

LEGAL AND GENERAL (STRATEGIC LAND NORTH HORSHAM) LIMITED

PHASE 2 RM Area 12 RESIDENTIAL + LLAP RESERVED MATTERS APPLICATION

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

ISSUE: Wednesday, 24 June 2026

CLIENT Legal and General (Strategic Land North Horsham) Limited

PROJECT Mowbray (Formerly Land North of Horsham) – Phase 2 RM Area 12 Residential
+ LLAP Reserved Matters Application

REPORT TITLE BS:5837 Arboricultural Survey / AIA / AMS

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REPORT REVISIONS

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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 application for the development of Mowbray (Formerly land north of Horsham).
- 1.3 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment will consider the short or longer-term impact the construction of the RM Area 12 residential development area will have on the surrounding trees and make recommendations for amendments or mitigation where appropriate.
- 1.4 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

- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 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.

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 (as amended by s96A Application ref. DC/19/0984) 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 RM Area 12 Residential Development within the wider Mowbray development area (as amended by s96A Application DC/19/0984).

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 (29/05/2026), that there are no Tree Preservation Orders within the build area.

Conservation Areas

- 4.2 I have confirmed on the Horsham District Council online mapping portal that the RM Area 12 development area is not within a Conservation Area.

Ancient Woodland

- 4.3 Castle Copse beyond the eastern boundary of the site is designated Ancient Woodland.

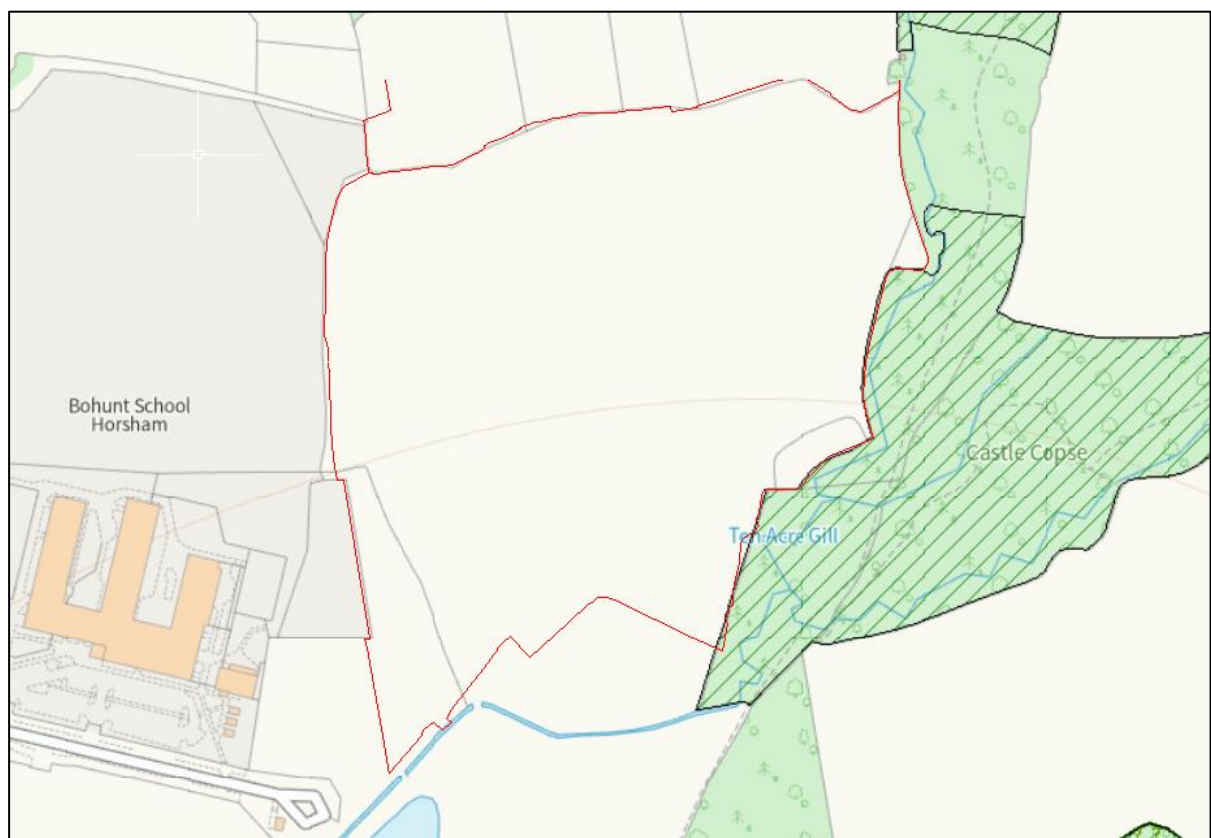


Figure 1 – MAGiC Map showing Ancient Woodland (green hatch) in relation to the RM Area 12 Residential Development Area

- 4.4 For ancient woodlands, Government guidelines recommend a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone.
- 4.5 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, the RM Area 12 Development Area maintains a minimum 15m boundary from the edge of the designated Ancient Woodland area to ensure all development sits outside of the 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 RM Area 12 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 – RM Area 12 Residential Development Area Masterplan

- 5.4 The RM Area 12 Residential Development Area is accessed from the south via the Bailey Road extension road which is approved under planning ref: **DISC/25/0292** (Approval of details reserved by condition 18(c)&(d) to approved application DC/16/1677 (Bailey Road Extension).
- 5.5 The area allocated for development has no pre-existing development and consists of two agricultural fields bordered by mature hedgerows in which are growing a number of individual mature Oak trees.
- 5.6 Dense woodland along the eastern edge of the site is named Castle Copse and is designated as Ancient Woodland.

Soil

- 5.7 The British Geological Survey 1:50 000 scale bedrock geology description for this area is Weald Clay Formation. Weald Clay Formation can become very soft when wet and vulnerable to compaction.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 Due care must be taken to construct 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

- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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 RPA's of trees to be retained.
- 5.13 Three key areas of the site have been identified where the RM Area 12 Residential Development will impact on existing trees / hedgerows.

These are listed as follows:

- 1) Facilitative Tree Works: Partial clearance of existing hedges (G006, G015 & G023) as required for new access roads / boundaries across the residential development area.
- 2) No-dig pedestrian footpath within the root protection area of T024 (Oak).
- 3) Low-dig residential road extension within RPA of T014 (Oak) & T010 (Oak).

Facilitative Tree Works

- 5.14 Three tree / hedge groups to be partially cleared / cut back to the edge of the roadway or development boundary:

Ref.	Species	Description	BS:5837 Cat.
G006	Blackthorn & Hawthorn	Broad landscape hedge. Mostly Blackthorn with occasional field maple, oak, hawthorn, Hornbeam planted to one side of shallow ditch.	C2
G015	Mixed Species Group	Mature broadleaf hedgerow. Mostly blackthorn, field maple, hazel, crab apple.	C2
G023	Field Maple, Hawthorn and Blackthorn	Mature Boundary Hedge	C2

Figure 3 – Trees groups / hedgerows to be part cleared / cut back to facilitate the build.

- 5.15 The position of development has been proposed to ensure all individual trees will be retained within the design, ensuring that their long-term contributions to local amenity and the character of the developed site is maintained.
- 5.16 Three tree / hedgerow groups will be partially cleared or cut back for the new road and infrastructure. In all cases, the partial clearance is a small area of each group, and the larger part of each group will remain.
- 5.17 Whilst these areas of impact and tree loss are unavoidable, the exact locations have been carefully chosen mindful of the Arboricultural Constraints and the route designed to protect higher quality trees and to keep any impact on trees to a minimum.

No-Dig Pedestrian Footpath

- 5.18 BS:5837 advises that where new areas of hard landscaping are essential within the rooting areas of trees, they should be of a no-dig construction and not exceed 20% of the previously undeveloped rooting area of the tree.
- 5.19 A new pedestrian footpath encroaches over approximately 11.5m² of the rooting area of T024, a mature Oak of moderate vitality. This equates to 4% of the overall Root Protection Area of the tree. The encroachment is below the 20% threshold deemed acceptable within the BS:5837 2012 and the works will not have any significant harm on the tree's health.
- 5.20 The footpath will be of a 'low-dig' construction with the removal of surface vegetation only to limit the impact on trees and tree roots. In addition, the footpath surface will be porous to ensure tree roots can continue to thrive under the footpath on completion of construction.
- 5.21 T024 is a mature Oak in good physiological health and is expected to tolerate this minor encroachment within its root protection area.

Low-Dig Residential Road Extension within RPA of T014 (Oak) & T010 (Oak)

- 5.22 In the northwest corner of the site the end of a residential access road will encroach marginally within the root protection area of T014 (Oak). This will be the access for one residential property and with no through traffic.
- 5.23 On the western edge of the site the end of a residential access road will encroach marginally within the root protection area of T010 (Oak). This will be the end of a cul-de-sac with no through traffic.

- 5.24 The driveway encroachment equates to 2.3% of the previously undeveloped root protection area of T014 (Oak) and 17.5% of the previously undeveloped root protection area of T010 (Oak). In both cases, this incursion is within the 20% threshold deemed acceptable within BS:5837 2012.
- 5.25 The driveway in this area will be a permeable surface constructed onto a raised cellular confinement subbase to reduce any impact on trees and tree roots.
- 5.26 The subbase of this structure can be constructed prior to any residential development and will provide a suitable work surface for access within the root protection area of the tree.

Tree Protection

- 5.27 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.
- 5.28 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.
- 5.29 Public information signage will be attached to the fencing (See Appendix 6).

Landscaping

- 5.30 Provision has been made for a robust scheme of tree and landscape planting to enhance the new residential development. The scheme includes street trees to be planted within the adopted highway. These trees will create a visually prominent landscape feature and enhance the verdant character of the residential area.

Conclusions

- 5.31 This Reserved Matters application for the RM Area 12 Residential Development has been fully considered in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations from BS:5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.
- 5.32 Trees on site have been surveyed and categorised in terms of quality and amenity value in accordance with the British Standard.
- 5.33 The proposed position and layout have been determined by the existing tree stock and designed to create an appropriate and sympathetic layout as it relates to trees. The scheme allows for the retention of all existing higher-quality category 'A' and 'B' trees.
- 5.34 On completion of the infrastructure works, the development will be enhanced by a robust scheme of new tree and landscape planting.
- 5.35 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 RM Area 12 Residential Development.

Phasing of works

STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

FACILITATIVE HEDGE REMOVAL WORK



ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION FENCING



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



STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION)

INSTALLATION OF NO-DIG ROADWAY SUBBASE WITHIN RPA OF T010 & T014
TO BE USED FOR GROUND PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION



GROUND WORKS & CONSTRUCTION
TREE PROTECTION MEASURES TO REMAIN RIGID & INTACT



STAGE 3 (POST DEVELOPMENT)

FINAL AESTHETIC SURFACE LAID OVER NO-DIG ROADWAY
WITHIN RPAs OF T010 & T014 (Oak)



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



INSTALLATION OF LOW-DIG PEDESTRIAN FOOTPATH
WITHIN RPA OF T024 (OAK)



TOPSOIL AND PLANTING OPERATIONS

Compliance

- 6.2 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 or adjacent to the development.
- 6.3 This method statement will be read, approved and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site. Tree protection details will be passed to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

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 The project requires works activities in arboriculturally sensitive areas and will require an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring during ground works and construction.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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

- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 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.
- To ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees. These details will be passed to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.
- Notify the local authority 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.

6.12 The designated on-site Project Arboricultural Supervisor will be responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement.

6.13 A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

Tree Works

6.14 Trees / tree groups to be removed / cut back are listed in Fig. 3 and shown on the Tree Protection Plan ref: 2898-5-2-31-DR-0020

Tree Works Best Practice

6.15 No vehicles will be driven under the canopies of retained trees onto unprotected ground during the tree work operations.

6.16 Chippings arising from the work will not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood, brash and any other arisings from the tree work will not be burnt on site.

6.17 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

6.18 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.

6.19 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.

6.20 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.

6.21 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

- 6.22 Following the facilitative hedge clearance, 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.
- 6.23 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.
- 6.24 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.
- 6.25 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.
- 6.26 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

- 6.27 Temporary ground protection is required to create an accessible pedestrian workspace within the RPA of T014 (Oak). These areas are indicated in a magenta hatch on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 6.28 Temporary Ground Protection must be installed prior to the commencement of any building works and maintained in good order until all construction operations have been completed.
- 6.29 Temporary ground protection will be formed of rigid load bearing temporary roadway sheets such as 'euroboards' or similar or ply sheets a minimum of 15mm thick. The temporary protection should be replaced / upgraded with an alternative product if panels start to move or any sign of ground compaction is seen.

Construction Exclusion Zone

- 6.30 The area behind the tree protection fencing is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and will be isolated from all activity during work on the site.
- 6.31 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 or alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
 - No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
 - 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 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.

No-Dig Road Construction

- 6.32 Prior to any construction works in relation to the adjacent dwellings, the subbase of the new roadway will be constructed to create a load-bearing work area when working within the RPA of T010 (Oak) and T014 (Oak).
- 6.33 Existing turf in these areas can be scraped back using the toothless bucket of a long-armed excavator working from outside the trees' rooting areas to a depth of no more than 50mm and taking care not to damage woody surface roots.
- 6.34 Alternatively, vegetation can be killed off using a systemic 'Glyphosate' based weed killer which when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions will not have any long-term detriment on tree roots or reside in the soil post application. When using herbicide, weather conditions should be dry and without wind to avoid drift. Once the grass has died back, the site will be prepared by raking back all debris and plant matter a minimum of seven days' post herbicide application.
- 6.35 Once clear of vegetation, any ruts in the ground will be levelled with the application of a coarse pH neutral sand or clean angular stone applied by hand.
- 6.36 Raised wooden or aluminium edges will be installed to provide an upstand of approximately 200mm 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.

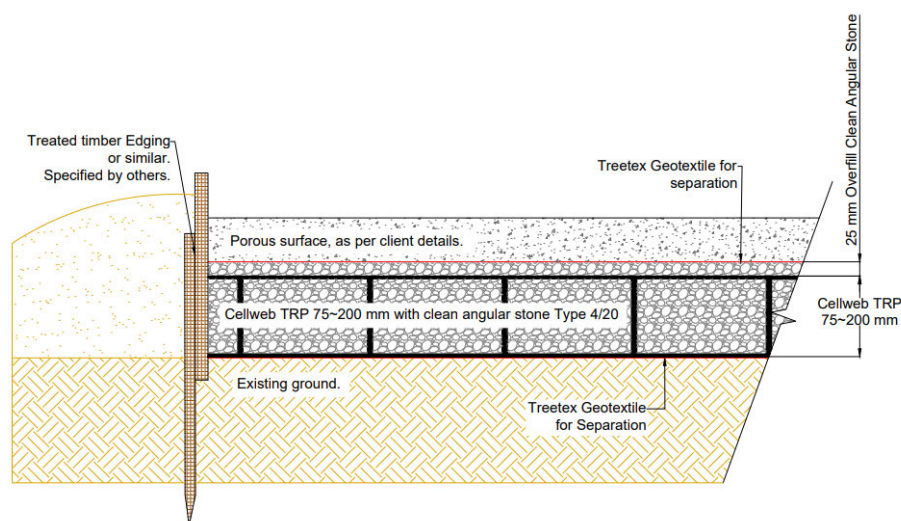


Figure 4 - Indicative no-dig road construction using Geosynthetics Cellweb

- 6.37 A Cell web system minimum 150mm 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.
- 6.38 The open cells will be filled with clean, open graded aggregate 4/20 mm clean angular stone type 4/20 mm (preferred) or 4/40mm to allow water permeation and gaseous exchange within the rooting environment.
- 6.39 The open cells will be filled with crushed 20/40 stone. If this is not available 4/20 stone can be used. In all situations the infill material should be washed or graded so that it contains no fine particles (fines). The aggregate must have enough internal strength to perform both during installation and in the long term. MOT Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 are not suitable for use as infill because they contain fines.
- 6.40 Once in place, the geo-cell system will be covered with a base geotextile made of polypropylene or polyester (min. 300g/m²) with a CBR puncture resistance of 4000N. The geotextile must cover the entire area of new driveway within the root protection area of T010 (Oak) and T014 (Oak) and sheets will be laid to overlap by at least 30cm.
- 6.41 On completion of the no-dig subbase and prior to the final aesthetic surface being laid, the loadbearing surface can be used for access and storage during construction.
- 6.42 Additional temporary protection will be required over the geocell layer to prevent soil compaction during the development process, or as a temporary alternative to the final wearing course which may be damaged during the work. The temporary wearing course will also prevent mud sinking into the stone aggregate, reducing the long-term permeability of the parking area and its effectiveness in maintaining gaseous exchange with the soil.
- 6.43 Options for temporary surfacing include ply boards (for light use), heavy-duty plastic sheets, metal road plates, or a temporary sacrificial geocell layer over the surface. The latter approach is preferred as it is more likely to maintain porosity and permeability – a central concept to maintaining a healthy soil environment beneath the new parking surface.
- 6.44 On completion of the residential construction and landscaping works the temporary surfacing will be removed, and the path can be surfaced with a porous surface layer installed in accordance with the engineers' recommended specifications.
- 6.45 The roadway can be edged with a suitable concrete kerb supported on a no-dig haunch to hold it in place. The specification of this edging if required will be provide by the highway engineer in consultation with the Appointed Arboricultural Consultant to ensure compliance with the British Standard 5837 (2012).
- 6.46 Following the completion of the building work, good quality screened topsoil can be used to grade the edge of the pathway to meet the adjacent ground levels prior to landscape planting.

General Considerations

- 6.47 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.
- 6.48 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.
- 6.49 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.
- 6.50 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.
- 6.51 There will be no open fires on site during the building works.

Unforeseen Circumstances

- 6.52 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.
- 6.53 **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

Low-Dig Pedestrian Footpath within Rooting Area of T024 (Oak).

- 7.1 Within the identified rooting areas of trees, existing compacted hardcore and turf can be scraped back by hand or with the toothless bucket of a long-armed excavator working from outside the trees' rooting areas and taking care not to damage surface woody tree roots.
- 7.2 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.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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 pathway surface up to the point of the adjacent kerb or edging boards.
- 7.7 Where necessary, following completion of the path construction, quality topsoil can be used to grade the edge of the pathway to meet the adjacent 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 'B' tree (Blue)  Category 'C' tree (Grey)  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 as part of a wider survey of trees within the Phase 2 North Horsham Development Area in July 2023. This report includes an extract of the tree survey data which is relevant to this application. For other trees within the Phase 2 North Horsham Development Area, please refer to the Tree Survey Report

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	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
G003	Common Alder x10 (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Group 10 trees	Height (m): 9 10 stems, avg.(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.2 S:2.2 W:2.2	Young dense group, ivy clad. Significant dieback in canopy	C2	Area: 40 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Poor
T004	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5.5 E:5.5 S:5.5 W:5.5	Well-formed, ivy clad mature tree with long-term potential. Beyond fence, no access to base.	A1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
G005	Mixed Species Group	Group	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Broadleaf hedging group. Landscape and ecological value. Mostly made up of Hazel coppice and Blackthorn.	C2	Area: 896 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
G006	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Group	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Broad landscape hedge. Mostly Blackthorn with occasional field maple, oak, hawthorn, Hornbeam planted to one side of shallow ditch.	C2	Area: 977 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T007	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam (mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:7 S:7 W:4	Bankside tree. No significant defects.	A1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T008	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam (mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Suppressed form. Reasonable vitality.	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T009	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam (mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:6 W:8	Mature epicormic growth on lower trunk. Bud proliferation on lower trunk. Possible basal decay	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T010	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:7 S:7 W:7	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Root barrier installed north to south, on west side of tree, 4m from base.	A1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T011	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:4 W:3	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Root barrier installed north to south, on west side of tree, 4m from base. Foliage very sparse, stag-headed upper crown. Ecological value.	C3	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Poor
T012	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam (mm): 150 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:4 S:4 W:2	Young tree growing in ditch	C2	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T013	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 950 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:13 E:7 S:12 W:9	Well-formed bankside mature tree with long-term potential. Beyond fence, no access to base due to dense vegetation. No obvious defects.	A1	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 408 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T014	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 1030 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Veteran Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7 E:10 S:6.5 W:12	Basal and stem decay. Possible historic lightning strike. Numerous cavities and decay pockets and deadwood. Best retained in low occupancy area	B1,3	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Physical defect
G015	Mixed Species Group	Group	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Mature broadleaf hedgerow. Mostly blackthorn, field maple, hazel, crab apple.	C2	Area: 1249 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T016	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree 8 stems	Height (m): 6 8 stems, avg.(mm): 50 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:4 S:4 W:2	Mature coppice stool clipped into surrounding hedgerow.	C2	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor
T017	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 1300 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Veteran Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7.5 E:10 S:12 W:10	Basal & stem decay. Possible historic lightning strike. Numerous cavities, decay pockets & deadwood. Best retained in low occupancy area. Detailed risk assessment required if tree is incorporated into regularly accessed residential area.	B1,3	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Physical defect
T018	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:6 S:5 W:6	Well-formed tree. Good vitality.	A1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T019	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 6 2 stems, avg.(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:4 S:3 W:4	Mature coppice stool clipped into surrounding hedgerow.	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T020	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam (mm): 160 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Young tree within dense Blackthorn hedge	C2	Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T021	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam (mm): 950 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:10 W:7	Mature tree with splits and fissures throughout canopy. Asymmetrical canopy. Habitat value.	B1	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 408 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
G022	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Group	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	Slender hedgerow trees, marginally taller than the surrounding hedgerow.	C2	Area: 91 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
G023	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Hawthorn (<i>C. monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Group	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam (mm): 120 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Mature boundary hedge.	C2	Area: 1721 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T024	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 3.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:9 E:9 S:9 W:9	Swollen base and stilted buttressing. Basal decay (<i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i>) likely. Full canopy. Mature epicormic growth on lower trunk.	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Physical defect.
G025	Common Hawthorn x3 (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Group 3 trees	Height (m): 4 3 stems, avg.(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Isolated old hedgerow trees.	C2	Area: 15 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor
T026	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 530 Crown Clearance (m): 7 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6.5 E:3 S:4 W:6.5	Ivy clad. No access to base.	B2	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T027	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 16 2 stems, avg.(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Fair tree in dense wooded area	B2	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T028	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 650 Crown Clearance (m): 7 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6.5 E:3 S:4 W:6.5	Asymmetrical canopy. Ivy clear tree. No obvious defects.	B2	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T029	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 440 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:1 S:4 W:6.5	Asymmetrical canopy, heavily suppressed form.	B2	Radius: 5.3m. Area: 88 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T030	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 690 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	No obvious defects.	B2	Radius: 8.3m. Area: 216 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T031	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 470 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:1 S:3 W:6.5	Asymmetrical canopy, heavily suppressed form. Ivy clad.	B2	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T032	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam (mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 11 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Growing within stream, dense reeds obscure base. High, slender canopy obscured by dense vegetation.	B2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T033	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 560 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4.5 E:4 S:4 W:5	Asymmetrical canopy, heavily suppressed form.	B2	Radius: 6.7m. Area: 141 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T034	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 11 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Growing adjacent to stream. High, slender canopy obscured by dense vegetation.	B2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T035	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 18 2 stems, avg.(mm): 340 Crown Clearance (m): 11 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Twin stem from 1.2m. Growing adjacent to stream. High, slender canopy.	B2	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T036	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree 5 stems	Height (m): 18 5 stems, avg.(mm): 380 Crown Clearance (m): 11 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Growing adjacent to stream. Five stems from ground level. Two stems fused. Included bark unions. High, slender canopies.	B2	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T037	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 7 3 stems, avg.(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:4.5 W:4	Suppressed small tree	C2	Radius: 2.1m. Area: 14 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T038	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 20 2 stems, avg.(mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Growing within stream, dense epicormic growth from ground level. High, slender canopy.	B2	Radius: 9.3m. Area: 272 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T039	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Historic wounds on trunk.	B2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T040	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 710 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	No obvious defects	B2	Radius: 8.5m. Area: 227 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T041	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 620 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:5 S:4 W:6	No obvious defects	B2	Radius: 7.4m. Area: 172 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T042	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:5 S:4 W:5	Stump at base	B2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T043	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:2 S:3 W:3.5	Suppressed form. Decay pockets.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T044	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 12 2 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Suppressed form. Multiple decay pockets.	C2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor
T045	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 660 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Ivy clad, no obvious defects.	B2	Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T046	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 610 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:3 S:5 W:8	Ivy clad, broken Ash resting in canopy.	B2	Radius: 7.3m. Area: 167 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T047	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 5.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:7.5 W:4	Light ivy growth, broken Ash resting in canopy.	B2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T048	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 310 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4.5 E:3 S:5.5 W:6	Suppressed, asymmetrical canopy.	B2	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T049	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 540 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:6 W:6	Boundary marker tree. Barbed wire occluded into trunk	B2	Radius: 6.5m. Area: 133 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T050	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 320 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:2 S:3 W:4	Boundary marker tree. Barbed wire occluded into trunk. High canopy.	B2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T051	Common Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 5 stems	Height (m): 5 5 stems, avg.(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Dense, suckering shrub group.	C2	Radius: 2.7m. Area: 23 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T052	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 18 3 stems, avg.(mm): 340 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Decay at base of one of four stems	C2	Radius: 7.1m. Area: 158 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Physical Defect
T053	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 18 3 stems, avg.(mm): 310 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Old stumps from fallen trees at base.	B2	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T054	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 420 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Trunk obscured by dense ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T055	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 420 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Pronounced, stilted buttress roots. Trunk obscured by dense Holly.	B2	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T056	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 450 Crown Clearance (m): 8 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Trunk obscured by dense ivy growth. Small side stem from 1m.	B2	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T057	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 420 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Pronounced, stilted buttress roots. Trunk obscured by dense Holly.	B2	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T058	Common Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:1 S:3 W:3.5	Small, suppressed tree leaning out over field.	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T059	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	High slender tree. Trunk obscured by dense Holly.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T060	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 430 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	High slender tree. Trunk obscured by dense Holly.	B2	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T061	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 19 3 stems, avg.(mm): 320 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	One large stem, 500mm diameter and two smaller shoots. Dense suckering from base. Light ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T062	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Slender bankside tree	B2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T063	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2.5 E:1 S:2.5 W:5	Light ivy growth. Asymmetrical canopy.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
G064	Common Ash x3 (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Group 3 trees	Height (m): 20 3 stems, avg.(mm): 530 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Ivy clad. Broad canopy slightly sparse. Apical Dieback in canopy tips. Major deadwood. Limited life expectancy due to Ash Dieback Disease.	C2	Area: 4 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Poor

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T065	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:4 W:4	Growing next to standing dead tree on raised back. Some root severance.	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor
T066	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 830 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:9 E:6 S:6 W:8	Mature, bankside tree. Decay pocket on raised surface roots. Asymmetrical canopy. Ivy clad. Some deadwood.	B1,2	Radius: 10.0m. Area: 314 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T067	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 340 Crown Clearance (m): 8 Life Stage: Dead	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Standing deadwood	U	None - due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Cond: Dead Structural Cond: Poor
T068	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 4.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:8 E:5 S:4 W:7	Bottle butt. Basal decay likely. Reasonable canopy density.	C2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Physical Defect
T069	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 530 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:5 S:3 W:5	Bankside tree, pronounced surface roots	B2	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T070	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 530 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:6 S:4 W:6	Bankside tree, reasonable vitality.	B2	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T071	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 520 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:4 S:4 W:4	Bankside tree, moderate vitality.	B2	Radius: 6.2m. Area: 121 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T072	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 610 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:5 S:5 W:5	Bankside tree, reasonable vitality. Ivy clad. Barbed wire occluded into trunk.	B2	Radius: 7.3m. Area: 167 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T073	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 14 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Foliage very sparse.	C1,2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T074	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:5 S:4 W:5	Squat tree, natural pollard. Decay pockets on trunk.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Physical Defect
T075	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 8 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:3 S:2 W:3	Rope around trunk supporting fence. Superficial bark wounds on lower trunk. Reasonable vitality.	B2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T076	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 790 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:2 W:8	Swept lower trunk. Asymmetrical canopy. No obvious structural defects.	B2	Radius: 9.5m. Area: 284 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T077	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 580 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:6 S:6 W:8	Historic bark wounds fully occluded on lower trunk. Asymmetrical canopy. No significant structural defects.	B2	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T078	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 590 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	No visible defects.	B2	Radius: 7.1m. Area: 158 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T079	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:6	No visible defects.	B2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
G080	Hornbeam x5 (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Group 5 trees	Height (m): 6 5 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1.5 E:1 S:2 W:3	Remnants of old hedgerow. Lower canopies grazed leaving a row of small and poorly formed trees.	C2	Area: 16 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Poor
T081	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam (mm): 250 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:1 S:2 W:4	Bankside tree. Natural erosion has created stilted buttress roots. Significant bark damage to trunks.	C2	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor
T082	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 690 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:8	High, asymmetrical canopy. Some deadwood. No major defects.	B2	Radius: 8.3m. Area: 216 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T083	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 310 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Slender tree, foliage sparse.	C2	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair
T084	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 310 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Slender tree, foliage sparse.	C2	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair
T085	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 610 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6.5 E:5 S:6.5 W:8	High, asymmetrical canopy. Some deadwood. No major defects.	B2	Radius: 7.3m. Area: 167 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T086	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:5 W:7	Suppressed form, asymmetrical canopy. Some deadwood.	B2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T087	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 580 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:2 S:4 W:7	Suppressed form, asymmetrical canopy. Some deadwood.	B2	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good
T088	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Slender tree, foliage sparse. Basal wound.	C2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair
T089	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 7 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:4	Slender tree, split lower trunk.	U	None - due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor
T090	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Basal decay. Broken trunk resting in canopy of adjacent Oak.	U	None - due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Collapsing
T091	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 280 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:1 S:3 W:3	Slender tree, foliage sparse.	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T092	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 240 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Partial rootplate failure. Tree resting in canopy of adjacent trees.	U	None - due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Collapsing
T093	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Slender tree, foliage sparse.	C2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair
T094	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 460 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:2 S:4 W:6	Asymmetrical canopy on edge of woodland. No obvious defects.	B2	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair
T095	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Some deadwood in high canopy. Moderate vitality.	B2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T096	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	No visible defects.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T097	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam (mm): 250 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:1 S:2 W:5	Suppressed form, asymmetrical canopy.	C2	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T098	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam (mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:1 S:2 W:3	Suppressed form, asymmetrical canopy. Swept trunk.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Poor
T099	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam (mm): 130 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Suppressed form.	C2	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair
T100	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 290 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Slender tree, foliage sparse.	C2	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair

Ref:	Species	Type	Data	Canopy Radius	Description	BS:5837 Category	Root Protection Area	Condition Summary
T101	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam (mm): 340 Crown Clearance (m): 8 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Bankside, slender tree, foliage sparse. Codominant leaders in upper crown.	C2	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair
T102	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 270 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Pronounced buttress roots. Slender tree, foliage sparse.	C2	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair
T103	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 340 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Bankside tree	C2	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair
T104	European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Bankside tree	C2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair

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.