



Connick Tree Care
Specialists in the Preservation and Maintenance of Trees

Arboricultural Report BS5837 (AIA)

Our Reference
229607

Client
Ms Lucie Alexander

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

Survey & Report By
Mr Joe Howard

Date
15-04-2026

Survey Date
21-04-2026



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INTRODUCTION

INSTRUCTION

Connick Tree Consultants were instructed by Ms Lucie Alexander to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for the proposed development works at 5 Watermead, Balcombe. This will be undertaken in accordance with BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

SCOPE OF REPORT

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been based on the tree survey data obtained during our site visit. Details of all trees within and adjacent to the site can be found in the tree Survey Schedule attached as Appendix I. Their locations are shown within the Tree Constraints Plan attached as Appendix II.

The tree information recorded relates to the tree condition, age, safe useful life expectancy, location, canopy spread, canopy height and tree height and direction of first significant branch as well as any work that is required. Where trees are located within neighbouring third-party properties, the assessment in relation to their condition has been made upon the visible parts of the tree and all measurements estimated.

No information in regard to soil assessment was provided and no investigation was taken on site.

A measured drawing of the site was provided, and no liability is accepted for the accuracy of these drawings, and they should not be scaled from.

The report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their surroundings at the time of inspection only. Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly and all trees, even healthy ones, are at risk from unpredictable climatic and man-made events. This report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their surroundings at the time of inspection only.

DOCUMENTATION

The following drawings have been provided for my review to assess arboricultural impacts associated with the proposed development:

- Proposed Ground Floor Plan
- Proposed First Floor & Roof Plan
- Proposed Elevations

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

I have based this report on my site observations, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my qualifications gained and experience obtained whilst working in the field of arboriculture. I have qualifications and practical experience in arboriculture and list the details of this in Appendix IV.

LIMITATIONS AND USE OF COPYRIGHT

All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means without our written permission. Its contents and format are for the exclusive use of the person, firm or company to whom it is addressed (and that of any other person, firm or company whose interest was disclosed to us prior to its preparation). It may not be sold, lent out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this situation without the written consent of Connick Tree Care. It may be submitted to the local planning authority as part of a planning application.

DISCLAIMER: I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this situation that could influence the opinions expressed in this report.

SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

SITE VISITS

The initial site visit was undertaken on the 13th of April 2026 by the author of this report; Mr J Howard who is a qualified arboriculturist. The weather conditions at the time of the inspection were light cloud with good visibility.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND BACKGROUND

5 Watermead is located within a private, gated development comprising five residential properties. The access to the close is via an entrance to the east off Jobes Road in Balcombe, on the outskirts of Haywards Heath. A single internal access road leads to a turning circle located opposite No. 5 Watermead. The surrounding landscape is communally managed and includes a natural pond situated to the north of the dwellings, at a lower level than the adjacent properties.

The site comprises a modern detached two-storey dwelling with integral garage, constructed in 2019. The property is set within landscaped gardens, including lawned areas and planting beds to the north and east aspects. A mature row of oak trees is located along the eastern boundary.

The site is bounded by communal nature area and a pond to the north, residential properties to the east and west, and the Watermead turning circle to the south.

The proposal comprises of the construction of a two-storey side extension to the east, with associated roof alterations, and a single-storey orangery-style extension to the north.

SOIL TYPE

No on-site soil analysis has been undertaken. Instead, reference has been made to British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping to provide an indicative assessment of underlying soil conditions. The online BGS 1:50,000 scale geological map indicates that the site is underlain by the Upper Grinstead Clay-Mudstone formation.

This formation is characterised as a cohesive clay-rich subsoil with the potential to undergo significant volumetric change in response to variations in moisture content. In accordance with BRE Digest 240: *Low-rise buildings on shrinkable clay soils (Part 1)*, this geology is identified as having a high to very high potential for shrink-swell movement.

TREE SURVEY

In total 21 trees were recorded during the survey process, within or adjacent to the site. Attached as Appendix I is a schedule summarising the information obtained within the survey process.

The trees surveyed have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in section 4 of the BS5837:2012. This has identified that there are the following within or adjacent to the site:

0 individual 'A' grade tree of a high quality and value, which is worthy of retention and a high level of protection.

9 individual category 'B' grade trees deemed to be of moderate quality and value, worthy of retention and protection. Trees of 'B' grade should be retained where possible within the proposed development and where necessary designs altered to accommodate them.

11 individual trees which have been identified as category 'C' grade trees of low quality and value, which should only be retained and protected when they do not pose a constraint on the development. Where retained they will require tree protection.

1 individual 'U' grade trees identified as requiring removal for reason of sound Arboricultural management.

The location of the trees is shown on the Tree Constraints Plan attached as Appendix II. All trees surveyed have been given a unique identification number and are identified on the schedules and plans by a 'T' prefix for individual trees, 'G' for groups of trees, 'H' for hedges and 'W' for woodland.

TREES SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONTROLS

A desktop assessment using the Mid Sussex District Council planning and GIS mapping resources identified that the site lies within the Balcombe Conservation Area (reference PR/00008/CA). No Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) were identified on any trees within or immediately adjacent to the application site. However, the Council's GIS data indicates that the wider Watermead area is subject to trees covered by planning condition reference BA/025/79, although no further details regarding this condition were available at the time of assessment.

In addition, two previously approved applications for tree works were identified within or in proximity to the site:

- Oak: reduction of a lower limb by 2–3m, and removal of a group of smaller trees with trunk diameters less than 3 inches. Reference: DM/20/1138.
- Oak: reduction of laterals overhanging the car park by 3m and deadwood removal. Reference: DM/19/4577.

TREE CONSTRAINTS

ROOT PROTECTION AREA

In order to avoid damage to the tree roots or rooting environment, a minimum area in m² should be left undisturbed around each retained tree (category A, B and C trees).

The root protection area's (RPA's) of the trees recorded within the survey are shown in the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix II).

The root protection area has been calculated using the formula specified within section 4.6 of the BS5837:2012 standard and should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem.

The RPA can be modified where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should reflect soundly based Arboricultural assessment of potential restrictions to rooting morphology, and consider the following factors, whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system.

- The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground services).
- Topography and drainage.
- The soil type and structure.
- The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

The calculated RPA should be capped at 707m², which is equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m or a square with approximately 26m sides (BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction).

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) required by the current edition (2012) of BS 5837 relates to the stem diameter of each tree when measured at a height of 1.5m from ground level. The CEZ's are to be delineated and protected by using tree protection fencing.

ABOVE GROUND CONSTRAINTS

The current height and canopy spread of the existing trees is a key consideration in determining the layout and form of the proposed development. Inappropriate siting of built form in proximity to retained trees can result in future pressure for excessive pruning or, in more extreme cases, tree removal following completion of development, particularly where shading or overhang becomes a perceived nuisance.

In this instance, the existing tree crowns provide generally adequate clearance to accommodate the proposed works, subject to the reduction of T013 by approximately 4m to achieve sufficient separation from the built form.

The proposed development is anticipated to result in a slight increase in pressure for future pruning. Any impacts are expected to be minor in nature, with the most likely effect being an increase in leaf litter deposition on roof surfaces rather than any significant structural interference with the proposed developments.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been made in relation to the proposal details that have been provided by our client. This is for the construction of a two-storey side extension to the east, with associated roof alterations, and a single-storey orangery-style extension to the north. The block plan of the proposal has been included within the attached Tree Protection Plan (Appendix III).

HIGH GRADE SIGNIFICANT TREES

The survey confirmed that there are no category A trees, those considered to be of high quality and value, either within the site or in the immediately adjacent properties.

TREE LOSS

Consideration has been given to the retention of all trees within the site and surrounding area. However, tree retention is ultimately governed by their condition, physiological suitability for retention, and proximity to the proposed development. This assessment has identified one tree requiring removal or substantial intervention. For clarity, trees have been categorised into those considered unsuitable for retention under Category U (requiring removal irrespective of the development), and those which may require removal or modification to facilitate the proposed works.

Trees identified for removal irrespective of the proposal:

- **T017 (Beech)** – Category U tree.

T017 is located within the communal nature pond area and lies within striking distance of both the application site and adjacent third-party properties. The tree exhibits significant structural decline, with *Kretzschmaria deusta* (brittle cinder fungus) observed on the buttress roots around multiple cardinal points. The buttress exhibits a notable change in resonance when sounded with a nylon-tipped mallet, consistent with internal decay and compromised structural integrity.

The tree possesses a large and extended crown, which, in combination with its compromised condition, increases the potential for unpredictable stem failure. Given its condition, the tree is considered unsuitable for retention in its current form. It is recommended that T017 be reduced to approximately 6m in height (pollarding) and retained solely for its potential habitat value, subject to ongoing monitoring and management where appropriate.

IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

The survey process and the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix III) has indicated the extent of the theoretical Root Protection Areas (RPA) and crown spreads of the surveyed trees and identifies the potential impacts upon these trees resulting from the proposal. The details of the impacts caused by each construction stage is identified within Table 1 below:

Table 1: Identifying impacts.

Tree No.	Total RPA m ²	Impact of proposed development.	Tolerable
T008	228.06	The proposed development footprint will encroach upon approximately 6.04m ² of the total Root Protection Area (RPA), equating to around 2.64% of its total extent.	YES

T010	136.77	The proposed development footprint will encroach upon approximately 3.16m ² of the total Root Protection Area (RPA), equating to around 2.31% of its total extent.	YES
T011	538.02	The proposed development footprint will encroach upon approximately 38.61m ² of the total Root Protection Area (RPA), equating to around 7.17% of its total extent.	YES
T013	254.53	The proposed development footprint will encroach upon approximately 12.90m ² of the total Root Protection Area (RPA), equating to around 5.06% of its total extent.	YES

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

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). It will be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity.

The protective fencing should be sited where indicated on the tree protection plan. This is clearly shown using the following method:

Tree Protection Plan, select the tree by 'T' number

Refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for that tree.

Under column 10 'RP' (root protection), radius in meters from the stem of the RPA.

This is the minimum distance to locate the tree protection fence.

All necessary protection measures are identified within the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix III.

The barrier fencing is to be installed as per figure 3 of the BS 5837:2012 using standard 2-metre-tall by 3.5 metres wide welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet secured with ground pins.

The existing boundary fencing along the northern boundary will be retained and utilised as tree protection fencing, as it forms a robust and continuous physical barrier.

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.

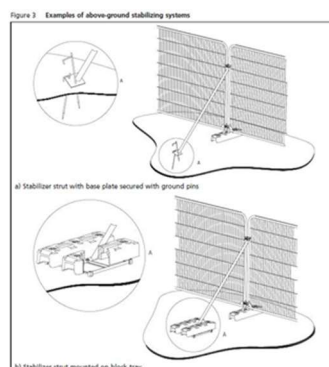


Figure 1 - Identifying tree protection fencing design.

All fencing will need to be erected prior to any construction 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.

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION

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. 150mm depth woodchip), laid on a geotextile membrane. In light use areas including pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2-ton, two layers of scaffold boards laid perpendicularly and then secured to each other can replace the proprietary system.

A more detailed method may need to be adopted and shown in a separate document. The temporary ground protection will always need to be specified to exceed the maximum gross weight of anticipated construction machinery and requires approval from the appointed Arboriculturalist.

ARBORICULTURAL OBSERVATIONS

Any excavation works within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) will be undertaken under arboricultural supervision to ensure retained trees are adequately protected throughout the construction phase. An appropriately qualified arboriculturist shall be present to oversee all groundworks within the RPAs and to provide on-site guidance where rooting material is encountered.

Any exposed roots encountered shall be assessed by the supervising arboriculturist, and where necessary, pruned in accordance with BS 3998:2010 to ensure clean cuts and to reduce the risk of decay or pathogen ingress.

In the event that structural roots or significant volumes of fibrous roots are encountered, all works in the affected area shall cease immediately, and no further excavation shall take place until the appointed arboriculturist has assessed the situation and provided guidance on how works may proceed.

SUMMARY

On completion of the site survey and assessment, it is concluded that the proposed development will have a small impact on trees within the site. The relevant findings and recommendations are summarised below in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

The proposed development footprint will encroach into the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of multiple retained trees as follows: approximately 6.04m² within the RPA of T008 (2.64% of total RPA), 3.16m² within the RPA of T010 (2.31%), 38.61m² within the RPA of T011 (7.17%), and 12.90m² within the RPA of T013 (5.06%). These incursions are considered minor and are not expected to adversely affect tree health or long-term retention.

No trees are proposed for removal to facilitate the development. However, one Category U tree (T017 – Beech) has been identified as being in a condition unsuitable for retention irrespective of the proposed works. It is recommended that this tree be subject to a pollarding to approximately 6m in height to reduce risk and retain potential habitat value, subject to appropriate arboricultural management and ongoing monitoring.

Tree T013 will require a crown reduction of approximately 4m to provide adequate clearance from the proposed extension and to minimise future conflict issues between the canopy and structure.

Tree protection measures shall be implemented in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and shall include the erection of protective fencing to the specification shown in Figure 3 of the standard. This will comprise 2.0m high welded mesh panels (3.5m wide), mounted on rubber or concrete feet and secured with ground pins or stabilisation systems to ensure stability throughout the construction phase. Where appropriate, existing robust boundary fencing along the northern site boundary may be retained as part of the tree protection system, as it forms a continuous and effective barrier.

Trees T001 to T006 and T021 are located at sufficient distance from the proposed works and are therefore not considered to be at risk from direct or indirect construction impacts. As such, protective fencing is not required for these trees.

Temporary ground protection will be installed within all RPAs affected by construction access, scaffolding, or material storage. This will comprise proprietary interlinked ground protection panels installed over a compressible load-spreading layer (e.g. 150mm woodchip laid over a geotextile membrane), or alternatively, two layers of scaffold boards laid perpendicular and securely fixed. The system shall be suitable for pedestrian-operated plant and machinery not exceeding 2 tonnes gross weight.

All excavation works within RPAs shall be undertaken under arboricultural supervision. In the event that structural roots or significant volumes of fibrous roots are exposed, all works in the affected area shall cease immediately and the appointed arboriculturist shall assess the situation and provide guidance on how works may proceed.

It is acknowledged that BS 5837:2012 promotes the principle of avoiding development within RPAs wherever possible. Where encroachment is proposed, it must be demonstrated that retained trees will remain viable and that any loss of rooting environment is mitigated through appropriate design and construction controls. In this instance, it is considered that the limited and localised incursions proposed can be accommodated without compromising the long-term health and retention of the affected trees, subject to adherence to the protective measures outlined above.

The above represents a summary of the arboricultural constraints and protective measures required to facilitate the proposed development. Where necessary, detailed construction methodologies for works within or adjacent to RPAs should be set out within a separate Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), supported by a finalised Tree Protection Plan (TPP) in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

SITE FACILITIES

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

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. All wet poor concrete in excavations will be separated from the surrounding soil by an impermeable membrane to prevent leaching of salts and chemicals into soils.

TREE SURGERY WORKS

All tree works considered necessary for health and safety reasons or to facilitate the development will be undertaken in accordance with British Standard 3998 (2010) Recommendations for Tree Works.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Image of the front façade



Image of the rear façade and location of single-story extension



Image showing location of access



Image showing location of side extension



Image of *Kretzschmaria deusta* at the base of T017

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	

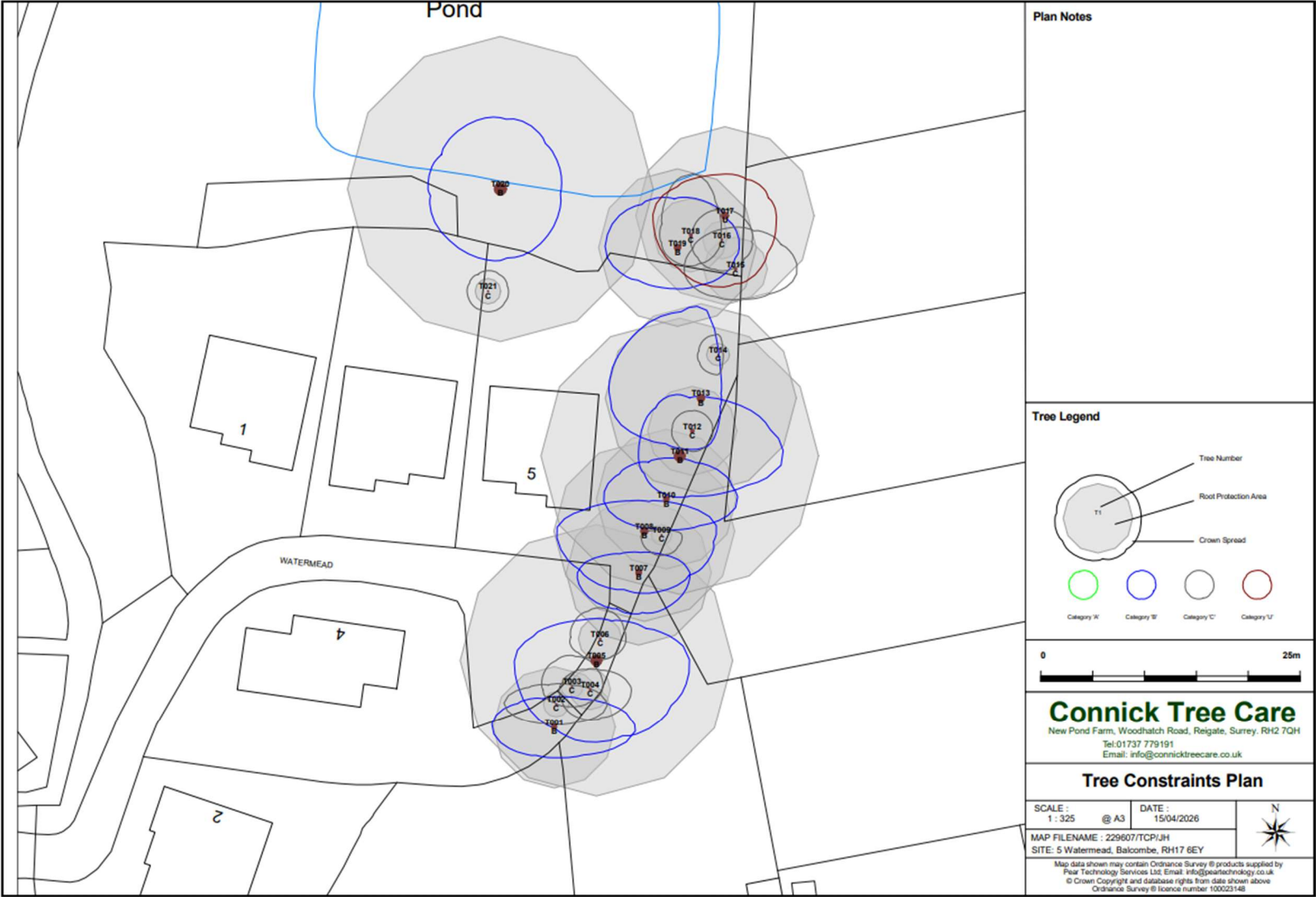
Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Measurements2	Recommendations
T005	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 1070 Spread (m): 4N, 9E, 8S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 6(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	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	

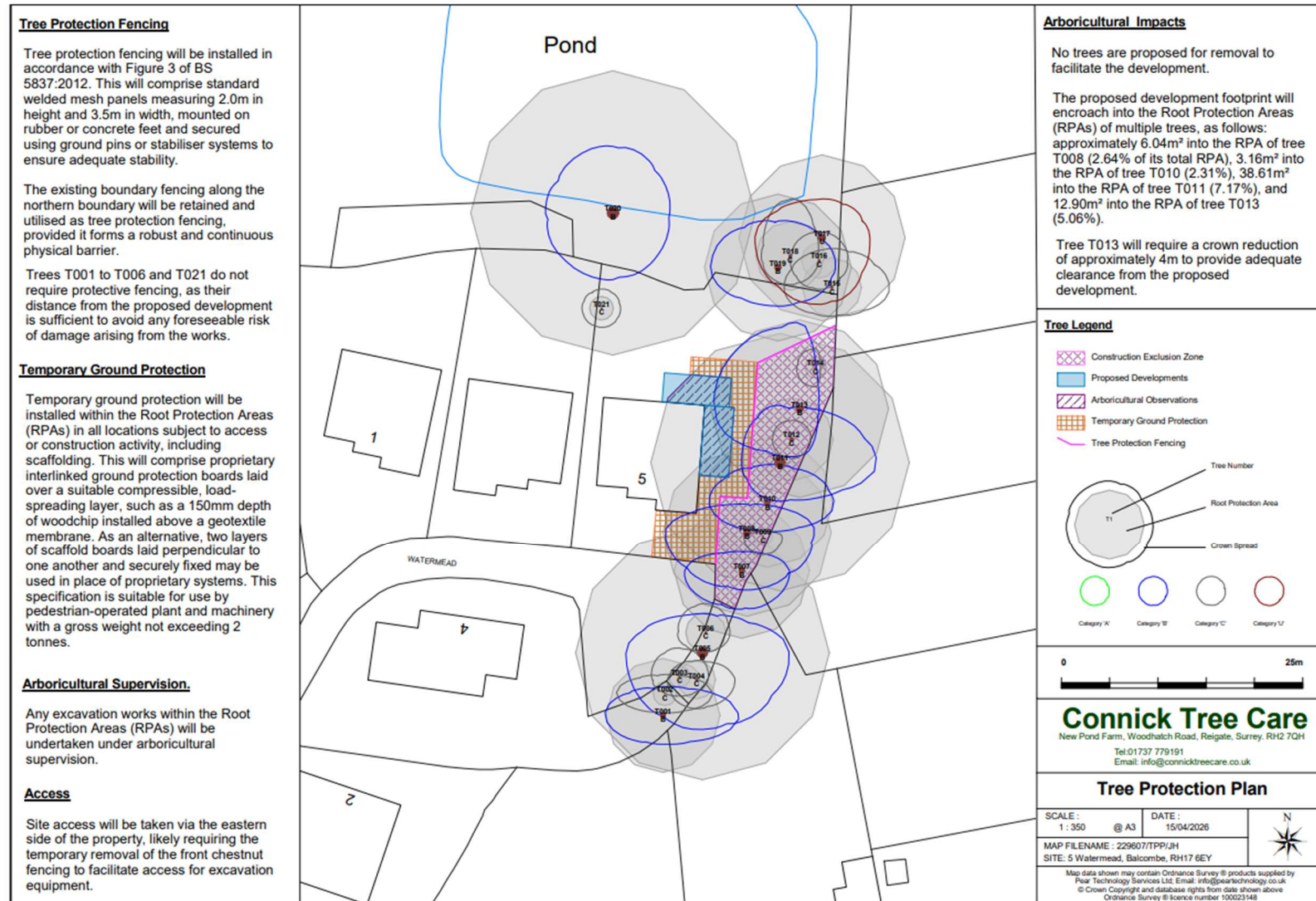
Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Measurements2	Recommendations
T016	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Lowest Branch (m): 0.5(M) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 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 IV

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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