



**Arboricultural Report – Southfields, Revision 1:
Tree Survey,
Arboricultural Impact Assessment,
Arboricultural Method Statement
& Tree Protection Plan**

Author:

Martin Grew
MArborA, CertArb L6, CertHE Architectural Studies

Reviewed by:

Andrew Fulbrook
MArborA, CertArb L6, HND Countryside Management, ND Arboriculture

Site Address:

Southfields, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0AW.



Construction
Skills Certification
Scheme





105 Ambleside Road, Lightwater, Surrey. GU185UJ.

0800 772 0303

07515 920686

info@afaconsultingltd.com

www.afaconsultingltd.com

6th May 2026

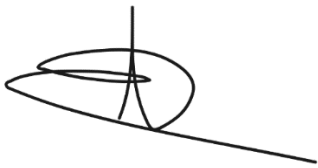
Author/LPA	Address	Individual	Contact Details
AFA Consulting Ltd	105 Ambleside Road, Lightwater, Surrey. GU18 5UJ.	Martin Grew Andy Fulbrook	0800 7720303 07515 920686 info@afaconsultingltd.com
Mid Sussex District Council	Oaklands, Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. RH16 1SS.	Planning	01444 458166 enquiries@midsussex.gov.uk
Tree Preservation Orders are not present at this site. The site is not within a Conservation Area.			

Dear Sirs,

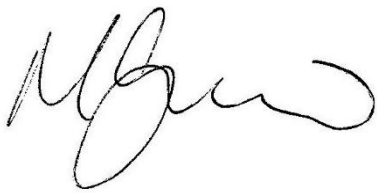
We write further to a recent visit to Southfields, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0AW, where we conducted a full BS5837 arboricultural resurvey at the property.

Please find the report overleaf.

Yours sincerely

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping loop followed by a vertical line and a horizontal stroke.

Andy Fulbrook MArborA, CertArb L6, HND Countryside Management – Director

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, sweeping loop followed by a series of smaller, connected loops.

Martin Grew MArborA, CertArb L6, CertHE Architectural Studies – Director

Contents

1.	Report Summary	6
1.1	<i>Site summary</i>	6
1.2	<i>Protected trees (Section 2.1)</i>	6
1.3	<i>Existing trees (Section 4.2)</i>	6
1.4	<i>Consequences of development on trees (Section 5)</i>	6
1.5	<i>Tree works (Section 6.2)</i>	6
1.6	<i>Planting (Section 6.9)</i>	6
1.7	<i>Tree protection (Section 6)</i>	6
1.8	<i>Conclusion</i>	7
2.	Introduction	8
2.1	<i>Survey details</i>	8
2.2	<i>Background and site information</i>	8
2.3	<i>Instructions</i>	8
2.4	<i>Documents supplied to arboriculturalist</i>	9
2.5	<i>Details of site and surroundings</i>	9
3.	Survey Results	10
3.1	<i>Tree classification</i>	10
3.2	<i>Nesting birds and potential bat habitat</i>	10
4.	Recommendations	10
4.1	<i>Guidance for retaining trees through development</i>	10
4.2	<i>Guidance – design in relation to Root protection</i>	11
4.3	<i>Guidance – design in relation to trees</i>	11
4.4	<i>Site recommendations</i>	12
5.	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	13
5.1	<i>Tree removals and tree surgery works</i>	13
5.2	<i>Trees requiring removal irrespective of the proposal</i>	13
5.3	<i>Trees requiring removal to facilitate the proposal</i>	13
5.4	<i>Trees requiring remedial work to facilitate the proposal</i>	14
5.5	<i>Root Protection Areas (RPAs)</i>	14
5.6	<i>RPAs and the subject site</i>	14
5.7	<i>Protective Barriers Fences (PBF)</i>	15
5.8	<i>Shading</i>	15

5.9	<i>Services</i>	15
6.	Arboricultural Method Statement.....	16
6.1	<i>Sequence of works</i>	16
6.2	<i>Tree works</i>	16
6.3	<i>Protective Barrier Fencing (PBF) on the subject site</i>	16
6.4	<i>Works within RPAs</i>	17
6.5	<i>Other general activities</i>	17
6.6	<i>The subject site</i>	17
6.7	<i>Site monitoring and supervision</i>	17
6.8	<i>Replanting</i>	19
7.	Methodologies and limitations	19
7.1	<i>Information recorded during the tree inspection</i>	19
7.2	<i>Method of inspection</i>	20
7.3	<i>Limitations of this tree inspection report</i>	20
7.4	<i>Protected species – Nesting birds and bats</i>	20
7.5	<i>Specific management for veteran trees</i>	21
7.6	<i>Ash dieback</i>	22
8.	Information Regarding Legal Constraints & Liabilities	23
8.1	<i>Legislation</i>	23
8.2	<i>Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas</i>	23
8.3	<i>Ecological constraints associated with recommendations</i>	24
9.	Bibliography	24

Appendices

- A. Statutory Tree Protection
- B. Schedule of Supervision
- C. Tree Protection Monitoring - Record of Site Inspections
- D. BS5837:2012 - Tree Quality Assessment Chart
- E. Tree Survey Schedule
- F. Protective Barrier Fencing Specification & Example of Correct Signage

Figures

- 1. Tree Constraints Plan
- 2. Tree Protection Plan (Including Mitigation Planting)

1. Report Summary

1.1 Site summary

1.1.1 The subject site is located at Southfields, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0AW. The proposal is to extend and alter the existing house and garage.

1.2 Protected trees (Section 2.1)

1.2.1 None of the trees on the site are currently protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

1.2.2 The site is not within a Conservation Area.

1.3 Existing trees (Section 4.1)

1.3.1 A total of 4 trees and 4 hedges were surveyed in April 2026.

1.3.2 These were surveyed and categorised in accordance with BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations 2012.

1.3.3 These were categorised as follows:

A	B	C	U
-	2 trees	2 trees & 4 hedges	-

1.4 Consequences of development on trees (Section 5)

1.4.1 1 tree and 1 conifer hedge should be removed to facilitate this proposal.

1.4.2 The proposed scheme has been designed to accommodate the trees which will remain on and adjacent to the site and includes mitigation planting.

1.5 Tree works (Section 6.2)

1.5.1 There are no significant tree works recommended as a direct consequence of this proposal.

1.6 Planting (Section 6.8)

1.6.1 To mitigate the tree losses and improve the arboricultural value and biodiversity of the site tree planting is recommended.

1.6.2 1 individual tree is recommended for planting.

1.7 Tree protection (Section 6)

1.7.1 To protect the root systems of retained trees during the construction period, the following are recommended:

1.7.2 The installation of two protective barrier fences – See section 6.3.

1.8 Conclusion

- 1.8.1 The primary objective of the initial site appraisal was to identify which trees could and should be retained at the site, to investigate any associated conflicts with existing trees (in relation to the development proposal), and to provide this formal report detailing any preliminary tree surgery requirements and recommendations.
- 1.8.2 If the recommended tree protection measures are installed and monitored, and the sensitive works are adequately supervised, it is considered that the proposal can be successfully implemented while protecting the retained trees to a level that complies with current arboricultural standards.

2. Introduction

2.1 Survey details

Site address:	Southfields, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0AW
Local planning authority:	Mid Sussex District Council
Tree Preservation Orders:	No
Conservation Area:	No
Survey date:	28/04/2026
Weather conditions:	Clear skies
Leaf cover:	Most Deciduous trees were in full leaf.
Surveyors' names:	Andy Fulbrook

2.2 Background and site information

- 2.2.1 The site is set back to the east from Keymer Road, behind a separate private landholding, the site is connected to the road by a gated driveway.
- 2.2.2 The site is a large detached residential property and garage and the associated landholding situated amongst other similar sized properties to the north of Keymer Road.
- 2.2.3 The site is not situated within a Conservation Area (see Appendix A).
- 2.2.4 There are no Tree Preservation Orders at the site (see Appendix A).

2.3 Instructions

- 2.3.1 AFA Consulting Ltd was instructed by Architectural Designer Eliot Ellis-Brown to undertake a pre-application tree survey at Southfields, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0AW. Details of the locations of the trees can be found in Figures 1 & 2 and Appendix E.
- 2.3.2 The target areas and retention values of each tree were carefully considered during the inspection. In general, trees with high target areas which could affect residents, neighbours, footpaths, and road users should be inspected in order to fulfil the Duty of Care requirements of the landowner.
- 2.3.3 Any queries relating to this report or any of the content within should be directed to the author:

2.3.4 AFA Consulting Ltd, 105 Ambleside Road, Lightwater, Surrey. GU185UJ. The site address should be used as a reference.

2.3.5 This report includes a full BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule, Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method statement (AMS), Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), and Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

2.4 Documents supplied to arboriculturalist

2.4.1 PDF copy of Proposed Block Plan, Drawing No. P103. Dated April 2022

2.4.2 PDF copy of Proposed Site Plan, Drawing No. P102. Dated April 2022

2.5 Details of site and surroundings

2.5.1 The site is roughly rectangular with a long drive extending west from the southwest corner to the road and the site is comprised primarily of three areas, the access drive, the front garden-courtyard and the rear garden.

2.5.2 The access drive is a mainly gravelled drive with small planting and associated hard and soft landscaping running most of its length to the south. Offsite to the south are several small trees forming a boundary group, due to their location and small stem size they are not included within this report. The drive is gated approximately halfway along its length.

2.5.3 The front garden is a modern courtyard which serves as a parking area and access to the house, garage, and side pedestrian access to the rear garden around both the north and south sides of the house. Surrounding the courtyard are several borders which have shrubs and small fruit trees of insufficient size to be included within the scope of this report. The courtyard is screened on all sides with on-site hedges to the north and west.

2.5.4 The site is predominantly flat and level with little notable slope, no evidence of waterlogging at the time of the survey we were experiencing a prolonged dry period.

2.5.5 The existing house stands fairly centrally between the courtyard and rear garden; it is a two-storey modern detached structure. The garage sits in the northwest corner of the site opening onto the courtyard parking area.

2.5.6 There is existing hardstanding on site, the paved parking area, and patios immediate adjacent to the house.

2.5.7 The key arboricultural features are the mature trees in the rear garden and the boundary screening hedges.

3. Survey Results

3.1 Tree classification

- 3.1.1 4 individual trees, and 4 hedges were surveyed in April 2026. The survey information is appended to this report. (See Appendix E)
- 3.1.2 All the trees were classed according to the classifications outlined within BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.' (See Appendix D).

A	B	C	U
-	2 trees	2 trees & 4 hedges	-

- 3.1.3 No trees were classified as Category A. BS5837 considers that Category A trees are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- 3.1.4 2 individual trees were classified as Category B. BS5837 considers that Category B trees are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- 3.1.5 2 individual trees and 4 hedges were classified as Category C. BS5837 considers that Category C trees are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years.
- 3.1.6 No trees were classified as Category U. BS5837 considers that Category U trees are 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 ten years.

3.2 Nesting birds and potential bat habitat

- 3.2.1 The mature hedges and rear garden trees surveyed as part of this report contained good bird nesting habitat.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Guidance for retaining trees through development

- 4.1.1 In accordance with BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction. Recommendations", Category A and B trees should be retained by way of appropriate design as part of any development proposal unless absolutely unfeasible, and in such instances should be replaced with mitigation planting. Category C trees are not considered to be constraining and can be removed where appropriate, although mitigation planting is still required. Category U should not be retained regardless of the design and development.

4.2 Guidance – design in relation to Root protection

- 4.2.1 When planning development around existing trees, it is essential to prioritise root protection to maintain the health of the ecosystem and enhance the landscape. The Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) shows the mapped extent of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs). These are typically 12 times the stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level, with allowance made for trees on slopes or close to significant underground features. Incorporating buffer zones, within any design, with natural vegetation can help shield roots from construction impacts and support overall tree health.
- 4.2.2 Utilising existing hardstanding surfaces is a highly effective strategy. Design pathways, driveways, and parking areas to make use of these surfaces, minimizing new soil disturbance. Where hard surfaces are necessary, permeable surfacing solutions that allow water infiltration should be coupled with compaction-controlled subbase such as Cellweb TRP or similar. Additionally, employing raised structures, such as elevated decks and cantilevered designs, can prevent soil compaction and root damage by keeping construction above critical rooting areas. In some circumstances passive irrigation may be required where areas of an RPA are to be covered by raised structures.
- 4.2.3 Where encroachment into RPAs cannot be avoided by design, the 20% rule should be considered. The 20% rule specifies that within a tree's RPA, up to 20% of the currently uncovered area may be covered with new permeable hardstanding. This means if a portion of the RPA is already paved or hard-surfaced, new hardstanding that covers no more than 20% of the remaining area that is still soft ground or uncovered may be added.
- 4.2.4 Incorporating flexible design options, such as curvilinear paths that naturally fit around tree locations, can further minimise impact on roots. Ensure that utility lines are routed to avoid trenching through RPAs, using methods like horizontal directional drilling when necessary. Proper drainage design is also crucial; implement swales and rain gardens outside RPAs to manage water without saturating tree roots.

4.3 Guidance – design in relation to trees

- 4.3.1 When designing above ground structures, it is essential to position them away from existing trees to minimise the need for regular canopy pruning. The age and maturity of the trees on site should be considered—whether they are young, semi-mature, or fully mature—as this will impact their potential for future growth. Mature trees have reached their maximum height and spread, while semi-mature trees could continue to grow significantly, affecting nearby structures over time. By placing buildings at a sufficient distance from these trees, you can avoid conflicts with branches and promote healthier growth, allowing them to thrive without interference. This approach not only enhances the aesthetic value of your landscape but also reduces long-term maintenance burdens, creating a harmonious balance between your design and the natural environment.

4.3.2 Where building below a tree canopy is unavoidable, it is crucial to design for adequate clearance for large construction machinery and scaffolding. It is important to understand that a regular maintenance schedule will also be required to help maintain branch structure and health, reducing the risk of falling branches and ensuring safety. Additionally, durable materials that can withstand exposure to moisture and potential debris from the tree should be chosen to maintain the integrity of the building over time. Finally, thoughtful positioning of windows and openings to account for how the canopy may block natural light should ensure that any interior space remains well-lit.

4.4 Site recommendations

4.4.1 There are few conflicting trees at Southfields due to their isolation in the rear garden away from the proposed development. Newly planted and recently established, young, boundary hedges could be easily replaced or partly replaced to facilitate any development. Careful tree retention can improve the overall aesthetic result (if adequately and respectfully protected during construction) and increase the likelihood of planning consent being granted.

4.4.2 One conflict between retained trees and construction work is the protective measures required to adequately prevent any damage being caused to them or their respective Root Protection Area (RPA). In this instance the collective RPA (which would need to be fenced off) of any retained tree or tree group would not be very large, as they are located close to a boundary with close planting. However, it should be noted that much of the rear garden is recently landscaped and would not be suitable for storage or working area, so any fenced off area would reduce the available work and material storage space available.

4.4.3 The 2 Category B trees T3 (Crack Willow), and T4 (Common Ash) both located adjacent to the rear eastern boundary of the site are also in good condition and are positioned in conspicuous locations. Loss of these trees would adversely affect the local landscape.

4.4.4 The 2 individual trees, T1 (Chusan Palm – next to the front door), and T2 (Cabbage Tree – adjacent to the southern hedge), and 4 hedges of trees located on the north, south and western property boundaries are all Category C arboricultural features. The palms are of limited quality and poor placement, which limits their useful expected contribution. The small size and young age of the hedges stop them from being categorised higher. T1 (Chusan Palm) and the hedge H2 offer serious constraint to this development and would require removal in order for this development to be completed. Whilst the loss of any Category C trees will have an impact on the arboricultural value of the site, it would provide an opportunity to plant more suitable species with a longer useful life expectancy and appropriateness to the site. Over time, this will increase the arboricultural and landscape value of the site, and the impact of the tree losses will be negated.

4.4.5 Maintained hedges on site represent an important feature in the landscape and consideration for their retention should be made. It is recommended that they continue to be maintained through regular, cyclical clipping as this will benefit the landscape features of the site as well as providing valuable nesting habitat for birds.

- 4.4.6 The rear garden has been recently landscaped including lots of new shrub planting, there is still a suitable space in the to the southeast corner for new planting of a medium sized fruit tree which will mature to replace the lost habitat and arboricultural value from the proposed tree removals.
- 4.4.7 Where appropriate, preliminary management recommendations have been made for each tree surveyed and are detailed in the Tree Schedule in Appendix E.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 Tree removals and tree surgery works

- 5.1.1 The recommendations made here relating to tree retention, removal and planting are informed by current arboricultural, planning, and urban design best practice, primarily British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations,' which advocates a pragmatic approach to tree removal and retention, based on sustainability.

5.2 Trees requiring removal irrespective of the proposal

- 5.2.1 No tree should be removed solely as good arboricultural practice and irrespective of the proposal.

5.3 Trees requiring removal to facilitate the proposal

- 5.3.1 It is considered that the following trees should be removed to facilitate this proposal.

- 5.3.2 1 tree and 1 hedge should be removed to facilitate the proposal.

- 5.3.3 T1 – Chusan Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*) : Fell to ground level.

Reason: To facilitate construction of the house extension.

Impact: The planting placement of this tree was inappropriate and is too close to the existing house the canopy is currently obscuring a ground floor window, these trees cannot be reduced and would need to be removed in the future to properly manage the existing property irrespective of the development. Therefore, although its removal does cause some impact to visual amenity, arboricultural value, the impact is limited as the useful remaining contribution is short. However, with mitigation planting, a mid to long term positive gain in visual, landscape, arboricultural and habitat value is expected.

- 5.3.4 H2 – Category C, Leyland Cypress (*Cupressus x leylandii*) : Fell to ground level

Reason: To facilitate construction of the house extension and garage.

Impact: As this hedge is maturing it is becoming too large for its current setting, Leyland Cypress is not an appropriate species for the small hedge that this space needed. As the stems thicken, they would damage both fence and surrounding structures, however the hedge current offers good boundary screening for the courtyard from the property to the north. The proposed extension will screen the courtyard and maintain privacy. There is not sufficient space to replant and manage a hedge in the gap between newly proposed extension. Again, although the hedge removal does cause limited some impact to habitat value and impact to arboricultural value, the impact is lessened as the useful remaining contribution is relatively short. However, with mitigation planting, a mid to long term positive gain in visual, landscape, arboricultural and habitat value is expected.

5.4 Trees requiring remedial work to facilitate the proposal

5.4.1 No trees require remedial work to facilitate the proposal.

5.5 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

5.5.1 The identification of Root Protection Areas is the primary means by which retained trees are protected on construction sites. No unspecified activity should occur within any prescribed RPA. Access should only be permitted with prior approval of the local planning authority, and encroachment should normally only take place if the ground beneath is suitably protected.

5.5.2 BS 5837:2012 provides arboriculturists with a method to determine the extent to which excavations associated with construction works might have a damaging effect on the roots of adjacent trees. The Standard enables an RPA to be calculated from the diameter of each retained tree, and this is usually described as a circle with a radius at the prescribed distance from that tree.

5.6 RPAs and the subject site

5.6.1 The RPAs of the retained trees are calculated as recommended within BS 5837:2012. These areas are shown as shaded grey areas with a solid orange line on Figure 1 – TCP, and Figure 2 – TPP.

5.6.2 Following the tree removal works, there is still a requirement to access within or close to the RPA of retained tree T2 (Cabbage tree), and hedges H1 and H3. Existing driveway and patio are considered hard standing and will remain for the duration of the development these areas RPAs does not require any further root protection. They are detailed in Figure 2 TPP.

5.7 Protective Barriers Fences (PBF)

- 5.7.1 BS 5837:2012 recommends that the RPAs of the subject trees should be protected by the erection of barriers, the preferred form of which consists of welded mesh 'Heras' type panels 2 metres high, mounted on a braced scaffolding frame as detailed in Figure 2 & 3 of BS 5837:2012 (example detail in Appendix F). The barriers should carry laminated signs stating: "Construction exclusion zone – No Access," or similar. It is recommended that gaps should be left beneath the bottom of any perimeter site fencing and the ground to allow for the passage of foraging mammals.

5.8 Shading

- 5.8.1 The proposed design is sympathetic to the retained trees and there will be no need for future pruning or removals to avoid conflict between the buildings and retained canopy cover.

5.9 Services

- 5.9.1 The Tree Protection Plan, showing the constraints posed by retained trees will be passed to the infrastructure engineers to inform their design, ensuring that all services avoid areas of potential conflict.
- 5.9.2 The requirement and or extent of any newly proposed services should be understood and appraised prior to the pre-commencement meeting. If there is a requirement for new services within RPAs, this should be addressed under supervision and where possible make use of moling or reduced impact installation. Where possible severing roots should be avoided by threading services at an appropriate depth. The shortest run through RPA should be sought by design.

6. Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1 Sequence of works

6.1.1 The sequence of works should be as follows, key points and relevant involvement by the Project Arboriculturalist are identified:

1. Tree removals.
2. Site layout marking.
3. Installation of fencing.
4. Pre commencement meeting (RPAs and material storage areas to be appraised and understood – Project Arboriculturalist to attend and document).
5. Building materials/plant deliveries.
6. Demolition/Construction works – quarterly inspections by Project Arboriculturalist to monitor tree protection.
7. Landscaping works and mitigation planting.
8. Project sign off by Project Arboriculturalist.

6.2 Tree works

6.2.1 Tree surgery works are to be completed before fencing is erected to avoid damage to fencing or unnecessary cost.

Tree Number	Species	Required Work
T1	Chusan Palm	Fell to ground level
H2	Leyland Cypress hedge	Fell and remove stumps

6.2.2 Any future works that might be necessary should comply with the recommendations contained within British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree Work' and undertaken with the consent of the local planning authority if such consent is required.

6.3 Protective Barrier Fencing (PBF) on the subject site

6.3.1 Once installed and inspected at the pre-commencement meeting, no part of the protective barrier fencing shall be moved, altered or removed before project sign off. Where unforeseen conflicts arise during the development process the Project Arboriculturalist shall be consulted.

6.3.2 Additional site safety fencing may be required for public safety but specification or placement of this is not within the remit of AFA Consulting Ltd. Any conflict arising from further fencing will also be addressed in the pre-commencement meeting.

6.3.3 Two protective barrier fences are required.

6.3.4 PBF1 will run from the western boundary fence at the north end of hedge H1 around the hedge in its entirety and finish back at the western boundary fence at the southern end of H1. PBF1 encloses H1 and the majority of its RPA. There is to be no construction access to the west of the fence at any time.

6.3.5 PBF2 will start from the northern boundary at the western end of H4 stepping south and then east before turning south again to follow the edge of the rear garden patio around the western end of H3 and continuing to abut the southern boundary fence. PBF2 encloses the RPAs of all the back garden trees and hedges. There is to be no construction access to the east of the fence at any time.

6.3.6 PBF1 & PBF2 are plotted as solid purple lines on the Tree Protection Plan: Figure 2 TPP.

6.4 Works within RPAs

6.4.1 Other than access across existing hardstanding in the vicinity of retained tree (T2) and hedges (H1 & H3) there are no works proposed within retained RPAs.

6.5 Other general activities

6.5.1 Many of the activities which occur on construction sites are potentially damaging to trees. These include the location of site huts, parking arrangements, the storage of materials, the storage of rubbish, and the movement and operation of plant. It is important to understand the range of potentially damaging activities that might occur on a particular site and ensure at an early stage that these possible conflicts are recognised and avoided. Therefore, areas designated for site huts, parking and storage of materials should be identified prior to the commencement of works.

6.6 The subject site

6.6.1 There is adequate working and storage space within the site situated on the existing driveway. All works and storage must be kept away from the RPAs of retained trees.

6.6.2 No hazardous materials, fuel or cement are to be stored or mixed where a risk of spillage could affect retained trees either on or off site.

6.7 Site monitoring and supervision

6.7.1 BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations states:

Wherever trees on or adjacent to a site have been identified within the tree protection plan for protective measures, there should be an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring. This should extend to arboricultural supervision whenever construction and development activity is to take place within or adjacent to any RPA. (BSI, 2012)

- 6.7.2 The pre-commencement meeting is held after all the above ground tree surgery works have been completed, and all the protective measures (fencing and temporary ground protection) are installed, but before any materials, plant or site office/facilities are delivered, and before any demolition, construction or ground works are started. In some instances, where demolition of fences or outbuilding is required to properly fence the site, this will be addressed with a combination of phased approach to fencing and supervised demolition within the AMS.
- 6.7.3 The pre-commencement meeting must be attended by representatives (with the authority to direct works), from the principal contractor, ground works contractor, project manager and the project arboricultural consultant, who will head the meeting and document proceedings.
- 6.7.4 The meeting provides an opportunity to discuss:
- Site layout, agreed entrance and egress routes, plant & material storage, and the storage and use of hazardous materials (fuel & cement, etc.)
 - The tree protection measures.
 - The relevant dos and don'ts to avoid any damage to retained trees and subsequent prosecution or failure to discharge planning conditions.
 - The programming of any phased works,
 - The upcoming supervised works and site monitoring.
- 6.7.5 N.B. The local authority tree officer may request and or condition an invitation to the pre-commencement meeting.
- 6.7.6 Site supervision: with the exception of the pre-commencement meeting and the final project sign off, there are no currently proposed activities throughout the proposed development that require arboricultural site supervision or attendance. An itemised schedule of supervision is appended to this report. See Appendix B.
- 6.7.7 Site monitoring: Due to the close proximity to the protected and retained trees on site, and the limited rear garden working space, quarterly inspections, to monitor the tree protection measures are required.
- 6.7.8 Site monitoring frequency may be reviewed and reduced at the later stages of the development once the groundworks, structural works and bulk material deliveries have been completed.
- 6.7.9 All elements of the protective measures shall be inspected and photographed by the Project Arboriculturalist. A record of inspection is appended to this report. See Appendix C.
- 6.7.10 Findings from site monitoring or supervision will be reported directly to the planning office of the local authority.

6.8 Replanting

6.8.1 Following the removal of 1 tree and 1 hedge (Category C) with limited arboricultural value, and to improve the arboricultural, habitat and landscape value of the site the replanting of 1 new tree is recommended.

6.8.2 One medium feature fruit tree is suggested below:

One standard Red Falstaff Apple (*Malus domestica* 'Red Falstaff') on M106 rootstock for a vigorous tree is to be planted in the southeast corner of the rear garden, no closer than 2m from a boundary.

6.8.3 The new tree is to be staked.

6.8.4 Recommended planting placement has been plotted on the Tree Protection Plan - Figure 2. Locations have been selected based on the species requirements and with a view to maintain and improve the overall arboricultural value and visual amenity of the site.

6.8.5 All planting is to be carried out in line with BS 8545: 2014 From Nursery to Independence.

6.8.6 Mulching – 1m radius annual mulching using well-rotted organic mulch to a max. depth of 100mm and kept clear from touching the stem. Mulching is to be repeated for a minimum of 5 years.

6.8.7 Weeding – The mulched area is to be kept free from weeds; this is to be carried out with hand tools only. No weedkillers to be used. Weeding is to be carried out for a minimum of 5 years.

6.8.8 Watering - Water in well at the time of planting. No ongoing regular watering is required. Additional saturation watering may be required during drought conditions.

6.8.9 3 Year Pruning – Remove any dead, dying, or diseased branches. Formative pruning may be required to improve future structure. Crossing, or rubbing branches can be pruned out.

6.8.10 Defect Replanting – The tree is to be replaced in the case of young tree failure within 5 years of planting.

7. Methodologies and limitations

7.1 Information recorded during the tree inspection

7.1.1 Data such as species, size, age, and canopy spread has been recorded. During the inspection, the following specific details were focused on:

- Tree condition (whether or not the vigour or safety of the tree is noteworthy).
- Additional remedial requirements.

- With specific regard to Ash trees, whether the onset of Ash Dieback is becoming prevalent and whether or not pre-emptive removal would be prudent.

7.2 Method of inspection

- 7.2.1 During the inspection, trees were subjected to a basic visual tree assessment (VTA). The approximate girth measurement (mm) and tree height (m) was recorded, and the overall condition and vitality of the tree was identified.
- 7.2.2 VTA (Mattheck and Breloer 1994) has been identified as the industry's standard method of tree surveying for several years. The method incorporates visual observation and a knowledge of tree biology and physiology to determine the stability and overall condition of a tree. The VTA system considers the frequency and speed of adjacent use or traffic and assesses the vulnerability of the target. An example of a high target could be a dwelling. An example of a high frequency of adjacent traffic could be a busy road.
- 7.2.3 The VTA system adopted for this tree inspection report did not include any internal investigation measures.
- 7.2.4 This tree inspection is appropriate for the requirements of BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. This document does not constitute a tree hazard inspection/assessment, nor does it discharge any duty of care applicable to the tree or landowners.

7.3 Limitations of this tree inspection report

- 7.3.1 The conclusions and recommendations in this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of survey or till the next warning level weather event. Trees are living organisms subject to change; this validity period may be reduced should changes in condition occur to the subject(s) of the report or surrounding area. All recommendations are given in the context of the site's current usage; any change would dictate a re-inspection.

7.4 Protected species – Nesting birds and bats

- 7.4.1 The bird nesting season is widely accepted as starting on March 1st and ending on September 1st. However, it should be noted that some species' (such as pigeons) may nest well into September, and it is therefore imperative that if any works are to be undertaken outside of the dormant winter months, the trees are first subjected to a full nesting bird inspection.
- 7.4.2 Remedial tree surgery works should be avoided during the bird nesting season.
- 7.4.3 European legislation identifies bats as a protected species and it is therefore a criminal offence to disturb them, or their roosts (without the correct authority from DEFRA or English Nature). The relevant legislation in England & Wales is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017.

- 7.4.4 It is possible that some of the trees surveyed as part of this report will contain temporary or permanent bat roosts as the trees are located in woodland areas and display the attributes required by bats (listed beneath).
- 7.4.5 The timing of any works recommended by this report are of significant importance as works in the summer could disturb bats which are bringing up their young in maternity sites, whereas works in the winter could disturb bats which are hibernating.
- 7.4.6 It is the landowner's responsibility, in addition to those conducting the works, to ensure that protected species, such as bats, have been considered before any actions are conducted that could disturb those animals. This legislation is still applicable regardless of the presence of a TPO or Felling Licence.
- 7.4.7 If a roost has been confirmed and is likely to be lost as a result of the necessary work, a European Protected Species (EPS) derogation licence is likely to be required. The issuing of this licence follows on from conducted surveys (with mitigation plans where relevant) and allows the works to be undertaken lawfully (an ecologist would be required to fulfil this requirement). EPS licences are granted by the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO), and any questions should be directed to the licencing team of that SNCO. Where it is confirmed that a bat roost is not present, the work can proceed as planned.
- 7.4.8 The author of this report has limited ecological knowledge. However, further to research being undertaken, it seems reasonable to assume that a small number of the trees surveyed could be providing habitat for several species of bat. These could include Pipistrelle, Brown long-eared bat, Noctule, Barbastelle, Bechstein's bat and Natterer's bat.
- 7.4.9 It is therefore strongly recommended that an adequate bat survey be employed prior to any works commencing.
- 7.4.10 The following must be considered potential bat habitat:
- Woodpecker holes
 - Cavities
 - Vertical and horizontal splits or cracks
 - Hollow sections
 - Loose ivy
 - Beneath loose bark
 - Bat or bird boxes

7.5 Specific management for veteran trees

- 7.5.1 Veteran tree management is a specialised system which includes careful consideration and appreciation for a range of different strategies applying to the varying nature or setting of a tree or trees. The overall management is likely to have to encompass a variety of different principals, ranging from wildlife and conservation to health and safety and education.

7.5.2 When managing a single tree or group of veteran trees within a park or amenity area there are many issues which need to be considered, so that the tree can fulfil its purpose whilst contributing to wildlife and conservation and providing amenity in a way that supports and ensures its future survival. These types of management strategy could often be conflicting in other situations, but with veteran trees they are amalgamated and there are many different management principals which help to contribute to enhancing their special aspects.

7.5.3 Such principals typically include retention of, or in some cases encouragement of deadwood throughout the canopy is an important aspect of veteran tree management as it increases the biodiversity and ecological value of the tree by providing habitat which is becoming increasingly scarce in urban environments or where trees and public areas are to coexist. Another management strategy which is often attributed to veteran trees is active encouragement of tear cutting and coronet cutting, which are exceptionally good ways of artificially mimicking the sort of damage usually caused by storms and branch failure. This helps to enhance the special aspects of veteran trees as it provides habitats which support fungal activity and in turn support an entire ecosystem within the tree in a symbiosis that is often beneficial to many different species. It is important that the risk of the deadwood failing and causing damage to property or injuring people is reduced and this can be achieved by yearly inspections and in some cases larger pieces of deadwood are even braced within the tree to prevent them from falling out. In most instances removal of deadwood should be avoided (if safe to do so) and dead limbs should instead be stabilised (shortened) and retained so that they can continue to provide a niche habitat for a wide range of living organisms.

7.6 Ash dieback

7.6.1 There are an estimated two billion ash trees, including seedlings and saplings, across the UK and ash dieback will lead to the decline and death of the majority of these, with perhaps as many as 90% being infected. Four million of those trees are located within the urban environment, a further four million are adjacent to highways and nearly half a million large ash trees are growing next to the rail network. Over 125 million trees are growing in woodland areas.

7.6.2 Ash trees of all ages are affected by the disease, although it is easier to identify in young trees. Larger, mature trees, by their very size, present a much more dangerous situation and should therefore be surveyed by experienced and qualified tree experts so that any risk can be appropriately assessed, and suitable management recommendations prescribed.

7.6.3 Infected trees exhibit a number of symptoms including:

- The tips of shoots become black and shrivelled and side shoots on saplings die.
- Dead, blackened leaves can be seen, and veins and stalks of leaves turn brown.
- Dieback of branches, often with bushy, epicormic growth lower down in the crown, noticeable in mature trees.
- Long, thin, and diamond-shaped dark lesions appear on the trunk close to dead side shoots and may appear at the base of infected trees.

- In late summer and early autumn (July to October), small white fruiting bodies can be found on blackened leaf stalks.

7.6.4 As the fungus destroys the trees' vascular system, the lack of water and nutrient movement depletes energy reserves in the trees and makes them more susceptible to attack from secondary, root killing pathogens such as Honey Fungus (*Armillaria* spp.) which are widespread and common in soils. Another aggressive pathogen called Shaggy Bracket (*Inonotus hispidus*) also colonises Ash trees affected by Ash Dieback and can cause sudden catastrophic failure as both the cellulose and lignin within the trees' woody structure are depleted in equal measure. Both pathogens cause the tree to become brittle and lose branches eventually causing the death of the tree.

7.6.5 Harder to sport, legions at the base of the trees quickly develop into a butt or root rot and ultimately lead to the trees becoming unstable and dangerous. Worryingly, there may be no evidence of ash dieback in the canopy of these trees making them difficult to identify without a closer inspection. This is particularly true of Ivy-covered Ash trees.

8. Information Regarding Legal Constraints & Liabilities

8.1 Legislation

8.1.1 In accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, all occupiers have responsibilities to ensure the safety of those not in their employment. The "Occupier" is generally taken to mean any person occupying or having control of premises, in this case land.

8.1.2 Thus, there are clear legal responsibilities to assess risks that arise from trees and take suitable and sufficient steps to control such risks.

8.1.3 In addition, occupiers have duties under the Occupiers Liability Act 1984. This states (s2) that the occupier owes a "common law duty of care" to visitors and those who enter his land or premises, and this duty of care extends to trespassers. In Scotland there is no such distinction in the law.

8.2 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

8.2.1 It is worth noting that tree protection status is subject to change, and it is therefore advisable that all relevant checks are made before any tree surgery works related to the recommendations outlined by this report are undertaken.

8.2.2 The recommendations outlined by this report such as pruning of roots and branches are subject to consent. Where statutory tree control measures such as Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Area status are applicable, the relevant application or notification process must be adhered to if tree surgery works are to be undertaken. For any tree surgery works to be undertaken the permission of the tree owner should also first be sought.

8.3 Ecological constraints associated with recommendations

- 8.3.1 Several acts and regulations such as The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, The Conservation of Species Regulations 2010 and the Rights of Way Act 2000 provide statutory protection of flora and fauna such as birds, bats and other species associated with trees. It is therefore advisable that a suitable contractor is used and ensures that no protected species are harmed whilst tree surgery works are being undertaken. The advice of an ecologist is advised prior to commencement.

9. Bibliography

- Barrel Tree Consultancy. (1996). *Pre-development tree assessment*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Excavation in root protection areas*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Fencing protected trees*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Ground protection*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Installing services in root protection areas*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Installing structures in root protection areas*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Installing/upgrading surfacing in root protection areas*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Landscaping in root protection areas*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Monitoring tree protection*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (2020). *Removing surfacing and structures in root protection areas*. London: BTC.
- Barrell Tree Consultancy. (n.d.). *Surfacing near trees*. London: BTC.
- BSI. (2010). BS 3998 Tree work - Recommendations. 3. London: British Standards Institution.
- BSI. (2012). BS 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. London: British Standards Institution.
- Dicke, S. G. (2004). *Preserving Trees In Construction Sites*. Starkville: Extension Service of Mississippi State University.
- Fite, K., & Smiley, E. (2016). *Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction*. Atlanta: ISA.
- Matheny, N., & Clark, J. (1998). *Trees and Development. A technical guide to preservation of trees during land development*. The ISA.

Mattheck, C. (2007). *Updated Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment*. Karlsruhe: Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH.

Mattheck, C., Bethge, K., & Weber, K. (2015). *The Body Language of Trees Encyclopedia of Visual Tree Assessment* (1st ed.). Karlsruhe.

New Roads and Streetworks Act. (1991). New Roads and Streetworks Act. London: HMSO.

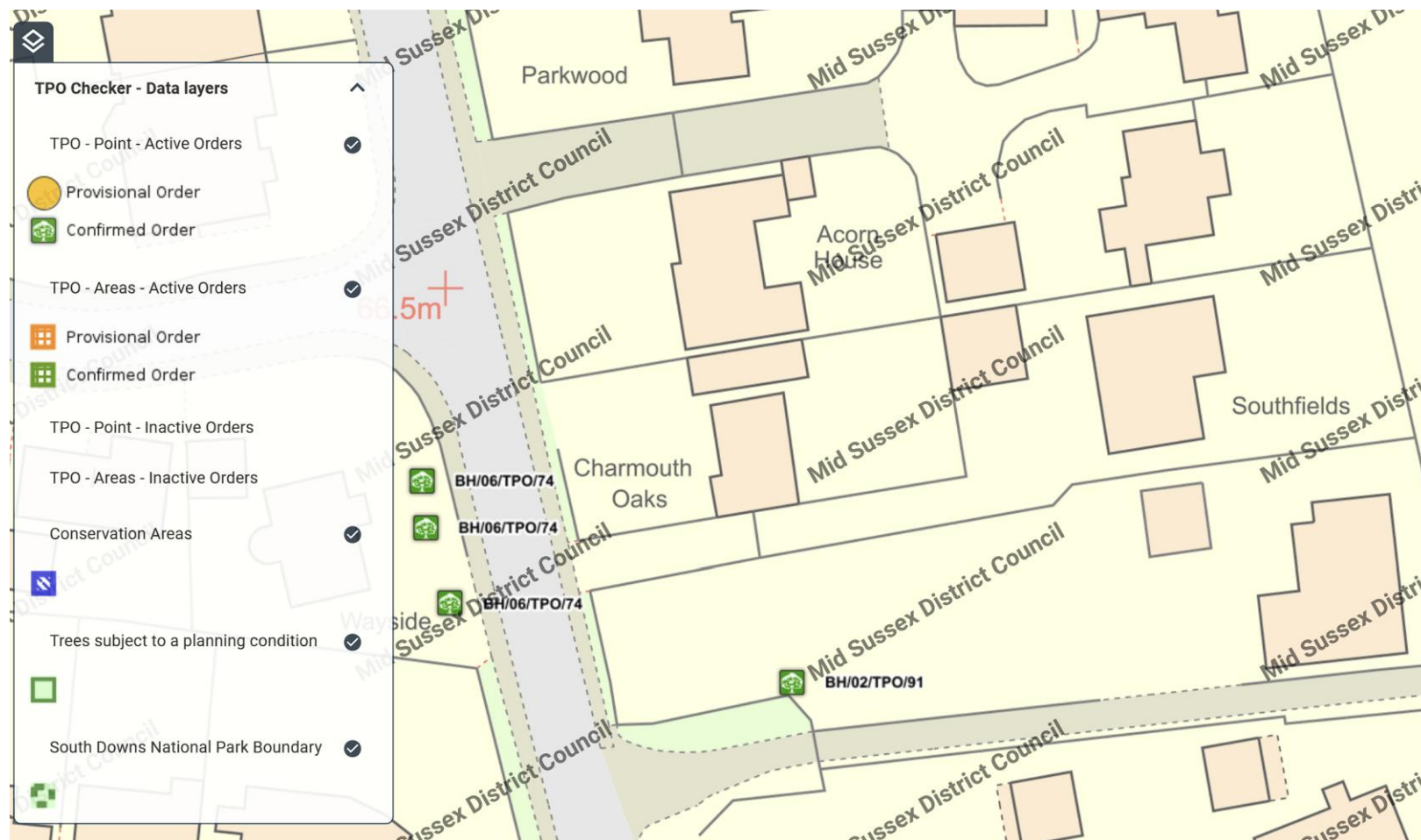
Secretariat TCIA. (2012). *Construction Management Standard*. Manchester: TCIA.

The National Tree Safety Group. (2011). *Common sense risk management of trees* (1st ed.). Edinburgh: FC.

Screen grab from Mid Sussex District Council's interactive map. Site visited on 06/05/2026.

Site is not within any Conservation Area.

No TPOs on site.



Southfields, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0AW.

Copyright © 2026 AFA Consulting Ltd

Schedule of supervision

The stages of the proposal that require arboricultural supervision are listed below:

[illegible]

Tree protection monitoring - Quarterly (from pre-commencement meeting)

Inspection record:

	Notes from site inspection	Date Complete	Signed
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

Print duplicate pages if required.

BS 5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

APPENDIX D

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Trees 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 are 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			DARK RED
NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.				
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered 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 of 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)	LIGHT GREEN
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 remediable 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 necessary 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 visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
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 landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value GREY	GREY

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

AFA Consulting Ltd

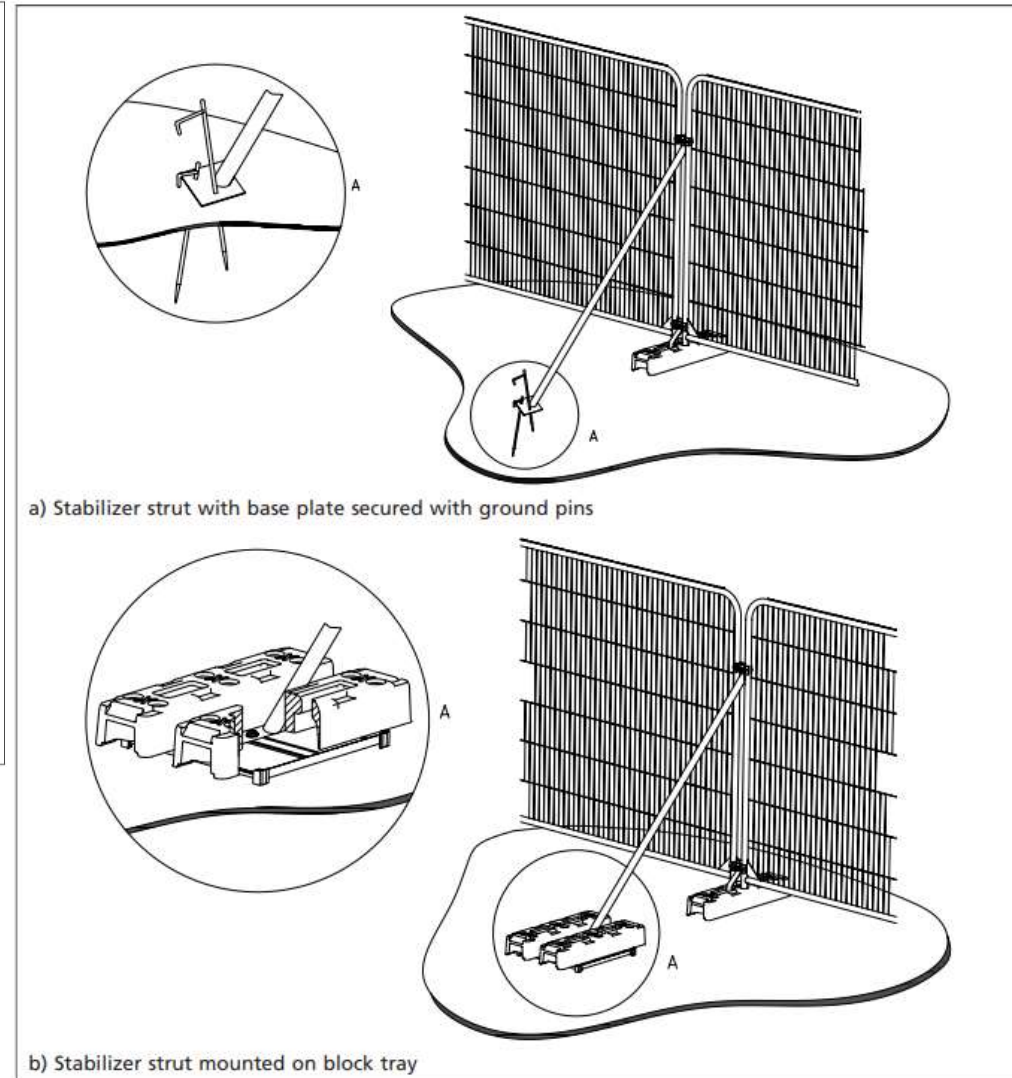
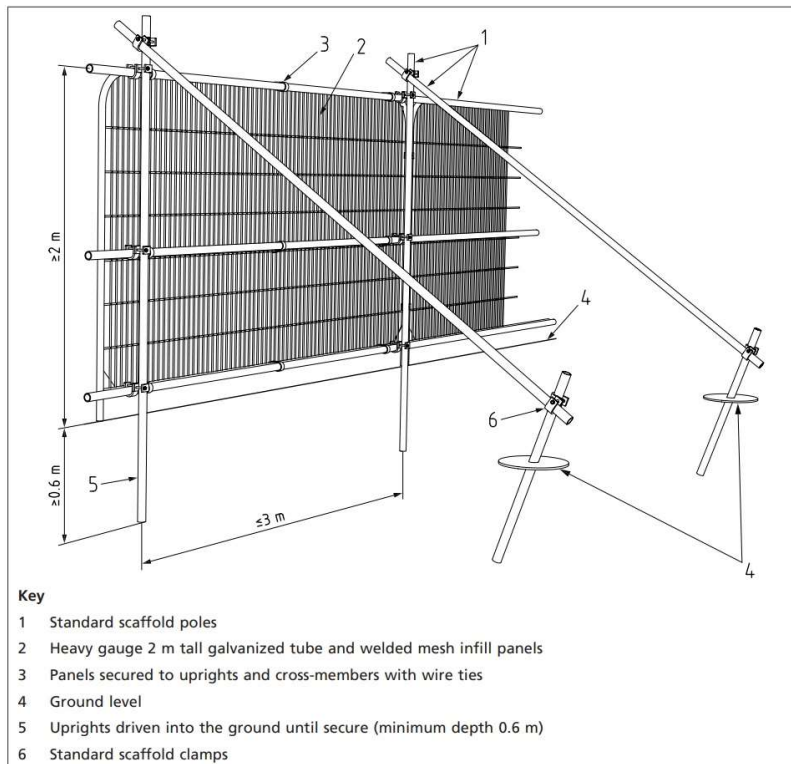
Client: James Ellis-Brown
 Project: Southfields BS5837 TSS Rev. 1
 Survey Date: 22/04/2026
 Surveyor: Andy Fulbrook



105 Ambleside Road
 Lightwater
 Surrey
 GU18 5UJ
 Phone: 0800 772 0303
 Mobile: 07515 920 686

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC	
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
H1													
A Hedgerow - <i>Spp.</i>	3.7	1	75	N	1	2	SM	A: 2.5 R: 0.89	Decline	C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: No works currently required An ornamental pleached hedge providing all year interest and amenity. Upper canopy decline visible, possibly attributed to drought stress.	C.1.2 10 to 20 yrs	
H2													
A Hedgerow - <i>Spp.</i>	3.6	1	130	N	0.5	0	SM	A: 7.6 R: 1.55	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No works currently required A conifer hedge situated on property boundary which provides good screening. Well clipped.	C.2 >40 yrs	
H3													
A Hedgerow - <i>Spp.</i>	3.7	1	70	N	0.5	1.7	Y	A: 2.2 R: 0.83	Fair	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No works currently required An ornamental pleached hedge providing all year interest and amenity.	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
H4													
A Hedgerow - <i>Spp.</i>	3.5	1	130	N	1	0	SM	A: 7.6 R: 1.55	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No works currently required A conifer hedge situated on property boundary which provides good screening. Well clipped.	C.2 >40 yrs	
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature			Condition:	C	Crown		Stems:	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area		ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC	
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T1													
Chusan Palm	3.1	1	240	N	1.5	1.5	SM	A: 26.1	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: No works currently required	C.2	
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>				E	0.5	2		R: 2.88		S: Fair			Establishing tree beginning to foul dwelling. Consider removal as this tree is likely to become an ongoing burden due to inappropriate position.
				S	1	1.5		B: Fair					
				W	1	1.5							
T2													
Cabbage Tree	2.6	2	110 (Eq)	N	0.5	1.5	Y	A: 5.5	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: No works currently required	C.2	
<i>Cordyline australis</i>				E	0.5	1.5		R: 1.32		S: Fair			Small ornamental tree providing all year interest.
				S	0.5	1.5		B: Fair					
				W	0.5	1.5							
T3													
Crack Willow	15.5	1	410	N	3.5	2	M	A: 76.1	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: No works currently required	B.2	
<i>Salix fragilis</i>				E	9	4		R: 4.92		S: Fair			A prominent Willow tree providing visual amenity and landscape value. Slight northeastern lean with no obvious evidence of any root plate heave. Consistent sounding stem when tapped with a sounding mallet.
				S	4.5	2		B: Fair					
				W	5.5	2							
T4													
Common Ash	15.7	1	330	N	6	2.5	M	A: 49.3	Good	C: Good	No action :: No works currently required	B.2	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>				E	8	10		R: 3.96		S: Good			A prominent Ash tree displaying normal vigour and crown vitality with no evidence of canopy decline indicative of Ash Dieback.
				S	3.5	2.5		B: Good					
				W	5	2.5							





**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

**CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Tree Constraints Plan

Southfields 2026

SCALE :
1 : 250

@ A3

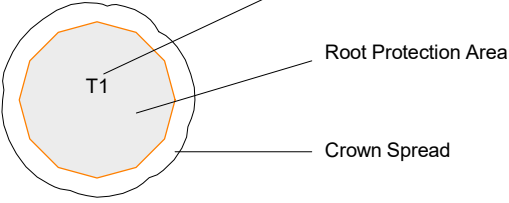
DATE :
06/05/2026

N



MAP FILENAME :
Figure 1 - TCP Southfields 2026

Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey ® products supplied by
Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey ® licence number 100023148











Category 'A'

Category 'B'

Category 'C'

Category 'U'

020m

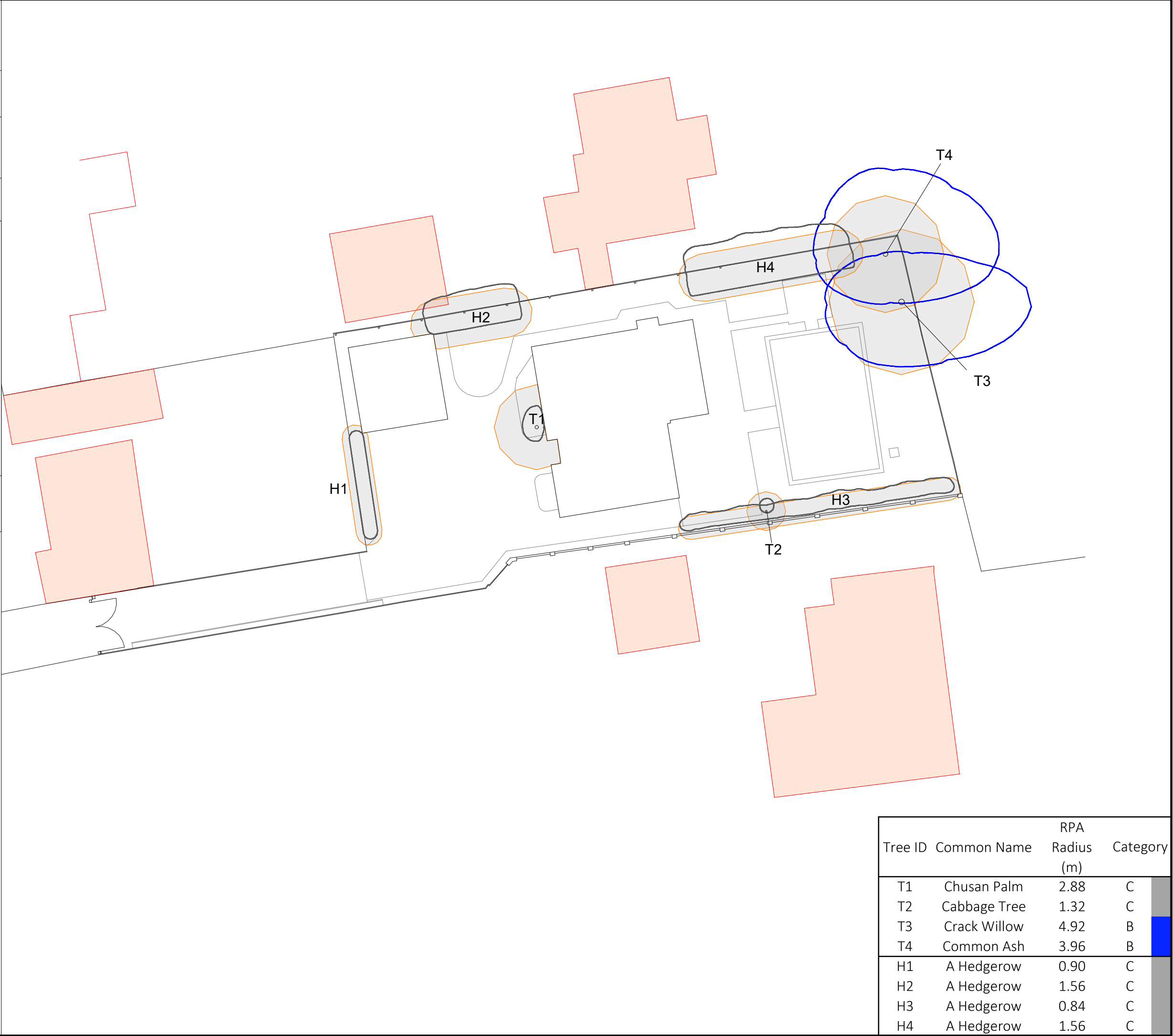


Statutory protection checked on date above:

The site is not within a Conservation Area.

No Tree Preservation Orders are present on site.

Further details can be found with
Mid Sussex District Council



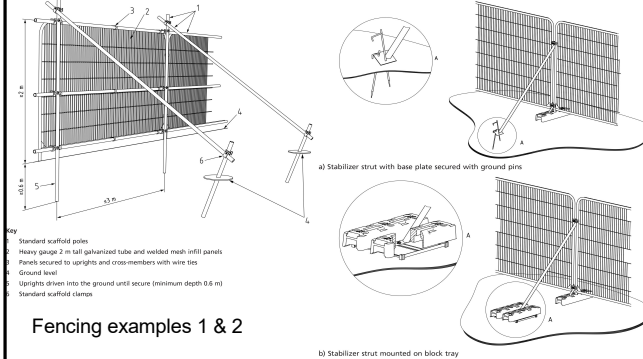
Tree ID	Common Name	RPA Radius (m)	Category	
T1	Chusan Palm	2.88	C	
T2	Cabbage Tree	1.32	C	
T3	Crack Willow	4.92	B	
T4	Common Ash	3.96	B	
H1	A Hedgerow	0.90	C	
H2	A Hedgerow	1.56	C	
H3	A Hedgerow	0.84	C	
H4	A Hedgerow	1.56	C	



SCALE : 1 : 250 @ A3	DATE : 06/05/2026	
MAP FILENAME : Figure 2 - TPP Southfields 2026 Rev.1		

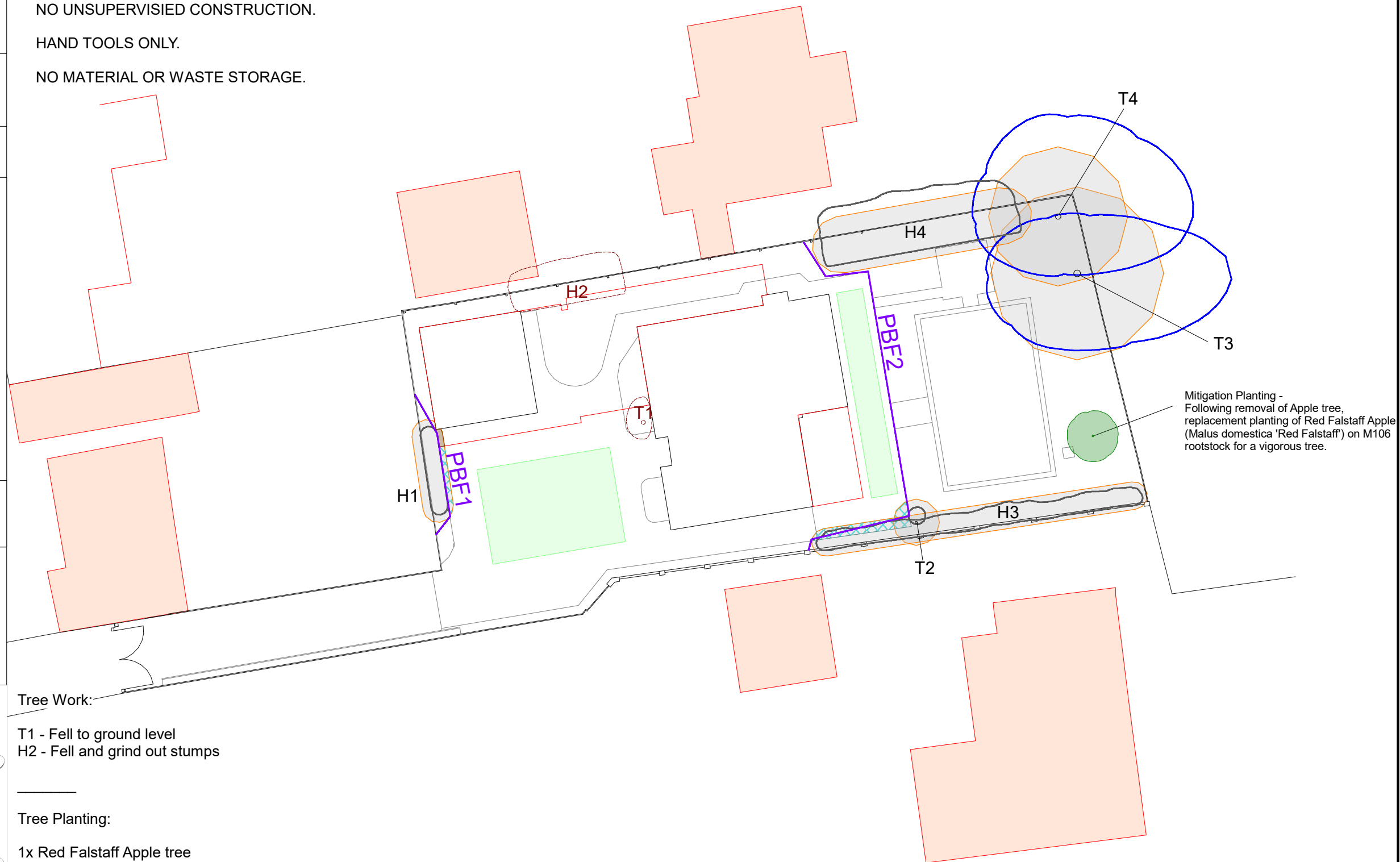
The diagram illustrates the components of a tree measurement. A large tree cross-section is shown with a central shaded area labeled 'T1'. Three labels with leader lines point to different parts of the tree: 'Tree Number' points to the center, 'Root Protection Area' points to the inner boundary, and 'Crown Spread' points to the outer boundary. Below the tree, four colored circles represent different categories: 'Category 'A'' (green), 'Category 'B'' (blue), 'Category 'C'' (grey), and 'Category 'U'' (red).

Further details can be found with Mid Sussex District Council



-  Material / Plant storage
-  Existing Hardstanding in RPAs
-  Proposed Building
-  Protective Barrier Fencing
-  Removed Trees/hedges

NO MATERIAL OR WASTE STORAGE.



Quarterly site visits.

		RPA		
Tree ID	Common Name	Radius (m)	Category	
T1	Chusan Palm	2.88	C	Grey
T2	Cabbage Tree	1.32	C	
T3	Crack Willow	4.92	B	Blue
T4	Common Ash	3.96	B	
H1	A Hedgerow	0.90	C	Grey
H2	A Hedgerow	1.56	C	
H3	A Hedgerow	0.84	C	
H4	A Hedgerow	1.56	C	