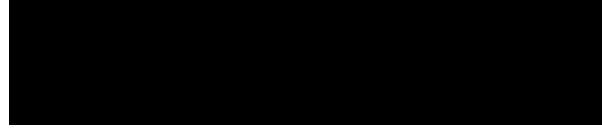


Arbortrack Systems Ltd
The Granary Studio
Crewe Lane
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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

& Method Statement:

41 Angmering Lane
East Preston
Littlehampton
BN16 2TA

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Neil and Kerry Fleming-Smith
41 Angmering Lane
East Preston
Littlehampton
BN16 2TA

REPORT PREPARED BY

James Bell
MSc. (Env). Arbor. A. Tech. Cert.

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/41angmeringlane/AIAAMS

Date: 7th May 2026

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose & Use of the Impact Assessment & Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report has been prepared for submission to Arun District Council (ADC) to accompany a planning application for single storey extensions to the existing dwelling and a summer room at 41 Angmering Lane, East Preston, Littlehampton, BN16 2TA. This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of construction without harm to the retained tree resource on and adjoining the site. See the material accompanying this report for full scheme details. Please note that this report is for planning purposes only and is not a tree risk assessment.
- 1.1.2 This document lays down the methodology for any proposed works that may have an effect upon the trees on and adjacent to the site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts related to the development proposals that this method statement is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document form part of the work schedule and specification issued to the building contractors and can be used to form part of the contract.
- 1.1.3 Copies of this document should be available for inspection on site. The developer will inform the local planning authority within twenty-four hours if the designated arboriculturist is replaced.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 I am instructed by Neil and Kerry Fleming-Smith to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report to accompany a planning application for single storey extensions to the existing dwelling and a summer room at 41 Angmering Lane, East Preston, Littlehampton, BN16 2TA with reference to British Standards publication: Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations (BS5837:2012).
- 1.2.2 The tree protection plan at Appendix A is based on topographical survey drawing reference S261115 Rev A from InCo Surveys and Proposed Site Plan from Fresh Architects.

1.3 Tree Survey

- 1.3.1 A BS5837:2012 survey of the trees near the proposals was conducted on 6th May 2026 by James Bell of Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Full tree survey data is provided at Appendix B.
- 1.3.2 Data from the iGeology app from the British Geological Survey suggests that it is likely that the site has a bedrock geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation And Portsdown Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated)-Chalk with a superficial geology of River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated)-Sand, silt and clay. The prevailing soil conditions evidently provide a reasonable medium for tree growth. Any potential for soil compaction (highly deleterious to root function) during development will depend on the proportion of clay present in the upper profile. The presence of clay in this location would appear to be possible but cannot be confirmed. Further to confirmation of the precise soil type present, a structural engineer may be able to advise further on the local geology and its implications, if any, for development.
- 1.3.3 No Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) is present near the site: see the Department for Environment Fisheries & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) MAGIC website for details at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>.
- 1.3.4 ADC's interactive mapping service advises that none of the trees on site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and that the site does not stand in a Conservation Area (CA).

1.4 Development Proposals & Impact Assessment

- 1.4.1 The proposals are for single storey extensions to the existing dwelling and a summer room. See layout details at Appendix A and accompanying material for full details.
- 1.4.2 Low-quality trees and shrubs 20, G21 & 23 will be removed to allow or facilitate development. The loss of these trees and shrubs is a very low and acceptable impact and the amenity impact on the surrounding area is likely to be negligible, given that the rear garden is very well screened to all points by existing vegetation – which will remain the case. The partial removal of shrubs in G19 may also be required at the discretion of our client, but boundary screening is unlikely to be disturbed.
- 1.4.3 The proposed summer house will stand in what is, essentially, a raised bed, currently approximately 400mm above surrounding levels. This soil volume is likely to be dominated by roots from mature shrubs, G21, and Arbortrack's supposition is that few significant (>25mm diameter) roots from trees 24-26 are likely to be present in this area. On this basis, the existing levels in this area can be dropped to match levels currently around the raised bed to establish a floor level for the summer house. As an additional precaution, the proposed Summer House will be founded on helical screw piles to minimise the (unlikely) possibility of damage to any significant (>25mm diameter) roots of trees 24-26, should these still be present in this area.
- 1.4.4 Access to the rear of the property will be via existing paths. Hardstanding on the frontage can be used for the storage of materials, etc.
- 1.4.5 The great majority of site works will take place beyond the root protection areas (RPA) of retained trees and canopies. Retained trees will be protected throughout the course of development by ground protection and fencing to the specification recommended by BS5837:2012 - see Appendix C for details.

1.5 Sequence of Works

- 1.5.1 The sequence of works should be as follows:
 - tree works required to allow or facilitate development – see Appendix B
 - erection of tree protection barrier (TPB) on advised line(s) and laying of ground protection as indicated – see Appendix A
 - laying/extending of service runs
 - main construction phase
 - removal of TPB & ground protection
 - soft landscaping, if envisaged

1.6 Site Supervision

1.6.1 An individual, e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:

- be present on-site for the majority of the time
- be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities
- have the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any retained tree
- be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe these responsibilities
- make immediate contact with the local authority and/or the designated arboriculturist in the event of any tree-related problems occurring, whether actual or potential

1.7 Site Monitoring

1.7.1 The site agent will be responsible for monitoring all arboricultural works, inspecting protective fencing and monitoring all on-site works in the context of tree protection. The designated arboriculturist will be available for site visits on a basis to be agreed upon between the client and planning authority when/if appropriate or required, i.e. if required by condition. It is recommended that a record of site visits is maintained for inspection on-site and copies forwarded to the developer/agent and to the local planning authority. A certificate of practical completion can be produced for sites deemed by all parties to merit this.

1.7.2 It is the responsibility of the client to advise Arbortrack when the project begins and to forward on the approval notice when published on the planning portal, should supervision requirements be stipulated.

1.7.3 Principal contact information: 1/. Mr James Bell. Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Arboricultural Consultant. 07986 122074. 2/. Mr Mark Warwick. ADC Arboricultural Officer. 01983 737974 or email mark.warwick@arun.gov.uk. 3/. Site agent. Details to be advised. 4/. Mr George Frost. Fresh Architects. Architect. info@fresh-architects.co.uk. 07703682107.

1.8 Statement Adoption

1.8.1 It is recommended that, in due course, acceptance of the recommendations in this report is demonstrated by, for example, the architect specifying in writing to the building contractor that tree care conditions apply in the execution of the contract and by an estimate or written undertaking from the contractor to the architect demonstrating that the practical aspects of observation of such recommendations have been priced in.

1.8.2 If conflicts between any part of a tree and the proposals arise during the course of development, these can often be resolved quickly and at little cost if a qualified arboriculturist is consulted promptly. Lack of such care is often apparent quickly, and the decline and death of such trees can spoil design aims and can, of course, affect saleability, as well as reflecting poorly on the construction and design personnel involved. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development.

2.0 Pre-Development Site Preparation

2.1 Arboricultural Works

2.1.1 See Appendix B for full details of tree works required to allow or facilitate development.

2.2 Preparation of Surfaces

2.2.1 Areas within RPAs requiring ground protection are shown in Appendix A, i.e. ground within the RPA of tree 28. Ground protection should be fit for purpose as per the guidance in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3.3. The preferred specification is provided by products such as Trak Mat; see www.multimatts.co.uk. Alternatively, many other treatments are available, e.g. those provided by InfraGreen Solutions: see www.infragreen-solutions.com.

2.3 Installation of Tree Protective Barrier

2.3.1 The tree protection barrier (TPB) must be comprised of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum level of 3m. On to this, weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire scaffold clamps: see section 6.2.2 and Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (Appendix C). The suggested location(s) of the TPB is shown in Appendix A.

2.3.2 This TPB is to be erected before any construction work commences on site, is to remain 'in situ' and undamaged for the duration of all work or each phase, and is only to be removed once all work is completed. If any work other than preparatory tree work is deemed necessary prior to the erection of fencing, the designated arboriculturist should be informed to enable his/her presence to oversee the work being carried out.

2.3.3 The only other exception is the completion of soft landscaping, but if any excavations, however minor, are to be carried out as part of soft landscaping within RPAs, an arboricultural assessment must be carried out beforehand, and any arboricultural protection measures incorporated. The TPB should carry waterproof warning notices denying access within RPAs.

2.3.4 The Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A illustrates where the protective fencing should be located to form the boundary of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). The TPZ is an exclusion zone, and suitable steps should be taken to prevent access by pedestrians and vehicles and the storage of any works materials and equipment should be located outside of the TPZ.

2.4 Pre-Development Site Inspection

2.4.1 At the instigation of the client/site agent or ADC, upon the erection of the fencing, the designated arboriculturist will meet the relevant local authority member on-site to check the standard of the work(s). If there are any amendments required to the protective fencing, these will be agreed upon at this meeting, confirmed in writing, and undertaken thereafter.

3.0 Development Phase

3.1 General Precautions

- 3.1.1 No fires shall be made on any part of the site or within 10m of the furthest extent of the canopy of any tree or group tree to be retained on-site or on land adjoining.
- 3.1.2 No spilling or pouring of fuels, oils, solvents, or tar shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.3 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement, will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.
- 3.1.4 No spillage or discharge of wet mortar or concrete shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.5 No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences.
- 3.1.6 No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall occur without the approval of the designated arboriculturist.
- 3.1.7 Alterations in levels within the tree protection fence areas shall be avoided.

3.2 Root Protection Areas

- 3.2.1 The RPA is a desirable zone of protection around the trees' rooting system, and these have been marked on the plan in Appendix A. The RPAs will lie within the TPZ and, therefore, be fully fenced off (see Appendix A) unless appropriate ground protection is offered or if the impact on the RPA is deemed very low and acceptable.

3.3 Site Access, Accommodation & Storage

- 3.3.1 Many site activities are potentially damaging to trees, e.g. material storage, parking, soil compaction and the use of plant machinery. In this latter example, particular care is required to ensure that the operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, do not physically damage trees when in use or while accessing the site.

3.4 Routing & Installation of Services

- 3.4.1 Any new service runs should avoid the RPAs of retained trees where possible. If unavoidable, any trenches within the RPAs of site trees should be hand-dug and kept as narrow as possible. They should not extend to within 1m from the base of any retained tree trunk. Exposed roots larger than 25mm in diameter should be retained with their bark intact and, when exposed, wrapped in dry hessian sacking.
- 3.4.2 Where crown interference with mature trees is a possibility, over-ground services will be routed in an alternative direction. In relation to this, any landscaping taking place should accommodate the presence of over-ground services and take mature tree size into account.

3.5 Demolition Measures

- 3.5.1 If required, access facilitation pruning should be undertaken to prevent injurious contact between the demolition plant and the tree(s). Any such pruning should be undertaken in accordance with the British Standards publication: Tree work – Recommendations (BS3998:2010).
- 3.5.2 Demolition/removal of structures (including underground structures) within what would otherwise be an RPA should proceed with due caution to avoid unnecessary damage to trees.
- 3.5.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works (removals only), if not operating on existing hard standing, should either operate outside the RPA or should run on a temporary surface designed to protect the underlying soil structure. See section 6.2.3.3 for further detail.
- 3.5.4 Where trees stand adjacent to structures scheduled for demolition, it will be necessary to undertake demolition inwards within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as “top down, pull back”).
- 3.5.5 If the weather is “dry,” the site should be watered down to reduce dust travelling to adjacent properties. Where levels of dust build-up on trees occur, it may be necessary to seek the advice of the designated arboriculturalist on remedial measures, e.g. hose down the tree(s) immediately following any significant accumulation of dust.
- 3.5.6 Heavy plant used to remove materials should work systematically *away from retained trees*. The aim is to ensure that spoil is removed away from RPAs, but it is very important that the original soil levels are not altered.

3.6 Changes in Grade

- 3.6.1 The upper layer of topsoil (top 60cm) contains the majority of a tree’s roots, and if this is disturbed by a change in ground level, serious damage can be caused. On this basis, as a minimum, level changes to soil should be avoided within RPAs.
- 3.6.2 If any significant section of ground level requires raising within RPAs, this should be achieved using coarse, granular material such as pebbles. See section 7.4.4.4 of BS5837:2012.
- 3.6.3 If ground levels need to be altered within 1.5 metres of any tree trunk, prior agreement must be sought from and given by the local authority tree officer.

3.7 Construction Measures

- 3.7.1 The proposed summer house will be founded on helical screw piles to minimise the (unlikely) possibility of damage to significant (>25mm diameter) roots of trees 24-26, should these be present in this area. Details of screw pile installation can be agreed via the discharge of an appropriate planning condition if deemed necessary by ADC.

3.8 Removal of Tree Protective Barrier

- 3.8.1 The protective fencing may be removed only upon completion of the development phase when all drainage and service runs have been installed and any site machinery has been removed.

3.9 Post-Construction Landscaping

- 3.9.1 Following the development phase, retained trees may be subject to either landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies.
- 3.9.2 Any approved landscaping works should avoid the changing of ground levels or deep digging in the vicinity of trees except where already approved. Mechanised cultivation, such as tractor-mounted rotovation, must not be used within the RPA of retained trees.
- 3.9.3 Heavy machinery should not be used in the vicinity of any retained trees unless adequate ground protection is in place.
- 3.9.4 If herbicides are to be used, they should be appropriate to their purpose and not used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.
- 3.9.5 Ideally, retained trees should be within a shrub area as this reduces the chances of compaction and disturbance of root systems.

4.0 Summary of Proposed Methods

4.1 Table of Impacts and Mitigation

- 4.1.1 The table below summarises the main areas where trees could become damaged by the proposed development and the methods that need to be adopted in order to prevent such damage:

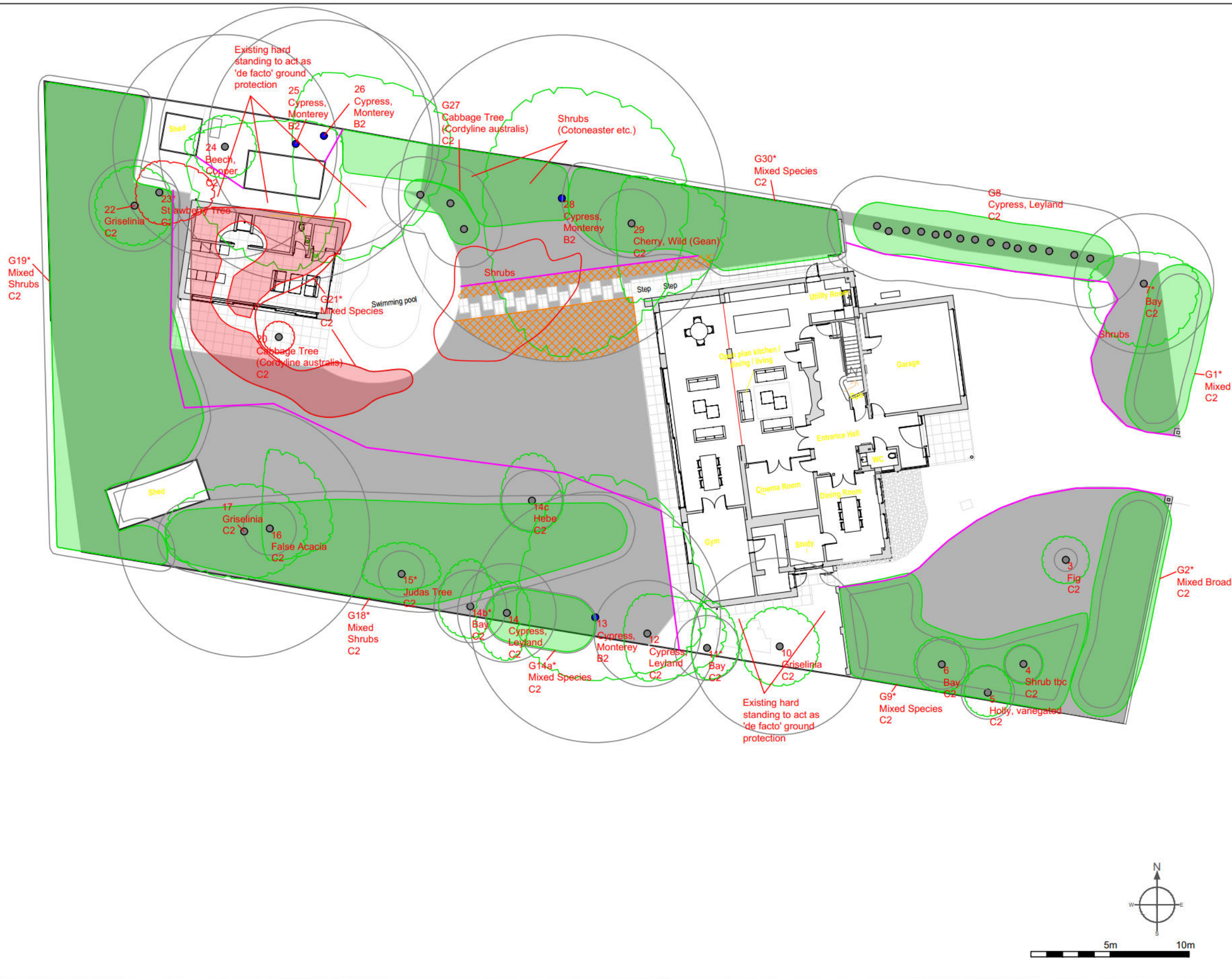
<u>Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Trees Affected</u>
Passage of machinery and storage of materials over RPAs	Construction of protective fencing to acceptable standards	Sections 2.3. Fencing spec Appendix C, Tree Protection Plan Appendix A	G1-G9, 12-G19, 22 & 24-G30
Works within RPAs of retained trees	Ground protection	Section 2.2.1	28

5.0 Completion

5.1 Completion Meeting

- 5.1.1 Following completion of the approved works on site, the designated arboriculturist can meet with a local authority representative and agree upon any remedial works deemed necessary (if any).
- 5.1.2 Any works agreed upon in the above meeting will be confirmed in writing and should be performed to BS3998:2010.
- 5.1.3 Any work proposed post-development should be checked to avoid a penalty for performing illegal work on a protected tree.

APPENDIX A



Arbortrack Systems Ltd

The Granary Studio, Crewe Lane, Kenilworth, CV8 2LA
07986 122074 / james@arbortrackservices.com

Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan	1:250@A3
Appendix: A	May 2026

Key:

● Category A

● Category B

● Category C

● Category U

⊗ Tree Proposed for Removal

— Tree Protection Fencing

▨ Ground Protection

Category

Root Protection Area

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

Crown Spread

Tree Number

Species

Category

Do not scale from this drawing. Please check all dimensions on site and notify us of any discrepancies.
This drawing was produced in colour. Do not rely on monochrome copies or those reduced in size.
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APPENDIX B

Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Date: 6th May 2026

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd



Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/41angmeringlane/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
G1	Mixed Broadleaves	5	2	2	2	2	0	120	#	1.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Hawthorn, cherry, hornbeam: screen on frontage
G2	Mixed Broadleaves	5	2	2	2	2	0	120	#	1.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Hawthorn, cherry, cherry laurel screen on frontage-lower @ southern end
3	Fig	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	60		0.7	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
4	Shrub tbc	2	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.5	97	#	1.2	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Shrub-irrelevant
5	Holly, variegated	4	1.75	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	140		1.7	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
6	Bay	4.5	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	0.5	131	#	1.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
7	Bay	6	2	4	3.5	3.5	1.5	368		4.4	Early Mature	Moderate	Good	C	2	20+	Leaf browning-salt damage?

Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Date: 6th May 2026

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
G8	Cypress, Leyland	8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	260	#	3.1	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Some patches of needle browning Well kept screen. cv Aurea; row of 15
G9	Mixed Species	4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	75	#	0.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental Euonymus, laurel, Amelanchier, willow, Viburnum
10	Griselinia	8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	465		5.6	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental Screening
11	Bay	5	3	2	2	1	1.5	171	#	2.1	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	
12	Cypress, Leyland	8	2.5	3	5	1.5	2.5	280		3.4	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) Suppressed by nearby tree
13	Cypress, Monterey	13	9	4	7	5	2	660		7.9	Mature	Moderate	Good	B	2	20+	Slightly sparse crown
G14a	Mixed Species	6	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2	150	#	1.8	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Bay & Leyland cypress boundary screen

Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Date: 6th May 2026

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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
14	Cypress, Leyland	8	2	3	1.5	2	2	260		3.1	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
14b	Bay	6	3	2	1.5	2	2	191	#	2.3	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Element within boundary screen
14c	Hebe	3	3	2	2	2	0.5	159	#	1.9	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Garden ornamental Standing beside a Dipelta yunnanensis
15	Judas Tree	4.75	2	1	2.5	2.5	2	122		1.5	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental Bamboo screen to rear on southern boundary
16	False Acacia	7	5	2	4	.5	2.5	140		1.7	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Suppressed by nearby tree Garden ornamental Decay in trunk
17	Griselinia	7	3	3	4	5	0.5	661	#	7.9	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
G18	Mixed Shrubs	4	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	0	184	#	2.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamentals

Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Date: 6th May 2026

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
G19	Mixed Shrubs	5	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	0	184	#	2.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamentals
20	Cabbage Tree (Cordyline australis)	7	1	1	1	1	3	210		2.5	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Garden ornamental
G21	Mixed Species	2	.75	.75	.75	.75	0	61	#	0.7	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamentals Cistus, Ceanothus, Phormium, Euonymus, etc
22	Griselinia	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	240	#	2.9	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
23	Strawberry Tree	3.5	2	2	3.5	1.5	2	212	#	2.5	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamental
24	Beech, Copper	6	2	2	2	2	1.75	590		7.1	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Topped
25	Cypress, Monterey	14	1.5	8	3	7	4	720		8.6	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) Cv Aurea; overhanging crown to N cut back to boundary

Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Date: 6th May 2026

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd



Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/41angmeringlane/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
26	Cypress, Monterey	14	4	8	8	2	4	610		7.3	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Cv Aurea; 25 & 26 are a pair: crown is merged; some branches to N cut back/topped
G27	Cabbage Tree (Cordyline australis)	4	1	1	1	1	0.5	200 #		2.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Leaf browning
28	Cypress, Monterey	15	7	10	8	5	3	860		10.3	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) Large pruning wounds Branches to N cut back
29	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	8.5	3	5	6	1	1.5	180		2.2	Semi-mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	10+	Suppressed by nearby tree Leaning to east
G30	Mixed Species	7.5	2	2	2	2	0.5	195 #		2.3	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden ornamentals Bamboo, Euonymus, Viburnum, Hornbeam, Mahonia, Arbutus

Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Date: 6th May 2026

Appendix B Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/41angmeringlane/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
G19	Mixed Shrubs	5	184	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	C	2	Partial removal as required	Garden ornamentals To permit development
20	Cabbage Tree (Cordyline australis)	7	210	1	1	1	1	C	2	Remove	Garden ornamental To permit development
G21	Mixed Species	2	61	.75	.75	.75	.75	C	2	Remove	Garden ornamentals Cistus, Ceanothus, Phormium, Euonymus, etc To permit development
23	Strawberry Tree	3.5	212	2	2	3.5	1.5	C	2	Remove	Garden ornamental To facilitate development

Appendix B

Notes on Tree Survey Schedule:

- **Height** describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
- The **Crown Spread** refers to the crown radius in metres from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of **NSEW** aspect if symmetrical.
- **Ground Clearance** is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
- **Clear Stem Height** is the distance between trunk base and first branch separation measured in metres.
- **Stem Diameter** is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees. See section 4.6 of BS5837:2012 for details of treatment for multistems.
- **Protection Radius** is a radial distance in metres measured from the trunk centre.
- **Growth Vitality** - **Normal** growth, **Moderate** (below normal), **Poor** (sparse/weak), **Dead** (dead or dying tree).
- **Structural Condition** - **Good** (no or only minor defects), **Fair** (remediable defects), **Poor** - Major defects present.
- **B.S. Category** refers to (British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; '**A**' - High, '**B**' - Moderate, '**C**' - Low, '**U**' - Unsuitable for Retention.
- **Sub Cat** refers to the retention criteria values where **1** is mainly **arboricultural** qualities, **2** is mainly **landscape** qualities and **3** is mainly **cultural** values including conservation.
- **Useful Life** is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.
- **First Significant Branch (FSB)** is the height of the first significant branch above ground level taken at the trunk separation point.

Notes on Recommended Tree Works:

- **1, 2, 3** Urgent (ASAP), Standard (6-12 months), Non-Urgent (2-3 years)
- **CB** Cut back to boundary/clear from structure
- **CL#** Crown lift to given height in meters
- **CT#%** Crown Thinning by identified %
- **CCL** Crown clean (remove deadwood/crossing & hazardous branches & stubs)
- **CR#%** Crown Reduce by given maximum percentage (of outermost branch & twig length)
- **DWD** Remove deadwood
- **Fell** Fell to ground level
- **FInv** Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment)
- **Pol** Pollard or re-pollard
- **Mon** Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff/owners & every 2-3 years by consultant). Svr Ivy/Clr Bs Sever Ivy/clear base and re-inspect base/stem for concealed defects

APPENDIX C

Appendix C Tree Protective Fencing Detail (from BS5837:2012)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

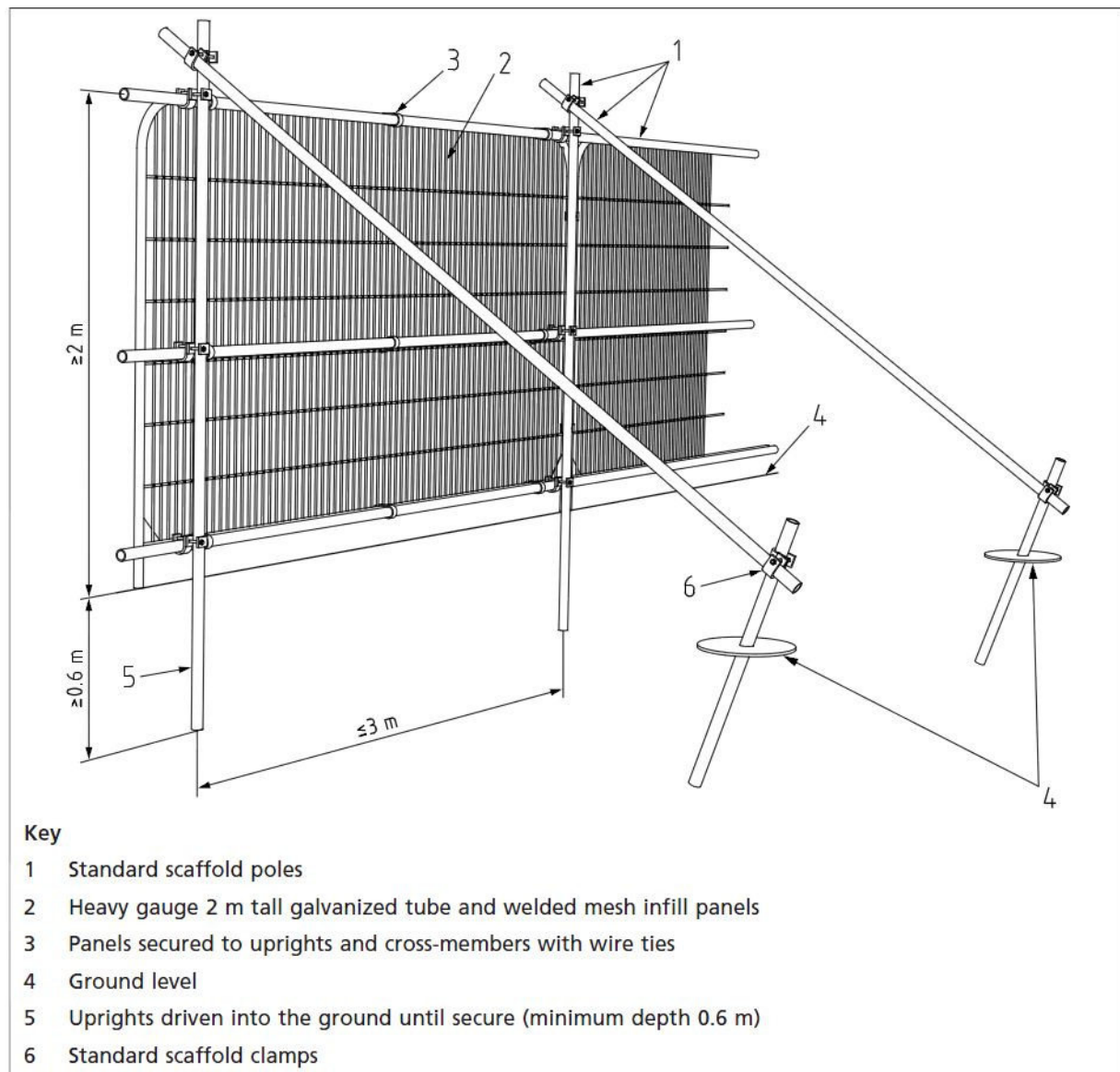
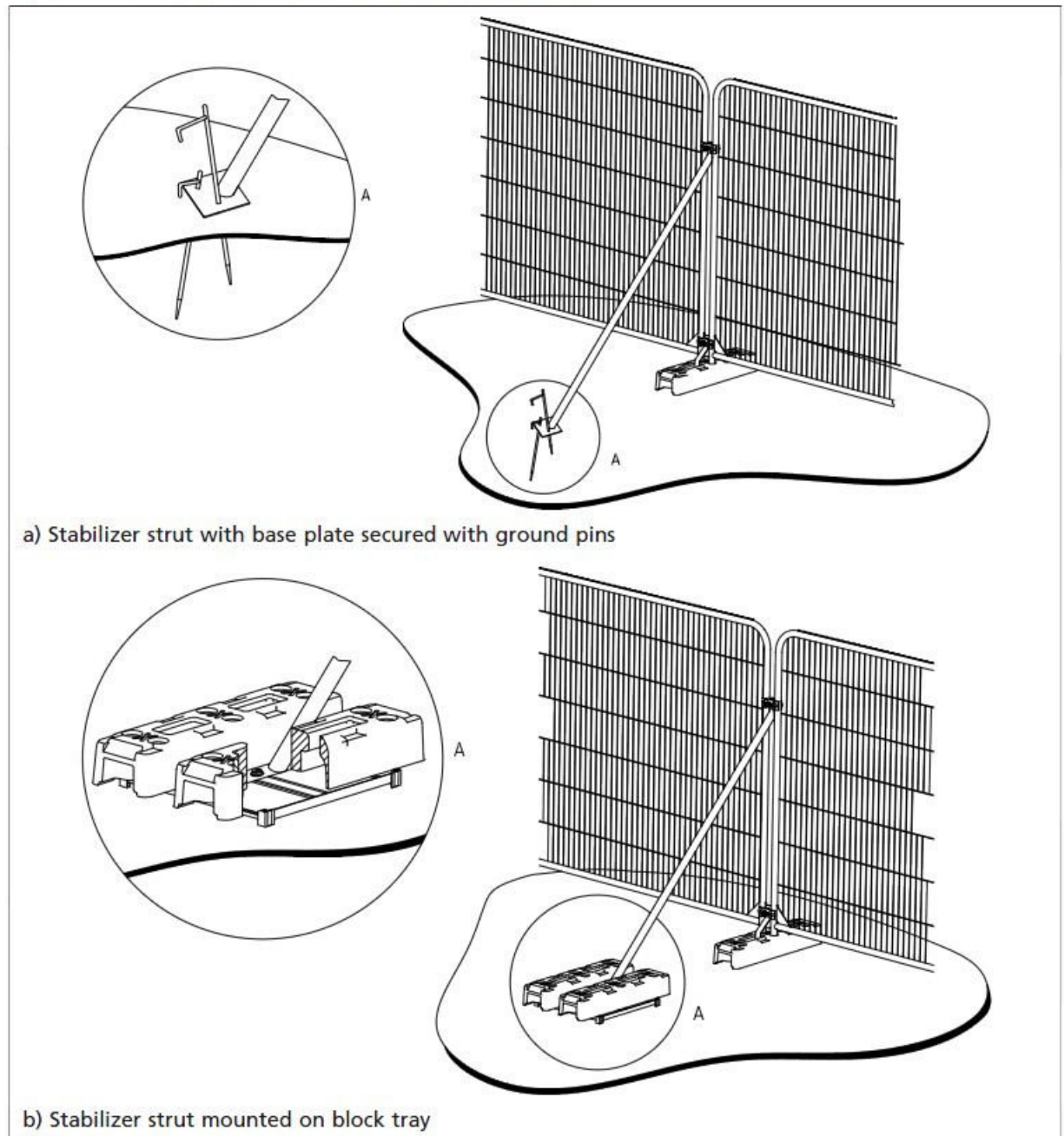


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



APPENDIX D

Appendix D

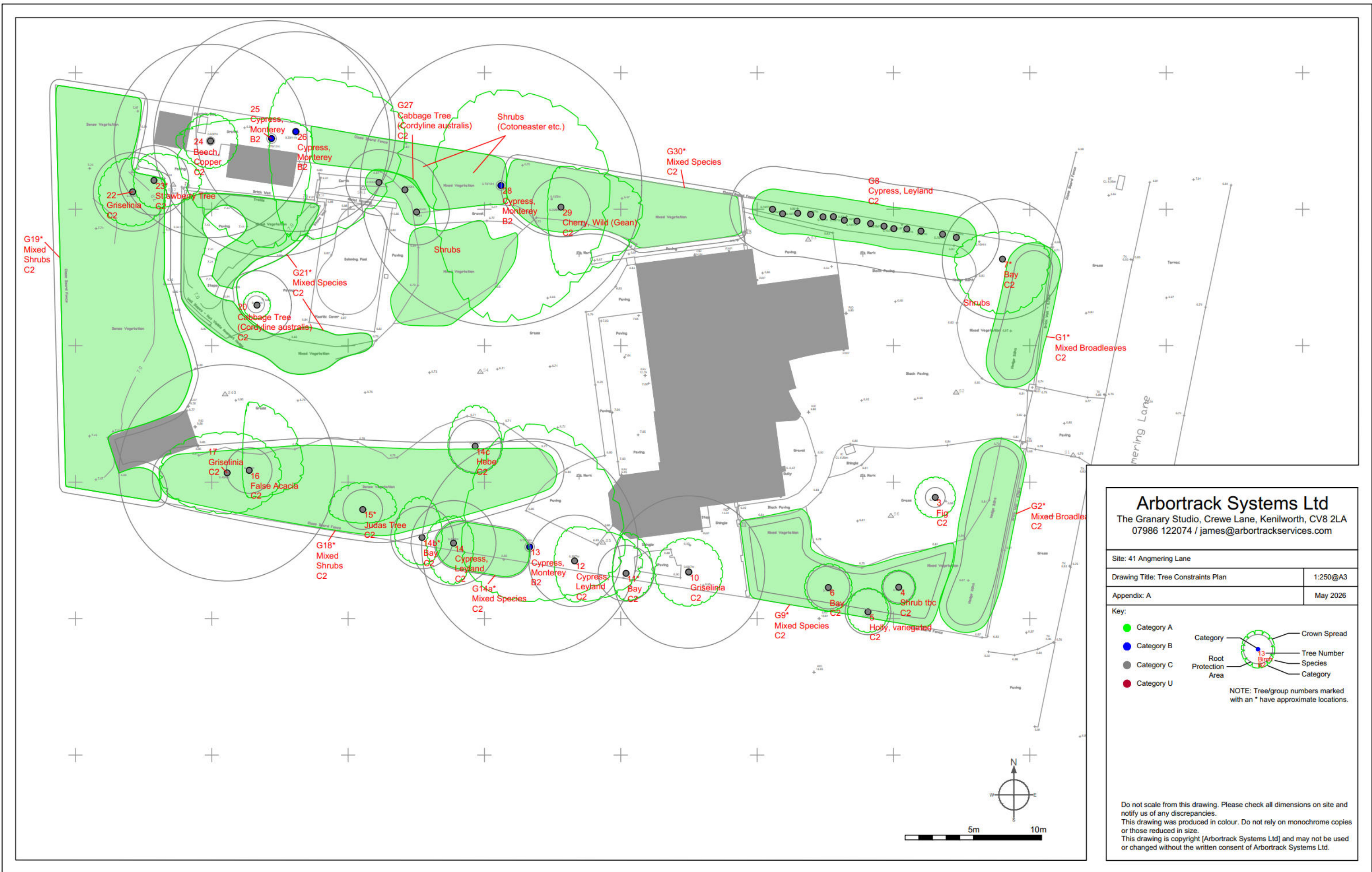
1.0 Glossary of Terms

Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.
Co-dominant Stem	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
Crown Lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduce	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree. Also, wood which is dead.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.
Formative pruning	The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tightly together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
Remedial pruning	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.
Topping	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

2.0 General Guidelines

- 2.1 All work must be to BS 3998:2010 – Tree work - Recommendations
- 2.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- 2.3 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- 2.4 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this method statement are carried out under the supervision of the designated arboriculturist.
- 2.5 It is advisable to have trees inspected by designated arboriculturist regularly.

APPENDIX E



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Site: 41 Angmering Lane

Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan

1:250@A3

Appendix: A

May 2026

Key:

Category A

Category B

Category C

Category U

Category

Root Protection Area

Crown Spread

Tree Number

Species

Category

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

Do not scale from this drawing. Please check all dimensions on site and notify us of any discrepancies.

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