



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

**Hogs Croft
London Road
Albourne
BN6 9BJ**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Mr Graham Elsey to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement to support a planning application for a proposed dropped kerb and the creation of a new vehicular access.
- 1.1.2 This report complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (the British Standard).

1.2 Objectives of report

- 1.2.1 This report has been undertaken with the following objectives:
- To survey all trees within and adjacent to the site with trunk diameters of 75mm or more at a height of 1.5m.
 - To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.
 - To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.
 - To identify the tree removals and pruning works that will be required as a result of the proposed development and to assess the impact of the tree works.
 - To assess the potential impact the proposed construction works will have on retained trees and provide recommendations for mitigation measures to reduce the impact on the trees.
 - To provide a protection methodology for retained trees throughout the demolition and construction period, including the above ground and below ground parts of the trees as well as their rooting medium.

1.3 Contents of report

- 1.3.1 This report includes:
- A tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule at Appendices 1 & 2 respectively.
 - An arboricultural impact assessment at section 3 and a tree retention plan at Appendix 3.
 - An arboricultural method statement at section 4 and a tree protection plan at Appendix 4.

1.4 Documents and information provided

- 1.4.1 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:
- ArchEvolve, Existing Floor Plan ref: ARC/218/26/01
 - ArchEvolve, Existing site and Location Plan ref: ARC/218//26/02
 - ArchEvolve, Proposed Floor Plans ref: ARC/218/26/03
 - ArchEvolve, Proposed Elevations ref: ARC/218/26/04
 - ArchEvolve, Proposed Sections ref: ARC/218/26/05
 - Reeves Transport Planning, Visibility Splay & Proposed Access ref: HCLR/SR/6001 Rev A



1.5 Limitations of report

- 1.5.1 The following arboricultural impact assessment and method statement have been prepared for the proposal stated in section 1.1 and using the plans and information listed in section 1.4. The report should not be relied upon if the stated proposal or proposed design changes unless the author confirms the changes do not have a bearing on the arboricultural impacts or recommended mitigation measures.
- 1.5.2 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or invasive ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.
- 1.5.3 The tree survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value of trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.
- 1.5.4 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.

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2 INITIAL TREE SURVEY

2.1 Tree survey information

2.1.1 The following information was recorded in the tree survey schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):

- Tree reference number. (T=tree, G=group, H=hedgerow, W=woodland block). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the tree constraints plan indicate that the tree position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m²).
- Root protection radius (m).

2.2 Tree categorisation

2.2.1 The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a subcategory of either 1,2 or 3 or a combination of the subcategories.

2.2.2 Tree categorisation summary:

- A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.
- B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.
- C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.
- U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development, but should not be considered a constraint to development.



2.2.3 Tree sub categorisation summary:

- 1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.
- 2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating that they would as individuals.
- 3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.2.4 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B or C but may comply with more than one subcategory.

2.3 Root protection areas

2.3.1 A root protection area represents a calculation of the minimum volume of rooting medium required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual root spread or total rooting area of a tree. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

Number of stems	Root protection area formula
Single stemmed trees	$\frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$
Trees with two to five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2}$
Trees with more than five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

2.3.2 The root protection areas are plotted onto the tree constraints plan in Appendix 1 and are recorded in the tree survey schedule in Appendix 2. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have been represented as a polygon of equivalent area.

2.3.3 The disturbance of a tree's root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients. It is therefore important to protect roots and their ability to function during the construction period and post development.

2.3.4 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even a shallow disturbance within a root protection area can potentially have a significant impact on the tree.

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 A site visit was carried out on 11th August 2026. The weather conditions at the time were clear and dry. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level. Deciduous trees were in leaf.



2.5 Site layout

- 2.5.1 Hogs Croft is a detached dwelling at the end of a shared access road which connects to London Road to the north. A tree and hedge lined bank is located between London Road and the shared access.

2.6 Findings

- 2.6.1 A total of five individual trees and three hedges were surveyed. Their locations are shown on the tree constraints plan at Appendix 1 and details and measurements are shown in the tree survey schedule at Appendix 2.

- 2.6.2 A summary of their British Standard categorisation is shown at Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tree categorisation summary

Tree category	Individual tree	Hedge
A	-	-
B	-	-
C	5	3
U	-	-
Total	5	3

- 2.6.3 The key arboricultural features of the site are:

- Sycamore T3, which is a mature, multi-stemmed specimen. This is the largest tree surveyed for this report and is visible from the road. However, a stem on the west side has previously failed at the base leaving an open wound with visibility degraded wood, which is likely to become a path to decay reaching the other stems and stem unions. The extent of the wound is currently difficult to assess through the under-storey and ivy, which should be cleared to allow a more comprehensive inspection. Despite its size and location, T3 has only been assessed as a category C specimen due to its poor structural condition.
- Hedge H5, which is a mixed hedge on the road frontage. It has been pruned from the shared access on the east side, and left with a more natural form on the west side facing London Road. Low growth on the west side is now partially blocking the pavement and should be pruned clear.

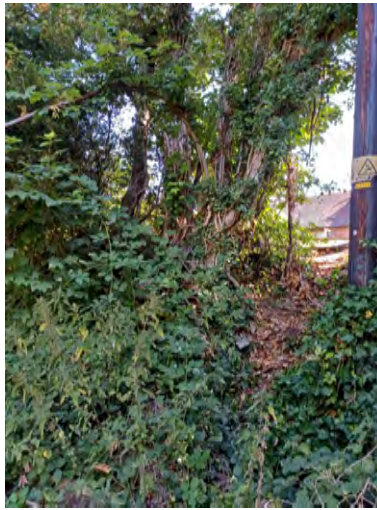
- 2.6.4 None of the trees surveyed for this report were assessed to be ancient or veteran specimens.

- 2.6.5 A check of 'MAGIC'¹ map showed there to be no woodland within/adjacent to the site that is designated as ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is any area that's been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD.

¹ The DEFRA MAGIC map website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment across government: www.magic.defra.gov.uk



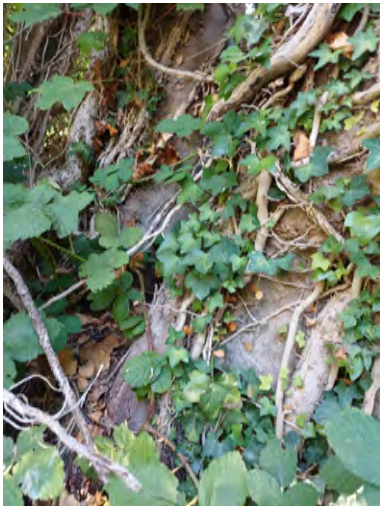
T1-T4 viewed from driveway.



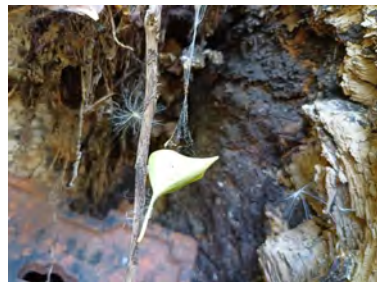
T3 viewed from base of bank.



T8 viewed from base of bank.



Wound at base of T3.



Degraded wood within wound at base of T3.



H5 to be pruned from pavement.

2.7 Statutory tree protection

- 2.7.1 Mid Sussex District Council's online mapping tool was used on 13th August 2026 to check whether there are any tree preservation orders (TPOs) at the site. No TPOs were shown to protect the trees surveyed for this report. A cedar located at the rear of the neighbouring property to the north of the site was shown to be covered by a TPO, however this tree will not be influenced by any works occurring within the application boundary.
- 2.7.2 The online mapping tool can be updated at any time, therefore any persons proposing to undertake tree works should still check the status of the trees with the local planning authority prior to undertaking any tree works. Failure to adhere to the TPO legislation could lead to prosecution and if convicted a fine and criminal record. The crown of a tree and its roots are protected. The person carrying out the works, the person instructing the works and the Directors of that company are potentially liable. Failure to check whether tree/s are the subject of TPO/s could not be used as mitigation.
- 2.7.3 The site is not in a Conservation Area.



3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The proposals

- 3.1.1 The proposed layout has been overlaid with the tree constraints plan in order to identify the impacts to the trees to inform this impact assessment and this information has formed the basis of the tree retention plan at Appendix 3 and the tree protection plan at Appendix 4.

3.2 Tree removals

- 3.2.1 Trees to be removed for the proposed development are shown with dashed outlines on the tree retention plan at Appendix 3 and are shaded to indicate their BS5837 tree category. A summary is listed at Table 3 below.

Table 3: Tree removals summary

Tree number	Species	Category	Reason for tree removal
H5	Dogwood, hawthorn, field maple, box	C2	Trees within 1.8m (the average root protection area of H5) of the retaining walls on either side of the new driveway shall be cleared to allow the ground to be regraded.
T8	Field maple	C1	A significant portion of the root protection area of T8 will be lowered to create a suitable gradient for the new driveway.

- 3.2.2 Removal of T8 and the section of the H5 is not expected to have a notable impact on local visual amenity, particularly as the diagonal direction of the new driveway should limit any loss of screening between the top of the bank and London Road. Following completion of the hard landscaping works, there is some scope for replacement planting to occur on either side of the new driveway. It is suggested that this comprises of native hedgerow species such as dogwood, elder, hawthorn, holly or hazel. No planting should occur in the grey zones shown on the Proposed Floor Plans to ensure the visibility splays remain clear.

3.3 Access facilitation pruning

- 3.3.1 Based on the information currently available, it is anticipated that the crowns of all retained trees will be located a sufficient distance from proposed construction activities and expected construction access routes so as not to require pruning.
- 3.3.2 Any requirements for access facilitation pruning that cannot be predicted at this stage in the design process shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist.
- 3.3.3 All tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree works – Recommendations.

3.4 Additional tree works

- 3.4.1 Tree works recommended on grounds of sound arboricultural management but are not required to facilitate the proposed development comprise of the following:
- T3 – strip ivy to base and clear under-storey sufficiently to undertake comprehensive inspection of basal wound to determine whether the tree appears reasonably safe to retain.
 - T4 – remove hanging deadwood on phone line and sever ivy.
 - H5 – prune retained portions of hedge to edge of pavement by London Road to 2.5m height.



3.5 Hard landscaping within root protection areas

- 3.5.1 The proposed driveway will not encroach on the root protection areas of any retained trees, however, it sits just outside the root protection area of T3.
- 3.5.2 Regrading of existing levels will be needed to create a suitable gradient for the driveway. Retaining walls will be utilised on either side of the driveway to avoid the need for regrade a broader section of the bank and therefore impact on the root protection areas of retained trees. It is still anticipated that some over-dig will potentially occur which could impact on the periphery of the root protection area of T3. This must occur sensitively as described in the arboricultural method statement.



4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 General requirements

- 4.1.1 The arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan shall remain on site for the duration of construction and landscaping works and 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.
- 4.1.2 Any variation from the methodology described in this method statement shall be discussed with the supervising arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer.

4.2 Phasing of works

- 4.2.1 To ensure trees are protected throughout the development, the proposed development shall occur in the following order:

Table 4: Phasing of works

Works Order	Operation	Notes
1	Initial tree works.	The tree works contractor shall undertake the tree works specified in the arboricultural impact assessment and listed in the management recommendation column of the tree survey schedule.
2	Installation of tree protection barriers.	Tree protection fencing shall be installed in the locations shown on the tree protection plan and to the specification described in this method statement.
3	Pre-commencement meeting.	The project arboriculturist shall attend a site meeting with the site manager. The above pre-start arboricultural works shall be signed off by the project arboriculturist during the meeting. The meeting shall occur before any plant activity, ground works or construction activities begin.
4	Construction phase.	The tree protection barriers shall be maintained, and the construction exclusion zones observed throughout the construction phase.
5	Removal of tree protection barriers	The tree protection fencing shall be dismantled when construction and hard landscape operations have been completed and plant machinery or excess construction materials have been removed from site. Soft landscape operations may then occur sensitively as described in this method statement.

4.3 Initial tree works

- 4.3.1 The tree works specified in the arboricultural impact assessment and listing in the management recommendation column of the tree survey schedule shall be carried out as the first stage of development. Any requirements for access facilitation pruning which have not been anticipated on the date of this report shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist.
- 4.3.2 Tree stumps and vegetation located within the root protection areas of retained trees shall be cleared with controlled hand tools (e.g. stump grinder/brush cutter). Plant machinery shall not be used to scrape vegetation, 'grub out' stumps within root protection areas, or access the site until the tree protection barriers have been installed.



- 4.3.3 If bonfires are lit to dispose of arisings from the vegetation or tree clearance works, an assessment of wind direction and strength shall be made to ensure flames cannot extend within 5m of any part of a retained tree. No bonfires shall be lit within a root protection area.
- 4.3.4 Trees should be checked for protected species before works are undertaken. It is against the law to disturb bats or their roosts under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations. Nesting birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act. If protected species are discovered, Natural England should be contacted for advice.
- 4.3.5 The tree works contractors should carry out all tree works to BS3998: 2010 Tree works – recommendations as modified by research that is more recent. They should also carry relevant, adequate and up to date insurance.
- 4.3.6 It is suggested that an Arboricultural Association approved contractor carry out all tree works. Approved contractors are expected to work to industry best standards. The Arboricultural Association website (www.trees.org.uk) contains contact details and information on engaging a suitable contractor.

4.4 Tree protection barriers

- 4.4.1 The root protection areas of retained trees must be left free from disturbance, and protected from contamination or compaction during the proposed works. Protection shall comprise of the installation of tree protection fencing.
- 4.4.2 The tree protection fencing shall be installed and signed off by the project arboriculturist before any plant activity, ground works or construction activities commence at the site. It shall be maintained in situ until all construction activities in the vicinity have been completed, and excess construction materials and plant machinery have been removed from site. Any damage that occurs to the tree protection fencing during the construction period must be rectified immediately, prior to other construction activities recommencing in the vicinity.
- 4.4.3 The specification for tree protection fencing shall be metal welded mesh panels (e.g. Heras panels), in concrete or rubber feet. The panels shall be supported by metal stabiliser struts mounted on either a base plate secured by ground pins, or in a block tray (refer to Appendix 5). Any variation from this specification for tree protection fencing (potentially required due to the challenging gradients at the site) shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- 4.4.4 Signs shall be affixed to the fencing as shown in Appendix 6 to explain its purpose. The signs shall be affixed at a reasonable size and frequency to ensure they are easily visible to operatives at the site.
- 4.4.5 The areas protected by tree protection fencing shall be referred to as the construction exclusion zones. The following restrictions shall apply within the construction exclusion zones:
 - No vehicular access shall be permitted.
 - Regular pedestrian access shall be restricted unless on suitable ground protection measures agreed with the project arboriculturist.
 - No storage of construction materials shall occur.
 - No storage of building spoil or construction debris (including short-term temporary stockpiling) shall occur.
 - No harmful chemicals shall be stored or handled.
 - No fires shall be permitted.
 - No mechanical excavation including regrading of levels shall occur.
 - There shall be no change in ground level unless undertaken under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.



4.5 Storage and handling of harmful chemicals

- 4.5.1 Provision must be taken to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals within the root protection areas of retained trees. Harmful chemicals include fuels, oils, bitumen, builder's sand (which has a high salt content) and cement. Provision shall also be made to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals in areas proposed for further planting if the existing soil is intended to be retained.
- 4.5.2 Cement mixing shall always occur outside the construction exclusion zones. If cement mixing is to occur close to the construction exclusion zones, or there is the potential for cement washings to leech into a root protection area, adequate, bunded ground protection measures must be used. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards (to prevent tears) surrounded by a raised lip.
- 4.5.3 All other chemicals that are harmful to trees must be stowed in suitable containers and stored away from the construction exclusion zones unless adequate, bunded ground protection measures are implemented to prevent spillages leeching into root protection areas.

4.6 Site set up

- 4.6.1 Construction access and storage of construction materials will all occur on the existing tarmac driveway for Hogs Croft. No storage of materials or vehicle parking may occur on the soft landscape surrounding the existing driveway.
- 4.6.2 Care must be taken when unloading materials from flatbed lorries in proximity to retained trees to avoid damage to the crowns. A designated banksman must be utilised to ensure the crowns are not contacted when unloading with a vehicle mounted crane.

4.7 Excavating adjacent to root protection areas

- 4.7.1 Although the new driveway and associated retaining walls will be located outside the root protection areas of retained trees, it is anticipated that some minor over-dig may be required which could impact on the periphery of the root protection area for T3.
- 4.7.2 Any excavation which occurs between the new driveway and T3 must be kept to an absolute minimum, and must occur strictly by hand. Roots revealed shall be cleanly pruned using secateurs to leave the smallest feasible wound. Small clean pruning wounds require less energy from the tree to heal and reduce the chance of infection by tree pathogens. Roots over 25mm diameter must not be pruned unless the project arboriculturist has first been consulted to assess the potential impact on the tree.

4.8 Soft landscaping within root protection areas

- 4.8.1 Soft landscaping within the root protection areas of retained trees shall occur as the final phase of development, when all other construction activities in the vicinity have been completed and it is safe to dismantle the tree protection barriers. The detailed specification for soft landscaping is to be confirmed but will potentially include shrub planting within root protection areas on either side of the new driveway.
- 4.8.2 All planting stock, topsoil and other soft landscaping materials shall be stockpiled outside the root protection areas of retained trees. When the tree protection barriers have been dismantled, the standard restrictions to works within the construction exclusion zones will still apply.
- 4.8.3 All planting pits within root protection areas shall be individually hand excavated (no trench planting). Care must be taken to avoid severing or damaging roots with a diameter greater than 25mm.



4.9 Pre-commencement meeting

4.9.1 A pre-commencement meeting shall be held between the contractors and the project arboriculturist. The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting shall be:

1. To clarify the tree protection methodology with the site manager.
2. To sign off that the pre-commencement tree works have been completed as specified in the arboricultural impact assessment, and to discuss any requirements for any further pruning which had not been anticipated prior to the meeting.
3. To sign off that the tree protection fencing has been installed in the correct locations and to the agreed specification.

4.9.2 Following this meeting, an email outlining the actions discussed will be sent to the tree officer for approval. If necessary, a revised tree protection plan and method statement will be issued for approval.

4.10 Process if an unforeseen issue relating to trees arises

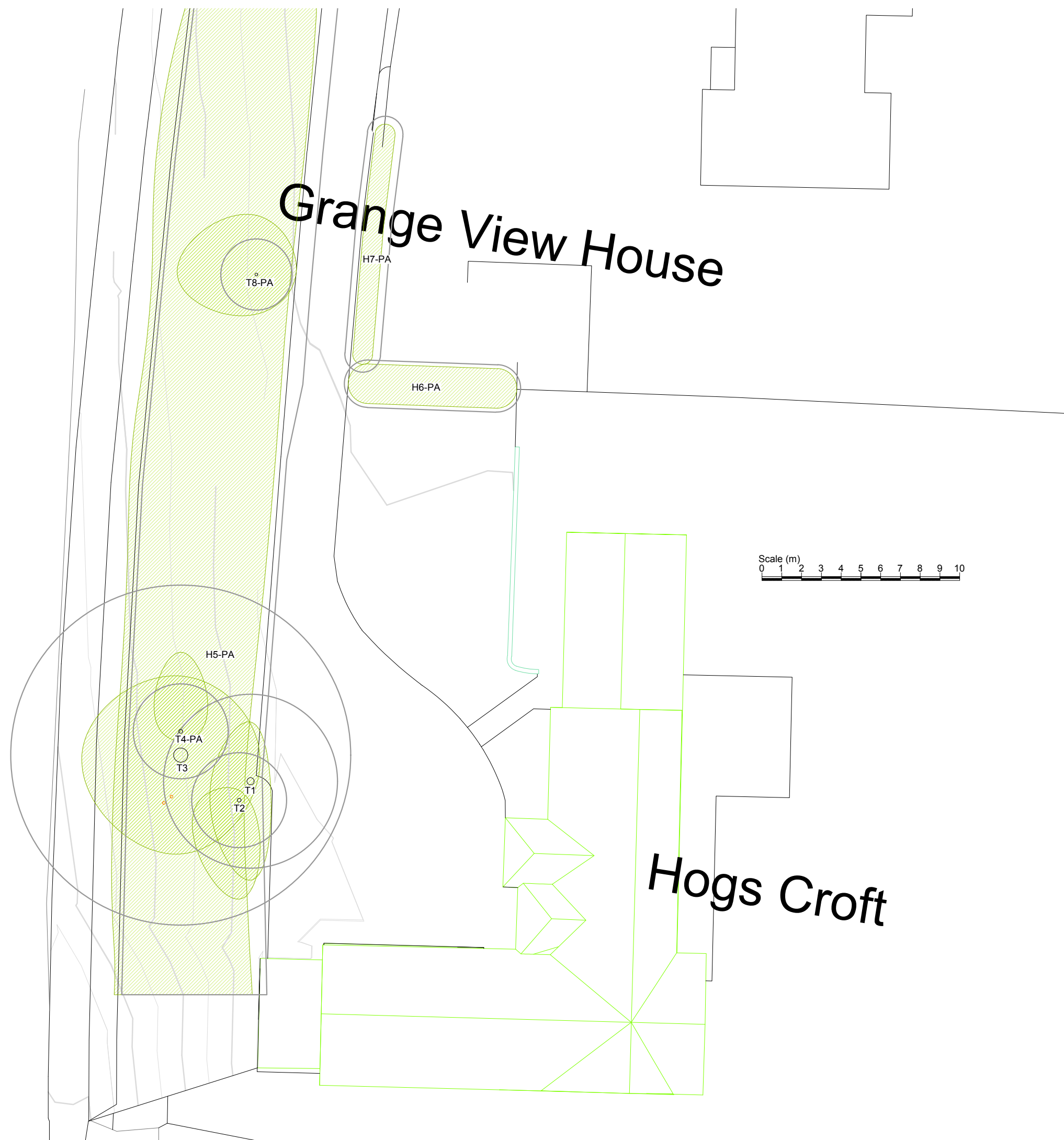
4.10.1 If significant root growth is disturbed during construction activities that are not within the scope of this report, the work shall cease until the project arboriculturist has been consulted. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter or dense/matted fibrous roots shall be considered significant root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

4.10.2 If at any time during the construction process, damage is inadvertently caused to a tree, the project arboriculturist shall be notified to assess the likely implications and to prescribe potential remedial measures to be implemented. 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, fire or any other unforeseen circumstance.

4.10.3 The supervising arboriculturist shall be appointed by the contractor. It will be necessary for the arboriculturist to report to the local planning authority on the outcome of the site visits as well as any unforeseen tree related issues.



Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan



- Key:**
- Root protection area for category C* tree
 - Tree canopy

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Drawing no: PJC/7237/26/A	Rev: -	Sheet number: 1 of 1
Client and site: Graham Elsey		
Hogs Croft London Road Albourne, BN6 9BJ		
Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan		
Date drawn: 13/08/2026		
Scale: 1:200 at A3		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Hogs Croft, Albourne

Survey date: 11/08/2026

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T1	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	370	N: 3 E: 1 S: 5 W: 2	Crown: 3 south Branch: 3 south	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy severed. East side of crown pruned clear of driveway. Crown appears slightly stressed, likely due to drought stress.	No action required.	C1	61.9	4.4
T2	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	200	N: 0 E: 0 S: 5 W: 2	Crown: 1 south Branch: 2 south	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed growth habit. Ivy severed.	No action required.	C1	18.1	2.4
T3	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	240, 490, 270, 370 over ivy	N: 4 E: 4 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 1 west Branch: 1 west	Mature	Good	Poor	Multi-stemmed. One stem failed on west side leaving significant basal wound with degraded heartwood. Under-storey inhibits inspection of wound.	Strip ivy to base and clear under-storey to enable more thorough inspection of basal wound.	C2	229.6	8.6
T4	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	200 est	N: 4 E: 1 S: 0 W: 1	Crown: 3 north Branch: 3 north	Semi mature	Fair	Poor	Drawn up growth habit due to suppression from T3. Under-storey inhibits inspection. Primary limb split and hung up on phone-line.	Remove hanging dead wood. Sever ivy.	C2	18.1	2.4
H5	Mixed (dogwood, hawthorn, field maple, box)	3-4 average	Up to 150 average est	1-3 average	0 average	Semi-early mature	Good	Fair	Informal hedge on bank between residential properties and Old London Road. Some heavily ivy clad. Un-pruned foliage on west side partially blocking pavement.	Remove hedge within 1.8m of new driveway. Prune retained sections of hedge clear of pavement to 2.5m height.	C2	10.2 average	1.8 average
H6	Cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	3 average	Up to 100 average est	2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Pruned garden hedge.	No action required.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average

Site: Hogs Croft, Alboume

Survey date: 11/08/2026

Surveyor: Peter Davies

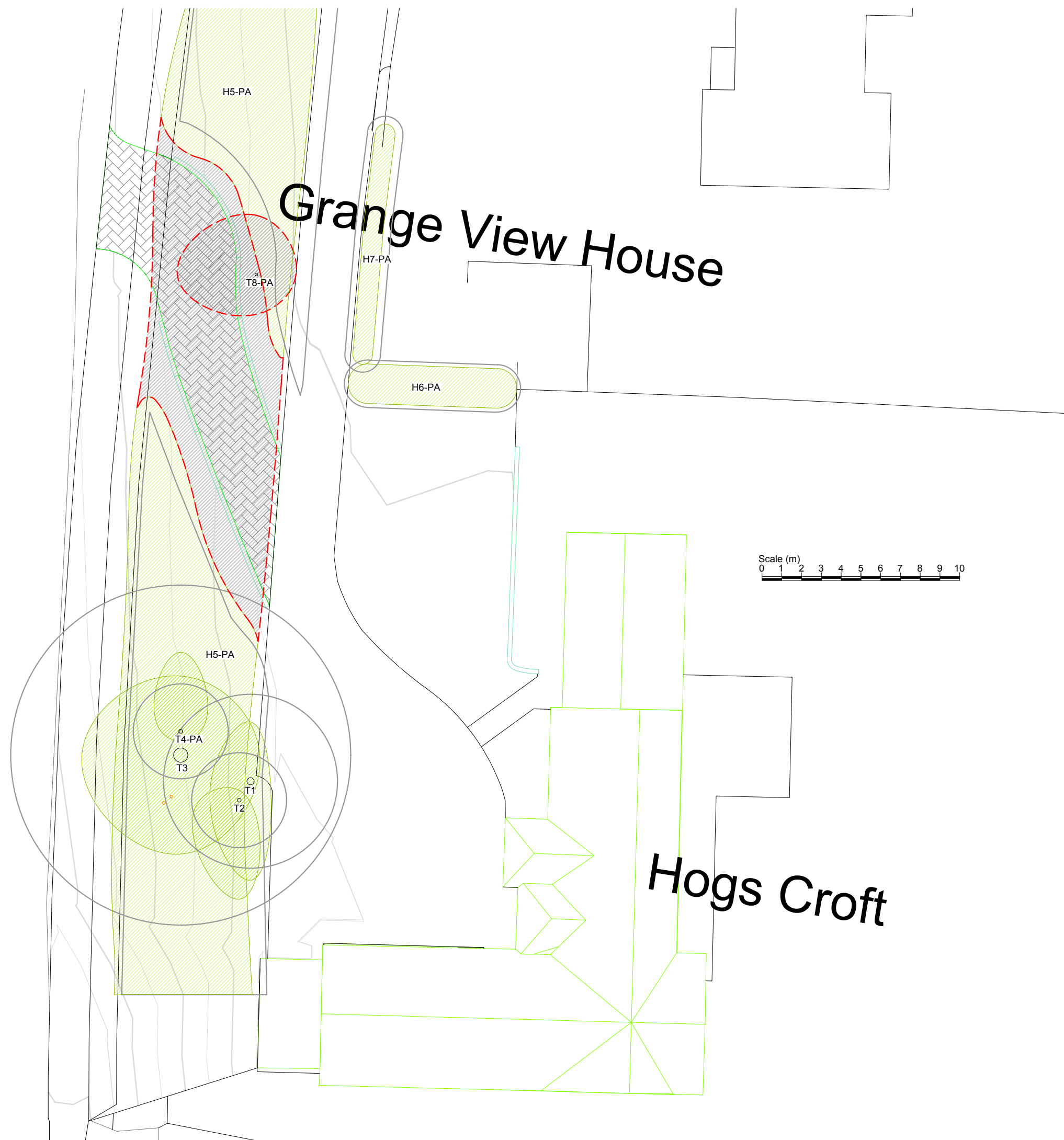
Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
H7	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	2 average	Under 75 average	1 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Pruned garden hedge.	No action required.	C2	2.5 average	0.9 average
T8	Field maple (Acer campestre)	6	150	N: 3 E: 2 S: 2 W: 4	Crown: 2 west Branch: 1 north	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Forms part of H5.	Fell.	C1	10.2	1.8



Appendix 3: Tree Retention Plan



- Key:**
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
 - Canopy of tree to be retained
 - Canopy of category C* tree to be removed

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

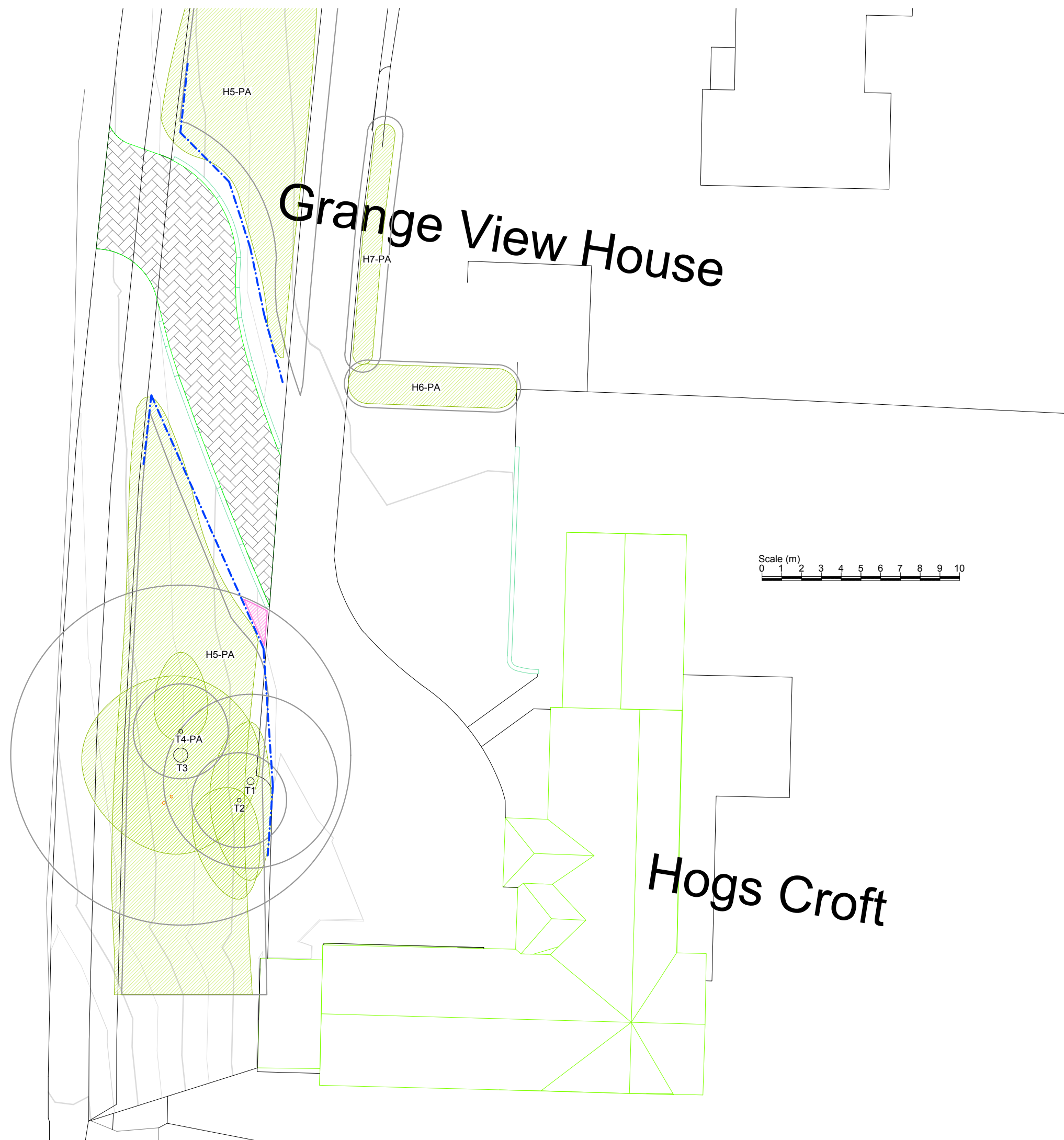
This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Drawing no: PJC/7237/26/B	Rev: -	Sheet number: 1 of 1
Client and site: Graham Elsey		
Hogs Croft London Road Albourne, BN6 9BJ		
Drawing title: Tree Retention Plan		
Date drawn: 13/08/2026		
Scale: 1:200 at A3		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan



- Key:**
- Root protection area for category C* tree to be retained
 - ▨ Canopy of tree to be retained
 - Tree protection fencing
 - Hand excavation

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

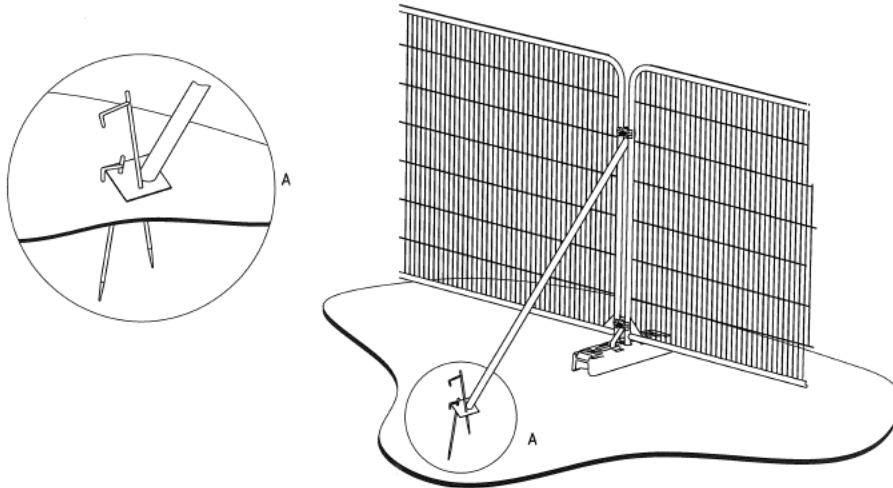
This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

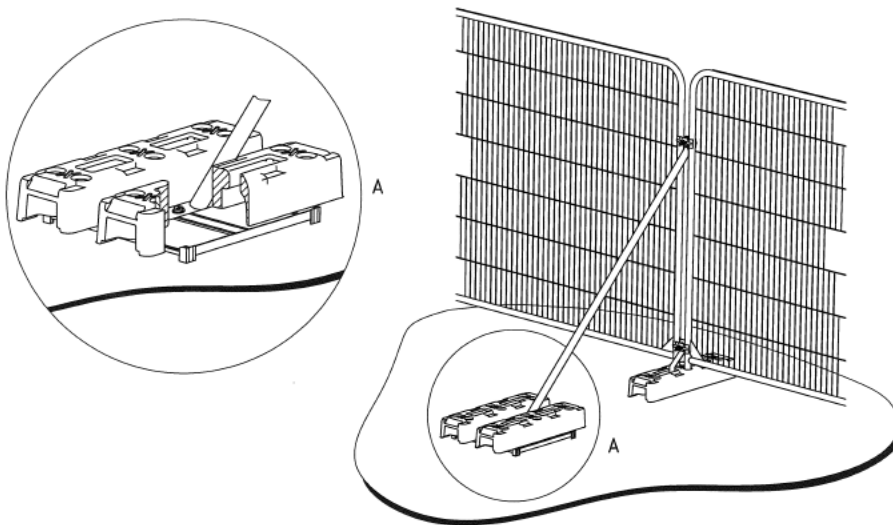
Drawing no: PJC/7237/26/C	Rev: -	Sheet number: 1 of 1
Client and site: Graham Elsey		
Hogs Croft London Road Albourne, BN6 9BJ		
Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan		
Date drawn: 13/08/2026		
Scale: 1:200 at A3		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Appendix 5: Tree Protection Fencing Specification



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 6: Example Protective Fencing Sign



PJC



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