

LEGAL AND GENERAL (STRATEGIC LAND NORTH HORSHAM) LIMITED

**MOAT HOUSE RESIDENTIAL AREA (RM AREA 11) RESERVED MATTERS
APPLICATION**

**BS:5837 SURVEY, ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
& METHOD STATEMENT**

ISSUE: Friday, 17 July 2026

CLIENT	Legal and General (Strategic Land North Horsham) Limited
PROJECT	Application for approval of Reserved Matters (layout, scale, appearance, means of access and landscaping) pursuant to Condition 5 of Outline Planning Permission reference DC/16/1677 for RM Area 11 comprising demolition of existing garage and outbuilding and provision of 11 residential (C3) units, including single storey side extension to existing dwelling and conversion into 2 residential units and car and cycle parking, drainage, internal roads, landscaping and associated infrastructure.
REPORT TITLE	BS:5837 Arboricultural Survey / AIA / AMS

DJA Reference: 2898-5-2-35-TD-0001-S5-P1 North Horsham Moathouse AIA AMS

Revision: P1

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REPORT REVISIONS

Revision	Date	Description	Prepared	Approved
P1	17/07/2026	Issue	SCD	PG

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of Legal and General (Strategic Land North Horsham) Limited (The Applicant).
- 1.2 David Jarvis Associates have been commissioned to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Arboricultural Method Statement in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in the British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* in relation to the proposed outline planning consent for the development of Mowbray (Formerly land north of Horsham).
- 1.3 The RM11 Moat House site comprises three buildings, the farmhouse, a triple garage/barn with residential flat on first floor, adjacent to the farmhouse, and a small barn/outbuilding.
- 1.4 This application relates to the approval of *“Reserved Matters (layout, scale, appearance, means of access and landscaping) pursuant to Condition 5 of Outline Planning Permission reference DC/16/1677 for RM Area 11 comprising demolition of existing garage and outbuilding and provision of 11 residential (C3) units, including single storey side extension to existing dwelling and conversion into 2 residential units and car and cycle parking, drainage, internal roads, landscaping and associated infrastructure.”*
- 1.5 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment considers the short and longer-term impact the construction of the Moat House Residential Development will have on the surrounding trees and make recommendations for amendments or mitigation where appropriate.
- 1.6 The Arboricultural Method Statement details the steps which will be taken to ensure retained trees are adequately protected and preserved during the construction works once planning consent is granted.

Scope

- 1.7 The scope and level of detail included in this report, complies with the requirements of British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* (BS:5837 Table B.1) and includes reference to the following:
 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment
 - Arboricultural Method Statement
 - Tree Protection Plan.
- 1.8 The British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction’ is designed to assist those concerned with trees in relation to construction to form balanced judgments. This report does not therefore seek to put arguments for or against development but provides a means of protecting trees which may be affected during development.
- 1.9 The report is for the sole use of the client and their appointed agents. Its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

2. CONTACTS

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3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An application for outline Planning Permission (LPA ref. DC/16/1677: 'the OPP') for the following development was submitted to Horsham District Council on 4th August 2016.
- 3.2 'Outline planning application with all matters reserved except access for a mixed-use strategic development to include housing (up to 2,750 dwellings), business park (up to 46,450m²), retail community, leisure facilities, education facilities, public open space, landscaping and related infrastructure.'
- 3.3 Permission was granted subject to conditions on the 1st of March 2018
- 3.4 Condition 16 of outline planning permission ref DC/16/ 1677 relates to the preservation of trees and reads as follows:

No development shall commence within any Reserved Matters Area or on works to construct the accesses hereby approved, including demolition pursuant to the permission granted, ground clearance, or bringing equipment, machinery or materials onto the relevant part of the site, until the following preliminaries have been completed in the sequence set out below:

a) A plan shall be submitted to show all trees on the relevant part of the site to be retained as well as those off-site whose root protection areas ingress into the relevant part of the site, such trees shall be fully protected by tree protective fencing affixed to the ground in full accordance with section 6 of BS 5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (2012).

b) Once installed, the fencing shall be maintained during the course of the development works for that phase or sub-phase and until all machinery and surplus materials have been removed from the site.

c) Areas so fenced off shall be treated as zones of prohibited access, and shall not be used for the storage of materials, equipment or machinery in any circumstances. No mixing of cement, concrete, or use of other materials or substances shall take place within any tree protective zone, or close enough to such a zone that seepage or displacement of those materials and substances could cause them to enter a zone.

Reason: As this matter is fundamental to ensure the successful and satisfactory retention of important trees and hedgerows on the site in accordance with Policy 33 of the Horsham District Planning Framework (2015).

- 3.5 The proposal that is subject to this Reserved Matters planning application is for the approval of matters pursuant to Condition 16 of outline planning permission ref DC/16/1677 for the construction of the RM11 Moat House Residential Development within the wider Mowbray development area.

4. LEGAL PROTECTION (TREES)

Tree Preservation Orders

- 4.1 I have confirmed on the Horsham District Council TPO Map that at the time of this report (16/07/2026), that there are no Tree Preservation Orders within the RM Area 11 Moat House Site.

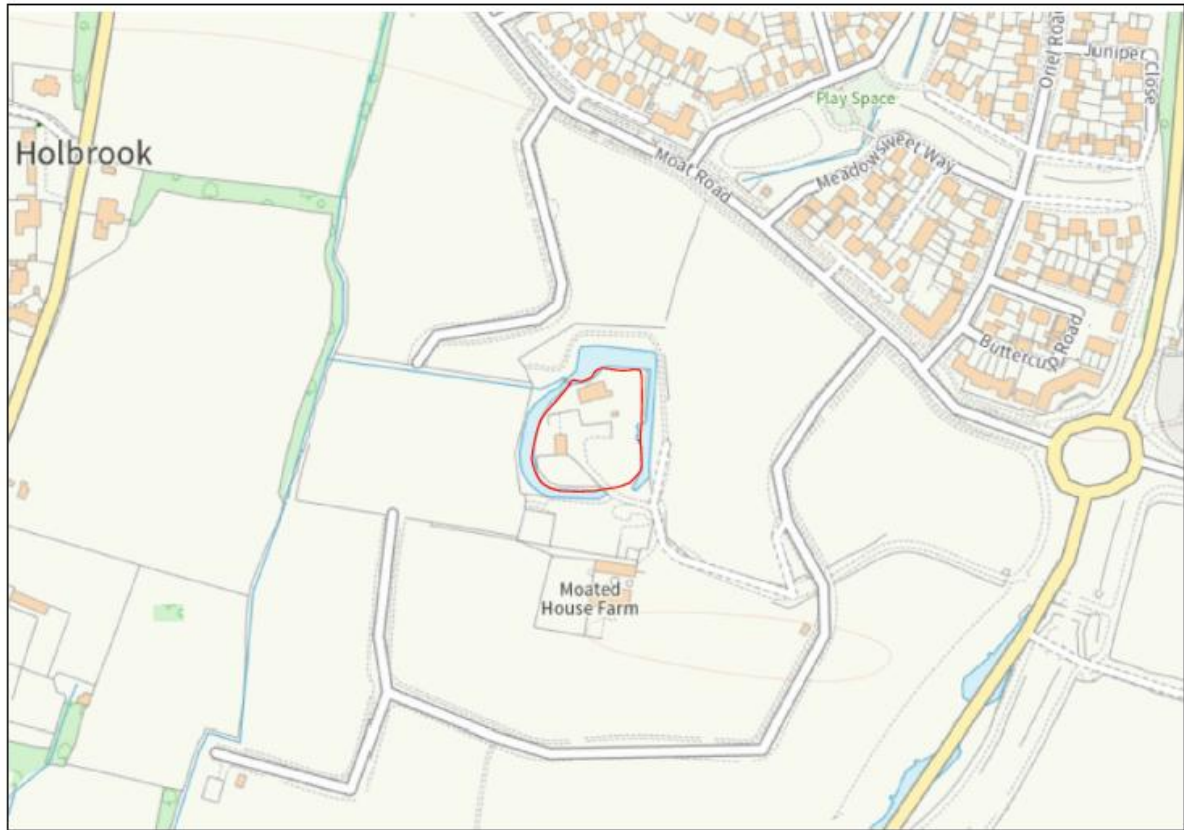


Figure 1 – Horsham DC Tree Preservation Order Map

Conservation Areas

- 4.2 I have confirmed on the Horsham District Council online mapping portal that the (RM Area 11) Moat House Development Area is not within a Conservation Area.

Ancient Woodland

- 4.3 The Moat House is not designated Ancient Woodland nor is the site within an Ancient Woodland Buffer Zone.

5. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- 5.1 The purpose of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed Moat House Residential Development and associated works on trees growing within and adjacent to the site.
- 5.2 This assessment will identify any potentially damaging activities proposed near the trees growing on and adjacent to the site. Where conflict is identified, this report will recommend design solutions or mitigation as appropriate.

Site Description

- 5.3 The site 'Land North of Horsham' is a strategic allocation covered by Policy SD1 to SD9 of the HDPF. The masterplan for development which includes the residential development of Mowbray has been agreed in principle under outline planning permission ref DC/16/ 1677.



Figure 2 – Moat House Residential Development Area Masterplan

- 5.4 The Moat House Development Area is within the residential garden of 'The Moat House' and contains the original farmhouse and a number of associated residential outbuildings which are to be demolished.
- 5.5 The site is accessed via Moat Way from an existing bridge which spans the moat on the southeast boundary of the site.

- 5.6 Within the site there are eight trees in total. Two trees are category 'C' Ash trees (T250 & T253) undermined by poor quality or decay, 1x Category 'B' Maple (T254) and 1x category 'B' Oak (T256). Other trees on site are small low-quality category 'C' shrubs and small trees of no wider amenity value.
- 5.7 Offsite are a number of mature trees growing around the outer edge of the moat and being on the far side of the moat – these trees are outside of the development curtilage.
- 5.8 Roots from the offsite trees growing on the far side of the Moat will not be growing within the development area. The historic Moat permanently holds water creating saturated, anoxic conditions which act as an impenetrable barrier to the roots of most tree species.
- 5.9 Offsite trees are therefore expected to be rooting on the far side of the moat where the soil conditions are more conducive to healthy tree root growth. In the same way, the roots of trees within the curtilage of the Moat House, and in particular T253 (Ash) & T256 (Oak) have been plotted as a polygon offset away from the Moat in order to provide a more appropriate representation of the likely distribution of tree roots.

Soil

- 5.10 The British Geological Survey 1:50 000 scale bedrock geology description for this area is Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. Weald Clay Formation can become very soft when wet and vulnerable to compaction.
- 5.11 Most Weald Clay Formation soils fall within the low-to-medium Volume Change Potential (VCP) range. However, variations can exist and where high plasticity clay is present the potential for volumetric change will be greater.
- 5.12 Due care must be taken to construct building foundations to a depth sufficient to resist soil shrinkage through desiccation, taking into account the presence and future growth of existing trees and future tree planting.

Site specific Assessment

- 5.13 The suitability of planning development in relation to trees is assessed by the Local Authority in accordance with the British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.
- 5.14 This document requires that the conception and design of the final development layout must take into account the constraints posed by the trees on site. These constraints include not only the existing canopy and likely root spread but also:
- The ultimate height and spread of the trees.
 - Potential impact of species characteristics for future residents – evergreen / deciduous, density of foliage, seasonal leaf drop / berries etc.
 - Current and future shade patterns.
- 5.15 The default position in the British Standard is that every effort should be made to retain and protect the category A and B trees on site and that new structures should be located outside of the identified RPAs of trees to be retained.

- 5.16 The position of development has been proposed to ensure all higher-quality specimen trees can be retained within the design, ensuring that their long-term contributions to local amenity and the character of the developed site is maintained.
- 5.17 The following aspects of the development have been identified where the Moat House Residential Development will have a minor impact on trees:
- 1) Facilitative Tree Removal
 - 2) Removal of hard landscaping within RPA of T250 (Ash)
 - 3) New Parking Spaces within the RPA of T253 (Ash)
 - 4) Light weight bin / bike store structures within the RPA of T253 (Oak)
 - 5) Permanent fencing within the RPA of retained trees

Facilitative Tree Works

- 5.18 The following trees will be removed to facilitate the building work:
- T251a - Goat Willow (C2)
 - T251b - Blackthorn (C2)



Photo 1 – T251a (Goat Willow) & T251b (Blackthorn)

- 5.19 Trees to be removed are low category 'C' grade trees being unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition, that they do not qualify in higher categories.

- 5.20 Neither of the trees identified for removal has notable Arboricultural quality or prominent wider amenity value, now or in the near future such that it would pose a reasonable constraint to the planning proposals.
- 5.21 The removal of two small trees will be mitigated by a robust scheme of tree and landscape planting which includes 12 new specimen trees planted on open space within the centre of the development.
- 5.22 In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, facilitative tree works will be scheduled to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds that may be present within trees / hedges.

Removal of hard landscaping within RPA of T250 (Ash)

- 5.23 T250 is a small, broad canopied Ash growing centrally within the site. The proposed new residential scheme will remove areas of tarmac within the RPA of T250 (Ash) following which the area will be reinstated with soft landscaping to form a broad, grassed amenity verge.
- 5.24 Whilst it is acknowledged the tree has a reduced life expectancy due to the prevalence of Ash Dieback Disease in the area, the client wishes to retain the tree as a prominent landscape feature. The intention is therefore to ensure the tree is fully protected during construction and incorporated into the developed landscape in a location where it has the potential to reach maturity without significant conflict with property.
- 5.25 The removal of existing tarmac and reinstatement of soft landscaping will increase soft landscaping within the rooting area of T250 by 42m² which, provided it is undertaken with care to protect tree roots, will have a significant benefit for the tree's health and longevity.



Photo 2 – T250 (Ash)

New Parking Spaces within the RPA of T253 (Ash)

- 5.26 New parking spaces will encroach over the root protection area of T253 (Ash). This is a mature multi-stem Ash / lapsed coppice stool undermined by a cavity / decay at the base.



Photo 3 – Cavity / decay at the base of T253 (Ash)

- 5.27 BS:5837 advises that where new areas of hard landscaping are essential within the rooting areas of trees, they should not exceed 20% of the previously undeveloped rooting area of the tree.
- 5.28 The parking spaces encroachment covers an area equivalent to 7.8% of the rooting area of the tree or 12% of the RPA when offset away from the moat.
- 5.29 In both scenarios the encroachment is well below the 20% threshold deemed acceptable within BS:5837 2012 and any impact on the tree will be negligible.
- 5.30 Parking will be installed as a no-dig permeable structure to ensure roots from the tree can continue to thrive under the parking bays on completion of development.

Light weight structures within the RPA of T256 (Oak)

- 5.31 New bike and bin stores within Plot 11 will require a minor encroachment into the RPA of T256 (Oak). For both structures there will be a shallow excavation around 200mm deep over areas of 1.4m² and 0.8m² to create the foundation / concrete block for the proposed new lightweight structures.
- 5.32 Combined, the footprint of these structures will cover less than 2% of the overall rooting area for the tree and will not be significant in terms of tree health.

New fencing within the RPA of T254 & T256

- 5.33 Post holes of fences within the RPA of retained trees T254 & T256 will be excavated manually using a post hole spade to keep hole sizes small. Excavation shall proceed carefully, exposing roots rather than severing them wherever possible.
- 5.34 If roots less than 25 mm diameter are encountered, they may be cleanly pruned using sharp secateurs or pruning saws where unavoidable. Roots exceeding 25 mm diameter shall be retained wherever practicable. Should larger roots prevent the installation of a post, the post location shall be repositioned to avoid root damage. Under no circumstances shall large woody roots be cut without prior inspection and the approval of the Project Arboriculturist.
- 5.35 If fence posts are to be set in concrete, post holes will be lined with a non-permeable plastic membrane to prevent leaching which is toxic to tree roots.

Tree Protection

- 5.36 Standard protective fencing and temporary ground protection will be implemented around the site in accordance with BS 5837:2012 guidance, ensuring trees are safeguarded throughout all phases of construction.
- 5.37 The structure of the Tree Protection Fencing used on the Mowbray Site is provided in Appendix 5 and has been confirmed as being fit-for-purpose by Horsham District Council's Tree Officer.
- 5.38 Public information signage will be attached to the fencing (See Appendix 6).

Landscaping

- 5.39 Provision has been made for a robust scheme of tree and landscape planting to enhance the new residential development.
- 5.40 The scheme includes 12 trees to be planted in open space at the centre of the residential development. These trees will create a visually prominent landscape feature and enhance the verdant character of the Moat House Site.

Conclusions

- 5.41 This Reserved Matters application for the (RM Area 11) Residential Development has been fully considered in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations from BS:5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.
- 5.42 Trees on site have been surveyed and categorised in terms of quality and amenity value in accordance with the British Standard.
- 5.43 The proposed position of the new residential development has been determined by the constraints presented by the existing tree stock to provide an appropriate and sympathetic layout as it relates to trees.
- 5.44 On completion of the infrastructure works, the development will be enhanced by a robust scheme of new tree and landscape planting.
- 5.45 This application is therefore respectful to the preservation of trees and provided the methodology in the attached Arboricultural Method Statement is adhered to in full, the application is considered to be acceptable as it relates to trees.

6. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

Introduction

- 6.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement specifies the detailed methodology that will be employed to prevent damage to trees during the construction for the RM11 Moat House Residential Development.
- 6.2 To ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees, Tree Protection details – to include the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan, will be passed to all contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the required tree protection is included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.
- 6.3 A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

Phasing of works

STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

FACILITATIVE TREE REMOVAL



ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION FENCING
& TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION



PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION)

DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION
TREE PROTECTION MEASURES TO REMAIN RIGID & INTACT



STAGE 3 (POST DEVELOPMENT)

REMOVE TREE PROTECTION FENCING, SITE HOARDING & TEMPORARY SITE BUILDINGS
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



INSTALLATION OF NO-DIG PARKING BAYS
WITHIN RPA OF T253 (ASH)



INSTALLATION OF LIGHT WEIGHT STRUCTURES-
FENCING, BIN & BIKE STORES ETC



TOPSOIL AND TREE PLANTING OPERATIONS

Compliance

- 6.4 The correct and timely installation of tree protection measures such as tree protection fencing is critical to ensure the long-term retention of a healthy tree stock on and adjacent to the development.
- 6.5 This method statement will be read, approved and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site.

ADVISORY: FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT ONCE APPROVED CAN CAUSE HARM TO TREES AND MAY INVALIDATE YOUR PLANNING CONSENT.

Site Supervision and Monitoring

- 6.6 A pre-commencement site visit will be held once the Tree Protection Fencing is installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan and prior to the commencement of building works on site. The Local Authority Tree Officer will be given a minimum of five days' notice of the time and date of the meeting so that they may attend should they wish to do so.
- 6.7 The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting will be to confirm the location and construction of the Tree Protection Measures and ensure a common understanding of the requirements for Tree Protection within the site.
- 6.8 If the Local Planning Authority is unable to attend, photographic evidence of the tree protection fencing will be emailed to the appointed planning officer once it has been erected.

On-site Supervisor

- 6.9 In addition to the appointed Arboricultural Consultant, there will be a designated on-site Supervisor who will be responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement when the Arboricultural Consultant is not present.
- 6.10 The on-site Supervisor will:
- Be present on site most of the time.
 - Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities relating to the retained trees on site.
 - Have the authority to stop any work that will, or have the potential to, cause harm to any tree.
 - Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
 - Make immediate contact with Horsham District Council and/or the retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.
 - Notify the local authority 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.

Tree Works

- 6.11 Facilitative tree works which include the removal of T251a (Goat Willow) and T251b (Blackthorn) as shown on the Tree Protection Plan ref: 2898-5-2-53-DR-0002 NH Moathouse TPP

Tree Works Best Practice

- 6.12 No vehicles will be driven under the canopies of retained trees onto unprotected ground during the tree work operations.
- 6.13 Chippings arising from the work will not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood, brash and any other arising from the tree work will not be burnt on site.
- 6.14 A properly qualified and experienced company will be employed who carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £2,000,000 cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A List of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association – www.trees.org.uk.

Protected Species

- 6.15 In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, the site manager will schedule hedge clearance operations to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds.
- 6.16 It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.
- 6.17 Non-urgent hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.
- 6.18 All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 6.19 Following the facilitative tree works, no further works will be undertaken in relation to the build, including receipt of deliveries, excavation or construction, prior to the Tree Protection Fencing being installed as per the Tree Protection Plan.
- 6.20 The structure of Tree protection fencing within the North Horsham Strategic Development Area consists of Heras fence panels supported on wooden posts sunk into the ground. This style of fencing has been agreed with Horsham District Council and is necessary to prevent injury to operatives where fencing is required near to over / underground services. The fencing will be robust and fit for purpose. Panels will be rigidly attached to the posts to prevent movement.
- 6.21 All-weather signage stating 'TREE PROTECTION AREA – KEEP OUT' will be attached to the outer perimeter of the Tree Protection Fencing. A sample sign is attached in Appendix 6 of this report.
- 6.22 The fencing will be located to protect the trees and their rooting areas and will remain rigid and complete during the demolition and ground works. At no time will Tree Protection Fencing be removed or relocated contrary to the recommendations in this report, without professional arboricultural advice and without the prior consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.
- 6.23 The appointed Site Manager will notify the Tree Officer once Tree Protection Measures are installed on site and 5 days prior to the Protection Fencing being removed on completion of ground works so that a representative from the Local Authority may visit the site if considered necessary.

Temporary Ground Protection

- 6.24 No works will commence, including construction or excavation, prior to the additional areas of ground protection being installed as indicated in the magenta hatch on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 6.25 Temporary ground protection will be installed to create a temporary works area and protect the soft landscaped areas where trees may be rooting during the construction works.
- 6.26 To be sufficiently loadbearing the heavy-duty vehicle access, will be constructed using load appropriate such as trackpanel (supplied by Eve Trakway - www.livetrakway.com), Tufftrak (The Grassform Group - www.grassform.co.uk) or a similar approved product. The temporary trackway must be placed on a compressible layer 100mm deep of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile membrane, with adjacent panels pinned into place or held together with connectors in order to prevent individual panels moving or separating.
- 6.27 Ground protection must be laid before any construction starts on site and must be maintained in good condition until all construction operations have been completed.
- 6.28 Ground protection must be fit for purpose and should be replaced / upgraded with an alternative product if panels start to move or any sign of ground compaction is seen.

Construction Exclusion Zone

- 6.29 The area behind the tree protection barriers and/or protected by temporary ground protection is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and is to be isolated from all activity during work on the site.
- 6.30 Construction Exclusion Zones are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description including (but not limited to) the following will occur within these areas at any time:
- No excavation of any description.
 - No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
 - No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
 - No vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
 - No tree works, without the written consent of the Council's Tree Service.
 - No erection of temporary structures of any description.
 - No storage disposal handling or use of any Chemicals including cement washings.
 - No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
 - No fires shall be lit within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or spread of any hedge.
 - No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protection areas.
 - No storage, parking, vehicle movement or pedestrian activity, temporary or otherwise, within the construction exclusion zone at any time.

Removal of hard landscaping within the RPA of T250 (Ash)

- 6.31 Existing tarmac will be removed from within the root protection areas of T250. Tarmac will be broken up using a manually operated pneumatic drill and working from the existing areas of hard standing or with the toothless bucket of a long-armed excavator working from outside the trees' rooting areas.
- 6.32 Debris, slabs and the sub-base of the pathways will be raked back, barrowing waste material into the storage areas, away from the tree.
- 6.33 No excavation will be made any deeper than that of the existing surface sub-base. Roots exposed during the course of this works will be immediately covered with a light topsoil or damp hessian to prevent desiccation.
- 6.34 Once all hardcore and debris has been removed, the ground will be tined with a hand fork to reduce compaction and improve soil porosity. A BS:3882 1994 (Specification for Topsoil) – 'Premium' grade topsoil will be spread as required to level the area with the surrounding soil and prevent desiccation of the exposed ground with an allowance for settlement. This will be spread promptly on the exposed ground surface and will be levelled using hand tools.
- 6.35 The exposed area will then be protected with an extension to the Tree Protection Fencing to protect the soft landscaped root protection area of the tree.

Low-Dig Parking Spaces within Rooting Areas of T253 (Ash).

- 6.36 Within the identified rooting areas of T253 (Ash), existing turf can be scraped back by hand or with the toothless bucket of a long-armed excavator working from outside the trees' rooting areas. Grass and roots will be removed no deeper than 50mm taking care not to damage surface woody tree roots.
- 6.37 If woody roots are exposed during this work, they will be covered by a fine layer of topsoil to prevent desiccation. Any ruts in the ground following the removal of the hardcore / vegetation will be levelled with the application of a coarse pH neutral sand or clean angular stone.
- 6.38 Timber or aluminium edging boards will be installed to provide an upstand of approximately 150mm between the ground level and finished road surface to contain the gravel as per the manufacturer's recommendations. A Geotextile Fabric will be laid across the site, overlapping adjacent rolls by a minimum of 150mm. It may be necessary to lightly pin the Geotextile in place until the overlying layers are installed.
- 6.39 A Cell web system minimum 100mm deep will then be opened out and pinned in place between the edging boards. Pin spacing will vary according to the site conditions but will generally be required at 1m – 2m centres on flat surfaces, mainly placed around the perimeter of the area and where adjacent sections of the cellular confinement system abut each other, with less in the middle of the area.
- 6.40 The open cells will be filled with clean, open graded aggregate with particles between 20 and 45mm, (no fines Roadstone of a non-marine source) working toward the tree from the furthest point away and using the filled cells as a platform.
- 6.41 Once the Geo-textile grid has been installed and filled with aggregate as per the manufacturer's recommendation it can be used as root protection and access to the build area during the construction process. The final aesthetic porous surface will be installed on completion of the landscaping works and prior to the tree protection measures being removed. This will be filled as required to level off the parking surface up to the point of the adjacent kerb or edging boards.

- 6.42 Where necessary, following completion of the parking spaces, quality topsoil can be used to grade the edge of the parking surface to meet the adjacent ground levels.
- 6.43 Short posts should be used to mark the edge of the parking to prevent vehicles leaving the parking areas when manoeuvring.

General Considerations

- 6.44 Roots can be killed by pollution of their rooting areas by chemicals and leaching. Loose, granular or liquid materials, including cement mix and fuel will be stored on an impermeable membrane on the existing areas of tarmac and away from tree root protection areas.
- 6.45 Building waste including lightweight packaging / foam etc. will be stored and disposed of responsibly and will not be permitted to be windblown or deposited offsite.
- 6.46 Care will be taken in the planning of deliveries if they require wide or tall loads and plants with booms, rigs or counterweights which can cause serious and permanent damage to trees.
- 6.47 Any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to the Tree Protection Fencing will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that fencing is not damaged or displaced.
- 6.48 There will be no open fires on site during the building works.

Unforeseen Circumstances

- 6.49 In the event of unforeseen circumstances whereby it is not possible to work in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement then advice should be sought immediately from a qualified Arboriculturist.
- 6.50 **THERE SHALL BE NO DEVIATION FROM THIS METHOD STATEMENT WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH A QUALIFIED ARBORICULTURIST AND / OR THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.**

7. POST CONSTRUCTION

New fencing within RPA of T254 (Maple) and T256 (Oak).

- 7.1 Fence post holes within the RPA of retained trees shall be excavated manually using hand tools / post hole spade to keep hole size to a minimum.
- 7.2 Excavation shall proceed carefully, exposing roots rather than severing them wherever possible. If roots less than 25 mm diameter are encountered, they may be cleanly pruned using sharp secateurs or pruning saws where unavoidable. Roots exceeding 25 mm diameter shall be retained wherever practicable. Should larger roots prevent the installation of a post, the post location shall be repositioned to avoid root damage.
- 7.3 No structural roots should be cut without prior inspection and written approval from the Project Arboriculturist.
- 7.4 Where excavation reveals a concentration of significant roots that prevents the installation of conventional posts, alternative construction methods should be considered. These may include reducing post spacing with lighter fencing, or cantilevering the fence, surface-mounted posts fixed to concrete foundations located outside the RPA, or proprietary root-friendly fencing systems, subject to engineering requirements.
- 7.5 Excavated soil shall be stored outside the RPA wherever possible. If temporary storage within the RPA is unavoidable, spoil shall be placed on protective ground sheeting and removed from site immediately upon completion of the works. Cement, fuels, oils, chemicals and other contaminants shall not be mixed or stored within the RPA.
- 7.6 Where posts are to be set in concrete, the post holes must be fully lined with a non-permeable membrane prior to concrete being poured.
- 7.7 Following installation, disturbed ground around the fence posts shall be carefully backfilled using the excavated soil, lightly consolidated by hand to avoid excessive compaction, and left at existing ground levels.

APPENDIX 1

Survey Key

Ref:	T001 = Tree 1 A001 = Area 1	G001 = Group 1 W001 = Woodland 1
Species:	Common name (Botanical name)	
Height:	Measured with a clinometer (m) where possible or estimated when part of a group	
Stem:	Stem diameter taken at 1.5m with girth tape or rule and recorded in millimetres	
Branch spread:	Paced measurements at compass points or with a laser measure.	
	Crown clearance: Existing height above ground level of canopy and / or first significant branch direction of growth in metres e.g. 2.4 (N) where relevant.	
Epics:	Lower canopy created by epicormic growth.	
Age Class:	Newly planted - 3 years following planting Young - Tree well established but with juvenile crown form Young Mature - Tree in first third of usual life expectancy for species Mature - Tree in second third of usual life expectancy for species Over Mature - Tree in final third of usual life expectancy for species / exhibiting signs of crown retrenchment & senescence Veteran - Older than usual for species or with historical/ cultural / ecological value	
General Observations:	Made with reference to physiological condition (health, vigour) and structural condition, noting evidence of decay, structural weakness and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations.	
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Estimated in years - less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+	
BS: 5837:2012 category rating:	In accordance with the guidelines of the British Standard.	
	 Category 'A' tree (Green)  Category 'C' tree (Grey)  Category 'B' tree (Blue)  Category 'U' tree – Fell (Red)	
RPA Area:	BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation in square metres	
RPA Radius	BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation circle radius in metres. ¹	

¹ The root protection area radius is for information only and may not be appropriate in every case. BS:5837 advises that 'the RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting may have occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distributions.'

APPENDIX 2**BS:5837 (2012): Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

CATEGORY & DEFINITION	CRITERIA (INCLUDING SUB-CATEGORIES WHERE APPROPRIATE)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
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 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. - NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve		
	Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	Mainly Landscape Qualities	Mainly cultural values including conservation
Trees considered suitable for retention			
CATEGORY A Trees of 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)
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 remedial 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 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 contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
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 150mm.	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.

APPENDIX 3

Survey Appraisal

The trees were surveyed on 10th June 2026.

Trees were viewed from ground level only. Heights were estimated where part of a group. Girth and canopy spread was measured with a laser measure or estimated where trees were not accessible. Soil samples were not taken.

The trees on site were assessed for their quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development and categorised in accordance with the recommendations in the BS:5837:2012.

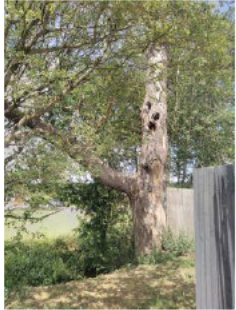
Obvious defects have been noted on the trees, however, this survey is for planning use only and does not constitute a detailed health and safety survey of the trees. Its use as such is invalid.

Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change, whose health and condition can be subject to significant change influenced by internal and external factors. The assessment of trees in this report are based on the condition assessed at the time of inspection and are valid for 18 months.

If the condition of the trees evidently changes or the trees are subject to extreme weather conditions before this date; further inspection may be required. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature.

APPENDIX 4

Tree Survey Data

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T221	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 860 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 9S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Decayed stump retained for habitat value. Large low lateral branch remains on South side over low occupancy area.	C3	Radius: 10.3m. Area: 333 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Decaying Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T222	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Spread (m): 4N, 5E, 7S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Mature bankside tree. Deadwood in crown over low occupancy area	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	
T223	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 950 Spread (m): 8N, 7E, 7S, 9.5W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Mature bankside tree. Localised dieback in crown. Deadwood in crown extends slightly over build area.	B1	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 408 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T224a	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 280 Spread (m): 4N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Small tree on far side of moat. Foliage sparse.	C1,2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access	
T224b	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree 5 stems	Height (m): 6 5 stems, avg.(mm): 80 Spread (m): 2.5N, 4E, 4S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Multi-stem small tree on far side of moat.	C1	Radius: 2.1m. Area: 14 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	
T226	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 12 2 stems, avg.(mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 3.5E, 4S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Twin stem from ground level. Foliage density normal.	B1,2	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	

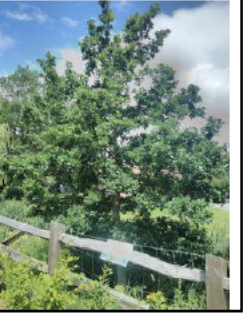
Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T228	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 450 Spread (m): 4N, 3E, 5S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Small tree, well formed with long term potential.	A1,2	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T230	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 320 Spread (m): 4N, 3E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Slender tree Swept lower trunk. Dead ivy stems on trunk. Significant dieback in crown. Foliage sparse. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	C1	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Diseased Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access	
T233	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 9 2 stems, avg.(mm): 260 Spread (m): 1N, 2E, 2.5S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Twin stem from ground level. Foliage sparse. Tree in decline, not likely to recover. Low occupancy area.	C1	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access	

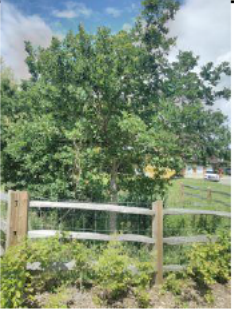
Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T234	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 750 Spread (m): 4N, 5E, 7S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Bankside tree. Asymmetrical canopy. Foliage slightly sparse.	B1,2	Radius: 9.0m. Area: 254 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T235	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Spread (m): 5N, 4E, 3S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Bankside tree. Asymmetrical canopy. Foliage slightly sparse.	B1,2	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T237	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 650 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	On far side of moat. Broad canopy. Foliage slightly sparse. Minor deadwood throughout.	B1	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T250	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 480 Spread (m): 5.5N, 6E, 7.5S, 5.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Small tree in low landscape bed, surrounded by lawn and tarmac. Main fork 1.5m above ground level. Broad canopy. Foliage sparse. Deadwood throughout.	C1	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	
T251a	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 5.5 3 stems, avg.(mm): 80 Spread (m): 3N, 2E, 2S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Multi-stem small tree. Of no particular merit.	C2	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	
T251b	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 3.5 2 stems, avg.(mm): 70 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Multi-stem small tree. Of no particular merit.	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T251c	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 320 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 3S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Small tree at foot of moat bank. Feathered crown from ground level. Minor deadwood in canopy.	C2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access	
T253	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 15 3 stems (mm): 350, 400, 420 Spread (m): 8.5N, 7E, 5S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Multi-stem mature tree. Decay and cavity at base where additional trunk(s) removed. Deadwood in crown over moat. Asymmetrical canopy. Some defoliation in crown. Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	C1	Radius: 8.1m. Area: 206 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	
T254	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 420 Spread (m): 4.5N, 4.5E, 4.5S, 4.5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Good form and vitality.	B1	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T256	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 660 Spread (m): 4N, 5.5E, 7S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Mature tree. Restricted access to base. Canopy in decline. Deadwood throughout. Major deadwood on crown. Apical dieback at tips.	B1	Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T257a	Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 5 3 stems, avg.(mm): 30 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Small sapling. Three way stem fork 0.4m above ground level. Superficial bark wounds on trunk.	C1,2	Radius: 0.6m. Area: 1 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	
T257b	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Spread (m): 1.5N, 2E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Slender sapling. Suppressed, asymmetrical canopy.	C1	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T258	Cherry plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	Tree 5 stems	Height (m): 5 5 stems, avg.(mm): 80 Spread (m): 2N, 3.5E, 2.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Multi-stem large shrub / small tree. Superficial bark wounds on trunk.	C2	Radius: 2.1m. Area: 14 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	
T260	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 460 Spread (m): 7N, 7E, 9S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Swept stem, asymmetrical canopy. Tree on far side of bank.	B1	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	
T262a	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 110 Spread (m): 2.5N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Small oak with long term potential.	B2	Radius: 1.3m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T262b	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam(mm): 110 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Small oak with long term potential.	B2	Radius: 1.3m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T263	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 5N, 6E, 3S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad small weeping willow. Good vitality.	B1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Prolific ivy	
T264	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Spread (m): 1N, 3E, 4S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad small weeping willow. Suppressed, asymmetrical canopy.	C1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Prolific ivy	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Photo
T270	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 840 Spread (m): 6N, 11E, 8S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Bankside tree. Necrotic bark on trunk. Decay likely. Asymmetrical canopy. Foliage density normal. Deadwood in crown	B1,2	Radius: 10.1m. Area: 320 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T271	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 900 Spread (m): 8N, 7E, 9S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Bankside tree. Broad canopy. Foliage density normal. Deadwood in crown	A1	Radius: 10.8m. Area: 366 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	

APPENDIX 5

Tree Protection Fencing ²



² The structure of Tree protection fencing within the North Horsham Strategic Development Area consists of Heras fence panels supported on wooden posts sunk into the ground. This style of fencing has been agreed with Horsham District Council and is necessary to prevent injury to operatives where fencing is required near to over / underground services. The fencing will be robust and fit for purpose. Panels will be rigidly attached to the posts to prevent movement.

APPENDIX 6**All-weather Tree Protection Fencing Signage**

APPENDIX 7

Qualifications

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Independent Arboricultural Consultant, trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited.

I have over 20 years' experience working in the field of Arboriculture and for the past 18 years I have worked as a Local Authority Tree Officer both directly and independently providing contracted support. Since 2010 I have worked as a private consultant carrying out a range of Arboricultural Reports and Assessments for private clients.

I hold the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma (Level 6) for which I received the Lockhart Garrett Award. I also hold the Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction).

I am a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.