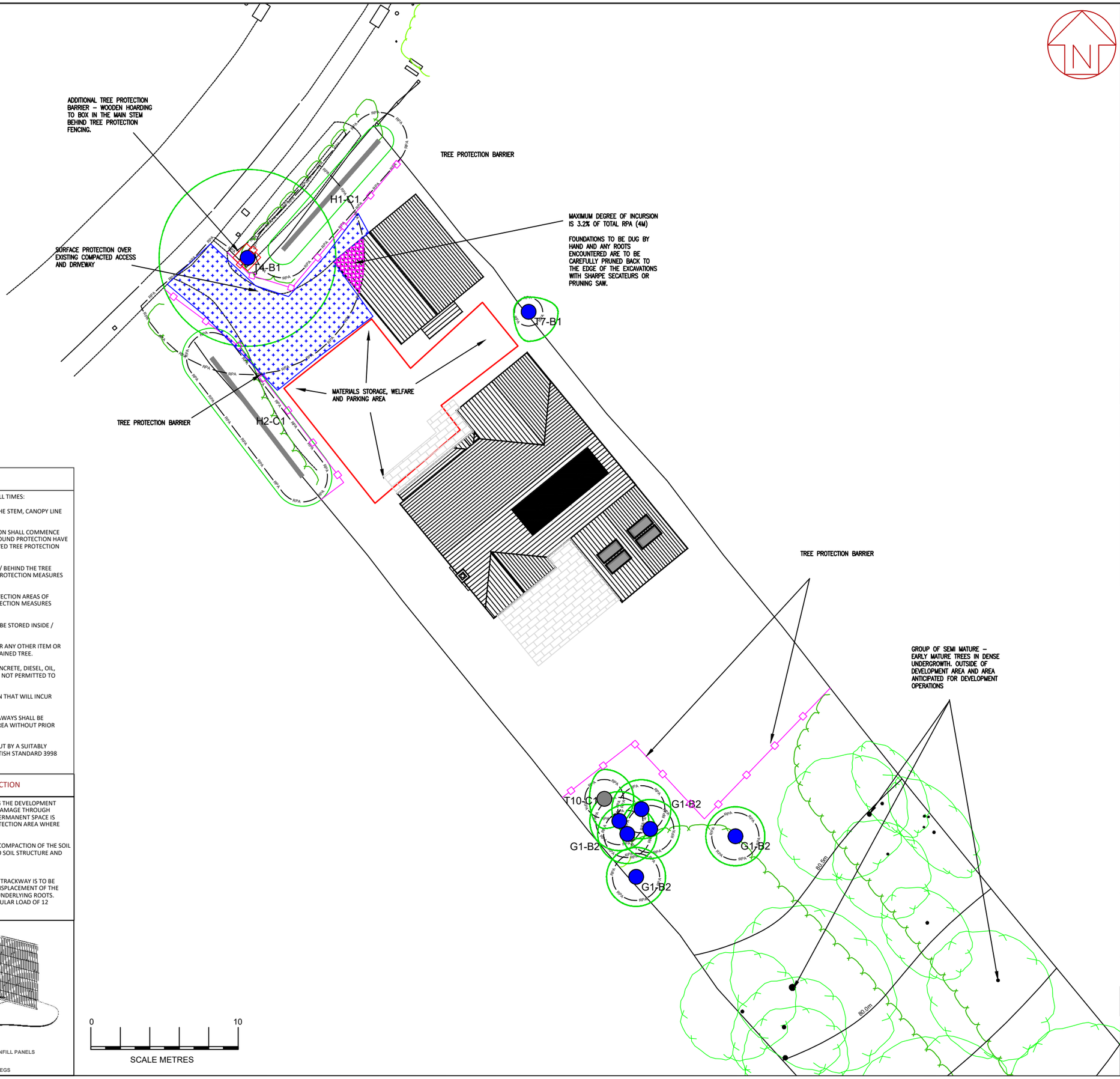

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TREE PROTECTION BARRIER	TREE REMOVALS
WOODEN BOXING AROUND MAIN STEM	TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION
TREE SENSITIVE MANUAL EXCAVATIONS	MATERIALS STORAGE

RECOMMENDED SEQUENCING OF EVENTS

- ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION DETAILS TO BE ISSUED TO SITE MANAGER, CONTRACTORS AND SITE OWNER.
- PRE-COMMENCEMENT MEETING WITH ALL PARTIES AND RECOMMENDED TO HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY PRESENT.
- ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION DETAILS TO BE REVIEWED BY SITE MANAGER AND PERSONNEL.
- ANY RECOMMENDED TREE WORK OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT AS SPECIFIED IN THE APPROVED ARBORICULTURAL REPORT.
- ANY PRIOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED SUCH AS TRIAL HOLES OR EXPLORATORY EXCAVATIONS. THESE MAY BE UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION IF IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO RETAINED TREES.
- ERECTION AND INSTALLATION OF ALL NECESSARY TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS, GROUND PROTECTION AND NO DIG ACCESS AS OUTLINED IN THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN. THIS MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE ANY DEMOLITION, CONSTRUCTION OR GROUND WORKS TAKE PLACE.
- APPROVED DEVELOPMENT TO BE UNDERTAKEN WITH ANY ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION COMPLETED AND DOCUMENTED.
- REMOVAL OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURE ONLY WHEN ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND ANY OTHER WORKS WHICH MAY IMPACT ON RETAINED TREES.
- ANY LANDSCAPING AND TREE PLANTING REQUIRED CAN BE CARRIED OUT BUT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ANY RETAINED TREES OR THEIR ROOT SYSTEMS.

GENERAL SITE RESTRICTIONS

THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WILL BE FOLLOWED AT ALL TIMES:

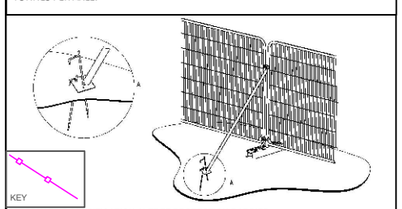
- NO FIRES ARE TO BE LIT WITHIN WITHIN 5M FROM THE STEM, CANOPY LINE OR ANY PART OF RETAINED TREES.
- NO DEMOLITION, GROUND WORKS OR CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMMENCE UNTIL ALL THE TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS AND GROUND PROTECTION HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED TREE PROTECTION PLAN.
- NO VEHICULAR ACCESS SHALL BE PERMITTED INSIDE / BEHIND THE TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS UNLESS SUITABLE GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES ARE IN PLACE.
- NO VEHICLES ARE TO BE PARKED WITHIN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS OF RETAINED TREES WITHOUT SUITABLY GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES BEING IN PLACE.
- NO MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, DEBRIS OR SPOIL IS TO BE STORED INSIDE / BEHIND THE TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS.
- NO NOTICE BOARDS, CABLES, LIGHTING, CAMERAS OR ANY OTHER ITEM OR SERVICE SHALL BE ATTACHED TO ANY PART OF A RETAINED TREE.
- ALL MATERIALS WHICH CONTAMINATE THE SOIL (CONCRETE, DIESEL, OIL, VEHICLE WASHINGS, ETC) MUST BE CONTAINED AND NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER OR SPILL INTO ROOT PROTECTION AREAS.
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN SUCH A FASHION THAT WILL INCUR DAMAGE TO ANY RETAINED TREE OR PART THEREOF.
- NO UNDERGROUND SERVICES, DRAINAGE OR SOAK-AWAYS SHALL BE LOCATED IN ANY PART OF THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.
- ANY APPROVED TREE PRUNING MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED AND COMPETENT ARBORIST AND TO BRITISH STANDARD 3998 2010.

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION IS REQUIRED DURING THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS TO PROTECT ROOT PROTECTION AREAS FROM DAMAGE THROUGH CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. THIS MAY BE FOR WHEN PERMANENT SPACE IS REQUIRED OR TEMPORARY ACCESS THROUGH ROOT PROTECTION AREA WHERE TREE PROTECTION BARRIER NEED TO BE SET BACK.

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION IS USED TO REDUCE COMPACTION OF THE SOIL IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS AND LESSEN THE IMPACT TO SOIL STRUCTURE AND THE ROOTS CONTAINED WITHIN.

DRIVEWAY PROTECTION:
INTERLOCKING OR BOLT TOGETHER HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC TRACKWAY IS TO BE INSTALLED OVER THE EXISTING DRIVEWAY TO PREVENT DISPLACEMENT OF THE GRAVEL AND TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO UNDERLYING ROOTS. MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE UP TO 40 TONNES AND VEHICULAR LOAD OF 12 TONNES PER AXLE.



ALTERNATIVE SPECIFICATION A) TREE PROTECTION BARRIER

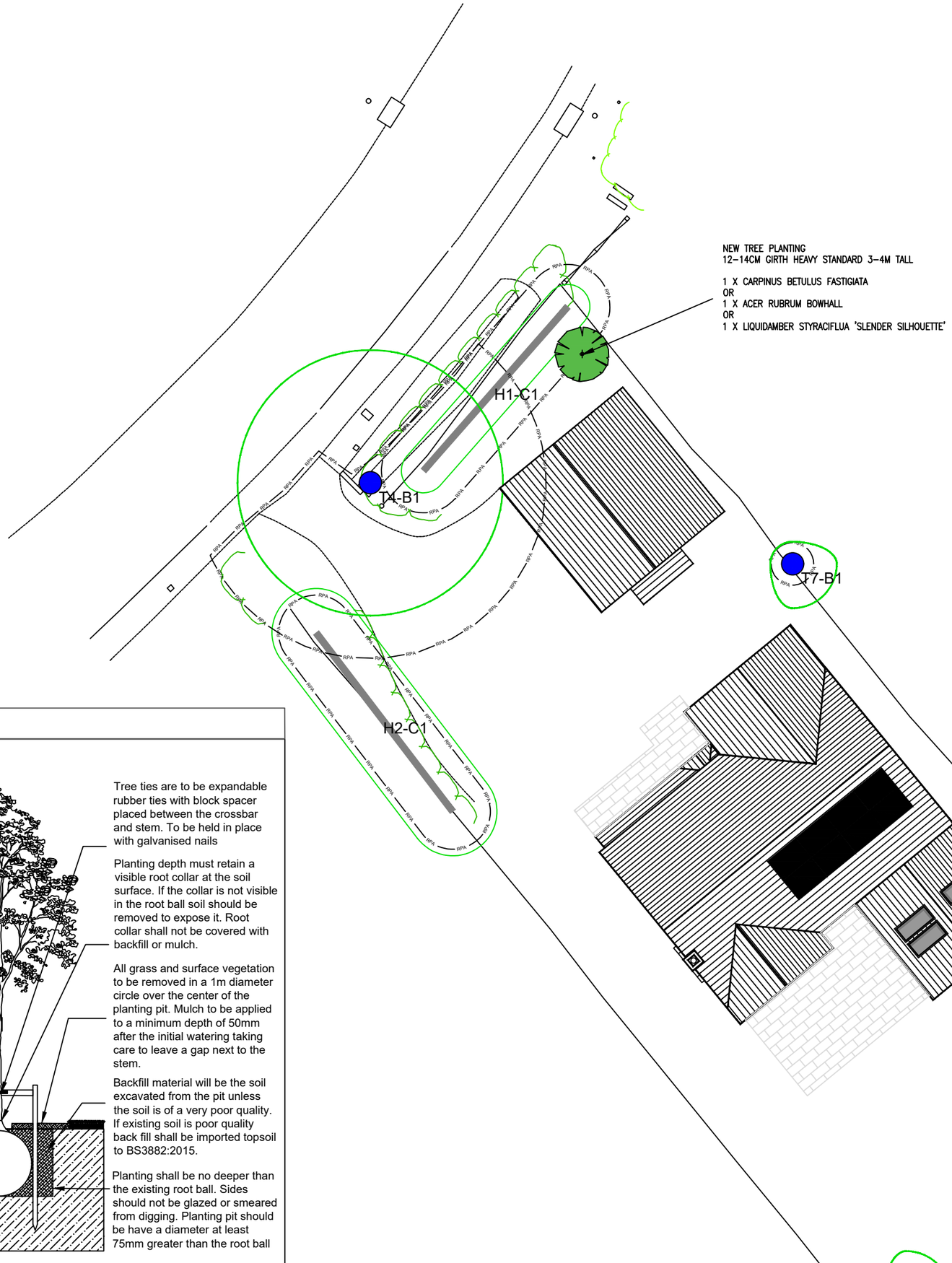
HEAVY GAUGE 2M TALL GALVANISED TUBE AND WELD MESH INFILL PANELS
PANELS HELD UPRIGHT USING RESIN BLOCKS/FEET
PANELS TO BE ATTACHED TO 45°SUPPORTING STRUTS
SUPPORTING STRUTS TO BE SECURED IN PLACE USING PINS/PEGS

RCG ARBORICULTURE
Arboricultural Consultancy Services
Surrey | Hampshire | South East
Email: rcgarboriculture@gmail.com Tel: 07595 773453

Project : PILGRIMS REST, CHURCH STREET, WEST SUSSEX, RH12 3DE

Title : TREE PROTECTION PLAN - DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION

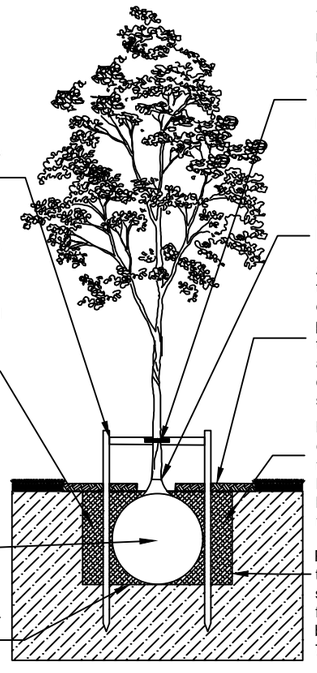
Scale :	Date :	Drawn by :
1:250 @ A3	23-01-2025	R. G.
Dwg No : RCG - PR - TPP	**Revision :** C	



NOTES:

BRITISH STANDARD 5837 2012 A CATEGORY TREE	T1:B2 INDIVIDUAL TREE NUMBER AND BS5837 2012 GRADING
BRITISH STANDARD 5837 2012 B CATEGORY TREE	G1:B2 TREE GROUP NUMBER AND BS5837 2012 GRADING
BRITISH STANDARD 5837 2012 C CATEGORY TREE	TREE CANOPY DIMENSIONS
BRITISH STANDARD 5837 2012 U CATEGORY TREE	CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREA
NEW TREE PLANTING	

SOFT LANDSCAPE TREE PIT DESIGN



Two vertical stakes free from bark, snags, pests and diseases shall be inserted inserted into the ground beneath the planting pit. Stake to be a minimum 100mm diameter. Cross bar to be fixed between the two stakes

Backfill should be added gradually in layers of 150mm - 230mm ensuring the tree is held upright at each stage. At each stage the backfill should be firmed to eliminate any air pockets but not to excessively compact the soil.

Once the root ball is positioned in the planting pit any twine, hessian and wrapping material removed. Any wire should be removed or loosened so as not to restrict growth at the base of the stem.

Base of the planting pit should be left undisturbed unless there is a hard pan and poor drainage. If there is poor drainage the base can be lightly broken up.

Tree ties are to be expandable rubber ties with block spacer placed between the crossbar and stem. To be held in place with galvanised nails

Planting depth must retain a visible root collar at the soil surface. If the collar is not visible in the root ball soil should be removed to expose it. Root collar shall not be covered with backfill or mulch.

All grass and surface vegetation to be removed in a 1m diameter circle over the center of the planting pit. Mulch to be applied to a minimum depth of 50mm after the initial watering taking care to leave a gap next to the stem.

Backfill material will be the soil excavated from the pit unless the soil is of a very poor quality. If existing soil is poor quality back fill shall be imported topsoil to BS3882:2015.

Planting shall be no deeper than the existing root ball. Sides should not be glazed or smeared from digging. Planting pit should be have a diameter at least 75mm greater than the root ball

RCG ARBORICULTURE
Arboricultural Consultancy Services
Surrey | Hampshire | South East
Email: rcgarboriculture@gmail.com Tel: 07595 773453

Project : PILGRIMS REST, CHURCH STREET, WEST SUSSEX, RH12 3DE		
Title : TREE PLANTING PLAN - FRONT GARDEN		
Scale : 1:200 @ A3	Date : 10-02-2025	Drawn by : R. G.
Dwg No : RCG - PR - TPLP	Revision : A	

Appendix 3: Key Terms & Abbreviations

Arboricultural Implication Assessment (AIA): An assessment of the arboricultural impact of the specific proposal on a given area

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS): Contains references to tree protection information

Arboriculturist: Person who has through relevant education, education and training, gained expertise in the field of trees and trees in relation to construction

British Standard 5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Construction (BS 5837): British Standard document outlining best practice and guidelines for the arboricultural and construction industry with relation to developments

British Standard 3998 2010 Tree Work Recommendations (BS 3998): British Standard document outlining best practice for Tree Works to the arboricultural industry

Competent Person: Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached

Construction: Site Based operations with the potential to affect existing trees

Construction Exclusion Zone: Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the extent of the project

Root Protection Area (RPA): Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to certain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority

Service(s): Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision e.g. drainage, gas supply, water, ground source heat pumps, soak-a-ways, CCTV, telecommunications, water, electric..etc.

Stem: Principle above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports the branches/crown

Structure: Manufactured object such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, Service run, and built or excavated earthworks

Tree Protection Plan: Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing the trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures

Veteran Tree: Tree that by recognized criteria, show the features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned

Appendix 4: Site Visit & Supervision Record

Site visit number: RCG - 00
Date of visit:
Time:
Attendees:

Purpose of visit:

Pre-commencement meeting / Routine site inspection / Arboricultural supervision

Observations:

Tree Protection	
1	**Tree Protection Barriers**
	Comments:
2	**Ground Protection – Temporary**
	Comments:

Tree Works	
3	**Tree Pruning and Removal**
	Comments:

Arboricultural Supervision / Inspection	
4	**Arboricultural Supervision**
	Comments:

Remedial Action Required	
5	**Tree Protection**
	Comments:
6	**Tree Works**
	Comments:
7	**Mitigation Measures**
	Comments:

Appendix 5: References

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