Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement in accordance with BS5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*'

Project name:	**Land South of: The Hollies, 84 Barnham Road, Eastergate, PO22 OES**		
Project Ref:	2733 Rev-02	Date of report:	7 December 2025
Author:	Owen Allpress *Bsc (Hons) Arb*		
Record of amendments:	- Initial version issued 01/03/2024 - Revised to consider new layout 03/12/2025 - Minor Revisions 04/12/2025 - Minor Revisions 07/12/2025		
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Local Authority Validation Summary

This arboricultural report contains supporting information regarding potential impact to retained trees as part of the proposed development.

To assist local authority (LA) verification this survey contains the following information:

- A complete Initial Tree Survey in compliance with *BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations,* carried out by a qualified arboricultural consultant.
- Scale plans with north indicated, detailing tree positions and tree categorisation.
- Implications for trees from the proposed development have been explored including trees retained and/or removed to facilitate the proposal.
- Arboricultural Method Statement for use on site. Outlining means of executing the proposal including methods where available, to be implemented to reduce the impact to retained trees.

Contents:

Appendices:

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction: I have been instructed by Elberry Estates Ltd to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement as part of the proposed development at the site. The proposal is to demolish the existing property and replace with a number of residential properties.

1.2 Scope: This report serves as an Arboricultural Survey, Impact Assessment, and Method Statement. It provides a detailed description of the existing trees, their significance, and any limitations they may pose to the proposed development plans. The report has been compiled according to the guidelines outlined in BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

1.3 Please note that this survey is not a tree safety assessment. The evaluation of individual trees was carried out as per the standards mentioned in BS5837: 2012, and the report does not provide detailed information about their condition or the potential risks they may pose to the site's users. Therefore, the report should not be used for such purposes. If there are any concerns regarding tree safety or if insurers require this information, a separate evaluation should be conducted.

1.4 Report contents: The following contents are included to provide a comprehensive assessment of the trees, their value and the constraint they may present to the proposed development.

- **A Tree Constraints Plan** – A location plan detailing the trees recorded at the site as it is at the time of survey.
- **A Tree Retention & Protection Plan** – A plan detailing retained trees and any protection measures required to allow the proposal to be completed with reduced risk of impact to trees at the site.
- **An Initial Tree Survey** – a written summary of the initial survey, site description and methodologies employed.
- **An Arboricultural Impact Assessment** – an assessment of the impact presented by the proposed development activities on trees.
- **Arboricultural Method Statement**: A method statement outlining working methodologies to achieve the proposed construction whilst minimising impact to trees at or adjacent to the site.

2.0 Executive Summary

2.1 This executive summary provides an overview of the key findings and recommendations derived from the tree survey conducted in accordance with the BS5837:2012 standard. The purpose of this survey was to assess the arboricultural aspects of the site and provide relevant information to support the design, demolition, and construction processes.

2.2 The survey identified and categorised the trees present on the site, taking into consideration their size, health, and condition in the context of a BS5837:2012 assessment. This is not a detailed tree condition survey, (see 1.3). It also considered any Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in effect that may impact tree management decisions. The report includes an illustration of the Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree, as determined by the RPA radius derived from guidance within section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.

2.3 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment supports a revised proposal that retains the existing building and focuses on a modest redevelopment of open space, utilising the existing site access. All trees within and adjacent to the development area are to be retained, with no removals proposed as part of this scheme.

2.4 No significant impacts on root protection areas are anticipated. The only works within an RPA relate to resurfacing the existing driveway where it already encroaches upon T1, a process that will utilise the existing sub-base to avoid disturbance. A new section of permeable, load-bearing access surface has been designed to remain outside the functional RPA of T1. Any works near unknown underground services will proceed under arboricultural supervision.

2.5 T1, a large copper beech protected by a Tree Preservation Order, is in physiological decline, with evidence of structural dysfunction and early fungal activity. Essential tree works have already been approved via a Tree Works Agreement and will help stabilise the tree in the short term. However, its long-term viability is limited, and the Local Planning Authority should be aware that future applications for further works or removal may be necessary as its condition evolves.

2.6 No access-facilitation pruning is expected to be required for the development, although this will be reviewed at a pre-commencement meeting. Any minor pruning, other than works to TPO-protected trees, may be agreed and supervised on site if later required.

2.7 Post-development pressures on retained trees are expected to be minimal, with boundary trees continuing to provide screening, amenity value and visual containment. Appropriate protective fencing will be installed for the duration of construction to safeguard RPAs and maintain compliance with planning requirements.

2.8 Based on the findings, recommendations have been provided for tree retention, removal, and pruning works in accordance with the British Standard 3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations [BS3998]. These recommendations aim to ensure the preservation of important trees while considering the practical implementation and functionality requirements of the proposed development.

2.9 It is important to note that this report specifically focuses on the arboricultural aspects of the site and does not cover ecological assessments or considerations. If there are concerns regarding habitat potential or other ecological aspects, it is advised to seek advice from a qualified ecologist to address these specific areas.

2.10 The information presented in this executive summary provides a foundation for informed decision-making and tree management strategies within the context of the proposed development. It serves as a guide for balancing the preservation of significant trees with the practicalities of construction and design.

3.0 Initial Tree Survey Summary

3.1 Site survey: A site survey was conducted on 28th November 2023 and the site revisited in 2025. The weather conditions at the time of the survey were dry and bright. Visibility was not impeded by weather conditions and an appropriately scaled assessment of trees, recording the required information, was carried out.

Image 1: Existing site layout satellite image., (Imagery ©2025 Google).

3.2 Site description and layout: The site, as it was at the time of assessment consisted of a single large, detached property amongst grounds. The majority of trees are located either on third party land or against a side boundary. A large copper beech is present at the entrance to the site and appears to be in decline. Further information regarding trees recorded at the site can be found in the survey sheets located in appendix 2.

3.3 Statutory protection: At the time of the original report, no check was made with the Local Planning Authority regarding Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or conservation area status of the trees included in this report. However, it is understood that several TPOs, both old and new, affect the site. This check does not provide clearance to carry out tree work without further verification, as the status of the site may change. Permission for tree works should be sought if the trees in question are protected by a TPO or if the site lies within a conservation area. It is important to note

that there exists an approved stand-alone Tree Works Agreement (TWA) from the Local Planning Authority for tree works on this site. However, for any additional tree works outside of this agreement, further permission may be required. Ultimately, it remains the contractor's responsibility to ascertain whether permission for works is needed prior to commencing any tree works.

3.4 Tree survey methodology: The initial survey recorded information about trees at and adjacent to the site that were deemed to be relevant to the scope of the report. Third party trees are recorded where they are in such proximity that their root structure or canopy above ground may be impacted by development proposals.

3.5 Limitations: The survey was restricted to a visual inspection from ground level; no aerial, invasive or below-ground investigations were undertaken. Third-party information used within this report has not been independently verified and is included with client permission, with responsibility for its accuracy remaining with the data provider. In accordance with BS5837, this report represents a professional opinion based on the conditions observed and the information available at the time of assessment. Trees are dynamic living organisms and their condition may change without notice; as such, no guarantee is offered that the observations or conclusions will remain valid in the future. Users of this report should periodically review its relevance and seek updated advice where circumstances, site conditions or tree condition change.

4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The proposal: The previously assessed proposal sought to demolish the existing property and develop the wider site for residential housing. In contrast, the revised design assessed in this report provides for a modest redevelopment of open space at the site, retaining the existing building, which will lie outside the proposal boundaries. Access will occur via the existing access point from the main road, with improvements proposed to the driveway surface, particularly in the root protection area (RPA) of T1.

4.2 Trees to be removed: No trees are identified for removal as part of this assessment. All trees shown on the plans are intended to be retained and protected for inclusion post-design completion.

4.3 Works within root protection areas: No significant works are proposed within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees. The only activity anticipated in these areas relates to resurfacing of the existing driveway where it already crosses the RPA of T1. Resurfacing, undertaken using the existing sub-base and adding new surfacing above it, is not considered to be excessive or materially impactful, as it avoids disturbance of underlying soils and roots. The proposed new access surface has also been designed to skirt the periphery of the RPA of T1 and will utilise a permeable, load-bearing construction to minimise any direct effect on the tree. Existing services of unknown depth are present in this area, and any works will be carried out under arboricultural supervision once final details and methods are confirmed.

4.4 T1 copper beech: A large copper beech is located at the southernmost section of the site, adjacent to the existing tarmac driveway. This driveway crosses a significant portion of the root protection area, with the construction depth being unknown. The tree exhibits a graft point at approximately 1.5 meters, along with a stem cavity above this point. Although no obvious evidence of decay was noted during the initial assessment, a recent revisit in 2025 revealed small fungal growth in the cavity at the graft point. Given the tree's age and this finding, it is likely that some form of decay exists. The canopy is in poor condition, leading me to conclude that the tree is in decline and likely host to pathogens affecting the trees biological function.

4.5 Tree works have been agreed upon with the Local Authority via a Tree Works Agreement (TWA) for this copper beech, emphasising the necessity of these actions. Without intervention, inaction could hasten the tree's demise. While the existing Tree Preservation Order (TPO) likely

reflects the tree's value and better health in the past, its current condition necessitates careful intervention and monitoring. The tree's health should be observed post tree works, as a situation may arise in the future where its removal becomes necessary. However, the approved tree works provide the best chance of prolonging its contribution to the site while managing the risks presented by the degraded tree.

4.6 Although T1 is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, reflecting its historic value and visual contribution, the tree is demonstrably in physiological decline, with structural dysfunction now evident. The currently approved tree works aim to stabilise this situation in the short term; however, based on its age, canopy condition and the presence of decay-associated fungi, the tree will not remain viable indefinitely. It is therefore important that the Local Planning Authority recognises the declining trajectory of this tree, as future applications for further works or removal may become necessary to appropriately manage safety, structure and residual amenity value as its condition evolves.

4.7 Access facilitation pruning: Based on the information available at the time of this assessment, no access-facilitation pruning is expected to be required to implement the development, other than the approved works to T1. However, final access needs are best confirmed during a pre-commencement site meeting with contractors, where phasing and equipment movements can be reviewed. Should minor pruning prove necessary at that stage, it can be agreed and undertaken under arboricultural supervision, with the exception of any further works to TPO-protected trees, which would remain subject to separate consent.

4.6 Post development pressures on trees: The decision to retain the majority of trees at the site, particularly those positioned along the boundaries, serves as a strategic approach to minimise potential post-development pressures. By preserving these trees and considering their location in relation to the proposed design, this assessment indicates that there will be no significant adverse effects or stresses on the trees following the completion of the development.

4.7 Screening and amenity contribution: The preservation of boundary trees and the protection of third-party trees neighbouring the site are integral aspects of the proposed design. This approach not only safeguards the existing screening provided by these trees but also contributes positively to the overall amenity of the site. By retaining these key elements, the project aims to maintain visual privacy. The creation of the proposed design is anticipated to have no significant negative impact on the screening qualities of the site, ensuring the continued enjoyment of green spaces and visual buffers for both current and future occupants.

4.8 Tree protection measures: Tree protection fencing will be deployed to delineate the construction exclusion zone. The specification for tree protection fencing is included in Appendix 6 and consists of light-duty HERAS panels with angled supports secured in place with driven stakes. The installation of tree protection fencing must make it purposely difficult, even impossible, to move or adapt without proper tools or access. For it to be fit for purpose, it must be immovable and remain in place for the duration of construction, unless otherwise discussed in the method statement within this or subsequent reports. Contravention of this amounts to a breach of planning permission, where this report forms part of said permission.

4.9 The arboricultural method statement, included in the final section of this report, provides working methodologies that follow on from the assessments made in the impact assessment. It is based on information available at the time of this report and may require updating as new, more detailed information becomes available regarding construction methods and final foundation designs.

4.10 The arboricultural impact assessment is based on the current layout at the time of this report. However, if the layout changes, the associated impact on trees may also be affected and may need to be re-considered. It is the client's duty to inform the project arboriculturist of significant changes to the scheme that may affect the usefulness of this report.

5.0 Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

This section of the report is the Arboricultural Method Statement for the specified construction activities and tree protection measures at the site. This document describes how trees will be protected and managed during the demolition & construction phase. This method statement is based on information available at the time of this report and may need to be updated as necessary as new information or changes in the site arise. It is the client's responsibility to communicate these changes to ensure the effectiveness of this document as it is intended to be used as briefing material and referred to throughout the development of the site.

A copy of this method statement must remain on site for the duration of the construction phase. This document may need to be circulated at key stages prior to commencement such as:

- At tendering of works to allow the effective identification and quantification of protective measures required to be carried out by the contractor.
- Plan the timing of key operations to minimise the impact of trees
- Referred to on site by contractors for practical guidance on how to protect trees at the site.

Activity	Timing	Notes
Install tree protection fencing	Prior to construction phase	Tree protection fencing to be installed at locations illustrated within tree protection plan appendix 1.
Supervision	TBA	Supervision for any surface modification to extant drive details TBC

Table 1: Schedule of tree protection measures and tree related actions.

5.1 Requirements: A copy of this Arboricultural Method Statement must remain on site throughout the duration of construction and be available for use both as a reference and as briefing material for any operation that may affect retained trees at the site

5.2 Protection of Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ): To ensure the safety of trees during the construction phase, installation of tree protection fencing in the CEZ, as depicted in the Tree Protection Plan within appendix 1, should be done before any construction traffic or delivery of materials on the site. It is important to note that certain activities are prohibited within the CEZ as outlined in paragraph 4.3. The location of the tree protection fencing must adhere to the specifications of the Tree Protection Plan and should not be altered or breached in any way without explicit instructions either outlined in this method statement or by the project arboriculturist. The fencing must remain in place throughout the construction works to ensure the protection of trees

5.3 The areas protected by fencing or ground protection shall be referred to as the construction exclusion zones. The following actions shall be prohibited within the construction exclusion zones:

- Vehicular access (unless on suitable ground protection specified within this report).
- Regular pedestrian access unless on suitable ground protection.
- Storage of construction materials.
- Storage or handling of harmful chemicals.
- Any change in ground level unless otherwise stated in this report or under supervision of an arboriculturist.
- Construction activities including hard surfacing.

5.4 Temporary ground protection is specified for this proposal for material storage, pedestrian access or lightweight plant up to 2 tons gross weight. Below are some example specifications that provide required support:

- Scaffold boards positioned on a compressible layer of wood chip or sharp sand (100mm for pedestrians or 150mm for small plant), spread across a Teram style, geotextile membrane.
- A single thickness of scaffold boards supported upon a scaffold frame driven into the ground.
- Purpose made trackway or similar modular surface covering for ground protection. Various modular surface options are available. If employing this method details of the trackway must be confirmed with the project arboriculturist prior to it deployment.

5.5 Services: No information relating to existing or proposed underground services was provided for assessment as part of this report. Any new service routes or adjustments to existing services should not occur without first consulting the project arboriculturist.

5.6 Driveway resurfacing within the RPA of T1: Resurfacing of the existing driveway where it crosses the RPA of T1 shall be undertaken without excavation and with full retention of the existing sub-base. Any removal of existing surfacing, installation of new surfacing, or exposure of subsurface features must occur under direct arboricultural supervision. No lowering of levels is permitted. Final methods will be confirmed once surface specifications are provided.

5.7 Cellular confinement general guidance: Cellular confinement is a system that utilises a series of interconnected cells or chambers to create a stable foundation for load-bearing surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, or even green roofs. The system is made of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) or other synthetic materials, and the cells can be filled with various materials such as soil, sand, or gravel, depending on the application. The use of cellular confinement provides several benefits, including improved load distribution, reduced soil compaction, increased permeability, and enhanced environmental sustainability. The installation process involves several steps, including site preparation, levelling and compacting the soil, laying a geotextile layer, and assembling the cellular confinement system. It's important to note that the installation of cellular confinement should be done under the supervision of a structural engineer and with input from the product originator. The appropriate product must be used and installed properly in order to remain fit for purpose. The installation of a new cellular confinement surface within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees requires careful planning and execution to ensure the protection of the trees' roots and the longevity of the surface. It is crucial to follow a step-by-step guide to properly install and maintain the cellular confinement system while adhering to arboricultural best practices. This guide outlines in broad terms the necessary steps and considerations to install a cellular confinement surface while protecting the trees' root systems, ensuring the long-term success of both the trees and the new surface.

1. Set out the proposed area of cellular confinement without altering existing ground levels. Dress levels at the site entrance, if necessary, under arboricultural supervision.
2. Determine the appropriate depth and type of cellular confinement based on the expected maximum size of vehicles entering the site across the surface.
3. Choose a product that is suitable for the intended use and installation, ensuring it remains fit for purpose.
4. Obtain approval of the final design and implementation of the cellular confinement from a structural engineer, with input from the product originator if necessary.

5. Ensure that the new surface is not installed within 500mm of the stem of any retained tree.
6. Appoint a contractor with experience in installing specialist surfaces such as cellular confinement.
7. Allow adequate time for installation, taking into account the mobilisation of the construction phase.
8. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing the cellular confinement, ensuring that it is properly installed to prevent any damage to the tree's roots.
9. Monitor the tree's health during and after the installation of the new surface to ensure that it remains healthy and unaffected.

5.8 It is recommended to appoint a contractor with experience of installation of specialist surfaces such as Cellular confinement . Adequate time must be allowed to achieve its installation in the context of mobilisation of construction phase. The proposed new surface shall not be within 500mm of the stem of any retained tree.

5.9 It is important to note that the provided guidelines for the installation of cellular confinement within the root protection area of a tree are based on the available information at the time of this assessment. As such, they are intended to serve as general recommendations and may need to be further tailored to the specific site conditions and requirements. In particular, once the final surface types to be used have been confirmed, a more detailed methodology should be developed, incorporating specific product information and installation techniques. It is strongly advised that a qualified arboriculturist and structural engineer are consulted throughout the process to ensure the installation is carried out in a manner that is safe and suitable for the trees on site. Note: Cellular confinement guidance is included here for general reference only. Final confirmation of whether it is required for this scheme will depend on the detailed design of the proposed access surface and the assessment of low-impact resurfacing needs.

5.10 Arboricultural supervision: In order to ensure the effective implementation of tree protection measures and enable contractors to discuss works phasing relevant to tree protection, it is strongly recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting be conducted. The site meeting serves as an opportunity to accurately highlight tree protection measures and potential concerns. It is strongly recommended that the local authority arboricultural officer be given adequate notice to attend the meeting. The following activities require arboricultural supervision:

- Conducting a pre-commencement site meeting with appointed contractors to discuss tree protection measures and phasing of works, and
- Verifying the correct installation of tree protection fencing and delineation of the CEZ. It should be noted that based on available information at the time of this assessment, a more detailed methodology may be required once final surface types are confirmed for use.

5.11 Root pruning: In the context of protected trees, it should be acknowledged that tree roots are also afforded protection. Therefore, root pruning, particularly during construction, falls under the purview of local authority regulations, necessitating approval through the tree works application process. However, it is important to note that if the proposed design, including the intent to prune roots, receives full approval as part of the planning process, this authorisation supersedes the need for additional permission where the proposed actions are clearly identified in arboricultural reports. In this light, where this report outlines the intent to prune roots in the context of protected trees. It is expected that the local authority, upon granting full planning permission for the client, do so based on their understanding of the content of this report and acknowledge and accepts the proposed root pruning as an integral part of the approved design. It is the responsibility of the local authority to duly comprehend and incorporate the stipulations outlined in this report within the broader framework of planning permissions granted to the client.

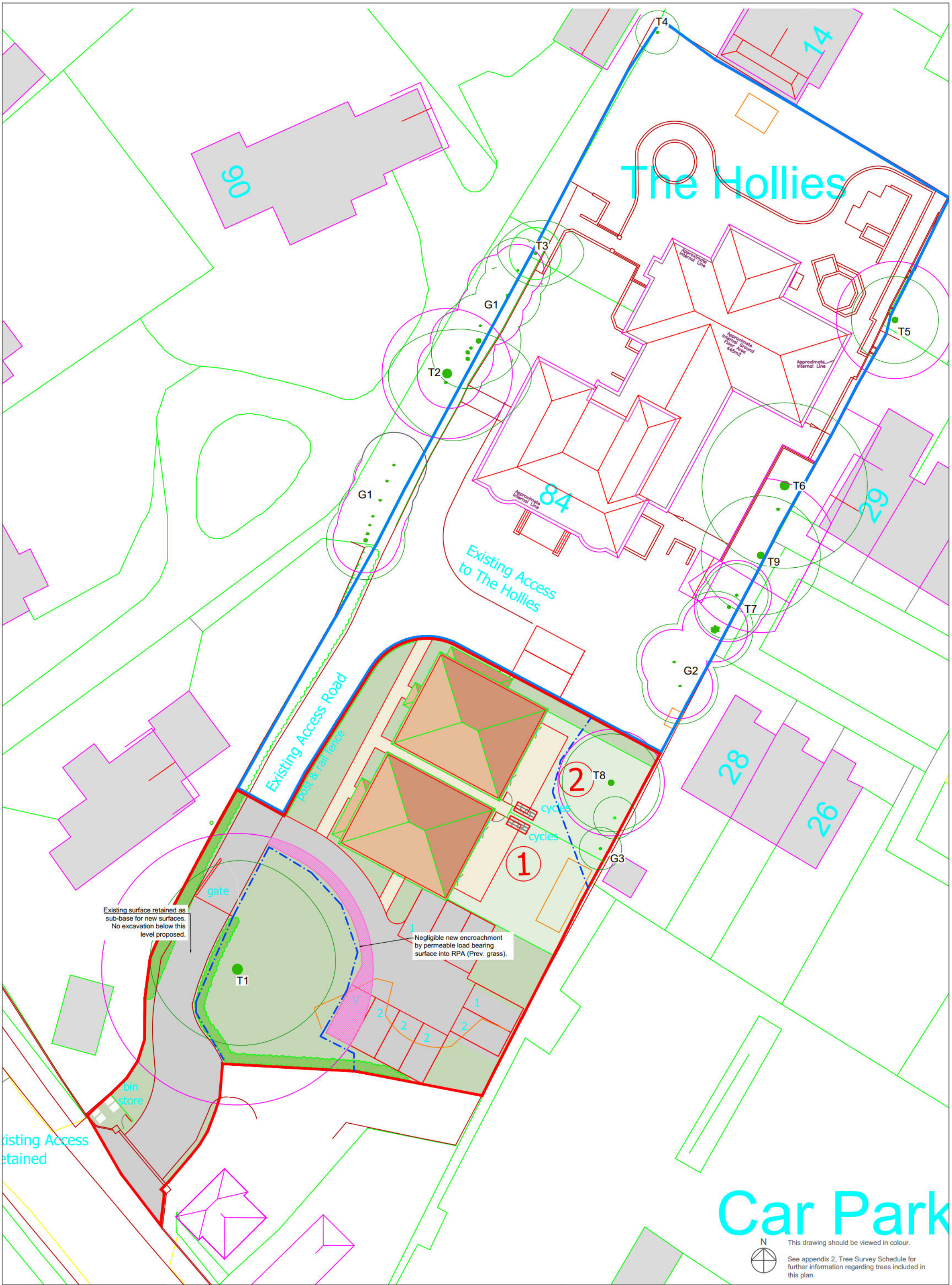
5.12 While the calculation and interpretation of root protection areas is guided by industry standards, it should be noted that underground root morphology is influenced by numerous factors. As such, there is the potential for roots to be discovered outside of designated root protection areas, including those which extend beyond roads, as tree root growth is not confined to a constant ideal.

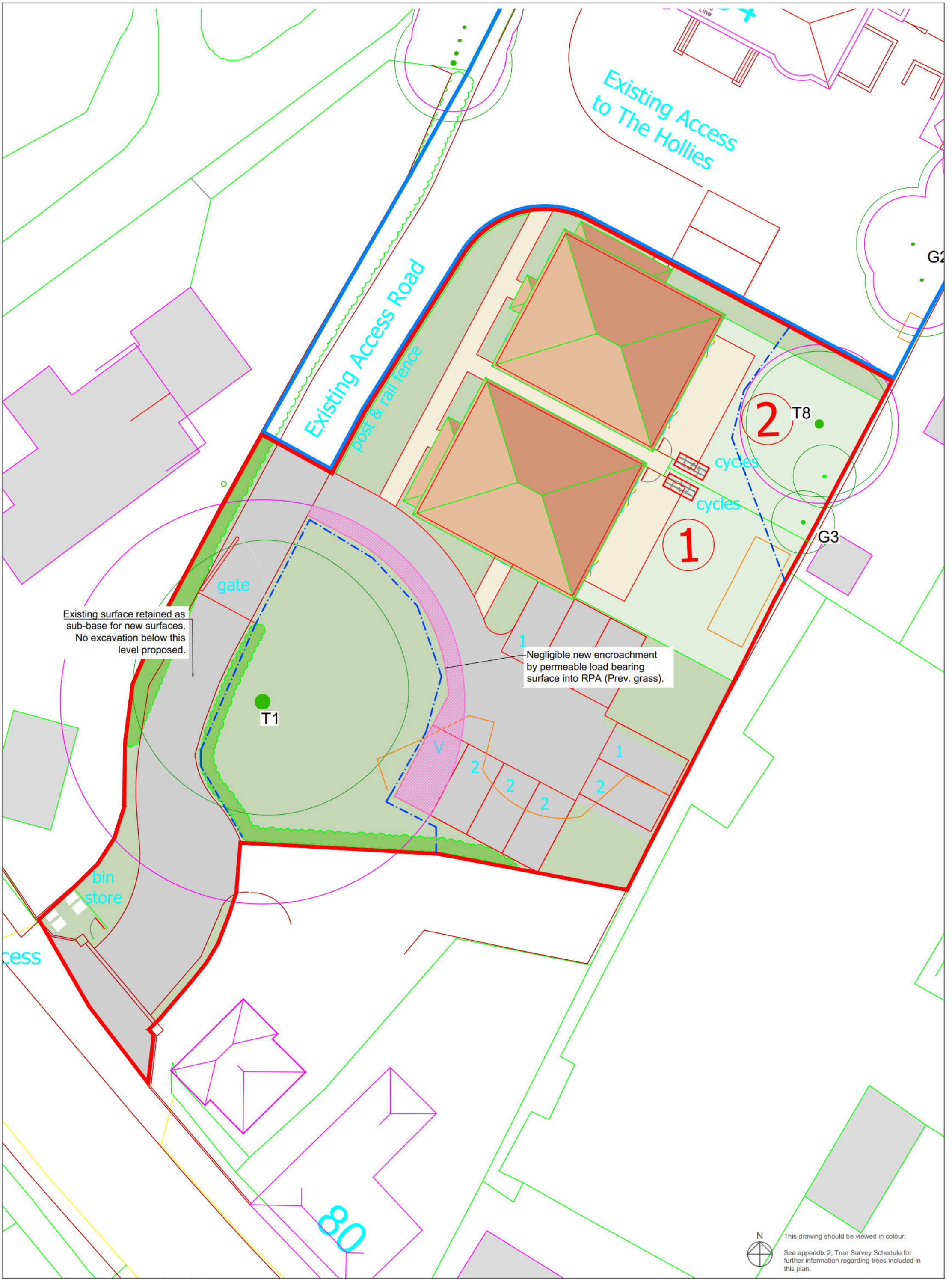
5.13 In the event of any inadvertent damage caused to trees during construction at the site, work must immediately cease until consultation with the project arboriculturist has taken place. The project arboriculturist will assess the likely implications of the damage caused and recommend

necessary remedial measures, including providing assessment of impact of any environmental incidents such as fuel spillage, fire, or chemical damage.

5.14 The contractor shall appoint a supervising arboriculturist who will be responsible for overseeing tree-related matters at the site. In this capacity, the supervising arboriculturist may be required to report to the local authority arboricultural officer regarding any changes or unforeseen tree-related issues that arise.

Appendix 1 - Tree Retention & Protection Plan


T4
14
The Hollies
90
T3
G1
T2
T5
Approximate Internal Line
Approximate Internal Floor Area 445m2
Approximate Internal Line
G1
84
Approximate Internal Line
T6
29
T9
T7
Existing Access to The Hollies
G2
Existing Access Road
post & rail fence
2
T8
cycles
cycles
1
G3
28
26
gate
Existing surface retained as sub-base for new surfaces. No excavation below this level proposed.
Negligible new encroachment by permeable load bearing surface into RPA (Prev. grass).
T1
1
2
2
2
1
2
bin store
isting Access
tained
Car Park
N
This drawing should be viewed in colour.
See appendix 2, Tree Survey Schedule for further information regarding trees included in this plan.
Owen Allpress BSc (Hons) Arb
Independent Arboricultural Consultant
Key:
Tree Canopy
RPA of Retained Tree
RPA encroachment
Protection Fencing
CLIENT:
Elberry Estates Ltd
DRAWING TITLE:
Tree Protection Plan
Site address:
The Hollies, Barnham Rd, Barnham.
DATE DRAWN:
26/11/25
DRAWING NUMBER:
2733-02-P1
SCALE:
Not to scale
DRAWN BY:
OA



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Independent Arboricultural Consultant

Key:
- Tree Canopy
- RPA of Retained Tree
- RPA encroachment
- Protection Fencing

CLIENT: Elberry Estates Ltd

DRAWING TITLE: Tree Protection Plan

Site address: The Hollies, Barnham Rd, Barnham.

DATE DRAWN: 26/11/25

DRAWING NUMBER: 2733-02-P2

SCALE: 1: 200 at A3

DRAWN BY: OA

Appendix 2 - Tree Survey Schedule

Client:	Elberry Properties	Tree Survey Schedule	Owen Allpress BSc (Hons) Arb Independent Arboricultural Consultant
Site:	The Hollies, Barnham		
Survey Date:	28th November 2023		
Surveyor:	O.Allpress		

Ref	Species	Est Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Est Crown spread (m)				Age class	Condition summary	Preliminary management action	Category grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W					
T1	Copper beech, *(Fagus sylvatica purpurea)*	17	1040 (below xion).	10	9	7	9	Mature	TPO - Inclusion at 1.8m approx. Open decay cavity 90cm x 50cm approx. at southern side stem bridging inclusion. Reactionary growth around stem wound and inclusion. Upper apex canopy dieback with notable decline in south eastern quadrant of tree.	Refer to approved TWA for tree works specification	B1	12.5
T2	Red oak, *(Quercus Rubra)*	15	500 est.	4	7	6	5	Mature	Third party tree. No access to assess. Dims est. Asymmetric canopy. Northern crown base high.	Refer to approved TWA for tree works specification	B1	6.0
G1	Leylandii, *(Cupressus × leylandii)*	12	250 avg est	From Topo				Semi mature	High screening group on boundary. Limited low screening potential. No arb value.	None at time of survey	C2	3.0
T3	Common yew, *(Taxus bacatta)*	5	200 est.	3	4	3	3	Semi mature	No access to stem base.	None at time of survey	C2	2.4
T4	Jacquemontii Birch, *(Betula utilis var. jacquemontii)*	5	170	2				Semi mature	Canopy in decline. Limited potential for retention.	None at time of survey	C1	2.0
T5	Sycamore, *(Acer Pseudoplatanus)*	6	450 est	4				Mature	Limited access. Stem damaging wall. Ownership unclear. Upper canopy dieback. Deadwood within.	None at time of survey	C1	5.4
T6	Monterey cypress, *(Cupressus macrocarpa)*	8	760	From Topo				Mature	Historically topped. One stem removed. Poor structural form. Close proximity to third party property. Tree has outgrown its position and was planted far too close to residual property. Limited scope for retention.	Tree is unlikely to be able to be retained in the longer term due to proximity to existing structures.	C1	9.1
T7	Common ash x 2	9	270	From Topo				Mature	Two smaller, self-set ash on boundary. Limited arb value. Some screening value as a component of boundary group.	None at time of survey	B2	3.2
T8	Common ash, *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	11	410	6	5	6	7	Mature	TPO - Canopy in proximity to third party property.	Refer to approved TWA for tree works specification	B1	4.9

Client:	Elberry Properties	Tree Survey Schedule	Owen Allpress BSc (Hons) Arb Independent Arboricultural Consultant
Site:	The Hollies, Barnham		
Survey Date:	28th November 2023		
Surveyor:	O.Allpress		

Ref	Species	Est Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Est Crown spread (m)	Age class	Condition summary	Preliminary management action	Category grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
G2	Mixed ornamental	<10	250 avg est	N E S W From Topo	Mature	Low level mixed ornamental. Largely laurel. No arboricultural value. Some screening value.	None at time of survey	C2	3.0
T9	Fastigiate hornbeam, *(Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiate')*	9	590	N E S W From Topo	Mature	Set at a lower level than raised patio. Heavily compromised root area: services, extensive level changes and close proximity to neighbouring structures.	Refer to approved TWA for tree works specification	B2	7.1
G3	Mixed	<10	250 avg est	N E S W From Topo	Mature	Trees adjacent ash at end road. Limited arb value. Asymmetric form.	None at time of survey	C2	3.0

Appendix 3 – Linked content

The appendices are available exclusively through the links and QR codes provided below. To access the content, scan the QR codes or click directly on the links if you're using a computer or mobile device.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)	Tree protection fencing signage
BS5837:2012 Tree categorisation workflow	Tree protection fencing specification