



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

BS:5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY, IMPACT ASSESSMENT &
METHOD STATEMENT

15 SANDY VALE
HAYWARDS HEATH
WEST SUSSEX
RH16 4JH

CLIENT: MR. DANIEL ALLCOAT

DECEMBER 2024

Ref: AIA/AMS 06573 / 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides detailed and site-specific information on the steps which will be undertaken to ensure trees are not harmed during the proposed extension of 15 Sandy Vale, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4JH.

The trees on site have been surveyed in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations from BS:5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

The footprint of the proposed extension is outside of the RPA of all trees. The required additional parking space requires a minor incursion into the RPA of T002, a prominent offsite Oak.

The additional third parking space is a planning requirement rather than a particular instruction of the Client. Mr. and Mrs. Allcoat do not consider it will be used frequently. As such, they are planning to reinforce the grass in this area to provide a suitable robust, loadbearing surface whilst preserving the amenity of the residential garden and porosity of the area for healthy tree root growth.

Provided the methodology specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed during the building works I am satisfied that this application can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to the trees and in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in BS:5837 2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. The application is therefore acceptable as it relates to trees.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant and provides an Arboricultural Survey, Impact Assessment and Method Statement relating to trees growing on and adjacent to land at 15 Sandy Vale, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4JH.

I have been instructed to survey relevant trees in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) to ascertain the constraints posed by the trees to the construction of a new extension to the dwelling.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment in this report uses the tree data to identify any short or longer-term impact the proposed building works might have on the surrounding trees and makes recommendations for amendments or mitigation where appropriate.

This report also includes a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan which details the steps which will be taken to ensure significant trees can be successfully protected and retained during and on completion of the proposed building works.

1.2 SCOPE

The British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' is designed to assist those concerned with trees and planning to form balanced judgments. This report does not therefore seek to put arguments for or against development but provides a means of protecting the trees which may be affected during development.

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

1.3 DOCUMENTS

The position of trees within the tree plan has been taken from a site plan provided by the client. The position of these trees should not be taken as exact, but the plan is a fair representation of their locations in relation to the proposed build area.

The Tree Protection Plan which accompanies this report is illustrative and should be used for dealing with tree issues only. The precise location of all tree protection measurements should be confirmed with a pre-commencement site meeting before any demolition or construction activity takes place.

1.4 CAVEATS

The report is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue being 16th December 2024 and will expire on 16th December 2026.

The report is not a Tree Risk Management Report or a Hazard Analysis Report and its use as such is invalid.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the day the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and not climbed. My assessment of third-party trees was limited where direct access was not available to the adjoining properties.

DISCLAIMER: This is an independently produced Arboricultural Report. I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this site or application that could influence or bias the opinions expressed in this report.

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed building works and where necessary recommend solutions or mitigation as appropriate. The assessment will take account of the effects of any tree works which may be required to implement the design and identify any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of the retained trees.

2.2 PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

I have confirmed on the Mid Sussex District Council website that there are no Tree Preservation Order at 15 Sandy Vale.

The protected status of trees is subject to change. You are advised to reconfirm the protected status of trees prior to carrying out any works to trees on site.

CONSERVATION AREA

15 Sandy Vale is not within a Conservation Area.

PLANNING CONDITION

Mid Sussex District Council have confirmed trees at 15 Sandy Vale may be subject to a Planning Condition 16 under application ref: CD/030/76. The documents are not available to view online. The client is advised to confirm what restriction the planning condition places on trees in this area and is responsible for ensuring that no work is undertaken where it may contravene the planning conditions as they relate to trees.

ANCIENT WOODLAND

15 Sandy Vale does not include Ancient Woodland, nor is the site within an Ancient Woodland Buffer Zone.

2.3 SOIL

The soil on site was assessed by an appraisal on the British Geological Drift Survey Map only. According to the 1:50,000 scale map records, the bedrock geology for 15 Sandy Vale is Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand consisting of interbedded sandstone and siltstone.

The soil at 15 Sandy Vale is therefore expected to be free draining and resistant to damage from compaction. The ground may have a low capacity to shrink and swell with changing moisture levels.

Foundation depths should be calculated in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 following a detailed on-site soil analysis, taking into account the presence of any clay and future growth of the adjacent trees.

2.4 PLOTTING THE RPAS

The British Standard 5837 advises that a Root Protection Area (RPA) should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. However, where pre-existing site conditions or other factors exist which indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution.

Trees do not usually root far under the adopted highway as the dry, compacted and anaerobic conditions are not conducive to healthy tree root growth. The identified rooting areas for T001 (Hornbeam) & T002 (Oak) have therefore been plotted asymmetrically, offset away from the highway to include additional soft-landscaped areas in order to be an accurate representation of the likely rooting areas for each tree.

2.5 TREES APPRAISAL

Number of individual trees surveyed:	6
Number of tree groups surveyed:	0
Number of category 'A' trees / groups:	1
Number of category 'B' trees / groups:	3
Number of category 'C' trees / groups:	1
Number of category 'U' trees / groups:	1

Figure 1 - Tree quality summary

There are no trees within the curtilage of 15 Sandy Vale and all trees surveyed are growing offsite.

The most visually significant trees in relation to 15 Sandy Vale are T001 (Hornbeam) and T002 (Oak). T001 (Hornbeam) is within a neighbouring residential property, T002 (Oak) is growing within the highway verge. Both trees are well-formed and visually prominent landscape features which are important to the amenity provided by trees in the Local Area. The identified Root Protection Areas of both T001 & T002 are likely to extend into the front garden area of 15 Sandy Vale and may therefore be vulnerable during the proposed building works. In view of this, tree protection measures are required.

Trees to the rear of 15 Sandy Vale are set well back from the development and will not be affected by the proposed building works.



Photo 1 – T001 (Hornbeam) growing within the neighbouring residential property



Photo 2 – T002 (Oak) growing within the highway verge

2.6 TREE WORKS AND REMOVAL

No tree works are required or proposed to facilitate the build.

2.7 APPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The proposed new extension will be positioned outside of the rooting areas of all trees.

British standard 5837 ('Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction') advises (par.7.4.2.3) that any new permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

Three parking spaces are required for planning purposes. The existing parking space #1 is in situ and outside of the root protection area of all trees.

Parking space #2 is already in use where vehicles are parking on compacted ground. The proposed parking space #2 will cover 3m² of the offset rooting area of T001 (Hornbeam). This equates to 3.8% of the overall rooting area of the tree, well below the maximum of 20% deemed acceptable within BS:5837 (2012). This area is already severely compacted and located on the outer periphery of the rooting area where no large woody roots are anticipated. The impact of groundworks over such a small area will be negligible in terms of tree health. In view of this, no special engineering foundations are necessary.

Parking space #3 is a planning requirement but in reality will be used infrequently. The parking space requires a small incursion of 9.7m² within the offset rooting area of T002 (Oak). As a lightweight structure this parking space will be constructed from reinforced turf such as Golpa cells or similar, installed using a no-dig methodology. This will provide a porous, load bearing structure whilst maintaining the amenity and green landscaping at the front of the property.

2.8 SUSTAINABILITY

There will remain a good gap between the trees' canopies and the new residential buildings on completion of the build, with no further foreseeable need for pruning works in the future.

2.9 TREE PROTECTION DURING BUILDING WORKS

All retained trees will be protected with fit for purpose Tree Protection Barriers in accordance with BS:5837 (2012).

The Tree Protection Fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework braced well to resist impact. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum distance of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework panels will be securely fixed. The British Standard 5837:2012 advises the panels should be welded mesh – 'Heras' style fencing which can resist reasonable vehicle impact.

The fencing must remain rigid and complete during development. The area behind the tree protection fencing is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and should be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

2.10 SERVICES

I have not received any drainage or service plans for the site. However, following discussions with the client, I am advised that services will connect to those of the existing building within the extension footprint.

Soakaways, where required can be constructed 5m from the rear of the extended property and outside of the rooting area of all trees.

As a matter of course, the Local Authority may request confirmation on services and routes, including the locations of any new soakaways to be submitted for approval in support of any future application to ensure it does not conflict with the retained trees on site.

2.11 CONCLUSIONS

This report demonstrates that an application to extend 15 Sandy Vale has been fully considered in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice (BS:5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction').

The proposed extension is located outside of the rooting area of all trees.

The new car parking space have been located and amended in response to professional arboricultural feedback, to limit any impact on the trees' rooting areas. The required new 3rd visitor parking space will be of a porous, no-dig construction of reinforced turf in order to protect tree roots and preserve the amenity of the front garden area.

The site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement which accompanies this report specifies the precautionary methodology to be adopted by all operatives during the construction works to avoid harm to the trees.

Provided the steps detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement are followed in full, the application is considered to be acceptable as it relates to trees.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Arboricultural Method Statement specifies the detailed methodology that will be employed to prevent damage to the trees growing adjacent to 15 Sandy Vale during building works to extend the property. 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.

This method statement will be read, approved and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site.

WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT ONCE APPROVED CAN CAUSE IRREPARABLE HARM TO TREES AND MAY INVALIDATE YOUR PLANNING CONSENT.

3.2 SITE SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

A site visit will be held once the Tree Protection Fencing, and Temporary Ground Protection is installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan. 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.

The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting will be for the appointed Arboricultural Consultant 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. 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.

The project arboriculturist will monitor site activity during the following phases of development:

- During the installation of the Golpla® reinforced turf cells.

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

3.3 ON SITE TREE SUPERVISOR

In addition to the appointed Arboriculturist, there will be a designated on-site 'tree supervisor', a member of the build team or the property owner who is responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement.

The on-site tree supervisor will:

- Be present on site most of the time.

- Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities relating to the protected / 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 the 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 on 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.
- The appointed On-Site Tree Supervisor will notify the Local Authority Tree Officer 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.

3.4 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

No works in relation to the development will be undertaken, including demolition, excavation or construction, prior to the Tree Protection Fencing being installed as identified in the Tree Protection Plan.

The Tree Protection Fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework braced well to resist impact. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum distance of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework welded mesh – ‘Heras’ style fencing panels or similar will be securely fixed. (See Appendix H).

The fencing will be located at all times to protect the retained trees and their rooting areas and will remain vertical, rigid and complete during development.

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.

The Local Authority Tree Officer will be notified once Tree Protection Measures are installed on site and 5 days prior to the Protection Fencing being removed on completion of development so that a representative from the Local Authority may visit the site if considered necessary.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

The area behind the tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and is to be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

Construction Exclusion Zones are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description including (but not limited to) the following will occur within these areas at any time:

- No excavation of any description.
- No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
- No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
- No vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
- No tree works, without the written consent of the Council's Tree Service.
- No erection of temporary structures of any description.
- No fires.
- No storage disposal handling or use of any Chemicals including cement washings.
- No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
- No fires shall be light within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or spread of any hedge.
- No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protection areas.
- No storage, parking, vehicle movement or pedestrian activity, temporary or otherwise, within the construction exclusion zone at any time.

3.6 SERVICES

Services to the extension will be connected to those of the existing dwelling within the build footprint.

Soakaways, where required will be located 5m from the rear elevations of the properties within the garden area and outside of the rooting areas of all retained trees.

If at any point these routes are found not to be viable then a revised plan will be drawn up in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant and submitted to Mid Sussex District Council for approval.

3.7 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Roots can be killed by pollution of the rooting area by chemicals and leaching. Loose, granular or liquid materials, including cement mix and fuel will be stored on an impermeable membrane within the identified storage areas at the rear of the property and well away from the Trees Root Protection Areas.

Particular 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 making their safe retention impossible.

There will be no open fires on site during the building works.

3.8 NEW VISITOR PARKING SPACE

The new visitor parking space will be constructed using a reinforced grass structure such as Golpla® grass grids to provide a suitable robust, loadbearing surface whilst preserving the amenity of the residential garden and porosity of the area for healthy tree root growth. The ground reinforcement grids can withstand compression of up to 350 tonnes.

The Geocell sub-base for the turning circle will be constructed as per the manufacturer's instruction. The surface may be trafficked immediately after filling but it is preferable to allow the grass to become established before full use.

The turf pavers should be laid starting at the end of the parking bay with the paver locking tabs facing forwards and to the right, ensuring that each is interlocked into its neighbour. Cut pavers are then nailed down using the bespoke nails.

The laid pavers can then be used for work space to stand on when laying the next row. Golpla® cells are pre-grown units and should be installed within a maximum of 48 hours after delivery to ensure successful installation.

The Golpla® units should be watered until established and subsequent applications will be made of a general purpose fertiliser after four weeks, and then twice annually.

Following completion of the development, topsoil can be used to grade the edge of the surfacing to meet the adjacent lawn / ground level.

In addition, if required, posts should be sunk to mark the edge of the parking space and prevent vehicles from leaving the driveway when maneuvering.

3.9 LANDSCAPING

The following rules will be followed during all future landscaping:

- Tree roots can be damaged by severance, compaction, pollution and desiccation. In view of this, there should be no excavation or changes in ground levels within the identified rooting areas of retained trees following completion of the development.
- On completion of the build, any new fence panels should include holes or gaps at ground level a minimum of 100x100mm to allow small mammals such as hedgehogs to forage within the property.
- Where new fencing is proposed, post holes within the rooting areas of trees will be dug using a post hole digger to keep hole size to a minimum. Where substantial roots over 30mm are encountered, the location of the hole will be moved in order to avoid them. Post holes will be fully lined in order to prevent concrete coming into direct contact with tree roots.

3.10 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

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.

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.

APPENDICES

- A. Survey Data
- B. Key
- C. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment
- D. Tree Data
- E. Tree Plans
- F. Phasing of works
- G. Contacts
- H. Tree Protection Fencing
- I. Qualifications

APPENDIX A - SURVEY DATA

- The trees were surveyed on Friday 15th November 2024 from ground level only.
- The weather conditions were overcast. Visibility was good.
- Heights were estimated as part of a group. Soil samples were not taken.
- The tree survey identified 6 trees growing on or adjacent to 15 Sandy Vale which were relevant to this planning application.
- 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 – 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

APPENDIX B - KEY

Ref:	T001 = Tree 1	G001 = Group 1
	A001 = Area 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 millimeters	
Branch spread:	Paced measurements at compass points or with a laser measure.	
Crown clearance:	Existing height above ground level of canopy and / or first significant branch direction of growth in metres e.g., 2.4 (N) where relevant.	
Epics:	Lower canopy created by epicormic growth.	
Age Class:	Newly planted - 3 years following planting. Young - Tree well established but with juvenile crown form Young Mature - Tree in first third of usual life expectancy for species Mature - Tree in second third of usual life expectancy for species Over Mature - Tree in final third of usual life expectancy for species / exhibiting signs of crown retrenchment & senescence. Veteran - Older than usual for species or with historical/ cultural / ecological value	
General Observations:	Made with reference to physiological condition (health, vigour) and structural condition, noting evidence of decay, structural weakness and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations.	
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Estimated in years - less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+	
BS: 5837:2012 category rating:	In accordance with the guidelines of the British Standard.  Category 'A' tree (Green)  Category 'C' tree (Grey)  Category 'B' tree (Blue)  Category 'U' tree – Fell (Red)	
RPA Area	BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation in square metres	
RPA Radius	BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation circle radius in metres. ¹	
(e)	Estimated where access is not available to measure.	
(FEA)	Feathered form	
(Ave)	Average – usually in the case of multi-stem trees.	

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 centered 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 C - BS:5837 (2012) TABLE 1: 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 ctegories.	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 D - TREE DATA

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary	Photo
T001	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 420 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5.5 E:6 S:5.5 W:5	Compaction at base. Ivy clad tree on raised earth bund. Epicormic growth from base. Stump at base from felled stem. Ivy clad trunk. Reasonable form and vitality.	B1	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: Off-site	
T002	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 560 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5.5 E:6 S:5.5 W:4	Small tree, compact crown. Within amenity verge. Epicormic shoots from base and lower trunk. Good form and vitality.	A1	Radius: 6.7m. Area: 141 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: High	
T003	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Height (m): 10 4 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:5 E:6 S:4.5 W:4	Large, lapsed coppice stool. Significant decay pockets and Dieback in crown. Previously reduced. Dead branch stubs and bark necrosis in crown.	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Physical Defect Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary	Photo
T004	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:7 E:2 S:2 W:3.5	Swept low steel to north. Upper canopy resumes vertical growth. Good vitality in crown.	C2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Physical Defect Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T005	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4.5 E:5 S:5 W:4.5	Single swept stem leaning into crown of T006	B	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	
T006	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Height (m): 12 2 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:7.5 S:5 W:3	Two stems group ground level. Swept stems northeast suppressed by canopy of T005. Decay pockets in old pruning cuts. Reasonable vitality.	B	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	

APPENDIX E – TREE PLANS

Attached as separate pdf documents

- Tree Protection Plan ref: [15 SANDY VALE TPP 06573 2024](#)

APPENDIX F – PHASING OF WORKS

STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

INSTALLATION TREE PROTECTION FENCING



SITE MEETING TO SIGN OFF TREE PROTECTION FENCING
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION)

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING GARAGE



CONSTRUCTION



TREE PROTECTION MEASURES TO REMAIN RIGID AND INTACT
THROUGHOUT BUILD WORKS.



STAGE 3 (POST DEVELOPMENT)

LANDSCAPING – NEW BLOCK PAVED PATH / DRIVEWAY



REMOVE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES
NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



LANDSCAPING – GOLPLA CELL REINFORCED TURF

APPENDIX G – CONTACTS

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APPENDIX H - TREE PROTECTION FENCING

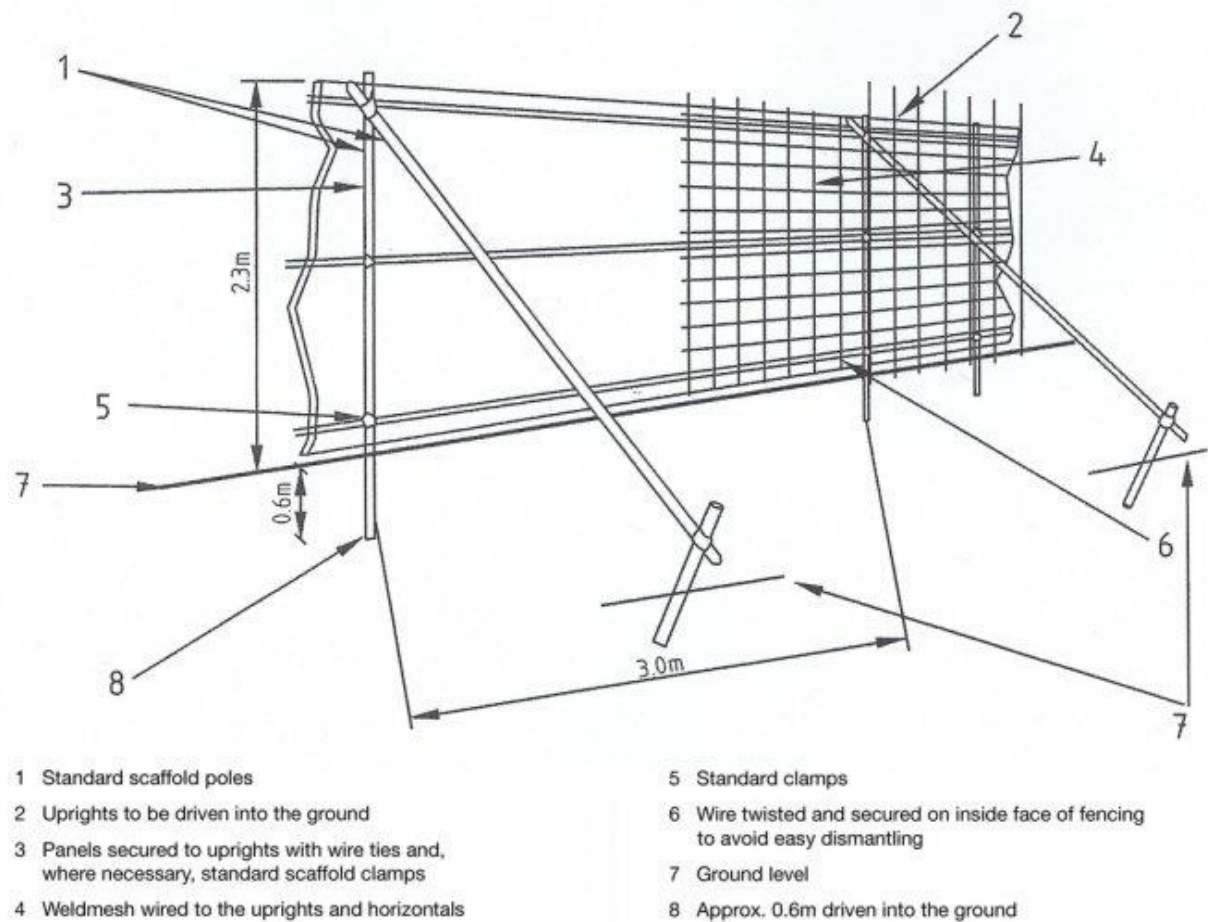


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

APPENDIX I - QUALIFICATIONS

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

I have over 19 years' experience working in the field of Arboriculture and for the past 16 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) and am a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector.

I am a Professional Member of both the Arboricultural Association and the Consulting Arborist Society (CAS).