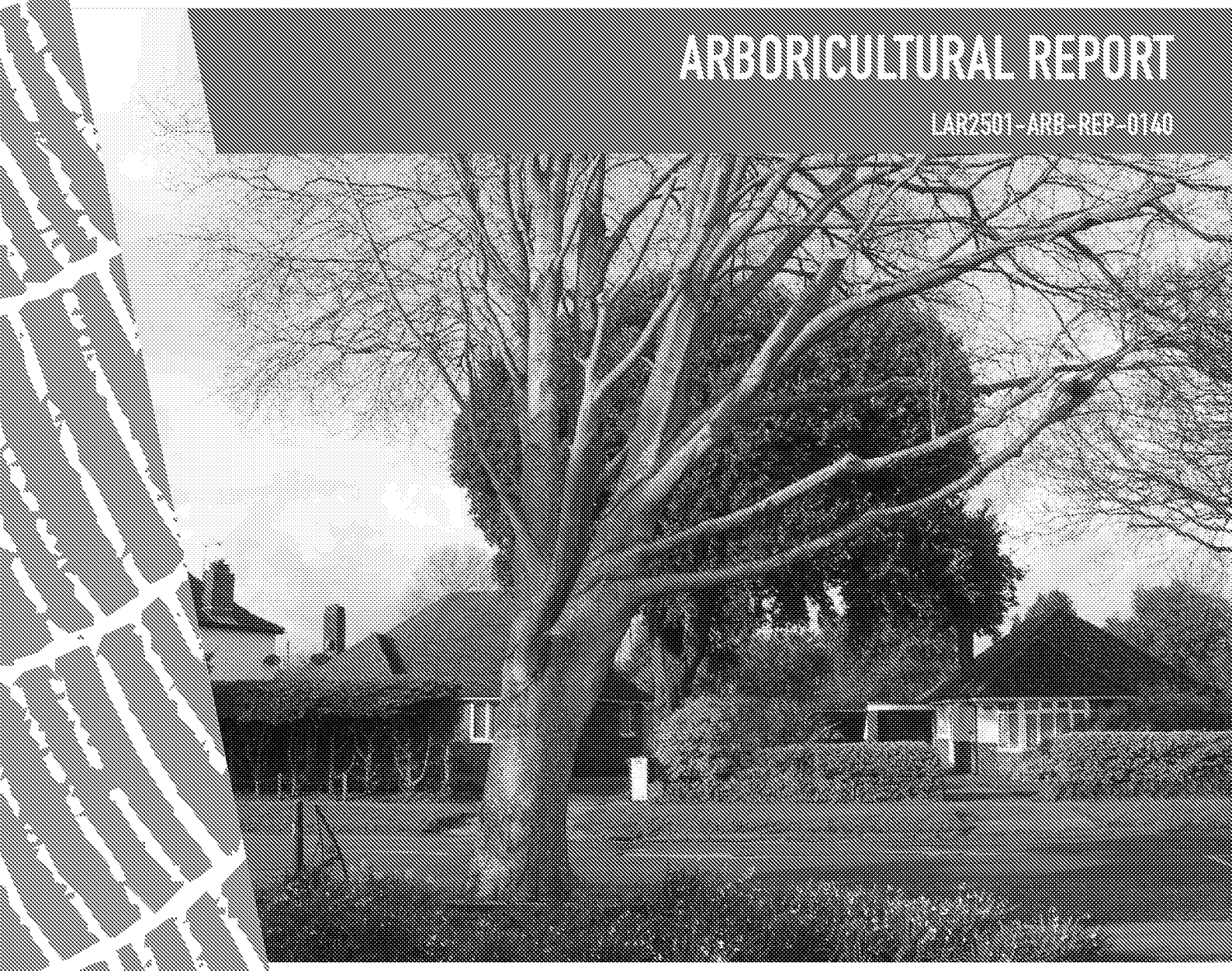
LArch
Landscape Consultancy and Design Ltd

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

LAR2501-AR6-REP-0140



Mr. S. Addis

Land adjoining No. 275 Goring Way

275 Goring Way, Ferring

January 2025

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL FG/1A/25/PL

Revision	Date	Description	By
P01	09/01/2025	Issued as Draft for review	MZ
P02	17/01/2025	Issued for Planning	MZ

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

Mr. Addis has commissioned LArch - Landscape Consultancy and Design Ltd (LArch) to undertake a survey of existing trees around the site next to No. 275 Goring Way in Ferring, in relation to its proposed development.

The purpose of this document and the associated attachments is to identify and explain any tree-related constraints, asses potential tree-related impacts and guide the appropriate mitigation measures.

The survey has been undertaken and the report produced by Michal Zarzecki (Landscape Architecture BEng CMLI; Biology BSc MSc), director and principal landscape architect at LArch with 11 years of experience in landscape and arboricultural services.

1.2 Related documents

Other documents that have been produced within the scope of this commission are:

- LAR2501-ARB-DRA-0101 - Tree Constraints Plan - attached in Appendix 4
- LAR2501-ARB-DRA-0110 - Tree Protection Plan - attached in Appendix 5.

This report and the associated drawings should be read in conjunction with other planning documents.

2. Site Information

2.1 The Site

The land in ownership (blue line boundary) is a residential plot of land of approximately 790 sqm, located in the village of Ferring. The plot consists of a bungalow-style residential house with an associated parking and garden. Access is off Goring Way to the north and serves properties No. 275 and 273. The plot is separated from Sea Lane to the west by a footpath and a wide grass verge with trees.

The application site (red line boundary) comprises the garden space to the west of No. 275.

The front of the property is demarcated with a low wall whilst a 1.8 m tall feather boarded timber fence follows the boundary of the back garden along Sea Lane.

The surrounding land use is residential, characterised by single storey bungalows. Behind the property, there is Church of England Primary School. Streetscape along Goring Way features wide grass verges dotted with predominantly large mature trees on both sides, comprising an avenue; however, gappy in places.

The site context is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Site location and context

2.2 Topography

There is no topographical survey data available at the time of preparation of this survey, yet the topography presents itself as level across the site.

2.3 Soils

According to Soilscapes - the Cranfield University's online viewer (https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/) - the locally occurring natural soils are *'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'* .

Loam is a soil type roughly composed of 40% sand, 40% silt and 20% clay. Due to its composition, it is friable, holds nutrients and water well and yet it is well-draining. Moderately textured soils (such as loam, silt loam, sandy loam) are very easily compressed and susceptible to compaction.

It must be born in mind that soil conditions within the urban context do not align with the natural soil characteristics and is a made-up ground, often referred to as urban soils in soil classification systems, comprising various materials of manmade origins. The soil within the site and under the existing trees appeared to be heavy and water-retentive in nature, which suggests elevated clay and/ or silt content. Such soil is prone to compaction and water logging, which may affect the development of the root systems of many tree species under undisturbed condition as well as under pressured from development activities.

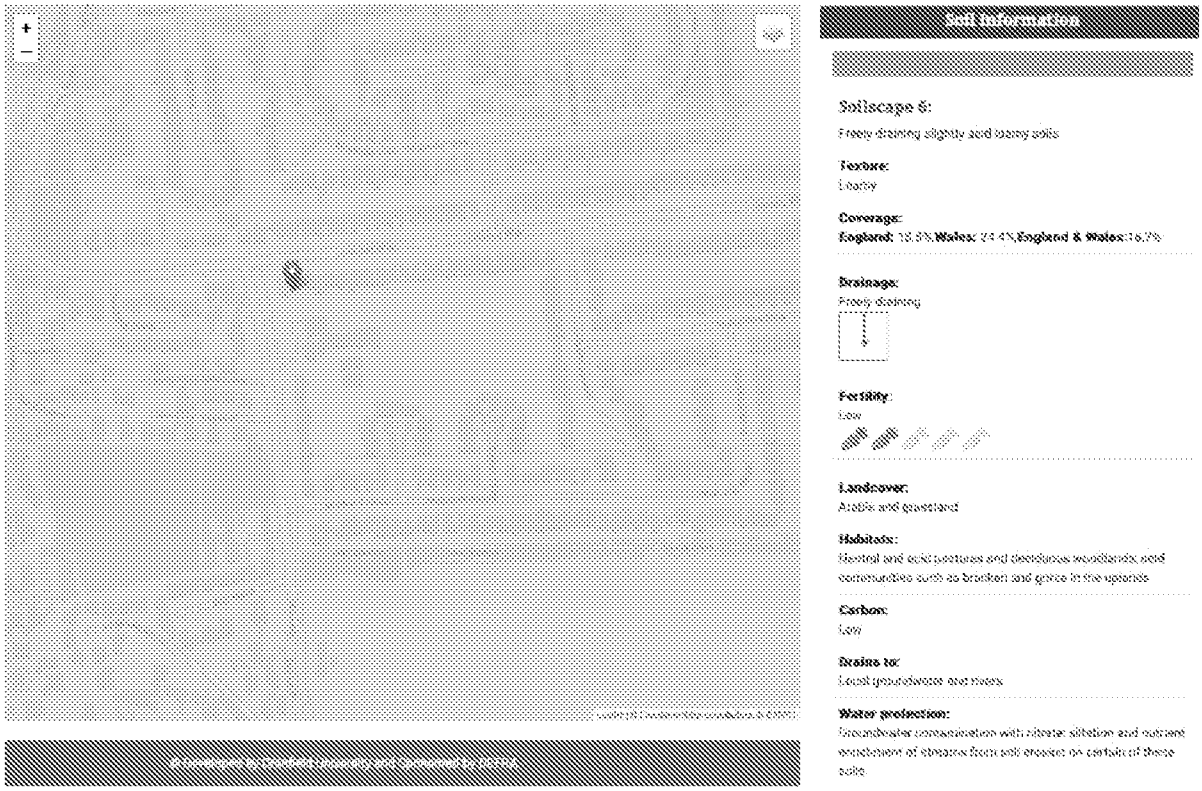


Figure 2. Local soils (Soilscapes, https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/)

3. Development Proposal

It is understood that the proposed development is for the construction of a detached bungalow in the garden space to the side of No. 275 Goring Way and an associated hardstanding at the front.

The development proposal by Build View (September 2023) is illustrated in Figure 3.

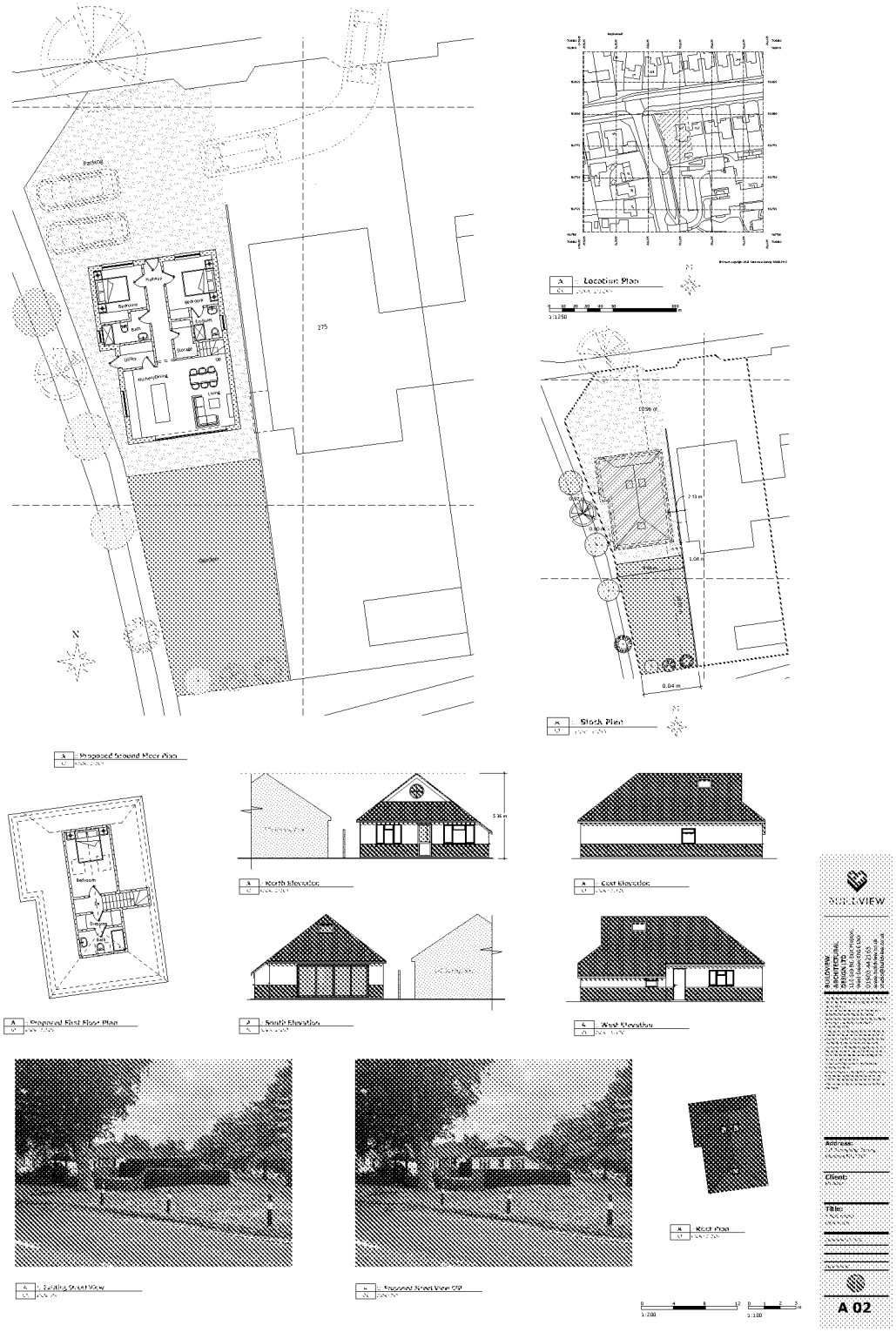


Figure 3. Development proposals (Build View, September 2023)

4. The Survey

4.1 Scope of survey

The tree survey was undertaken during a site visit on 8th January 2025 when the vegetation was out of leaf. The extent of the survey encompassed all trees considered to be potentially affected by the development proposal.

4.2 Survey method overview

The arboricultural (tree) survey was undertaken in accordance with BS 5837:2012. 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

The survey encompassed a ground-level visual tree assessment and a set of measurements of each individual. No climbed inspections nor specialist decay examination were undertaken. Only trees with a stem diameter of 75 mm or more, measured at 1.5 m above highest adjacent ground level, were surveyed and assessed. The survey included individual trees along the proposed development boundaries and notes were taken about any other vegetation. Each surveyed tree was given a reference number, measured and assed for quality and condition.

Dimensions of all accessible trees were obtained using tape a measure and a laser distance meter. All height measurements have been undertaken using a laser rangefinder.

Stem measurements of all surveyed trees (taken at 1.5 m above the ground, following Figure C.1 in Annex C of BS 5837), have been used to determine the radii of nominal circles delimiting Root Protection Areas (RPA), following Table D.1 in Annex D of BS 5837.

Details of tree quality categorisation is included in Appendix 1.

4.3 Surveyed trees

All surveyed trees are located outside the site, within the grass verges.

Site photographs showing the surveyed trees are included in Appendix 1. For details of all surveyed specimens refer to the Existing Tree Schedule in Appendix 2.

Table 1 provides general information about the major species identified in the survey, to to identify their sensitivities and to assist readers unfamiliar with the species characteristic.

Table 1. Tree species overview

Species	Description
Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	Large broadleaved tree: up to 30 m height by 30 m spread. Native to southern Britain. Widely distributed across Europe. Shade tolerant. Withstands wind exposure. Cold hardy but susceptible to frost damage when young. Found on mineral soils of poor to medium nutrient status including calcareous soils. Shows plasticity in the form of the root system, developing shallow roots in shallow soils and a deep heart root system on deeper soils. May produce new plants from underground runners away from the parent plant. Does not tolerate compacted, waterlogged or very dry soils. Shallow rooted species and mature trees can suffer dieback or death in drought years.
Wild cherry *Prunus avium*	Broadleaf tree to 18 m height by 7 m spread. British native. Widely distributed across Europe, north Africa and western Asia. Requires a well-drained moisture retentive soil. Prefers a loamy soil, doing well on limestone. Prefers some chalk in the soil but apt to become chlorotic if too much is present. Succeeds in light shade but fruits better in a sunny position. The root pattern is shallow and suckering, with new plants from underground runners away from the plant.
Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*	Evergreen coniferous tree to over 35 m by 10 m spread. Occurs as a native in Scotland. Widely distributed across Europe, from Scandinavia south and east to Spain, Albania and temperate Asia. Fairly long-lived, to 200 years or more and quite fast growing, unless on wet soils. Thrives in a light well-drained sandy or gravelly loam and grows well on poor dry sandy soils. Prefers a light acid soil, becoming chlorotic at a pH higher than 6.5. Trees can succeed for many years on shallow soils over chalk, but trees are short-lived. Dislikes poorly drained moorland soils, although tolerates some water-logging. Established plants tolerate drought. Very wind resistant, tolerating maritime exposure and atmospheric pollution. Root system can develop as deep taproots or as a shallow, horizontal root system.
Silver birch Betula pendula	Broadleaf species: up to 20 m height by 10 m spread. Native to all parts of the British Isles and widely distributed across Europe and northern Asia. A light demanding pioneer species; fast growing, frost resistant and windfirm. Grows on a wide range of mineral soils from very poor to medium nutrient status but on wetter soils it tends to be replaced by downy birch (*Betula pubescens*). A relatively short-lived species (ca 70 years), and mature trees often die after a severe drought. Heart root system. Root system is very sensitive to mechanical obstacles in the soil such as high skeleton percentage or soil compaction. Root action improves the soil.

5. Statutory protection of trees

5.1 Tree Preservation Orders

Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage, wilful destruction of trees without the local planning authority's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. In the Secretary of State's view, cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent.

The law on Tree Preservation Orders is in Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended and in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

Through reference to Arun TPO Map online viewer, **there are no trees subject to TPOs** around the site.

5.2 Trees in conservation areas

Conservation areas are designated by the local planning authority to manage and protect areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

The legislative and planning framework governing conservation areas is primarily set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Through reference to Arun TPO Map online viewer, the site or the nearby trees are **not within any conservation area**. The closes designation of this type is Ferring Conservation Area, further to the west.

The location of TPOs and Ferring Conservation Area is illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Location of TPOs and conservation areas (Arun TPO Map, https://arun.cloud.cadcorp.com)

6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Operations that may affect trees

Operations involved in property development may potentially affect existing trees and future planting in a number of ways, during the enabling works, construction and operation - directly or indirectly. Trees may have their roots, stems or crowns damaged directly or the development operations may alter the growing conditions. Potential impacts may include but are not limited to:

- Compaction from continuous access by pedestrian operatives and machinery;
- Altered soil conditions and hydrology;
- Changes to soil levels - excavations and buildup of materials;
- Removal of existing structures;
- Installation of underground and aerial apparatus;
- Hard surfacing and boundary treatments in proximity to trees;
- Clearance requirements leading to crown lifting or otherwise removal of portions of the crown;
- Removal to enable development proposals;
- Pressures to reduce or remove trees in the future.

Due to the location of trees outside of the development site, it is anticipated that the scope of potential impacts is very limited, as described in the following sections.

6.2 Impact on trees

Installation of underground services

Installation of new underground services, that would normally require excavation of trenches or inspection chambers, may damage the roots or have adverse effect on the root environment. Linear excavations within the distance equal to five stem diameters of the tree in question pose the highest risk of severing structural roots and loss of stability. No such excavations should be undertaken within RPAs and layout of all new utilities in proximity to trees shall be consulted with the Project Arboricultural Consultant.

There is an inspection chamber in the footway next to the beech tree T01. There was no utility survey record available at the time of the arboricultural survey to understand the nature and direction of the service channel. Depending on the time of installation of the apparatus, the works might have influenced the development of the root system of the tree through excavation or soil compaction resulting from backfilling.

There is no proposed utility layout available at the time of writing this report. However, given the location of the existing trees outside of the property's boundary and across the public footways, it is considered that there is sufficient space to route any utilities with no impact on those trees.

New hard surfaces

Construction of hard surfaces that requires excavations, ground compaction and addition of impermeable materials may have adverse impact on the root environment when undertaken in proximity to trees.

The proposed plans (Build View, September 2023) show the location of the proposed driveway within the extent of the RPA of T01 beech, T02 pine and T03 cherry.

Given the current soil conditions, it is anticipated that the mature beech tree's root spread is likely to be shallow. A comprehensive review, including a desktop search and consultation of historical maps accessible on the National Library of Scotland's website (https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/), reveals that the configuration of Goring Way, as we know it today, dates back to the period between 1934 and 1937. Given the avenue-style distribution of trees along the road, it is assumed that these were planted at the time of the street construction. It is believed that the development of the tree's root system has been constrained by the compacted build-up layers of the footway and the wall along the No. 275's boundary, and that it has developed primarily within the wide grass verge area. This allows to suggest that the effective RPA of the beech tree should deviate from the calculated circular extent and concentrate in the open ground within the verge.

The apparent heave of the asphalt surface next to the tree is considered to result from the incremental lateral growth of the tree's stem and the root flare.

Due to the presence of the network of footways and the boundary wall on the side of the front garden, it is considered that the calculated circular RPAs of the trees T02 and T03 are primarily limited to the grassland area and that the formation of the proposed hardstanding would be unlikely to have an adverse impact on the trees' viability.

New structures

The development proposal indicate that the footprint of the proposed dwelling would marginally encroach into the calculated RPA of the cherry tree T03.

Trees in genus *Prunus* are known to develop shallow root systems. Due to the presence of the network of footways, it is believed that the root system is primarily concentrated within the more favourable conditions of the grassland area and that the effective RPA deviates from the calculated circle accordingly.

Tree removal

There are no trees within the site requiring removal to implement the proposal. However, a section of mixed-species hedgerow along the northern edge of the garden would be removed.

7. Conclusions

1. Locally occurring natural soils are indicated as *'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'* , however on site investigation suggest heavy and water retentive ground conditions.

2. The surveyed trees are largely located outside the site boundaries and it is believed that the existing network of hard surfaces limits the spread of their root systems.

3. The site is not within a conservation area and there are no trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders.

4. There is an evergreen hedge that would require removal to implement the proposal.

8. Recommendations

Impact Reduction

Where new hardstanding is proposed within the calculated RPAs of the existing trees, it is recommended that construction should proceed with caution, breaking the ground using handheld tools, and under arboricultural supervision, to ensure that no structural roots over 25 mm in diameter are severed if encountered.

Enhancement

It is recommended to limit the extent of the proposed hardstanding to the area required for parking and manoeuvring and develop part of the property frontage as soft landscape.

9. Arboricultural Method Statement

This Arboricultural Report is produced to facilitate the development planning, with limited technical information provided to account for all design matters, therefore the Arboricultural Method Statement section should be treated as 'Head of terms' and is intended to be revised at later stage as the technical design progresses.

Once updated and approved, the Arboricultural Method Statement shall remain on site for the entire duration of the demolition, construction and landscaping works and be available to the contractors.

Any derogation from the methodology and recommendations included in this Arboricultural Method Statement shall be consulted with the Project Arboricultural Consultant and approved by the Local Authority Tree Officer.

9.1 Vegetation removal

The removal of existing vegetation not suitable for retention should be undertaken first. The works should be planned to avoid impact on wildlife that may use the existing vegetation for shelter.

The stumps and roots of the removed vegetation should also be removed to the extent required to facilitate the proposed development.

If fire on site is permitted by the Site Manager and if lighting of a bonfire is chosen to dispose of arisings from the vegetation clearance, the bonfire should be located to ensure that flames cannot extend within 5 m of any part of the existing trees.

9.2 Protective Barriers

Protective barriers are unlikely to be required in this instance, as all trees designated for retention are located outside the development boundary.

9.3 Handling encountered roots

If individual roots smaller than 25 mm diameter are encountered during the works, they may be pruned back without consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant. The roots should be reduced with a clean cut using a suitable sharp and disinfected tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), some 200 mm behind the final face of the excavation. Cutting of any roots in clumps or greater than 25 mm diameter should be consulted with the Arboricultural Consultant.

Exposed roots that are to be retained should be protected from direct sunlight, drying out or exposure to extreme temperatures by wrapping in a damp hessian fabric. The wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling. When backfilling, the roots should be surrounded with topsoil or uncompacted

sharp sand (not building sand), or other loose inert granular material which should be free from contaminants and foreign objects.

9.4 Arboricultural monitoring and supervision

Prior to commencement of works, the Project Arboricultural Consultant must be consulted on the following aspect of the development:

- The construction management plan
- The routing of proposed utilities
- The proposed hardstanding design.

The Project Arboricultural Consultant must be consulted if unforeseen issues related to trees arise during the works.

This Method Statement should be updated when further details of the development proposal become available.

Arboricultural supervision is required when:

- protective or mitigation measures are to be implemented;
- construction and development activity can have impact on the existing trees and their viability.

The Site Manager will be required to liaise with the Project Arboricultural Consultant and provide monthly update on the works that affect the existing trees and the protection measures. Contact details of the involved parties are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Outline contact register

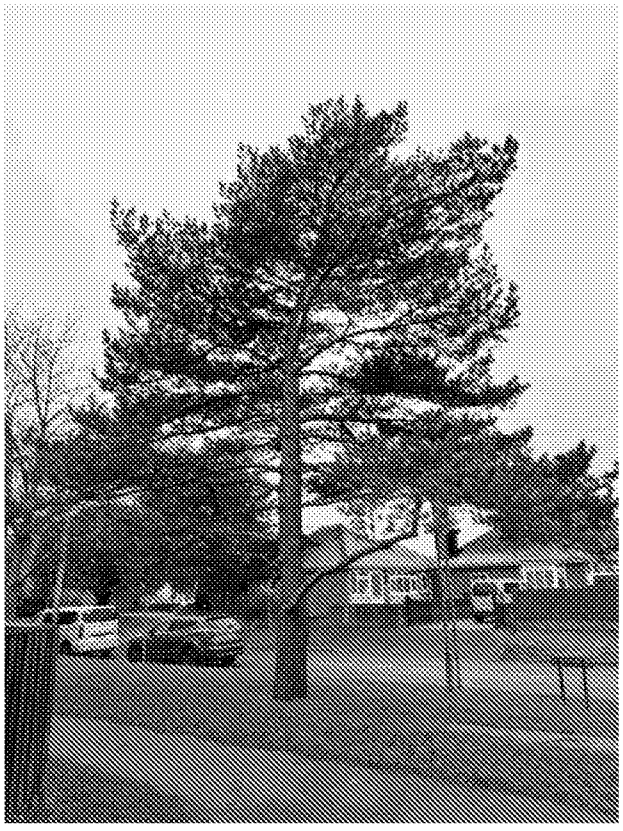
Role	Name	Organisation	Contact
Local Authority Tree Officer	TBC	Arun District Council	
Applicant's Agent	Sam Sykes	ECE Planning	
Arboricultural Consultant	Michal Zarzecki	LArch Landscape Consultancy and Design	

Contact details confidential - omitted at Planning Stage

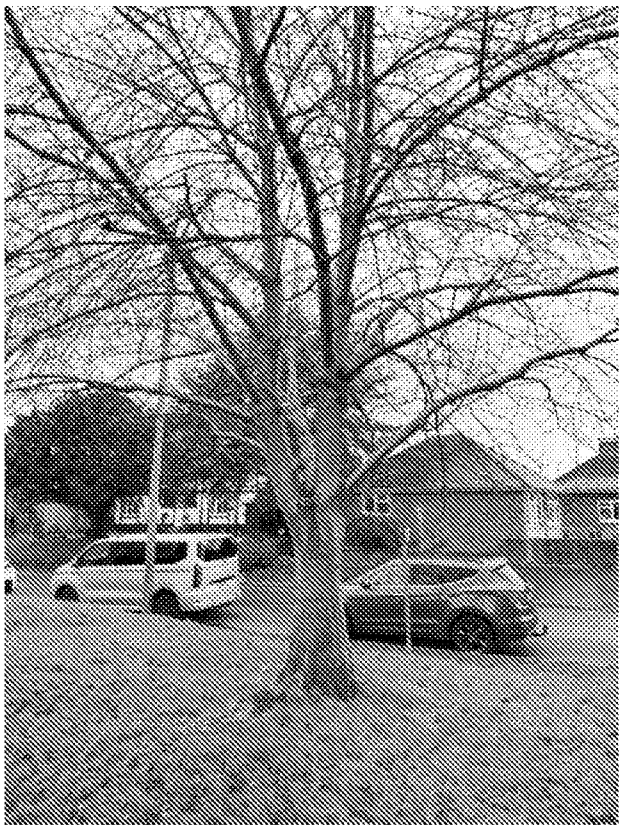
Appendix 1. Site Photographs

Photograph 1. T01 beech

Photograph 2. T01 - stem close to footpath and manhole covers indicating utilities close to tree.



Photograph 3. T02 pine

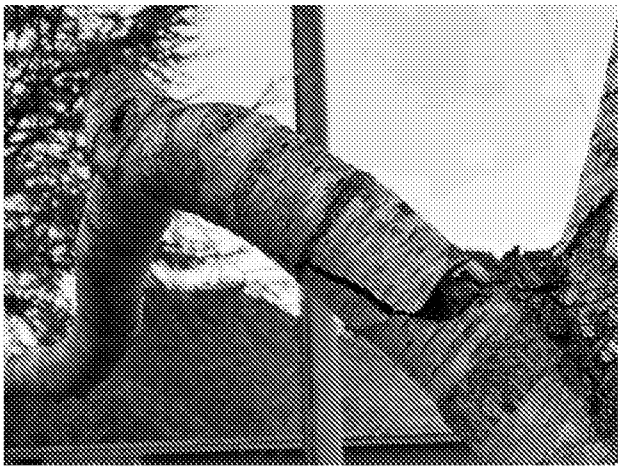


Photograph 4. T03 cherry

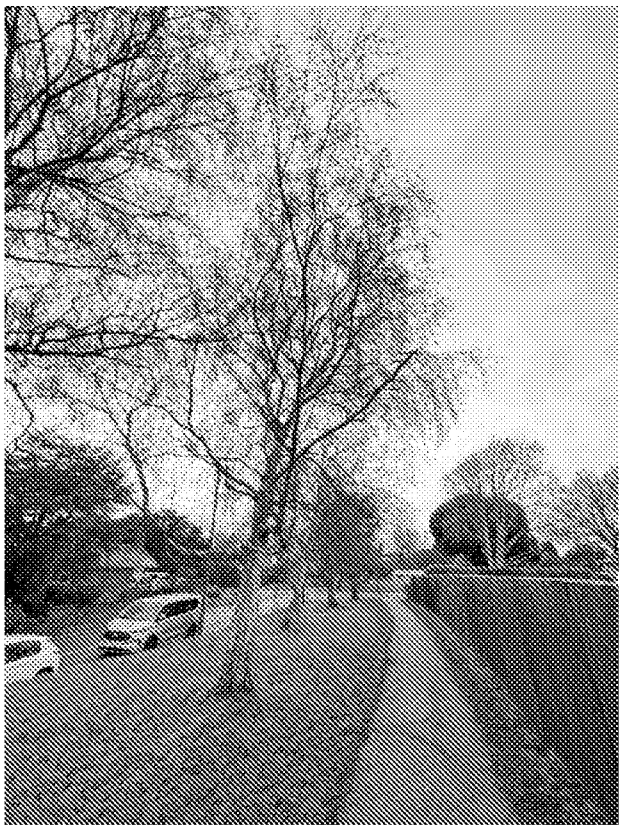
Photograph 5. T03 - shallow and exposed roots

Photograph 6. T04 birch

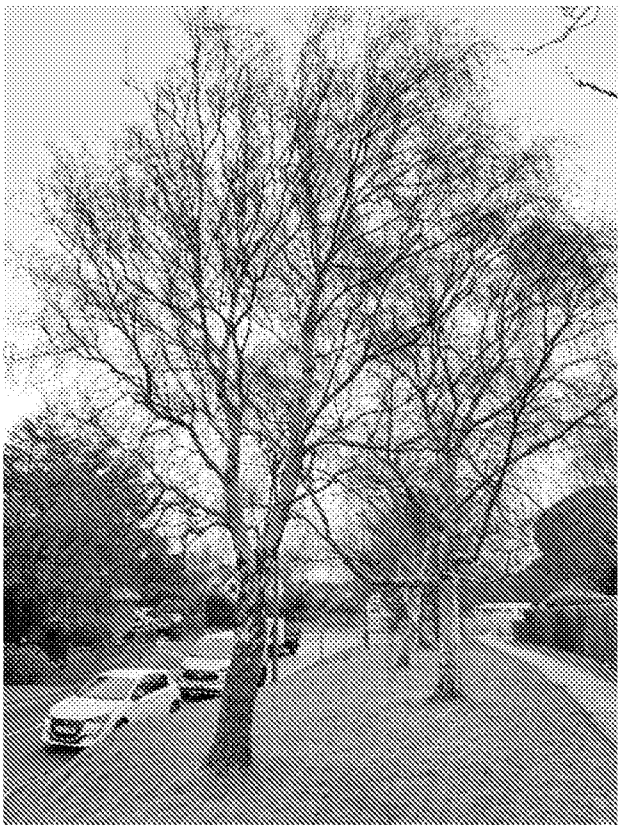
Photograph 7. T04 - base of stem with exposed wood



Photograph 8. T04 - cracking lowest branch. Rotting wood visible.



Photograph 9. T05 birch



Photograph 12. T06 birch

Photograph 10. H07 hedge

Photograph 11. Hydrangeas at the back of garden

Appendix 2. The BS5837:2012 Survey

The surveyed trees were categorised based on their size and shape, condition, estimated remaining safe useful life expectancy (SULE) and value (in a non-fiscal sense; landscape, amenity and/ or cultural) to allow informed decisions about the retention or removal in the event of development. The quality categorisation is independent of the development proposal. Detailed criteria for categorisation are given in the BS 5837 and here our interpretation is explained:

Category A - Depicted in green - Trees of high quality and amenity, conservation or historic value. Usually mature trees that are good examples of their species; with naturally shaped crowns; that contribute to the local landscape. In a location and condition lending them an estimated remaining safe useful life expectancy of at least 40 years. Defects or constraints that do not reduce their safe lifespan below that threshold are acceptable.

Category B - Depicted in blue - Trees of moderate quality but still with some conservation or other cultural value. They may be large or otherwise good quality trees but they may lack those special qualities of Cat A trees, be in an impaired condition or grow in a constrained situation which reduces their safe life expectancy but it is still at least 20 years. Groups or woodland can be in this category even though their trees individually present lower quality.

Category C - Depicted in grey - Trees of low quality, with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm, without material conservation or cultural value. From arboricultural perspective, not remarkable trees or in an impaired condition. Cat C trees are not normally considered a constraint to development.

Category U - Depicted in red -Trees in such a condition that their useful remaining life expectancy is less than 10 years. These are trees that are dead, dying or that have serious structural defects and are dangerous. Such trees may not be viable to survive but still have conservation potential as deadwood habitats for wildlife. Some dead or dying trees may still have structural integrity to remain safely in place many more years but may require monitoring.

The BS 5837 suggest that trees in categories A to C, it should qualify under one or more of subcategories: 1 to reflect arboricultural qualities, 2 to reflect mainly landscape qualities and 3 to intended cultural values.

All the recorded parameters are included in the Existing Tree Schedule (Appendix 3) and shown in the Tree Constraints Plan drawing (Appendix 4).

Appendix 3. Existing Tree Schedule

Ref	Species	DBH [mm]	RPA Radius [m] Area [m²]	Height [m] First Branch Ht [m]	Crown Spread	Age Group	Structural Cond. Physiol. Cond.	Quality Category/ Retention Perspective	Comments
T01	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	840	R: 10.2 A: 327	13 2.3	N: 7.0 E: 10.0 S: 4.5 W: 3.5	M	G G	B1 20+ years	Crown: Two portions. Some branches to the south removed. Stem: No comments Roots: No signs of damage. Root flare lifting the asphalt. Already patched. Inspection chambers in the footway next to the tree.
T02	Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*	CSD 455	R: 5.7 A: 102	8.3 1.5	N: 4.5 E: 3.0 S: 5.0 W: 4.5	EM	G G	A1 40+ years	Crown: Some of the lowest branches removed close to stem. Top 3m section leans NW. Stem: No comments Roots: No comments
T03	Wild cherry *Prunus avium*	481	R: 6.0 A: 113	8.3 1.6	N: 4.5 E: 5.0 S: 5.5 W: 5.0	M	G G	C 1 10+ years	Crown: Two codominant leaders. Several lower branches removed Stem: No comments Roots: Exposed structural roots with superficial damage and exposed wood.
T04	Silver birch *Betula pendula*	324	R: 3.9 A: 48	7.5 1.2	N: 3.0 E: 3.5 S: 3.0 W: 2.0	EM	F F	C1 10+ years	Crown: Minor deadwood present. Fungal bodies on the branch with missing apex. Cracked lowest branch with rotting wood visible. Stem: Leans NE. Exposed wood at base on west side. Two codominant leaders. Wide fork Roots: No comments
T05	Silver birch *Betula pendula*	380	R: 4.8 A: 72	8.5 2.0	N: 4.0 E: 4.5 S: 5.0 W: 5.0	EM	G G	B1 20+ years	Crown: Lowest western branch grows horizontally for 1.5 m. Some branches removed Stem: No comments Roots: No comments
T06	Silver birch *Betula pendula*	361	R: 4.5 A: 64	8.3 2.2	N: 3.0 E: 3.0 S: 3.0 W: 3.0	EM	G G	B1 20+ years	Crown: Bird's nest present. Two codominant leaders. Minor deadwood. Stem: Leans slightly NE. Bark damage at base with exposed wood Roots: No comments

Other Vegetation - Notes

Ref	Species	Notes
H07	*Griselinia littoralis, Viburnum tinus, Ligustrum sp.*	Requires removal
SH08	Hydrangea	No action required
SH09	Hydrangea	No action required

Tree Data Key

ID reference - Sequential number prefixed by a letter referring to the type of vegetation: T - tree; TG - tree group; TL - tree line; TS - tree stump; H - hedge; SH - shrub/ scrub.

Species - Botanical (in Latin) and common name.

DBH - Diameter at breast height. Measured as girth (circumference) at 1.5 m (hence 'breast height') above the highest ground level around the tree and converted to diameter. For multi-stem trees, the British Standard introduces two formulas for calculating a combined stem diameter (CSD), depending whether the tree has 2-5 stems or more than 5.

Height - Measured from the ground level to the tree top.

Height of First Branch - Measured from the ground level to where the lowest branch is attached to the stem (trunk).

Crown Spread - Measured from the centre of the stem in four cardinal directions, north, east, south, west, and rounded to the nearest 0.5 m.

Age Groups:

Y - young

SM - semi-mature

EM - early mature

M - mature

V - veteran

OM - over-mature

Physiological Condition categories:

G - Good; healthy tree with no symptoms of pests or disease.

F - Fair; pests or disease present but vigour not significantly impaired.

P - Poor; significant impact of pests or disease on tree's vigour.

D - Tree in decline or dead.

Structural Condition categories:

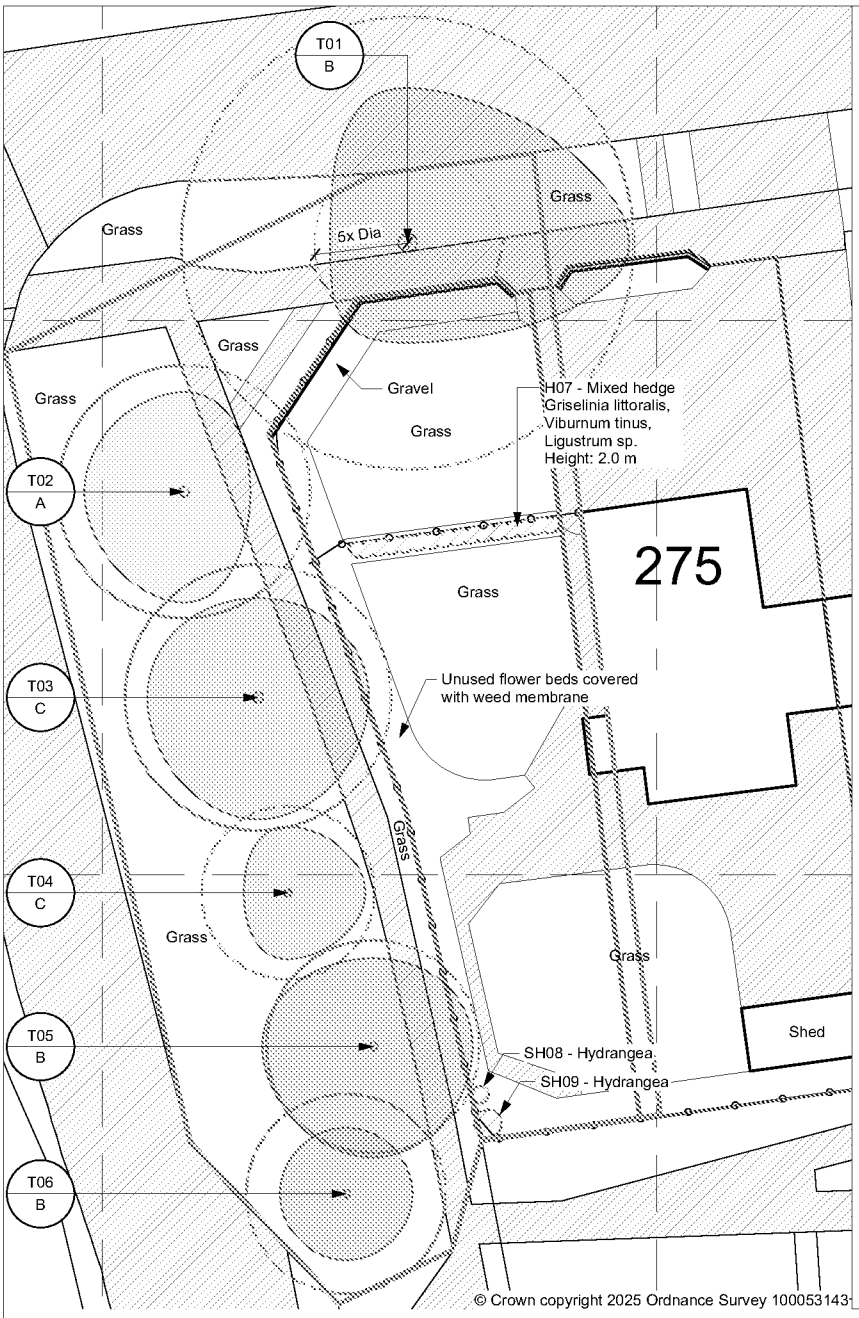
G - Good; no significant structural defects observed.

F - Fair; some minor defects observed but priority remedial work is not required.

P - Poor; significant defects observed that require monitoring or remedial work.

D - Defective; observed defects are so significant or major that are of risk to tree's structural integrity or retention

Appendix 4. Tree Constraints Plan (Extract)



Legend

- **Survey Boundary**
- **Ownership Boundary**
- **Application Boundary**
- **Identification Label** (T01 / A) — ID/ Number and Retention Category; T - Tree; TS - Stump SH - Shrubs; H - Hedge
- **Category A Trees** — Trees of high quality. Estimated remaining life expectancy over 40 years
- **Category B Trees** — Trees of moderate quality. Estimated remaining life expectancy over 20 years
- **Category C Trees** — Trees of low quality. Estimated remaining life expectancy over 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm
- **Tree Root Protection Areas (Calculated)** — RPA as a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. In contentious situations, the actual extent of the root system can be confirmed using handheld tools or compressed air soil displacement ('air spade').
- **Tree Root Protection Areas (adjusted)** — RPAs adjusted to take into account physical barriers such as roads, footways and foundations.
- **Existing Vegetation and Hedgerows**
- **Existing Fence**
- **Existing Wall**
- **Existing Hardstanding**

Notes:
1. For best performance, drawing to be viewed in colour.
2. Dimensions shall not be scaled for construction purposes.
3. Location of trees plotted following manual measurements on site. If required, precise location to be determined on site by a Site Surveyor/ Contractor/ Setting Out Engineer.
4. Drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Arboricultural Consultant's documentation.
5. Contractor is responsible for verifying all site dimensions and levels before commencing work.
6. Differences between this drawing and site conditions encountered must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant.

Tree ID	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH [mm]	RPA Radius [m]	RPA [sqm]	Height [m]	First Branch Hgt [m]	Canopy N	Canopy E	Canopy S	Canopy W	Age	Cat.
T01	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	840	10.2	327	13	2.3	7	10	4.5	3.5	M	B
T02	Scots pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	455	5.7	102	8.3	1.5	4.5	3	5	4.5	EM	A
T03	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	481	6	113	8.3	1.6	4.5	5	5.5	5	M	C
T04	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	324	3.9	48	7.5	1.2	3	3.5	3	2	EM	C
T05	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	380	4.8	72	8.5	2	4	4.5	5	5	EM	B
T06	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	361	4.5	64	8.3	2.2	3	3	3	3	EM	B

N 0 5 10 M

Client: **Mr. S. Addis**

Project: **Land adjoining No. 275 Goring Way**
275 Goring Way, Ferring, Worthing

LArch Landscape Consultancy and Design Ltd

PLANNING

Rev	Date	Description	By
P02	17/01/2025	Issued for Planning	MZ
P01	09/01/2025	Issued as Draft for comments	MZ

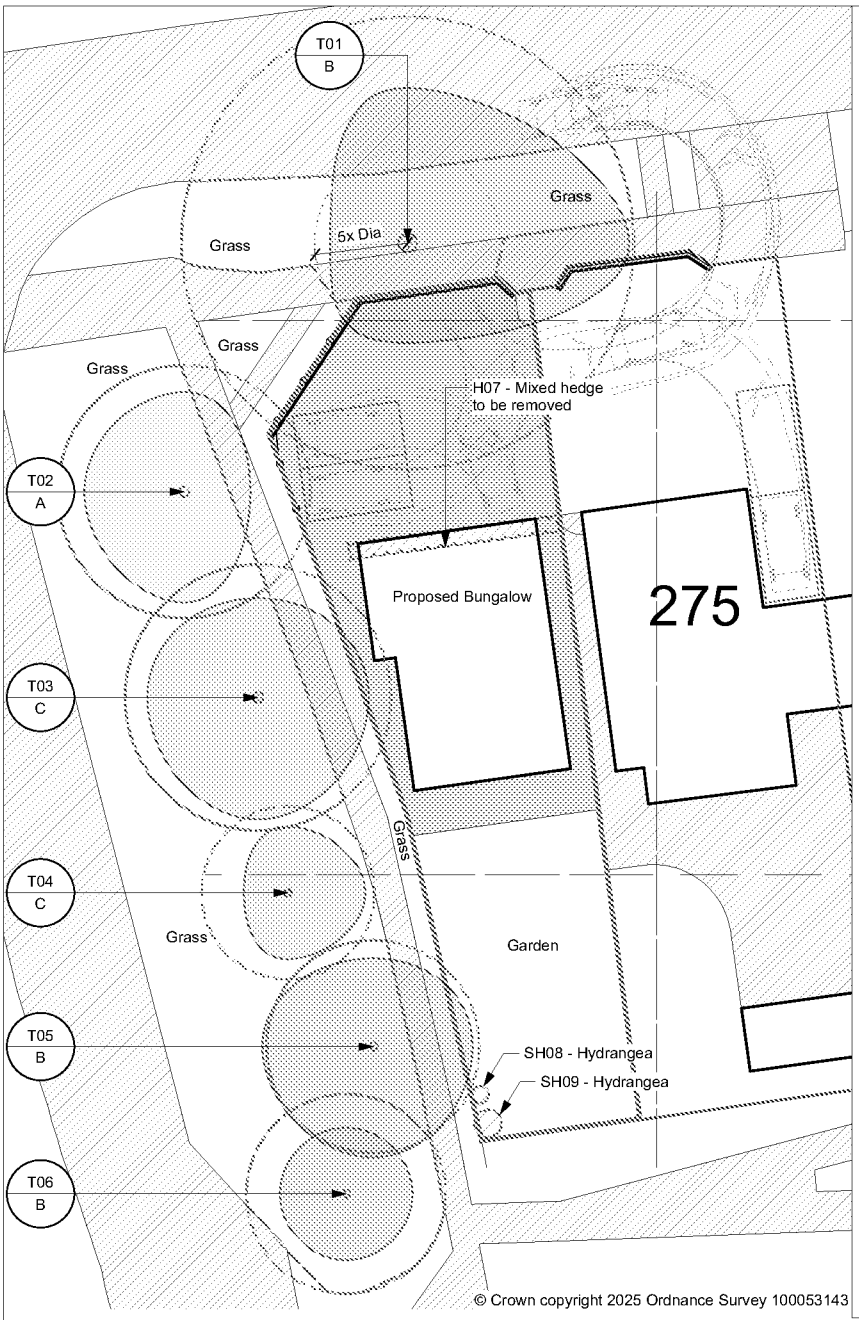
Scale: 1:200 @ A3 | Drawn: MZ | Date: 09/01/2025

Drawing Title: **Tree Constraints Plan**

LArch Project Ref: **LAR2501** | Number: **0101** | Revision: **P02**

Landscape: ARB | Form: DRA

Appendix 5. Tree Protection Plan (Extract)



Legend

- **Ownership Boundary**
- **Application Boundary**
- **Identification Label** (T01 / A) — ID/ Number and Retention Category; T - Tree; TS - Stump SH - Shrubs; H - Hedge
- **Category A Trees** — Trees of high quality. Estimated remaining life expectancy over 40 years
- **Category B Trees** — Trees of moderate quality. Estimated remaining life expectancy over 20 years
- **Category C Trees** — Trees of low quality. Estimated remaining life expectancy over 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm
- **Tree Root Protection Areas (Calculated)** — RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. In contentious situations, the actual extent of the root system can be confirmed using handheld tools or compressed air soil displacement (air spade®).
- **Tree Root Protection Areas (adjusted)** — RPAs adjusted to take into account physical barriers such as roads, footways and foundations.
- **Existing Vegetation and Hedgerows**
- **Existing Vegetation for Removal**
- **Existing Fence**
- **Existing Wall**
- **Existing Hardstanding**
- **Proposed Hardstanding**

Notes:
1. For best performance, drawing to be viewed in colour.
2. Dimensions shall not be scaled for construction purposes.
3. Location of trees plotted following manual measurements on site. If required, precise location to be determined on site by a Site Surveyor/ Contractor/ Setting Out Engineer.
4. Drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Arboricultural Consultant's documentation.
5. Contractor is responsible for verifying all site dimensions and levels before commencing work.
6. Differences between this drawing and site conditions encountered must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant.

Tree ID	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH [mm]	RPA Radius [m]	RPA [sqm]	Height [m]	First Branch Hgt [m]	Canopy N	Canopy E	Canopy S	Canopy W	Age	Cat.
T01	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	840	10.2	327	13	2.3	7	10	4.5	3.5	M	B
T02	Scots pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	455	5.7	102	8.3	1.5	4.5	3	5	4.5	EM	A
T03	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	481	6	113	8.3	1.6	4.5	5	5.5	5	M	C
T04	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	324	3.9	48	7.5	1.2	3	3.5	3	2	EM	C
T05	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	380	4.8	72	8.5	2	4	4.5	5	5	EM	B
T06	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	361	4.5	64	8.3	2.2	3	3	3	3	EM	B

N 0 5 10 M

Client: **Mr. S. Addis**

Project: **Land adjoining No. 275 Goring Way**
275 Goring Way, Ferring, Worthing

LArch — Landscape Consultancy and Design Ltd

PLANNING

Rev	Date	Description	By
P02	17/01/2025	Issued for Planning	MZ
P01	09/01/2025	Issued as Draft for comments	MZ

Scale: 1:200 @ A3 | Drawn: MZ | Date: 09/01/2025

Drawing Title: **Tree Protection Plan**

LArch Project Ref: **LAR2501** | Number: **0110** | Revision: **P02**

Initials: **ARB** | Form: **DRA**

Larch

Landscape Consultancy and Design Ltd

[redacted]

larchconsultancydesign.co.uk