The Sussex Tree Company

Arboricultural Method Statement (BS:5837)



SITE LOCATION:

Church Cottage
Church Street
Rudgwick
West Sussex
RH12 3DA

Date of Issue:
November 2026

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1.0 Introduction / instruction

1.1 Context

1.1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is written in conjunction with the document 'Arboricultural Impact Assessment' (AIA), to assist with a full planning permission application, to demolish a shed attached to the western elevation of the garage & then extend the garage to create a new, 2 storey annex. The proposed works are within the curtilage of the property at Church Cottage, Church Street, Rudgwick, West Sussex, RH12 3DA, ('the property'). The Local Planning Authority, ('LPA'), for this Site is Horsham District Council. Details of the relevant trees for this Site are contained within the Tree Survey submitted as part of the AIA.

1.1.2 It is acknowledged that chief among the constraints for this project is to deliver the design plan new incursions are required into the RPA of 1 retained tree, T1. These new incursions are estimated to be approximately less than 3% of the RPA of T1.

1.1.3 This constraint is thoroughly assessed at subsection 7.3 within the AIA report. It concludes that there are suitable strategies within the design plan to sufficiently avoid & mitigate any potential negative impacts T1 & that the new incursions required to deliver the design plan do not contravene the guidance & meet the recommendation in BS:5837, section 7.4.2.3, "*New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA*".

1.2 Introduction

1.2.1 The principal author of this AMS is Nicholas Eddison, *BA DipArb*, Senior Arboricultural Consultant at The Sussex Tree Company. Nicholas is a Technician member of the Arboricultural Association & is LANTRA certified to undertake Professional Tree Inspections. He is also an Assessor for the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor scheme.

1.3 Instruction

1.3.1 The Sussex Tree Company are instructed by Mr & Mrs Thomas & Michele Ryan-McGrath, ('the Clients'), owners & residents of the property, to produce a detailed AMS following guidance set out in the British Standard document number 5837 "Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction – recommendations" (2012). This AMS, in conjunction with the AIA, will demonstrate the proposed development's compliance with BS:5837 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction – recommendations.

1.4 Scope of works

1.4.1 In order to safeguard retained trees on-site during development works it is necessary to implement tree protection strategies. The objective of the following detailed AMS is to detail these strategies, (as far as is possible at this stage of the development), provide protection methodology &/or mitigation for retained trees throughout the demolition & construction phases of the Proposed Development, including the above ground & below ground parts of the trees as well as their rooting medium, & specify what future measures may be required in order to guarantee the well-being of the retained trees at the Site. This report is concerned with the protection of all retained trees at the Site.

1.5 Reference Documents

1.5.1 As background information, the following documentation has been referenced:

Table 1: Document and Plans Referenced or Provided

Document Description	Reference Number	Prepared By	Date
Block Plan	CHU-26-B01	Your Home Plans Ltd	21/08/2026
Existing Garage Plans & Proposed Elevations	CHU-26-A1010	Your Home Plans Ltd	22/08/2026
Church Cottage – Tree Constraints Plan	STC-CCR-TCP-01	The Sussex Tree Company	11/2026
Church Cottage – Tree Retention & Protection Plan	STC-CCR-TRPP-01	The Sussex Tree Company	11/2026

1.5.2 The report offers strategies, with accompanying methodologies, for the protection of trees & groups of trees that are retained during the demolition and construction phases of the proposed development & suggests appropriate mitigation for any trees to be removed.

1.6 Report limitations

1.6.1 The contents are intended for the sole use of the applicant, their authorised agents and planners from the LPA in respect of the Proposed Development only. No liability is

accepted for their use by any other parties to advance an argument or claim (including legal or financial) without prior consent.

(1.6 – 'Report Limitations' continues, and sections 1.6.2. – 1.6.19 can be found in Appendix 4)

1.7 Access conditions

1.7.1 Access to all parts of the property was unrestricted. Access to 3rd party or public land was not required to complete the tree survey.

2.0 General requirements

2.1 The AMS & Tree Retention & Protection Plans, ('TRPP'), shall remain on-site for the duration of demolition, construction & landscaping works & will be available to Site operatives at all times. All operatives at the Site shall be briefed about tree related factors as part of their Site induction.

2.2 Any variation from the methodology described in this method statement shall be discussed with the project arboriculturist & agreed with the LPA's arboricultural officer.

2.3 In order to assist with the implementation of the AMS & management of trees on the Site, the client is to appoint a suitably experienced & qualified project arboriculturalist prior to the commencement of any active works.

3.0 Phasing of works

3.1 To ensure trees are protected, the Proposed Development shall occur in the following order for arboricultural requirements:

Table 2: Phasing of works

Timescale	Task	Responsibility
Pre-development	Selection & appointment of a Project Arboriculturalist	To be arranged by the Site owner/operator
Pre-development	Pre-commencement meeting.	To be arranged by the Site owner/operator, attended by the project arboriculturalist and LPA's tree officer (if required).
Pre-development	Erection of tree protection fencing as specified in the TRPP.	To be arranged by the Site owner/operator, with sign off from project arboriculturalist.
Pre-development	Carry out supervisory visit (& report findings and recommendations if necessary / required).	To be arranged by the Site owner/operator & project arboriculturalist.
During demolition / construction phases of development	Carry out supervisory visits as specified in the AMS, for the installation of screw pile foundations, (& report findings &	To be arranged by Site owner/operator, with project arboriculturalist.

	recommendations if necessary / required).	
Post development	Phased removal of protective barriers, (tree protection fencing & temporary ground protection).	To be arranged by the Site owner/operator, with sign off from project arboriculturalist.
Post development	Inspect retained trees & carry out remedial tree work (if necessary).	To be arranged by the Site owner/operator, with sign off from project arboriculturalist & operations undertaken by arboricultural contractor, if required.

4.0 Initial Tree Works

4.1 There are no initial tree works required to facilitate the design plan.

5.0 Tree Protection Fencing

5.1 Local Site conditions may mean that the precise fencing location may need to be slightly adjusted on the Site but is not expected to differ greatly from that shown on the TRPP. The final fencing position should be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any Site works. Once agreed, tree protection fencing must be installed in the locations shown on the TRPP, (shown as a thick, dashed, blue line). The areas within / beyond the tree protection fencing are designated as a construction exclusion zone, ('CEZ'), where no demolition or construction activities can occur.

5.2 The tree protection fencing must be regarded as impermeable. No incursions through it can be made for the entire duration of the demolition & construction phases of the development. If, at any time, an unplanned breach does occur, works on the Site must halt until the breach is sealed. The project arboriculturalist must be informed & given opportunity to inspect the reinstated tree protection fencing. If, for any reason, an incursion into the CEZ is deemed necessary by the Site owner/operator, it must be suitably explained, & the incursion planned. Any planned incursion into the CEZ must be attended by the project arboriculturalist, who can manage the incursion to ensure no harm occurs to the protected trees, (above & below ground), & verify the tree protection fencing is resealed after the planned incursion. The LPA's officer must be informed of any planned incursion into the CEZ.

5.3 The specification for tree protection fencing can be found in Appendix 1.

5.4 Signs indicating the purpose of the fencing must be fixed to it & remain in situ for the duration of the Proposed Development. Examples of compliant signage are displayed in Appendix 2. These should be waterproof signage to ensure they are suitable for wet weather conditions.

6.0 Temporary Ground Protection

6.1 In order to deliver the design plan & construct the new dwellings there is no requirement for temporary ground protection.

6.2 However, should a need arise throughout the duration of the project, the specification for temporary ground protection can be found in Appendix 4.

7.0 Permanent Ground Protection

7.1 In order to deliver the design plan & construct the new dwellings, there is no requirement to install permanent ground protection.

8.0 Demolition & excavation methodologies within RPAs

8.1 Where the design proposals necessitate the excavation of areas within the RPAs of retained trees, this should occur after the installation of tree protection fencing, (which will exclude any areas within the CEZ from excavations).

8.2 Where the design proposals necessitate the demolition of built structures or excavation of areas within the RPAs of retained trees, one of two methodologies must be implemented:

8.2.1 A **'Manual Demolition/Excavation Method'**, using handheld tools. Workers will ensure there is no machine incursion into the RPA of retained trees. The only demolitions or excavations permitted within RPAs of retained trees are those required to remove the existing built structures & to prepare for the installation of new foundations, (demolition & construction phases for the new garage). These can occur only at locations specified by the design plan & as detailed in Section 10, below.

8.2.2 A **'Reach In, Drag Out Method'**, utilising appropriately sized machinery; the machines used must be positioned on the pre-existing hard surfacing or outside the RPA of retained trees & must only excavate in locations required order to remove the existing built structures & to prepare for the installation of new foundations, at the locations specified by the design plan. Surfacing debris loosened by demolition/excavation works must be lifted out or dragged out of the RPAs across the pre-existing surfacing layer, with those operations closest to the centre of the RPA occurring first. At no time are any machines to be sited on unprotected, exposed area of RPAs of retained trees.

8.3 The appropriate methodology for the task required should be selected.

8.4 Should roots be exposed during these operations, those over 25mm diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed. Tree roots below such size can be cut cleanly using specialised hand tools only & to the minimum extent to allow provision, (if the design plans necessitate it). Severing of tree roots must be undertaken by an arboricultural contractor with sufficient experience in root pruning.

8.5 A record of any roots over 25mm diameter or those occurring in clumps will be compiled by the Project Arboriculturalist. Assessments of the significance of loss of these roots will be made & reported to the LPA, (if they are lost – preservation is the default position).

8.6 Any roots over 25mm diameter or those occurring in clumps will be preserved by being wrapped in hessian & kept moist until new surfacing is installed over them.

9.0 Demolition of existing bult structures

9.1 All of the existing shed on the rear/western elevation of the garage is situated within the RPA of T1. This structure is to be demolished. The work to demolish this structure must follow the methodology described above in section 8.

9.2 Should any further encroachments into the RPAs of retained trees be required, the project arboriculturalist must be informed, who will inform the LPA. The AMS will be revised, detailing the revised positions of the tree protection fencing, the position & specification of ground protection measures & any further access facilitation pruning.

10.0 Installation of foundations for the sections of the proposed new annex

10.1 All of the proposed new garage is located within the RPA of a retained tree, T1.

10.2 In order to avoid impacts to the roots of retained tree T1 & minimise impacts to the below ground sections where the new extension is to be constructed, the design plan proposed to use a 'pile & raft' system for foundations, whereby narrow diameter screw piles are inserted below ground & a reinforced concrete slab is laid onto these. The exact design for this system is not as yet finalised – it is proposed that a precise foundation design plan be submitted at a later date; this requirement is accepted & can be ordered as a planning condition following the granting of planning permission.

10.3 The insertion of the screw piles will occur under the supervision of the Project Arboriculturalist, who will ensure avoidance of structural or large vascular roots by the insertion events; should any such roots be encountered, the methodology as described above in subsections 8.4 – 8.6 will be followed.

10.4 The installation methodology for the screw pile within the RPA of the retained tree must follow the principles outlined for the removal of surfacing, as detailed in subsections 8.2.1 & 8.2.2, above.

10.5 The appropriate methodology for the task required should be selected.

10.6 The operations to install the screw piles within the RPAs of retained trees will be supervised contemporaneously and in person by the Project Arboriculturalist.

11.0 Storage of materials

11.1 No harmful chemicals, spoil or materials are to be stored within the CEZ or on areas of temporary ground protection.

11.2 Cement mixing must always occur outside the CEZ & areas of temporary ground protection. If cement mixing occurs close to the CEZs or areas of temporary ground protection, or there is the potential for cement washings to leech into RPAs of retained trees, adequate ground protection measures are to be used to prevent this happening.

12.0 Temporary Construction Compound

12.1 The Temporary Construction Compound, if required, should be located outside of any retained trees RPAs. The storage & securement of materials is to be permitted only within the temporary compound.

12.2 The compound area shall be located so as to not incur damage or injury to the root systems or canopy of any retained trees or vegetation within or adjacent to the Site, in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 – 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'*. All Site operations associated with the usage of the compound area shall be undertaken with due care & attention to negate damage of the surrounding environment.

12.3 All Site operations & construction procedures for the duration of the construction period shall seek to protect the retained site vegetation& root protection areas in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*.

13.0 Below ground infrastructure within the RPAs

13.1 The location and direction of new services, if required, should be designed to allow services to be routed away from the RPAs of existing trees, if possible It is accepted that some excavation for below ground infrastructure will be required within the RPA of T1.

13.2 Where the proposed routing of services impinges upon a tree RPA of any existing tree / group of trees to be retained, the routing should be undertaken as a minimum

standard in accordance with NJUG Volume 4, issue 2: 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation & Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees'.

13.3 'No-dig' or 'Manual Excavation' methodologies are to be followed – carefully hand digging & routing the apparatus in the most direct way to & from the exterior of the RPA radius.

13.4 Services are to be routed together wherever possible to create the minimum impact upon the roots of the existing trees / groups of trees to be retained. Trench excavation across the tree Root Protection Area radius beside an existing tree should be avoided, whereby tree roots would become severed. Where services are to cross the edge of an existing RPA, they should be routed via a hand dug or 'no-dig' ducting sleeve, avoiding damage to roots, or exploratory clearance of routes using air-spade technology should be applied, in order to ensure that the finalised route ensures that damage to roots is minimised.

13.5 The operations to install below ground infrastructure within the RPAs of retained trees will be supervised contemporaneously and in person by the Project Arboriculturalist.

14.0 Above ground protection of retained trees and existing habitats

14.1 The Contractor shall exercise due care when performing operations beneath the canopy of existing mature trees and vegetation designated for protection and avoid at all times damage to the roots, trunk and branches.

14.2 The Contractor shall train all members of the construction workforce operating within the proximity of valued habitats & make such persons aware that there shall not be, without having sought prior notification, the following operations undertaken within the protected areas:

- Dumping of spoil or rubbish, excavation or disturbance of topsoil, parking of vehicles or plant, storing of materials or placing of temporary accommodation within an area which is larger than the branch spread of the tree or within an area with a radius of half the tree's height, measured from the trunk, or within the specified RPAs of retained trees.
- Severance of roots exceeding 25 mm in diameter: if unintentionally severed, notice shall be given, & specialist arboricultural advice sought.
- Changes to the level of the ground within the specified RPAs; &
- Vegetation clearance to Site boundaries during the bird nesting season (nesting season: March-September inclusive). If such clearance is required and cannot be delayed until nesting season has finished, it must occur under a watching brief from a suitability qualified arboriculturalist / ecologist.

15.0 Arboricultural Supervision

15.1 Arboricultural supervision will be required for the following stages of development:

- Prior to commencement of works, the project arboriculturist is to review &, where necessary, provide input into the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), if there is one for this project. Where necessary, the AMS & TRPP will be updated to accommodate the CEMP.

- A pre-commencement meeting is to be held between the contractors & the project arboriculturist, either in person or virtually. The LPA's arboricultural officer is to be given reasonable notice of the pre-commencement meeting so they may also attend. The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting shall be:

  I. To clarify the tree protection methodology with the Site manager.
  II. To sign off that initial tree works are completed, as specified in the AIA & here in this AMS, & to agree any requirements for access facilitation pruning which are not anticipated prior to the meeting; &
  III. To sign off that the tree protection barriers have been installed in the correct locations and to the agreed specification.

- During the installation of the screw piles & below ground infrastructure.

- Post-completion of the proposed development, to ensure that no harm has occurred to retained trees & that the tree protection fencing has been removed. Should any unintended harms have occurred to the trees, the project arboriculturalist will specify remedial actions, or mitigatory consequences.

15.2 If significant root growth is disturbed during construction activities which is not within the scope of this report, the work must cease until the project arboriculturist is consulted. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter or dense / matted fibrous roots are considered significant root growth. It must be remembered that whilst RPAs are part of industry best practice, tree root growth is influenced by a number of factors and may not conform to expected ideals – rooting areas may be greater than the RPA.

15.3 If at any time during the construction phase, damage is inadvertently caused to a tree, the Project Arboriculturist must be notified to assess the likely implications and to prescribe potential remedial measures. Damage can be in the form of chemical or fuel spillage, mechanical damage to either the above ground parts of the tree or the roots, its rooting medium or any other unforeseen circumstance.

16.0 Appendices:

Appendix 1: BS:5837 Recommended protective barrier (Fence A-Herras type fence).

Appendix 2: BS:5837 Recommended tree protection signage.

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan.

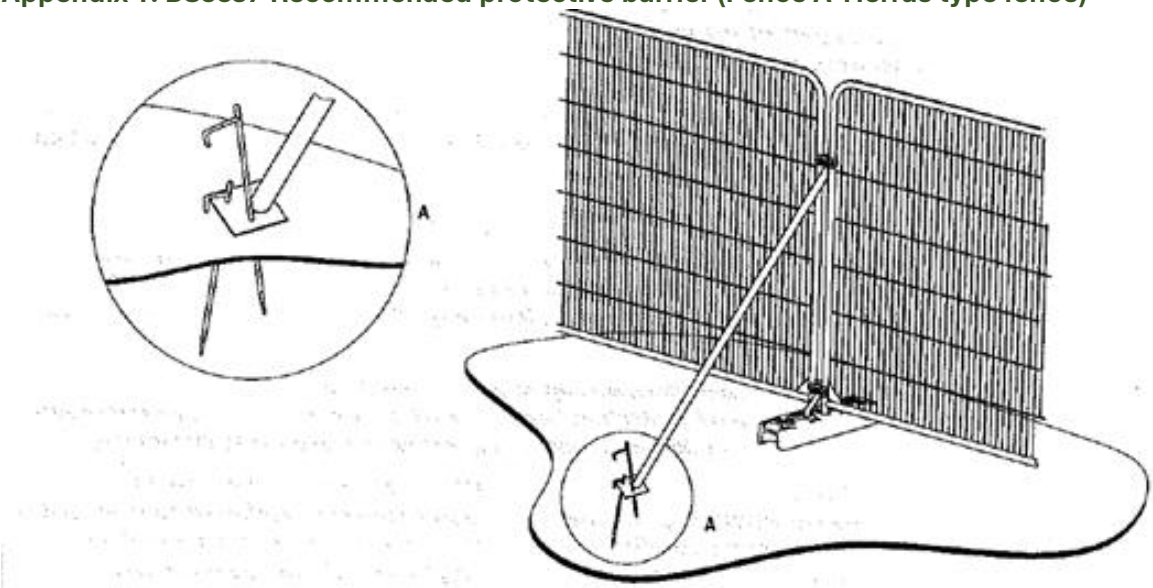
Appendix 4 Specifications for temporary ground protection

Appendix 5: Report Limitations (continued).

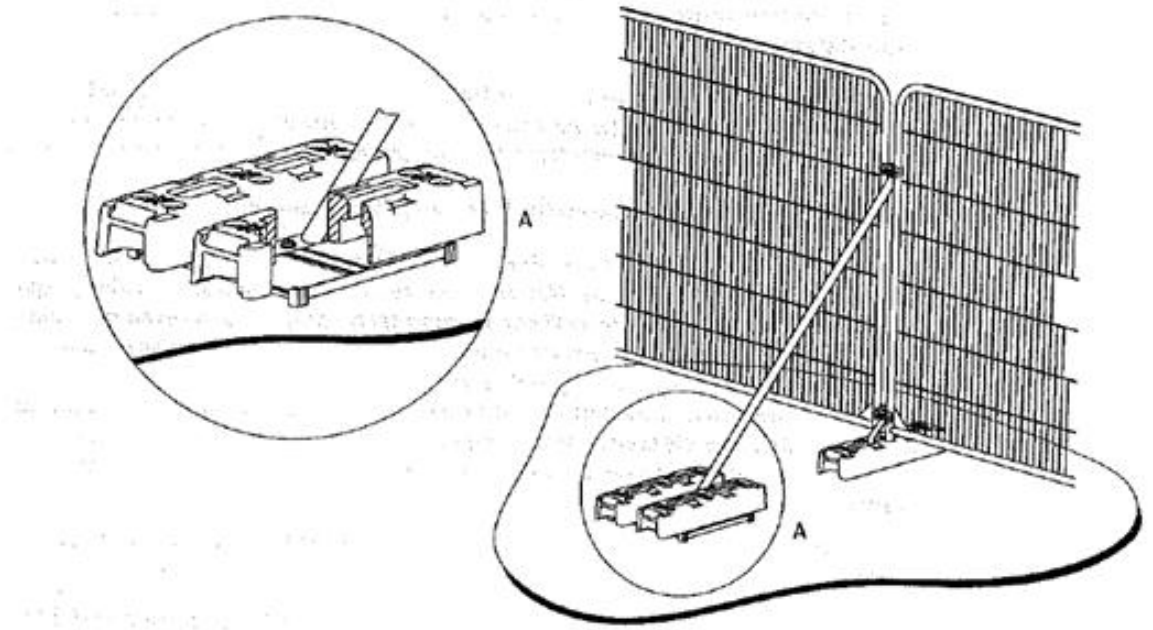
Appendix 6: Glossary of terms / key to interpreting arboricultural data.

Appendix 7: Summary of the author's qualifications and experience.

Appendix 1: BS5837 Recommended protective barrier (Fence A-Herras type fence)



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

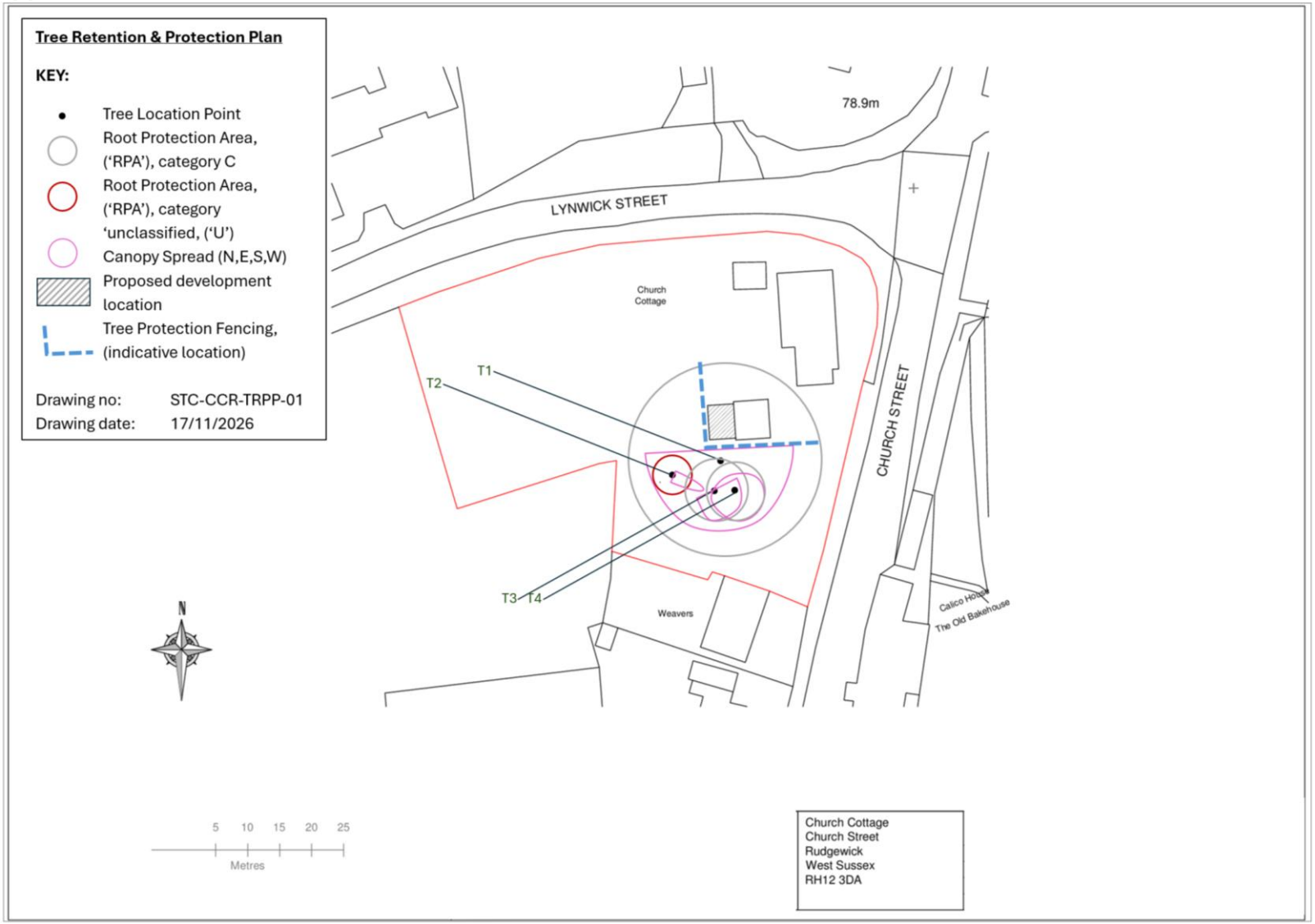


b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

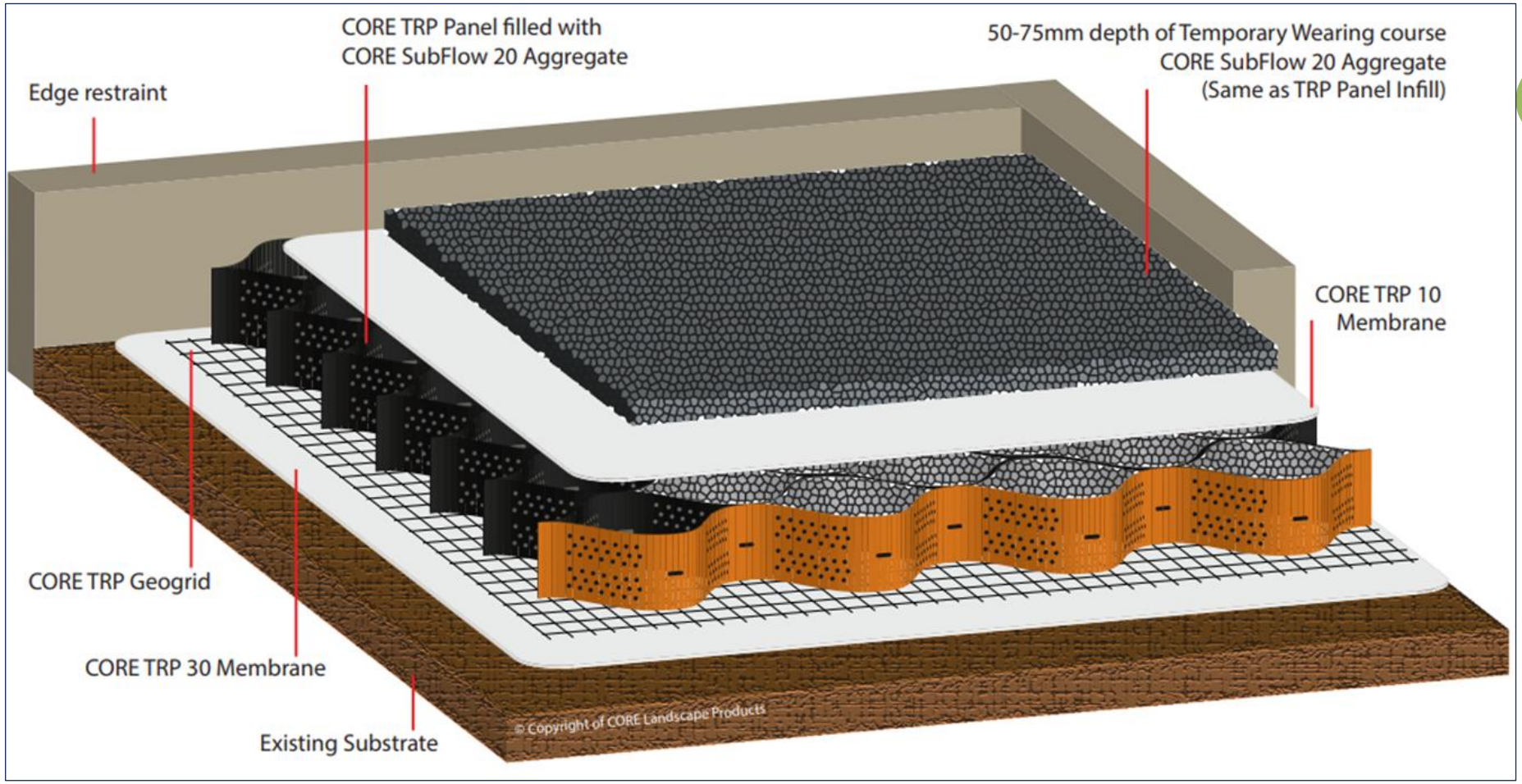
Appendix 2: BS5837 Recommended tree protection signage (to be installed on tree protection fencing):



Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan:



Appendix 4: Detailed specifications for temporary ground protection:



Appendix 5: Report Limitations, (1.6.2 – 1.6.19)

1.6.2 The observations, assessments & analyses made are valid from the time of inspection. These, & any recommendations made, are subjected to the timescales detailed elsewhere in this report, applicable from time of surveying.

1.6.3 This is an arboricultural report & as such no reliance should be given to comments relating to buildings, engineering or soil.

1.6.4 The tree survey contained in the associated AIA report is not an arboricultural health & safety survey, a more detailed survey of internal decay detection etc. can be supplied but would be subject to a further fee.

1.6.5 This is a report which accompanies a planning application & provides no detail specifically in relation to the health and safety of the trees.

1.6.6 This report does not comment on the effects of surveyed trees in relation to any issues of subsidence or heave.

1.6.7 The analysis of the tree's / trees' status & assessments of condition, (in this report), are valid for 12 months from the date of site-survey. Any appraisals, & conclusions based thereon, will be invalidated & need reviewing in the event of material change/s to the site or site usage which result in any impact to the trees, (including their rooting zones), from the time of site-surveying, however minor. Consultation with The Sussex Tree Company, (STC), will be necessary, for clarification purposes, if there is any doubt as to whether any such changes materially affect the trees.

1.6.8 Formal assessment of topography, drainage, service conduits, soil conditions & the like are outside the scope of this report. Topographical surveying for the development project has not been undertaken, although there are contours shown on the 'As Existing Site Plan', the TCP & the TRPP.

1.6.9 Other specialist arboricultural surveys (e.g., root collar examination or sonic tomography) have not been conducted & are beyond the scope of this report.

1.6.10 Specific laboratory investigations of soil properties (plasticity index, moisture content, suction pressure) have not been made & are beyond the scope of this report.

1.6.11 Where further inspections of particular trees, (or features), are made as recommendations in this report, an additional or updated report must be submitted following these inspections; either as a new report or part of a re-edit of the comprehensive report. The findings for the re-inspected trees ***only*** are valid for 12 months from the time of re-inspection. Any inspections are chargeable.

1.6.12 Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst reasonable effort is made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws & forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees

will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

1.6.13 Trees are living organisms & as such are subject to change through the natural occurrence of growth, maturation & senescence – as well as in response to naturally occurring events outside of human control and influence. When the inspected tree/s experience naturally occurring events materially affecting their status, the findings in this report will be invalidated; re-inspection may be necessary to meet the thresholds for duty-of-care liabilities. Such events can be, (but are not limited to): strong, storm winds; extremely heavy, sustained & unusual rainfall resulting in sustained waterlogging of rooting zones; or heavy, settled snowfall. Any re-inspections are chargeable.

1.6.14 This report will seek to clarify the existence or otherwise of statutory protections on trees for the site & publish findings. However, should any operational works be commissioned because of the survey it is incumbent on the contractor undertaking those works to seek clarification from the Local Planning Authority & give any notifications / seek any permissions should protections be in place & not covered by the granting of the proposed project's planning permissions. The LPA, (Horsham District Council), has been contacted to determine whether any statutory protections to trees at the Site exist; their on-line TPO / Conservation Area checking information was accessed & it shows that there are statutory protections to trees at the Site; there is no TPO in force on the Site, but the Site is subject to Conservation Area status.

1.6.15 Should any tree works be commissioned as a result of recommendations made in the Tree Survey the commissioned contractors should adhere to BS:3998 – 2010: Tree work; Recommendations.

1.6.16 On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist / tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the tree/s in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the relevant project manager, landowner &/or the author of this report to enable the appropriate remedial action.

1.6.17 The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds' nests whilst under construction or in use, & any contents therein. Any species listed in the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017, are also protected, (commonly known as 'European Protected Species' – 'EPS'). Some may create habitats within trees. This is particularly relevant to bats as trees & features of trees can provide roosts. All bats & their roosts are protected. Whilst this report does make an assessment to the likelihood or otherwise of bat roosts, this is indicative & cannot be relied upon, as all observations are made from ground level. It is incumbent on any contractor undertaking operational works to ensure appropriate aerial checks are made for EPS before commencement of works with the potential to disturb or destroy a roost.

1.6.18 This is an arboricultural report & therefore does not rely on ecological or archaeological data. If either is commented upon within the report further

professional advice should be sought.

1.6.19 To achieve the study objectives stated in this report, STC were required to base our conclusions on the best information available during the period of the investigation & within the limits prescribed by our client in the agreement. No investigative method can completely eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise or incomplete information. Thus, we cannot guarantee that the investigations completely defined the degree or extent of e.g., species abundances or habitat management efficacy described in the report.

1.6.20 All rights in this report are reserved for the commissioning client & The Sussex Tree Company. The report or its constituent contents may not be lent, sold, hired out or divulged to any 3rd party not directly involved with the development project unless permission is sought & obtained from The Sussex Tree Company.

Appendix 6: Glossary

Abbreviations and glossary: certain commonly used phrases have been abbreviated for ease of delivering this survey. These are listed below. Certain technical terms used in arboriculture may appear in this report & their precise meaning may not be familiar to 'lay-people', so the author has supplied brief explanations. These are listed in the glossary below:

Abbreviations:

NWR –	No works recommended
GL –	Ground level
AGL –	Above ground level
DBH –	Diameter at breast height
VTA –	Visual tree analysis
DOC –	Duty of Care
CODIT –	Compartmentalisation of dysfunction/damage in trees

Glossary:

Access Facilitation Pruning – *description of an arboricultural operational task* – A one-off tree pruning operation necessary to provide access for operations on site, which, when complete, are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value.

Aerial investigation and report – *a description of arboricultural consultancy practice* – to undertake an investigation of aerial sections of a tree, not observable from ground level, using a systematic approach; to analyse structural integrity and any observable features – recommended when the VTA analysis from ground level is incomplete/inconclusive and the consultant has seen a feature/s which require further investigation to decide on a risk-rating and/or works priority.

Arboriculturalist – *description of professional status* – person who has gained expertise in the field of trees, (with particular refence to construction projects), through relevant education, training & experience.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) – *arboricultural consultancy task for trees on development sites* – a study, undertaken by an arboriculturalist, to identify, evaluate & possibly mitigate the extent of direct & indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

Arboricultural Method Statement – *arboricultural consultancy task for trees on development sites* – a document describing the methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development

that has potential to result in loss of or damage to a retained or newly installed tree.

Bifurcated – *description of tree architecture* – when a tree has 2 distinct stems.

Cambium/cambial – *description of tree morphology* – the layer of cellular structure immediately behind the bark, where vascular tissues are created.

Cavity – *description of tree morphology* – a feature of a tree's architecture that is an incursion into the interior wood in some way, shape or form, usually formed as a result of a branch tearing away from the tree, pathogenic incursion or animal incursion, (or combination of all of these).

Canker – *description of tree morphology* – an area of bark/wood that exhibits dysfunctional growth patterns, often with localised degradation in structural integrity.

Construction Exclusion Zone – *arboricultural consultancy terminology* – an area based on the RPA where access is prohibited for the duration of the enabling & construction phases of a development project.

Crown – *description of tree architecture* – the part of the tree distinct from the roots and stem(s), where most of the tree's leaves are, supported by primary, secondary, tertiary branches & twigs/shoots.

Drop-crotching – *description of arboricultural operational practice* – to prune a tree by selecting branches with terminal growth at the reduction's desired length from crown perimeter.

Epicormic – *description of tree morphology* – a type of branch/shoot growth emergent from adventitious buds or parenchyma tissue present within the layer of wood immediately below the tree's bark, (cambium). These branches attach to the tree's branches/stems in a way that is structurally much weaker than branch attachments made in the normal course of a tree's development.

Ganoderma applanatum – *a tree pathogen* – commonly known as the artist's bracket, artist's conk or bear bread. It is a wood-decay fungus that causes rot of the tree's heartwood. Its fruiting bodies are hard brackets that appear white at first and then later brown in colour.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganoderma_applanatum

Internal investigation and report – *a description of arboricultural consultancy practice* – to undertake an investigation of the trees internal wood/wood structures using specialist equipment; either a Resistograph drill machine or a tomograph machine. These will give readings that when analysed can be interpreted by the arboricultural consultant to make judgments about the integrity or otherwise of the tree's internal wood structures &deduce/extract from these the likelihood of failure &/or recommendations to mitigate risks.

Kretzschmaria deusta – *a tree pathogen* – commonly known as 'brittle cinder' is a fungus and plant pathogen. It is a 'soft rot', preferentially degrading the cellulose, then later both the cellulose & lignin that make up wood cells. It colonises the lower stem &/or roots of living trees through injuries or by root contact with infected trees. It can result in sudden breakage/complete failure from the root/stem junction in otherwise apparently healthy trees. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kretzschmaria_deusta

Lesion – *description of tree morphology* – a small area of dysfunctional bark tissue.

Limb – *description of tree morphology* – branch.

Management recommendations – *arboricultural consultancy task for trees surveyed* – comments based on VTA observations, on the condition of the tree, group or woodland and recommendations for future works.

Monolith – *description of arboricultural operational practice* – to partially fell a tree, but leave a designated length, (above ground level), of stem standing; the remaining section is not considered a hazard & will become a site for wildlife habitation.

Re-trenchment pruning – *description of arboricultural operational practice* – crown reduction in late-mature & senescent trees to anticipate or keep pace with decline in the crown.

Root Protection Area, (RPA) – *arboricultural consultancy terminology* –a layout design tool showing the minimum area needed around a tree's stem to protect its subterranean rooting structures so as to maintain the tree's future viability, if left undisturbed.

Root/stem junction – *description of tree morphology* – where the root & the stem join.

Scaffold – *description of tree morphology* – a primary branch; one that grows directly from the stem & acts as a support for secondary

branching.

Self-set – *description of a tree's origins* – when the tree has been naturally propagated, in other words, not planted by human agency.

Tree Constraints Plan– *a description of arboricultural consultancy task for trees on development sites* – a scale drawing showing the pre-existing trees, groups of trees & hedges, (& other landscape features), on the site of a proposed development as well as the footprint of the proposed development, thereby illustrating what, if any, constraints the tree-scape imposes.

Tree Protection Plan– *a description of arboricultural consultancy task for trees on development sites* – a scale drawing incorporating finalised design proposals for a development, showing locations & dimensions of retained trees, there RPAs & the location of tree and landscape protection measures; also, the locations of any new trees to be installed, (& any tree & landscape protection measures required for these).

Trifurcated – *description of tree architecture* – when a tree has 3 distinct stems.

Union – *description of tree morphology* – a site within the tree's architecture where 2 branches or stems, (or combination of both), originate.

Veteran Tree – *arboricultural specific terminology* – a tree that, by recognised criteria, shows up to 4 features of biological, cultural or aesthetic values that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species. concerned. These might be large girth, habitat features, signs of crown retrenchment & hollowing of the stem.

Wound-wood/reaction wood – *description of tree physiology* – a type of wood grown by trees, distinct from wood grown in the usual course of development, & in reaction to a wounding event, as part of the CODIT defense strategy trees have. Wound-wood has greater strength properties than wood grown in the usual course of development.

Appendix 7: Summary of author's qualifications and experience

The author, Nick Eddison, has the following qualifications & experiences and has undertaken CPD as described, below:

i. Qualifications

BA (Honours): Politics, Philosophy and History, (Birkbeck College, University of London)

Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture, (Merrist Wood)

LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate

Arboricultural Association Certificate for Assessor for the Approved Contractor Scheme, (Amenity)

Assessor for the Level 4 qualification at Tree Life AC

Arboricultural Association Certificate in Undertaking Aerial Tree Inspections

Named Manager in the Arboricultural Association's approved contractor scheme for a medium/large business

Arboricultural Association Certificate in Risk Assessment for Commercial Arboriculture

Arboricultural Association Certificate in Subsidence Reporting in relation to Trees

Certificate in Bat Awareness Training: compliant with BS: 8596: 2015 – Surveying for Bats in Trees and Woodland

Arboricultural Association Certificate in Assessing Tree Risk – Likelihood of Failure

Arboricultural Association Certificate in Assessment of Tree Forks

NPTC Level 2 Certificates in: Chainsaw Cross-Cutting and Maintenance; Felling and Processing Trees up to 380mm; Tree Climbing and Aerial Rescue; Use of chainsaw from a Rope and Harness
Level 2 Award in Basic Electrical Knowledge, (Arboriculture)

City and Guilds: Signing and Guarding, (Chapter 8)

Highways England Passport Holder

ii. Practical/relevant experience

Assessor for the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor scheme
15 years as a practicing Arboricultural Consultant
4.5 years at director level as an Arboricultural Director
Trainer of chainsaw maintenance & cross-cutting at Brinsbury College.
Over 30 years' experience as a practicing Climbing Arborist; in the domestic, commercial & civil arenas.
Over the preceding 15 years the author has undertaken & delivered multiple Tree Condition Survey Reports; BS:5837 Tree Surveys & Arboricultural Reports in support of planning applications; Aerial Inspection Reports; Subsidence Reports; Resistograph Internal Investigation Reports; Tree Hazard Assessment Report; also worked as Project Arboriculturalist for civil development projects.
Review board member for the Arboricultural Association's Guidance Notes: Tree Climbing and Aerial Rescue; Use of Tools in a Tree
Member of Trees and Design Action Group, (TDAG)
Technician Grade member of The Arboricultural Association

iii. Continuing professional development

The author periodically attends courses and lectures in order maintain his knowledge base and to further his learning and development. Examples of recently attended CPD events:

- Taught sessions for Thorough Inspection of LOLER equipment, (Arboriculture)
- Regular CPD sessions required for Assessors of the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor scheme.
- Arboricultural Association's seminar on the Approved Consultant scheme
- a training day for AutoCAD and the 'Keytree' application, from Keysoft solutions – September 2019;
- the most recent meeting of TDAG, (Trees in Design Action Group) – September 2019;
- a seminar in morphophysiology of trees at Barcham tree nursery – summer 2019;
- Arboricultural Association's Subsidence Reporting course – Spring 2019;
- Arboricultural Association's Aerial Tree Inspection course – Spring 2019;
- Arboricultural Association's Business Masterclass – Winter 2019;
- and Claus Mattheck's farewell lecture at Loughborough University in the summer of 2019.

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