

Arboricultural Method Statement

Little Fairseat
Georges Lane
Storrington
RH20 3JH

Client: Lifesize Architecture

Date: April 2025

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This arboricultural method statement ('AMS') details the actions to be taken in order to prevent unacceptable damage being caused to the retained trees on this and the adjacent site during the proposed residential development at Little Fairseat, Georges Lane, Storrington RH20 3JH.
- 1.2 This AMS complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* ('BS 5837'). It is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development, and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. If required, matters relating to the construction detail or engineering performance of any protective measures specified should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer, for further information and specification which may be necessary for their practical implementation in a manner that satisfactorily ensures their protective intention or function.
- 1.3 The AMS should be read in conjunction with, and is to be considered an essential part of, the tree protection plan ('TPP') which is attached to it at **Appendix 2**.

2. Pre-start requirements, liaison & communication

- 2.1 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the applicant, landowner or promoter of the proposed development ('the developer') shall appoint a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to act as the supervising arboriculturist for the project, in order to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process. Confirmation of this appointment, and details of the supervising arboriculturist appointed, shall be provided to the Local Planning Authority ('LPA') before any works commence.
- 2.2 Before any works commence on site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This should be attended by the developer or project manager, the site manager, the groundwork contractor, and the supervising arboriculturist and, if so required by the LPA, the LPA tree officer. The meeting will be led by the supervising arboriculturist, who will ensure that the sequence and methods of tree protection specified in this statement are fully explained and understood by all parties. Reporting procedures, arboricultural supervision requirements, and frequency of monitoring visits (as detailed in **Section 11** and *Table 2* of this AMS) will be discussed and agreed, and relevant contact details exchanged. Any modifications to this statement arising from this meeting will be recorded and the revisions circulated to all parties.
- 2.3 The developer shall inform the supervising arboriculturist if at any time during the construction process, the site manager is replaced. In this event, the supervising arboriculturist will, within 5 days, arrange a meeting with the new site manager to review all remaining or outstanding aspects of this method statement.

- 2.4 A copy of this method statement, together with the TPP, shall be given to all personnel who have control over works of any nature within the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees which are to be retained. The developer will ensure that adequate instruction is given for the implementation of the protection measures outlined within this statement.

3. Tree removals and pruning

- 3.1 The trees listed in *Table 1* below shall be felled to ground level; stumps shall either be ground out to 450mm below ground level, or excavated (grubbed out), as specified.
- 3.2 Some pruning of the retained trees is required to permit construction of the proposed development. The relevant trees, and the required pruning works, are also listed in the table below.
- 3.3 Tree felling and pruning will be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*.

Tree no.	Species	Height	BS Category	Work required	Reason for work
10	Rhododendron	4.5m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed driveway footprint
16	Scots Pine	19m	B	Cut and remove ivy on trunk between 0-2m. Crown lift to achieve 7m clearance above existing ground level (proposed to be built up) on S & W sides only	To provide clearance over proposed driveway
17	Scots Pine	19m	B	Crown lift to achieve 7m clearance above existing ground level (proposed to be built up) on S & W sides only. Remove deadwood & 'hazard beam' – branch with split at 6m to S	To provide clearance over proposed driveway
22	Deciduous Camellia	2.5m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed main dwelling footprint
23	Yew	2.5m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed main dwelling footprint
24	Silver Birch	8.5m	U	Fell to ground level	Dying tree
25	Silver Birch	12m	C	Crown lift to achieve 6m clearance above ground level on W side only	To provide clearance over proposed garage
29	Wild Cherry	5m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed garage footprint
30	Wild Cherry	5m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed main dwelling footprint
H5	Laurel	2.5m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed driveway footprint
H6	Privet	1.5m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed driveway footprint

Tree no.	Species	Height	BS Category	Work required	Reason for work
H7	Laurel & Leyland Cypress	3-5m	C	Cut back with hedge trimmers S & SW sides	To provide at least 1.5m clearance from proposed garage footprint
H8	Rhododendron	2m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed garage footprint
H9	Lawson Cypress	2m	C	Fell to ground level	Due to conflict with proposed main dwelling & associated hard landscape footprint

Table 1 – Tree removals and pruning

4. Protective fencing

- 4.1 No vehicles of any kind shall enter the site, nor any works commence, until the root protection areas of the retained trees, as shown on the TPP, have been protected by the erection of protective fencing to the specification found in BS 5837, Section 6.2. The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous bold purple lines on the TPP.
- 4.2 The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and comprise standard 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels mounted on a vertical and horizontal scaffolding framework. The panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two clamps and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or rubber bases that are pinned to the ground to a depth of 450mm by short lengths of scaffolding tube.
- 4.3 Scaffold uprights shall be at a maximum of 3m centres and supported on the side closest to the retained trees by struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. 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. The Heras panels shall be secured to the cross members between the uprights with heavy duty cable ties. Notices stating "*Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out*" will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.
- 4.4 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind the protective fencing; there shall be no topsoil stripping, no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel, and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 4.5 Areas for storing or mixing of fuels, oils or cement shall be agreed at the pre-start meeting. None of these areas shall be within the area behind the protective fencing, and where possible shall not be within 10m of any retained tree.
- 4.6 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees, and no fires shall be lit in any position where heat could affect their foliage or branches.
- 4.7 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.
- 4.8 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape or with mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48 hours. All events of this nature must be recorded and reported to the supervising arboriculturist.

5. Ground protection

- 5.1 Where the setting back of the protective fencing in order to provide construction working space results in unmade ground within the RPAs of retained trees being exposed to construction damage, temporary ground protection shall be put in place for the duration of the construction period, in the locations denoted by magenta hatching on the TPP. In order to protect the structure of the soil adjacent to the areas of construction, the ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic, pedestrian or mechanical, entering or using the relevant areas without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.
- 5.2 The ground protection shall comprise of proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards or 15mm (3/4") steel sheets placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane, to accommodate pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 tonnes.
- 5.3 The ground protection shall be installed in the specified locations at the same time as the erection of the protective fencing, prior to any works commencing on the site. When its installation is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.
- 5.4 If, during the course of construction operations, it becomes known that the specification of the installed ground protection in any location will be insufficient to accommodate the loadings to which it will unavoidably be subjected, it shall be replaced or upgraded to a more robust specification immediately, in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations and with the advice of the supervising arboriculturist, before any further works in the relevant area proceed.
- 5.5 The ground protection shall be retained in place for the duration of construction operations, and shall not be removed until all works are completed, and all equipment and materials have been removed from the site.

6. Demolition

- 6.1 Where indicated on the plan, demolition of the existing hard surfacing within RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. Where possible, existing hard surfaces within retained trees' RPAs shall be left in situ during the demolition, to provide continuing protection to underlying roots and soil.
- 6.2 Machinery and vehicles used for the demolition of structures shall be stationed and operated either outside the RPAs, or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, reinforced as necessary with additional temporary ground protection to support the working loads without distortion or compaction of underlying soil.
- 6.3 Structures shall be demolished so that materials are pulled away from retained trees' RPAs and are stockpiled and loaded away without vehicles encroaching into or

traversing them. If existing foundations cannot be left in situ, they shall be broken up using pneumatic or hydraulic breakers, and removed using an excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, situated outside the RPAs or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, and pulling the material back away from the RPAs before lifting it out of the ground.

- 6.4 Where existing hard surfacing is to be removed within RPAs, the wearing course will be broken up using a hand-held pneumatic breaker, and removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. Where it is necessary to remove the sub-base this shall be undertaken using digging forks to loosen the material, which will then be removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. At the discretion of the supervising arboriculturist, it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside the RPAs, either on top of the hard surfacing and working away from the RPAs, or from temporary ground protection.
- 6.5 Any tree roots exposed by the removal of hard surfaces or foundations of structures shall be immediately protected and kept damp by covering with wet hessian. A covering layer of topsoil will be applied as soon as is practicably possible.
- 6.6 Where areas exposed by the removal of hard surfacing are to be reinstated to soft landscaping, the underlying areas shall be lightly decompacted by hand forking over to a maximum of 100mm depth, followed by addition of clean topsoil to BS 3882: 2015, *Specification for topsoil*, to match surrounding levels. If the areas will be exposed to construction traffic movements or activity during the course of remaining construction operations, they shall either be fenced off with protective fencing, or protected by temporary ground protection, in accordance with the specifications given in the relevant sections above.

7. Supervised excavations

- 7.1 Where denoted by bold brown lines on the TPP, excavation for the garage foundations, shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavation (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only, assisted with an airspade (a compressor-powered compressed air lance), if so required by the Local Planning Authority and/or supervising arboriculturist.
- 7.2 For foundation trenches, all roots exposed during the excavations shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist, using secateurs or a sharp saw. The faces of the excavations nearest to retained trees shall be covered with hessian and kept damp at all times.
- 7.3 Where excavation below 750mm depth is required, this may be undertaken by machine, provided that it is carried out under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, and the machinery is stationed and operated either outside the RPAs of retained trees, or on existing hard surfacing, or on suitable ground protection, and there is adequate clearance from the crowns of retained trees.

8. Construction of hard surfaces (no dig)

- 8.1 Where denoted by red honeycomb hatch on the TPP, the proposed driveway within the RPAs of retained trees shall be constructed to the specification detailed below, in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 of BS 5837.
- 8.2 Where possible, this construction should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any other construction works (other than the erection of protective fencing and installation of ground protection). If this is not feasible, the relevant area shall be protected from construction traffic, construction operations or soil compaction, either by being fenced off by protective fencing, or by suitable temporary ground protection, in accordance with the specifications earlier in this method statement, for the duration of the construction period up until the time when construction of the relevant areas is able to proceed.
- 8.3 The proposed driveway shall be clearly marked out before any associated work starts. Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide.
- 8.4 Any small hollows may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. A permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram') shall be laid down prior to the installation of a cellular confinement system.
- 8.5 The ground shall be covered with a perforated cellular confinement system such as 'Geoweb' or 'Cellweb' with a minimum cell depth of 150mm for the access driveway. The cellular confinement material shall be fixed in place over the required area using steel pins at its edges, before being backfilled with clean, no-fines angular aggregate (20mm-40mm).
- 8.6 Vehicles or machinery used in the process of depositing or spreading the aggregate backfill shall not travel over, or work from, unprotected ground within the RPA of any retained trees. Subject to the depth of the cellular confinement system being adequate to support the loadings, vehicles (such as dumpers or power barrows) may travel over the completed areas of the cellular confinement material, provided that these are filled to their full depth.
- 8.7 Edge supports of appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and should be secured either with steel pins driven into the ground, or with concrete haunching laid on existing ground level on an impermeable polythene membrane. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.
- 8.8 A permeable geotextile membrane will then be laid on top of the cellular confinement system to prevent fines and other debris filling the air spaces in the aggregate. The wearing course or final surface shall be of a permeable and gas porous nature such as porous tarmac or concrete setts with sand jointing.

9. Underground services

- 9.1 Detailed drawings of proposed underground services have not been produced at this stage of the planning process, thus any potential impacts between trees shown retained on the TPP and proposed services have not been identified. It is likely, however, that services connections to the existing house will be capable of re-use to serve the new development.
- 9.2 At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent, proposed underground services will be either located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained or will utilise existing service routes.

10. Landscaping

- 10.1 On completion of construction works, but prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within the protected area behind the protective fencing the developer shall arrange a meeting with the site manager, the supervising arboriculturist and the landscape contractor. The details of this part of the method statement shall be discussed in relation to the proposed landscape operations and a clear sequence of operations established.
- 10.2 Within the RPAs the following principles will be maintained:
- Existing ground levels shall not be substantially altered.
 - No plant or vehicles shall enter the RPA.
 - No fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas.
 - Any excavation required for fence posts, log retaining walls or any other landscape structures shall be undertaken by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered then the position of the excavation shall be moved to a new location. If this is not possible then any roots with a diameter less than 25mm may be cut cleanly by hand. Any exposed roots shall be re-covered within 24hrs of excavation.
 - No structure shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees.
 - No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees.
 - Any unwanted vegetation shall be removed by hand.

11. Supervision & monitoring

- 11.1 At the start of the construction process the supervising arboriculturist shall visit the site on the occasions specified to inspect the tree protection measures (fencing and ground protection) as installed. If these measures comply with the specifications detailed in this method statement, statements of compliance shall be sent to the developer and copied to the LPA.
- 11.2 The supervising arboriculturist shall then visit the site at a maximum of on a regular basis, as agreed at the pre-start meeting, or when specifically required as set out in *Table 2* below, to ensure that the tree protection measures are kept in place and functioning as designed. Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact on these tree protection measures and if arboricultural supervision is required. A record of all monitoring visits will be kept, and copies sent to the developer and the LPA following each visit.
- 11.3 The site manager shall give at least 48 hours' notice to the supervising arboriculturist of any operations, e.g. installation of underground services, construction of hard surfacing etc., which may make an impact on the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 11.4 Any alterations or variations in drawings for the site that are in, or within, the RPAs of the retained trees shall be referred in the first instance to the supervising arboriculturist for advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the supervising arboriculturist shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact. If required, the supervising arboriculturist will liaise with the LPA's tree officer to agree a way forward, since any alterations to the approved details may require the LPA's prior written agreement. Following these consultations, the supervising arboriculturist shall issue revisions to the TPP and/or AMS that reflect the changes.
- 11.5 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this AMS, work must cease immediately and the LPA be informed in writing. A meeting will be convened between the developer, the supervising arboriculturist, the LPA tree officer and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have occurred. Work shall not be recommenced until appropriate action has been agreed to the LPA's satisfaction.

Visit no.	Trees affected / relevant	Timing of visit	Function carried out
1	All	Prior to the start of any construction works.	To lead the pre-start meeting.
2	All	Following tree felling, erection of protective fencing and installation of ground protection.	To check protective fencing and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
3	Tree nos. 9, 16-19	During demolition within Root Protection Areas (RPA's).	To supervise demolition of existing hard surfacing within RPA's.
4	Tree nos. 16-20	Immediately prior to commencement of construction works on site.	To mark out the location of the proposed above existing soil surface driveway.
5	Trees 19, 25, 26	During the excavation of garage foundation within the RPA's.	To supervise the manual excavation of the garage foundations within RPA's.
6	All	At regular intervals, key construction phases, as agreed at the pre-start meeting, during the construction phase.	To check the protective fencing & ground protection remain in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out.
7	All	At any other time which is sensitive in arboricultural terms.	To ensure retained trees are protected from development activities.

Table 2 - Timings of supervision and monitoring visits

Greg Sweeney | Arboricultural Consultant

April 2025

APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on a tree survey carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations" ("BS 5837") by Greg Sweeney on Wednesday the 5th March 2025. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

The information contained in this schedule reflects the condition of the trees at the time of the survey, based on visual inspection from the ground only; they were not climbed, and no internal investigations were undertaken. A BS 5837 survey for planning or development purposes is not a detailed tree hazard or risk survey. As such, no guarantee is given as to the structural integrity or safety of any trees included.

As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual growth and change, no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development planning purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked 'est'.

1. **No.:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **TPO:** Trees, Tree Groups, and Areas of Trees or Woodlands protected by Tree Preservation Order(s) ref. HDC: TPO/0504; all trees with "TPO" are protected from removal or pruning without prior consent from the Local Planning Authority.
3. **Species:** The common name as given in "Collins Tree Guide", Johnson & More (2004).
4. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a 'Disto' laser rangefinder and expressed in metres, to the nearest metre.
5. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually, and an aggregated equivalent single trunk diameter is calculated in accordance with BS 5837, in order to derive the tree's root protection area ('RPA').
6. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown at each cardinal point of the compass, rounded up to the nearest half metre; or in the case of uniform or symmetrical crowns, the average distance from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown.
7. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height, in metres, from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the live crown.
8. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (>100mm diameter), or to crown break from ground level.
9. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi-mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran/Ancient.
10. **Physiology:** The tree's health and vigour in comparison to a typical specimen of the same species and age: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Dead.
11. **Structure:** The tree's structural condition based on assessment of any visible roots, and of its trunk, main branches and crown, noting the presence of any obvious defects or decay: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Hazardous.
12. **Landscape Value:** An assessment of the tree's visual importance in the local landscape in its present context: High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
13. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of the tree's likely remaining contribution expressed in years: <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
14. **Comments:** Notes relating to the tree's health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape; including notes of any restrictions to access for inspection, presence of potential habitat features (natural or artificial), or other significant observations.
15. **Category:** - A rating given to trees based on Table 1 in BS 5837, summarised below:

Category 'U' - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Category 'A' - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (normally a minimum of 40 years).

Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (normally a minimum of 20 years).

Category 'C' - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Sub-categories (where appropriate); 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities: 2 – Mainly landscape qualities: 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

No.	TPO	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- acne	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physic- ology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory
1		Birch	10m	300mm Est	N5m E5m S0m W2m	5m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; historically heavily crown reduced or "topped" in the past between 5-6m.	C
2		Birch	10m	380mm Est	N2m E4m S2m W2m	5m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; historically heavily crown reduced or "topped" in the past between 5-6m; ivy on trunk.	C
3		Birch	10m	350mm Est	N1.5m E5m S4.5m W3m	5m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; historically heavily crown reduced or "topped" in the past between 5-6m; ivy on trunk.	C
4		Laurel	4m	120mm Est	1.8m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; hedge plant turned into small ornamental tree; heavily crown lifted to S to clear driveway.	C
5		Holly	5m	100mm Est	1m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; excessively crown lifted.	C
6		Scots Pine	14m	500mm Est	N5m E6m S5m W3m	9m	10m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	10-20	Off-site tree; minor deadwood in crown.	B
7		Silver Birch	13m	350mm Est	5m	4m	5m	Mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; very sparsely foliated; of limited potential.	C
8		Birch	9m	200mm Est	N1m E3m S5m W3m	4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Trunk leans S; suppressed crown as over-topped by adjacent tree/s.	C

No.	TPO	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
9		English Oak	10m	530mm	N5m E7m S7m W5.5m	N5m E5m S4m W4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small patch of black exudation at base of trunk to N; loose damaged bark at base of trunk to W.	B
10		Rhododendron	4.5m	230mm	N2.5m E2m S4.8m W3.5m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small ornamental tree.	C
11		Holly	3.5m	170mm Est	2m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small self-seeded specimen; heavily crown lifted in the past; of limited potential.	C
12		Holly	4m	180mm	2.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small self-seeded specimen; heavily crown lifted in the past; of limited potential.	C
13		Scots Pine	15m	440mm	N5m E3m S1m W3m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Suppressed specimen.	C
14		Scots Pine	14m	310mm	N5m E3m S1m W3m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Suppressed specimen.	C
15		Scots Pine	14m	350mm	N5m E3m S1m W3m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Suppressed specimen.	C

No.	TPO	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- acne	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physic- ology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory
16		Scots Pine	19m	670mm ivy	N5m E4m S5m W6.5m	N6m E8m S6m W4m	6m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Ivy on trunk; growing in tightly planted group.	B
17		Scots Pine	19m	640mm	N2m E1m S5.1m W5m	N8m E8m S3m W6m	5m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Branch 'hazard beam' with split at 6m to S; major deadwood in crown.	B
18		Scots Pine	13m	380mm	N0m E2m S6m W2m	5m	6m	Semi- mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Suppressed specimen; of limited potential.	C
19		Scots Pine	19m	620mm	5m	7m	7m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Form and structure typical of species and age; growing in group of tightly planted trees; minor deadwood in crown.	B
20		Scots Pine	14m	490mm	N4m E4m S2m W0m	7m	7m	Semi- mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Suppressed specimen.	C
21		Holly	8.5m	220mm	3m	2m	2m	Semi- mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small understorey tree.	C
22		Deciduous Camellia	2.5m	80mm Est	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi- mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small ornamental, tightly clipped, tree; easily replaced.	C
23		Yew	2.5m	80mm Est	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi- mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Of only low-level ornamental value.	C

No.	TPO	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
24		Silver Birch	8.5m	200mm Est	N0m E2m S4.5m W3m	4.5m	5m	Semi-mature	Poor	Average	Low	<10	Dying tree; in significant, immediate & irreversible overall decline.	U
25		Silver Birch	12m	500mm Est	5m	4.5m	4m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Form and structure typical of species and age.	C
26		Scots Pine	17m	500mm Est	5.5m	10m	8m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Predominant tree in group on boundary.	B
27		Scots Pine	11m	570mm	5m	8m	8m	Mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Very sparsely foliated; major deadwood in crown; of limited potential.	C
28		English Oak	10m	330mm	N4m E5m S5m W4m	N6m E3m S5m W7m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Ivy on trunk; small suppressed specimen.	C
29		Wild Cherry	5m	150mm Est	4m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Suppressed as over-topped by adjacent specimen/s; of limited potential.	C
30		Wild Cherry	5m	3 stems @ 80mm	4m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from base; poor crown conformation; of limited potential.	C
31		Birch	14m	430mm	N5m E6m S3m W3m	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Co-dominant trunk at base to S historically removed leaving large exposed wound; trunk leans NE.	C
32	TPO	Scots Pine	17m	600mm Est	5m	8m	7m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site tree; dominant tree in row on site boundary.	B

No.	TPO	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- acne	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physic- ology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory
33	TPO	Scots Pine	17m	300mm Est	3m	8m	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; drawn up, suppressed specimen.	C
34		Birch	9m	240mm	4.2m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Suppressed specimen.	C
35		Birch	10m	370mm	N5.7m E4m S2m W4m	N3m E5m S5m W4m	4m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Trunk leans heavily N.	C
36	TPO	Scots Pine	18m	500mm Est	6m	9m	8m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off site tree; ivy on trunk; trunk located on/close to site boundary; form and structure typical of species and age.	B
G1		Lawson Cypress	5.5m	Av 250mm Est	1m	1.8m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site group of trees; trunks growing in linear row on mound, in neighbouring front garden, approx. 0.5m higher than access drive/'site' level; tightly clipped crown foliage.	C
G2		Scots Pine	15m	Min 350mm Est Max 500mm Est	5m	8m	8m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Off-site group of trees; mutually suppressed specimens.	B
G3		Holly and Birch	8m	Av 150mm Est	3.5m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Mutually suppressed; of limited potential.	C

No.	TPO	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
G4		Birch	11m	Min 150mm Est Max 250mm Est	4m	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Mutually suppressed group; small establishing trees.	C
H1		Rhododendron	2.8m	Av 100mm Est	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site trees; tightly clipped to in line with boundary line fence.	C
H2		Laurel and Yew	5m	Av 120mm Est	1m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site trees; of only low-level screening value.	C
H3		Laurel	4m	Av 80mm Est	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Of only low-level screening value.	C
H4		Laurel	2.5m	Av 60mm Est	0.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Tightly clipped foliage; small ornamental domestic hedge.	C
H5		Laurel	2.5m	Av 60mm Est	0.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Tightly clipped foliage; small ornamental domestic hedge.	C
H6		Privet	1.5m	Av 40mm Est	0.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Of only low-level ornamental value.	C

No.	TPO	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
H7		Laurel and Leyland Cypress	Min 3m Max 5m	Av 150mm Est	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Tightly clipped foliage/hedge; of only low-level screening value.	C
H8		Rhododendron	2m	Av 80mm Est	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Of only low-level ornamental value; easily replaced.	C
H9		Lawson Cypress	2m	Av 30mm Est	0.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small establishing hedge.	C
H10		Rhododendron	4m	Av 80mm Est	0.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Of only low-level ornamental value.	C

APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan
