



Connick Tree Care
Specialists in the Preservation and Maintenance of Trees

Arboricultural Report BS5837 (AMS)

Our Reference
229607

Client
Ms Lucie Alexander

Site
**5 Watermead, Balcombe, Haywards Heath, RH17
6EY**

Survey & Report By
Mr Joe Howard

Date
06/07/2026

Planning Reference
DM/26/1162



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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) sets out the arboricultural measures required to facilitate the construction of a two-storey side extension, set back from the existing front elevation, a single-storey rear extension, and the formation of a new external door opening within the rear elevation. The statement details the procedures necessary to ensure that all works undertaken in proximity to the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees are carried out in a manner that minimises the potential for adverse impacts on tree health, stability, and long-term retention.

This method statement and finalised tree protection plan has been based on the survey data obtained on the 21st of May 2026. Details of all trees within and adjacent to the site can be found in the tree survey schedule attached as Appendix I. The locations of all trees are shown within the Protection Plan attached as Appendix III.

PHASING AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It shall be the responsibility of the appointed principal contractor to ensure that all phases of the development identified as having the potential to impact retained trees are undertaken in accordance with the sequence of operations set out in Table 1 below. Compliance with this Arboricultural Method Statement shall be maintained throughout the duration of the works to ensure the protection of retained trees and their Root Protection Areas (RPAs).

SEQUENCE OF WORKS AND SUPERVISION TIMINGS

To ensure the impact upon all trees retained is minimised, all construction works close to or within the Root Protection Area should be completed in line with the following sequence of works and with the identified Arboricultural supervision.

Table 1: Identifying sequence of construction works which effect trees and timings of Arboricultural supervision.

Sequence	Works Phase	Supervision.
1	Pre-commencement site meeting	Yes
2	Erection of Tree Protection Measures including ground protection	Yes
3	Excavations for foundations	Yes
4	Excavations for any below ground service routing	Yes
5	Erection of Scaffolding	No
6	Above ground construction phase	No
7	Hard landscaping phase around the extension	No
8	Site sign off visit and agreement of removal of tree protection measures.	Yes

Where photographic evidence is submitted instead of an arboricultural site visit for specific phases of the works, CTC will review the submitted information, complete a site monitoring record, and retain it on file. The phases for which photographic evidence is acceptable will be clearly identified within this Arboricultural Method Statement.

Upon completion of each arboricultural supervisory site visit, a signed PDF copy of the supervisory record will be made available to the Local Planning Authority's case officer upon request.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The site owner shall notify the instructed Arboricultural Consultant immediately should any issues arise during the works that could affect retained trees, enabling appropriate arboricultural advice to be provided without delay.

The appointed Principal Contractor shall ensure that the sequence of works identified in Table 1 is followed throughout the construction process to prevent damage to retained trees. This shall include arranging the

pre-commencement site meeting with the Arboricultural Consultant before any works affecting retained trees commence.

The appointed Principal Contractor shall ensure that all tree protection fencing, and associated warning signage are installed, maintained, and remain in the approved positions for the duration of construction activities within each phase of the development. The fencing shall be inspected regularly by a designated responsible person and shall not be removed or repositioned without the prior approval of the instructed Arboricultural Consultant. Protective fencing shall remain in place until all construction activities within the relevant area have been completed.

The appointed Principal Contractor shall ensure that all employees, subcontractors, suppliers, and visitors are made aware of the tree protection requirements and that no operations are undertaken which could adversely affect retained trees, including their stems, canopies, branches, or Root Protection Areas (RPAs).

TREE WORKS

This section of the report outlines the tree works required to facilitate the proposed development.

The only arboricultural works required specifically to accommodate the proposed development are the crown reduction of Tree T013 to provide adequate clearance from the proposed extension. All other tree works identified within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix I – 229607, 5 *Watermead Tree Survey Schedule 2026.pdf*) are recommended on arboricultural management and health and safety grounds and are not required to facilitate the proposed development. The arboricultural works will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor to BS3998. Before work is undertaken, permission must be sought from the local authority as the site is within a Conservation Area. The works required are identified within Table 2 below:

Table 2: Identifying tree works.

Tree ID	Tree Works
T007	Remove major deadwood
T011	Remove major deadwood
T013	Reduce crown by 3m
T017	Pollard to 6mH

TREE PROTECTION

To ensure all trees within and adjacent to the site can be successfully retained, suitable tree protection methods will need to be installed prior to works commencing on site. These measures are outlined per tree within table 3 below:

Table 3: Identifying trees to be protected and the required methods.

Tree ID	Protection Methods
T007, T008, T009, T010, T011, T012, T013 and T014	Tree protection fencing, Temporary ground protection and Arboricultural supervision

The specific details of each protection method are described within this method statement and their locations identified within the attached Tree Protection Plan attached as appendix III.

PROTECTIVE FENCING

All trees to be retained should be protected prior to the undertaking of any construction works via the erection of protective barriers to form a construction exclusion zone (CEZ). The protective fencing will be sited as per the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix III.

Trees T001 to T006 and T021 do not require protective fencing, as their distance from the proposed development is sufficient to avoid any foreseeable risk of damage arising from the works.

Trees T15 to T20 are protected by existing boundary fencing to the north of the garden, providing a robust and continuous physical barrier.

The protective fence where required will be installed as per figure 3 of the BS 5837:2012 using standard 2-metre-tall by 3.5 metres wide welded mesh panels utilising stabilizer struts secured with ground pins.

All fencing will need to be erected prior to any works commencing and will remain intact until all works are completed on site. The protected area must be regarded as sacrosanct and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist.

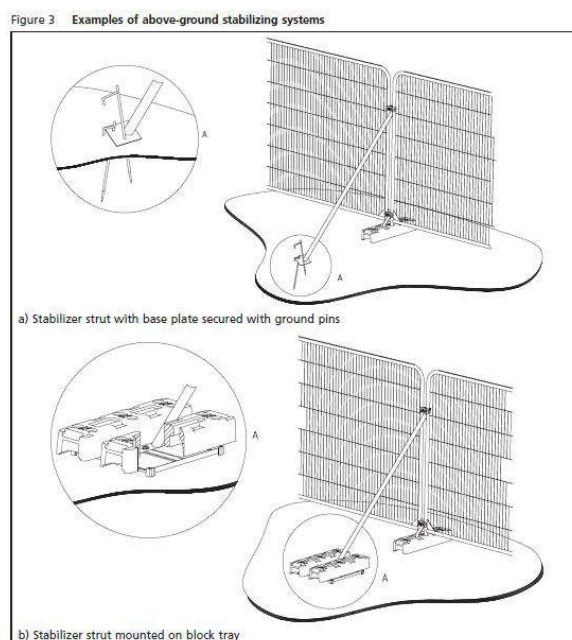


Figure 1: Showing proposed tree protection fencing.

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION

Temporary ground protection boards are to be placed as per the tree protection plan and installed as specified by the manufacturer for the maximum anticipated weight of machinery. Ground protection must remain in position throughout the construction phase. Removal is only to be removed to implement the landscaping phase of the development. The temporary ground protection is to be constructed using proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 150 mm depth woodchip), laid on a geotextile membrane. The compression resistant layer may utilise woodchip or similar

The location of the temporary ground protection is shown in TPP attached as Appendix III.

ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION

On site supervision will be undertaken by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant.

The appointed Arboricultural Consultant is suitably qualified as for the arboricultural supervision role. If for any reason the current appoint Arboricultural Consultant is unavailable those replacing them must also be an Arboricultural Association registered consultant, or who has the level of qualifications and experience to be registered.

Prior to any works on the site an initial pre-commencement meeting will be undertaken with the project arboriculturist and members of the construction team, to outline all the requirements within the method statement.

Once the tree protection measures have been installed, the arboricultural consultant will inspect to ensure it is compliant. If the measures do not comply with this method statement, the arboricultural consultant will inform the contractor that adjustments are required. Once this has been completed the protection methods can be signed off by the arboricultural consultant.

Any variations from the methodology set out in this statement and particularly changes to supervision timings must be highlighted to the arboricultural consultant who will assess the impact and inform and seek writing approval from the LPA tree officer prior to the commencement of any works in relation to the change.

If the client or main contractor becomes aware of any incident that could have impacted upon the protected trees, they must immediately report the incident to the project arboricultural consultant. The project arboricultural consultant will have sole discretion to decide whether an immediate site visit is required to assess the incident and will report the incident and any findings to the LPA case officer.

On completion of all works on site, the supervising Arboricultural Consultant will attend site and provide a final sign off, ensuring the remaining trees are in a viable condition.

The Arboricultural consultant will be given a minimum of 2 working days' written notice of the commencement of any of the construction phases identified above. Any variations from the methodology set out in this statement must be highlighted to the Arboricultural consultant and the impact assessed prior to the commencement of any works. Any significant changes will need to be approved in writing by the LPA officer.

EXCAVATIONS FOR FOUNDATIONS WITHIN RPA's

The excavations required for the proposed extensions shall be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology to minimise impacts on retained trees and their Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

- Spoil removed from the excavation will not be stored adjacent to the RPA of retained trees.
- The work will be undertaken using manual excavation as roots are likely to be within this area.
- The excavations must be completed under the supervision of the project arboriculturist
- All roots encountered within the excavation with a diameter less than 25 mm can be cleanly cut with secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
- If roots greater than 25 mm in diameter are identified within the excavation, these will be retained prior to back filling.
- Retained roots that are exposed by excavations will be covered with damp hessian sacking to protect from desiccation. Exposed roots will be re-covered with the excavated soil as soon as is practically possible

UNDERGROUND SERVICES

Underground service drawings have not been provided as part of this assessment. Where practicable, all new underground service and drainage runs shall be routed outside the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees. Where feasible, new services should connect to existing service routes within the dwelling to avoid unnecessary excavation within RPAs.

Where it is demonstrated that underground services cannot reasonably avoid passing through an RPA, the route shall be agreed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant prior to commencement. Installation works within the RPA shall be subject to onsite arboricultural supervision.

Should a service run be unavoidably situated within an RPA NJUG (National Joint Utilities Group) guidance will be followed.

HARD LANDSCAPE PAVING PHASE

The proposed hard landscaping to the north of the single-storey extension, located within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs), will be constructed as follows:

- Temporary ground protection will only be removed once the main construction phase is complete.
- No spoil is to be placed within the RPA of retained trees.
- All level changes will be undertaken manually.
- All excavations within the RPA of retained trees must be completed under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.
- All roots less than 25 mm diameter can be cleanly cut with secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
- If roots greater than 25 mm in diameter are identified these will be retained or a decision to be taken by the onsite arboricultural consultant to sever.
- Any exposed roots must be recovered with soil at the earliest opportunity.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

SITE FACILITIES

The position of the site office, compound, toilets and storage space will be sited outside the RPA of the retained trees within existing hard standing or within the property itself. Any re-siting of these during the course of the proposed development will need to be approved in writing by the LPA Officer.

STORAGE SPACE

There will be no spoil or construction material stored within the protected sections of the RPA of the retained trees or shrubs on the site. Where possible all storage should be contained within pre-existing hard surfaces.

PERIMETER FENCING

Although not anticipated, works to erect perimeter fencing can have a negative impact upon retained trees. To ensure all retained trees are not impacted it is essential that all fence post holes are formed by hand and away from the base of trees. If roots are identified the hole should be relocated.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

No mixing or storage of materials will take place up a slope where they may leak into a CEZ. No hazardous materials such as fuels, oils or cement will be stored within the storage area in the rear garden.

Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of any tree stem. When undertaking the mixing of materials, it is essential that any slope of the ground does not allow contaminants to run towards a tree root protection area.

APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Measurements2	Recommendations
T001	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 480 Spread (m): 3N, 8E, 3S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Lowest Branch (m): 7(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	B	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	The tree has an asymmetrical crown, suppressed by adjacent specimens, with excessive ivy growth on the main stem.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access and Ivy. Bat Habitat: Unknown	
T002	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 5E, 2S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 0.5(M) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	C	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Hazel coppice located within a third-party garden.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None	
T003	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 90 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 2S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 0.5(M) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	C	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 4 sq m.	Hazel coppice with minor decay present in the central leader.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	
T004	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6.5 Stem Diam(mm): 160 Spread (m): 2N, 4E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(NE) Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	C	Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.	Self-seeded within the understory of an adjacent specimen, with irregular stem formation likely resulting from heavy pruning.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	

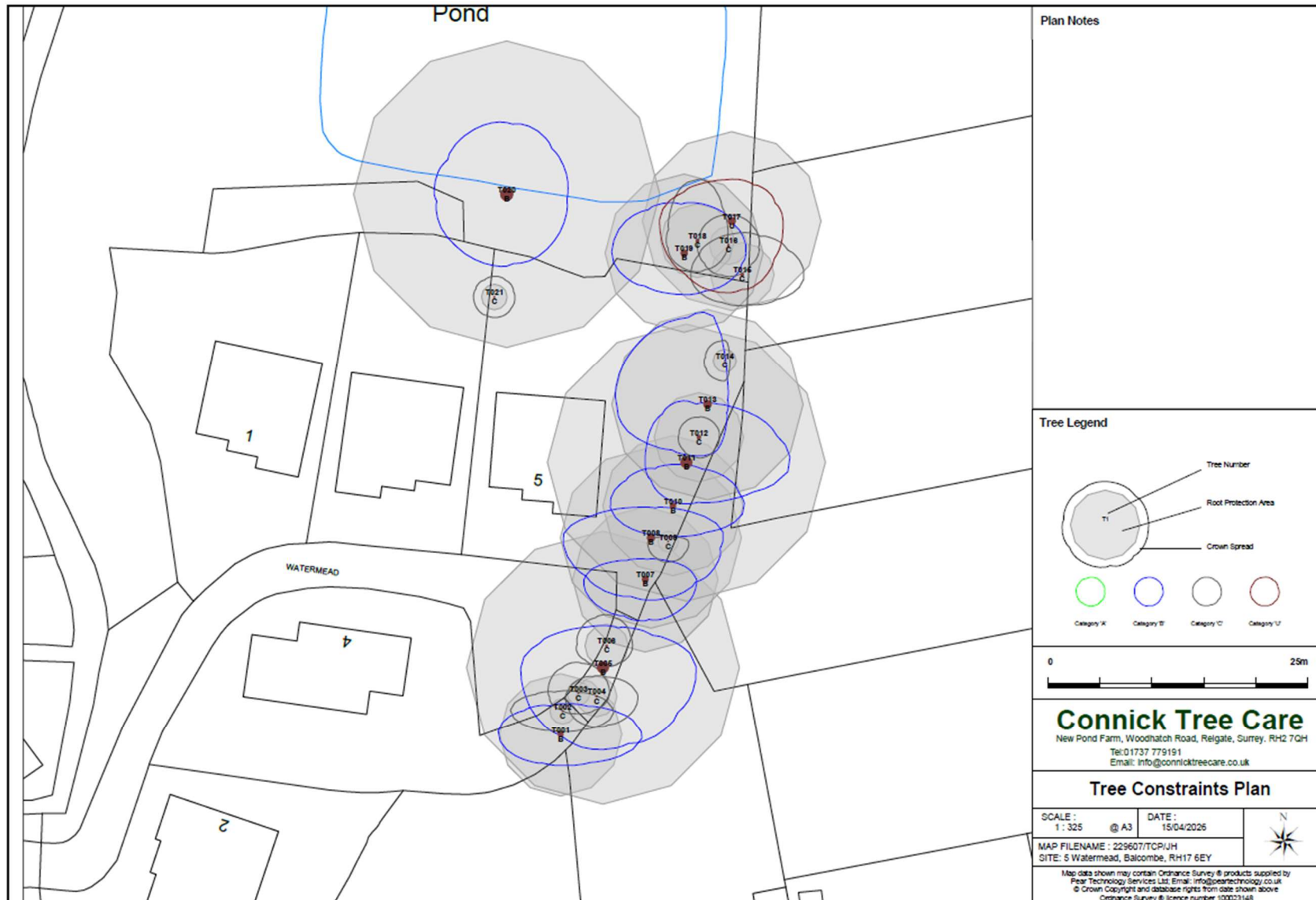
Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Measurements2	Recommendations
T005	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 1070 Spread (m): 4N, 9E, 8S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 6(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 12.8m. Area: 515 sq m.	The crown shows evidence of apical dieback, likely as a result of estate development. Minor deadwood is present in the lower crown and remains in a stable condition. The primary scaffold limbs at approximately 9m in height are occluding due to historic rubbing, these branches extend over the turning circle and have been previously reduced.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Unknown	
T006	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 170 Spread (m): 3N, 2.5E, 2S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	C	Radius: 2.0m. Area: 13 sq m.	Located within the understory of an adjacent specimen, the tree is twin-stemmed from ground level. Ivy is establishing through the crown. There is significant crown dieback, with no obvious cause of decline.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Ivy Bat Habitat: None	
T007	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam(mm): 570 Spread (m): 2N, 5E, 4S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Minor ivy present on the lower stem. The tree exhibits an asymmetrical form, suppressed by adjacent specimens. An historic occluding wound is present at approximately 12m in height, with around 100 mm of callus tissue formation. Significant deadwood is present centrally within the crown.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Unknown	Remove major deadwood.

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Measurements2	Recommendations
T008	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 710 Spread (m): 3N, 7E, 6S, 8.5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 4(NW) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 8.5m. Area: 227 sq m.	Occluding pruning wounds are present from previous crown lifting, with prolific epicormic growth now establishing. Minor deadwood is present throughout the crown, and a major deadwood stub to the east at approximately 6m in height is in a stable condition. A deep buttress indent is present to the south, no decay is evident and this is not considered of concern. The crown has a marginal overhang onto the adjacent building but maintains sufficient clearance of approximately 8m above. The crown is asymmetrical and mutually suppressed by adjacent trees.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Unknown	
T009	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Spread (m): 0.5N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(SE) Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	C	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.	Young, self-seeded tree.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	
T010	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 550 Spread (m): 4N, 7E, 3S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 5(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Historically twin-stemmed; a dead stem remains present from ground level to approximately 1m in height. There is evidence of historic loss of the central leader at around 8m in height, with regrowth having formed a new crown, now suppressed by adjacent specimens. A possible cavity and decay are present at approximately 8m in height, although this could not be confirmed from ground level.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Unknown	

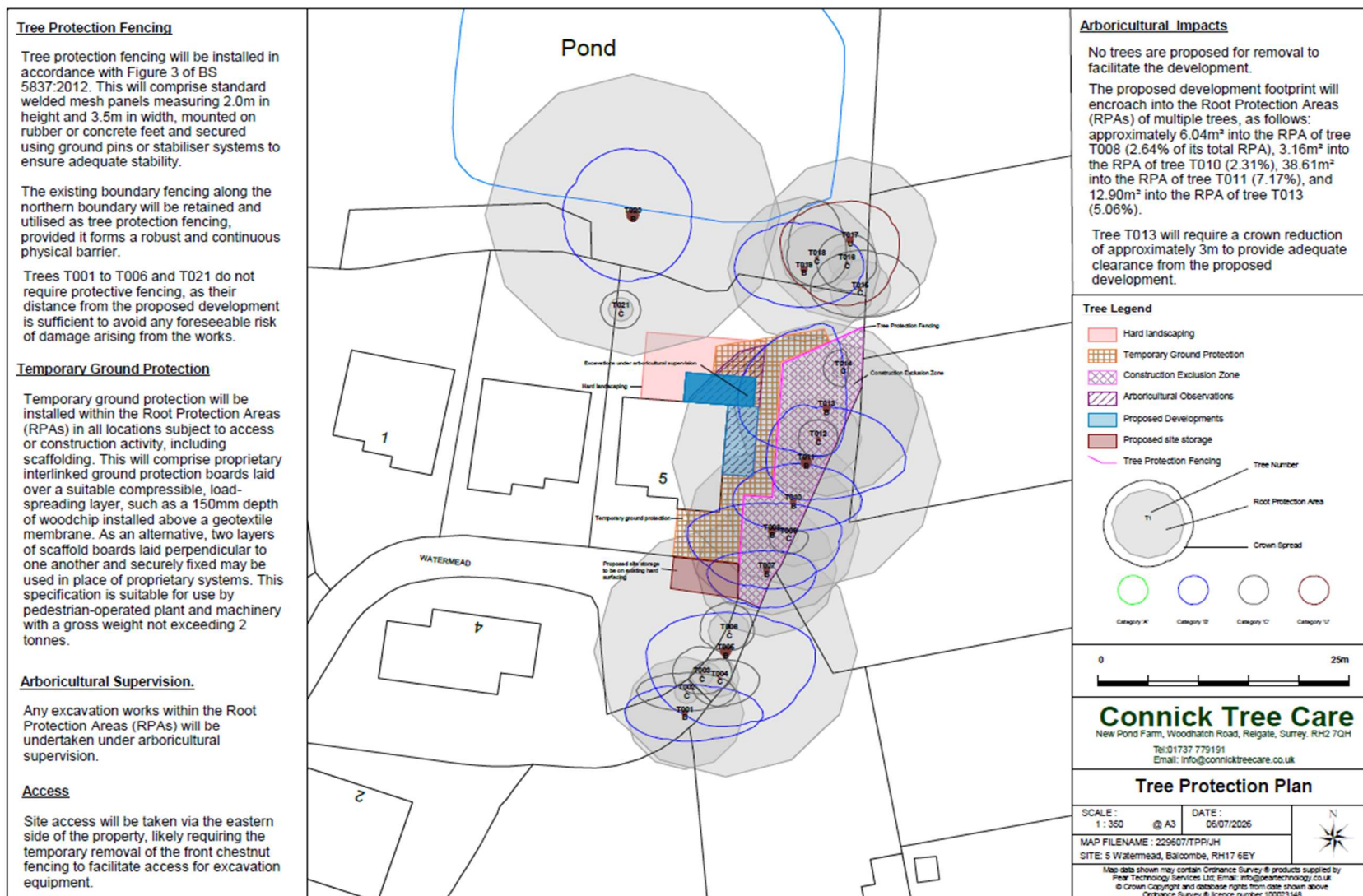
Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Measurements2	Recommendations
T011	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 23 Stem Diam(mm): 1090 Spread (m): 6N, 10E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Lowest Branch (m): 7(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 13.1m. Area: 539 sq m.	The main stem is bifurcated at approximately 2m in height, with the union appearing stable and no evidence of movement. No change in resonance was detected when sounded with a nylon-tipped mallet. The eastern stem exhibits significant extension to the east, likely as a result of mutual suppression. Major deadwood is present throughout the crown and could be reduced or removed as appropriate. The tree also has well-developed buttress roots.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Unknown	Remove major deadwood.
T012	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	C	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Located in the understory of an adjacent oak specimen, the tree has a bifurcated main stem at approximately 6m in height.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	
T013	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 750 Spread (m): 9N, 2E, 5S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Lowest Branch (m): 5(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 9.0m. Area: 254 sq m.	The crown has been previously pruned away from the adjacent property. Minor deadwood is present. The crown is asymmetrical and suppressed by an adjacent specimen. Ivy is present covering the lower stem.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Ivy. Bat Habitat: None	Reduce crown by 3m.
T014	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 90 Spread (m): 2N, 0.5E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(SW) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	C	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 4 sq m.	Twin-stemmed tree suppressed by a third-party yew.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	
T015	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 250 Spread (m): 4N, 6E, 3S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	C	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Bleeding canker is present, with associated bark lesions, currently in a stable condition.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Measurements2	Recommendations
T016	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Lowest Branch (m): 0.5(M) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	C	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Multi-stemmed from ground level.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	
T017	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 4N, 5E, 7S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(NW) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	U	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Located within striking distance of residential gardens. Kretzschmaria is present around all cardinal points of the buttresses, with a significant concentration to the north-west. The buttresses produced a notable change in resonance when sounded with a nylon tipped mallet, indicating potential internal dysfunction. Apical dieback is also evident.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Unknown	Pollard to 6mH and retain for habitat.
T018	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 290 Spread (m): 6N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(N) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	C	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	Historically fused stems, now fully occluded and considered stable. Evidence of animal burrowing is present beneath the root plate.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	
T019	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam(mm): 620 Spread (m): 5N, 6E, 4S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 10 Lowest Branch (m): 10(SE) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 7.4m. Area: 172 sq m.	Ground levels have been raised around the base of the tree. Epicormic growth is present as a reaction to previous crown lifting.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Ivy Bat Habitat: None	
T020	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 1200 Spread (m): 7N, 6E, 7S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(SE) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	B	Radius: 14.4m. Area: 651 sq m.	Trifurcated at approximately 1m in height, located on the bank of a pond. Minor deadwood is present over a low target area.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Unknown	
T021	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(E) Life Stage: Newly planted Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	C	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Newly planted within shrub border.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None	

APPENDIX II TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN



APPENDIX III TREE PROTECTION PLAN



APPENDIX V QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Subjects	Level	Dates
Technician member of the Arboricultural Association		2023 ongoing
Professional Tree Inspection (LANTRA)	Pass	April 2023
Level 3 diploma in forestry and arboriculture	Distinction	2015
NPTC cs30, cs31, cs38, cs39	Pass	from 2015 ongoing.

2. CAREER SUMMARY

I began my career in forestry and arboriculture in 2015 by completing a Level 3 Diploma through a two-year college course. This provided me with the essential knowledge and practical skills needed to enter the industry. After qualifying, I started work as an arborist with a local arboricultural company, where I gained hands-on experience in tree care and management.

Over time, I developed my skills further and took on greater responsibilities, eventually progressing to a team management role. This position helped build both my technical and leadership abilities as I oversaw tree operations and coordinated projects.

To advance my career, I pursued additional training and became a certified professional tree inspector, which expanded my opportunities within the field. With this qualification and a solid foundation of practical experience, I moved into a consultancy role at Connick Tree Care.

As an Arboricultural Consultant, I now provide expert advice to clients on managing their tree assets safely and sustainably, drawing on my years of field experience and ongoing professional development.

3. AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Tree hazard risk assessments for tree owners
 Decay assessment and mapping
 Tree management reports on prioritizing maintenance programs.
 Diagnosis of tree disorders
 General arboricultural advice
 Trees in relation to subsidence
 Arboricultural surveys to BS5837



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