

Tree survey & report

Finches Corner, Hickmans
Lane, Lindfield, Haywards
Heath RH16 2NZ

Prepared by

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

June 2025



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1- Tree survey schedule. 2 - Definition of terms. 3 - BS 5837 grading categories. 4 - Tree constraints plan. 5 - Development proposal plan. 6 & 7- Tree protection plans. 8 - Protective barriers. 9- Site visit and arboricultural supervision record. 10 - Arboricultural monitoring.

SUMMARY

- The quality of 7 trees within potential influence of a development proposal was assessed;
- an arboricultural impact assessment of the development proposal was prepared;
- the proposal is for construction of a one-bedroom, single-storey annexe in place of the existing garage and garden sheds;
- implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees and the the arboricultural characteristics of the site will remain unchanged;
- basic precautionary measures will be required to protect the retained trees throughout the development process.

Details

- Date of survey - 30th January 2025
- Present at survey - Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
- Date of report - 3rd June 2025

Contact Details

<u>Local Planning Authority</u>	Mid Sussex District Council	Tel – 01444 458166 Email – enquiries@midsussex.gov.uk
<u>Architects</u>	Folkes Architects	Tel – 01903 868629 Email – hadi@folkesarchitects.co.uk
<u>Arboricultural Consultants</u>	Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd	Tel – 01243 814740 Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

References

Roberts, J. Jackson, N. Smith, M. (2006). *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. The Stationery Office
BSI British Standards (2012) BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

3rd June 2025

1.0 Introduction

1.1 I have received instruction from Hadi Girgis, architectural assistant at Folkes Architects, on behalf of Mr & Mrs Child to report on arboricultural matters in relation to proposed development at Finches Corner, Hickmans Lane, Lindfield, Haywards Heath RH16 2NZ.

1.2 The purpose of the instruction was to:

- Assess the quality of any trees that could be affected by the proposed development.
- Prepare an arboricultural impact assessment evaluating the effects of the development proposal.
- Prepare a method statement and tree protection plan.

1.3 The survey was conducted and the report prepared with reference to the guidelines detailed in BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations" and according to good arboricultural practice.

1.4 Contents of the report are exclusively for the use of the client; liability does not extend to any third party without our written consent.

1.5 **Qualifications and experience** – I am a qualified arboriculturist and Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association with more than 30 years' experience working with trees. I have a National Certificate in Arboriculture, the ABC Level 4 Certificate in arboriculture and the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate along with certificates of training/attendance including arboricultural consultancy & report writing, veteranisation, valuing & managing veteran trees, subsidence investigation, assessment of tree forks, mortgage reports and risk assessment for commercial arboriculture.

2.0 Documents Provided

2.1 Drawings provided by Folkes Architects:

24055 -1.01	Existing site plan	1:100@A1
24055 -2.01	Proposed site plan	1:100@A1

3.0 Survey Format

- 3.1 Trees included in the survey were those with the potential to be affected by the development proposal and with a stem diameter, at 1.5m high, greater than 75mm. The trees were inspected from the ground only and no specialist decay detection was undertaken. Trees were assessed from within the site or from public areas.
- 3.2 The tree identification numbers used are for the purpose of this report and may not reflect numbering used in previous surveys or inspections.
- 3.3 Data was recorded digitally, the individual trees plotted via GPS and their positions marked on the 1:250 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 3.4 A detailed tree survey sheet is shown as Appendix 1 with an explanation of the terms and categories covered as Appendix 2.
- 3.5 The extent of the survey was limited to collecting sufficient data to inform upon the feasibility of the proposed development, it was not a detailed tree hazard or risk assessment and, unless specified, no guarantee, expressed or implied, can be given regarding the safety of the trees or their suitability for safe long-term retention.

4.0 Grading Categories

- 4.1 The quality of the surveyed trees was assessed and they were categorised to reflect the criteria recommended in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 as detailed at Appendix 3.
- 4.2 The following is a breakdown of the number of trees in each BS category.

Category U	0 trees
Category A	0 trees
Category B	3 trees
Category C	4 trees

5.0 Legislation

- 5.1 **Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas** - Local Planning Authority (LPA) online mapping showed that the application site is not within a designated conservation area but that the English oak (T6) is subject to tree preservation order no. **LF/02/TPO/93**.

- 5.2 **Wildlife legislation** – under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), with only a few exceptions, it is an offence to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while the nest is in use or being built. Bat species are protected under Section 39 of the 1994 Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (as amended), the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) and the 2000 Countryside and Rights of Way Act. It is illegal to damage or destroy any bat roost, whether occupied or not, or disturb or harm a bat.

6.0 Development Proposal

- 6.1 The proposal is for construction of a one-bedroom, single-storey annexe in place of the existing garage and garden sheds.

7.0 Site Description

- 7.1 Finches Corner consists of a detached two-storey dwelling, separate double garage, timber outbuildings and a greenhouse set in grounds of a little over 1000m². The house and surrounding flagstone patio occupies a level area in the south-west corner of the grounds with steps up to the garden and a second patio with the garage and sheds beyond on the northern boundary. The gardens slope down in a series of terraces to a point at the western corner. Access to the grounds is via a pedestrian gate at the level of the house and a second gate from the driveway in front of the garage. A 3m high clipped yew hedge and close-board fence forms the boundary with Finches Gardens while an evergreen border of laurel, rhododendron & spotted laurel forms a wide belt on the bank above Hickmans Lane. Close-board fencing continues along the southern boundary before returning back to the garage along the boundary with Dendrons to the north-west.
- 7.2 The property is in a suburban location. The wider landscape is well-wooded with individual mature trees or small groups in domestic settings, as roadside trees and in parks and green open spaces.
- 7.3 The British Geological Survey records the site geology as Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand sandstone & siltstone imbedded sedimentary bedrock while the superficial geology is described by the UK Soil Observatory (www.ukso.org) as a slightly acid loamy & clayey soil with impeded drainage. No detailed analysis of the soil structure, composition or pH was undertaken and these details should not be relied on for design purposes.

8.0 Tree Survey

- 8.1 All the recorded trees were in the grounds of Finches Corner. Trees and shrubs that were too small to be recorded or beyond influence of the development proposal included *Pittosporum*, *Choisya*, *Viburnum*, dogwood, pheasant berry & *Azaleas* in the garden; a copse of mature sycamore & horse chestnut beyond the boundary to the west and holly and English oaks in gardens to the north-west.

9.0 Tree Appraisal

- 9.1 Details and comments of individual trees and groups are listed in the appended BS 5837 survey schedule detailed at Appendix 1.

10.0 Below Ground Constraints – Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 10.1 Section 3.7 of BS 5837: 2012 states that – *“The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. “*
- 10.2 The RPA calculations have been produced using the information gathered from the tree survey and section 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012. This indicates the RPA in m² and the minimum required all round radial distances for rooting zone protection and allows a view to be taken as to whether the trees can be retained safely without undue damage to their root systems. The RPA calculations are detailed in the appended tree survey and the initial dimensions marked on the 1:250 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 10.3 Tree root morphology can be affected by numerous factors; availability of water, aeration, soil type, temperature and structure, compacted or impervious surfaces and proximity to buildings and other structures all affect the way roots develop and although the RPAs are marked on the plan as uniform polygons the actual root systems will be far more irregular. Root mapping or hand excavation under arboricultural supervision could determine whether structural roots or root masses & likely mycorrhizal associations extend beyond the RPAs and require greater protection in relation to construction or whether it may be possible to develop within the RPA without a significant impact on the rooting environment.
- 10.4 The recorded trees are all growing in unsurfaced ground. It is possible that proximity to the Hickmans Lane will have had some impact on the root function of the English oak (T6) but as a much-shortened tree with reduced physiology I do not consider its root system extends any further into the garden than the nominal RPA shows and that it is a reasonable representation.

11.0 Above Ground Constraints

- 11.1 Consideration should be given to the effects that the current tree size, future growth potential, shade levels and leaf and fruit nuisance may have on the proposed development. Tree height and crown spread measurements are detailed in the appended tree survey; the crown spread of the trees and the shadow pattern through the main part of the day is indicated on the 1:250 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).

12.0 Comment

- 12.1 The 1:250 @A3 development proposal plan shows that construction of the proposed annexe can be completed without impact on the recorded trees. The 1:250 @A3 tree constraints plan shows that one of the timber outbuildings occupies space at the base of the Scots pine (T1) that equates to around 7.5% of its nominal RPA while the development proposal plan indicates that construction of the new terrace occupies a smaller area within the RPA and fully within the footprint of the shed. New surfacing here is unlikely to have any greater impact on the tree than the existing shed base but arboricultural supervision of the work will establish whether an alternative surface is needed.
- 12.2 The Scots pine is a semi-mature tree with good physiology but has been shortened to a whorl of branches at around 4m. The branches are developing into a multi-stemmed form and as such it is unlikely to mature into a slender-trunked, flat-topped tree typical of the species. If the tree is to be retained, I think it would be sensible to maintain a pruning regime that keeps it in a compact form.
- 12.3 Construction access, delivery of materials and removal of waste will be via the existing driveway in front of the garage. Protective barriers that restrict the development site to the same level as the garage will also prevent construction access to the wider garden and potential impact on the retained trees.

13.0 Conclusion

- 13.1 With appropriate precautionary measures I consider the proposed development at Finches Corner is feasible, in relation to the recorded trees, for the following reasons.

- Implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees so the arboricultural characteristics of the site remain unchanged.
- I do not consider current or future growth of the trees to have a greater impact on the development proposal or to lead to increased pressure for removal or unsympathetic pruning any more for the proposed development than for the existing site use and layout.
- Precautionary measures will prevent damage and adverse effects on the current and long-term health of the retained trees.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- The development process should follow a sequence that results in the least risk to the retained trees and with tree protective fencing and exclusion zones in place as per the tree protection plans (TPP).
- The arboricultural method statement includes the following tree protection plans.

<u>Appendix 6 & 7</u> <i>tree protection plans</i>	1:250@A3	• Tree protection plans showing position of protective barriers and construction exclusion zones for different stages of the development.
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14.0 Sequence of Events

14.1 Sequence of events, tree protection and precautionary measures in relation to phases of development.

<u>Pre-construction</u>	Site meeting	Project arboriculturalist to discuss tree protection measures with architect/developer and local authority arboricultural officer.
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Protective barriers	Project arboriculturalist to mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zones.
	Protective barriers	Project arboriculturalist to check position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

<u>Construction</u>	Supervision	Arboricultural supervision of hand-excavation for surfacing work adjacent to T1.
<u>Construction</u>	Monitoring	Arboricultural monitoring every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.

15.0 Protective Barriers, Construction Exclusion Zone & Ground Protection

- 15.1 Prior to the commencement of construction work and before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site, protective barriers, marked as **a green broken line** on the tree protection plans (Appendix 6), must be erected, around the vulnerable Root Protection Area (RPA) to create a construction exclusion zone beyond the working area.
- 15.2 The construction exclusion zone, shown as **light purple shading** on the tree protection plan, will be afforded protection at all times during the development process; strictly no access, excavation, changes in soil levels, construction activities, mixing materials or storage will be allowed.
- 15.3 The barrier will have weather proof signs attached stating that it is protecting a **construction exclusion zone** and that **no works are permitted** beyond the barrier; the protective barrier must remain in place for the duration of the development process.
- 15.4 The protective barriers must be positioned in accordance with the tree protection plans and would typically be constructed as per figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 (shown at Appendix 9) and consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground and onto which weld mesh panels would be fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Care should be taken when locating the vertical and bracing poles to avoid roots; if the presence of roots or hard surfaces precludes the use of driven poles, above ground stabilising using struts mounted on a block tray, constructed as per figure 3 b) of BS 5837:2012 may be used.
- **Construction exclusion zone 1** – formed of five weld mesh panels positioned between the boundary fence next to T1 and the top of the steps to the garden, as per the tree protection plans.

15.5 Temporary ground protection, shown as **pale blue shading** on the tree protection plan, will need to be positioned between the protective barrier and the terrace to give room for construction & provide an appropriate working area that leaves the vulnerable RPA intact. The type of ground protection will reflect the level of site activity - scaffold planks or sterling board placed on a compressible layer of 100mm depth of woodchips over a geotextile membrane suitable for protection of the lightweight or infrequent pedestrian activity or proprietary ground protection sheets or heavy-duty access mats, i.e., Euro Trak for vehicles and plant.

16.0 Demolition

16.1 Demolition and removal of the existing garage and sheds will take place beyond the fenced RPA of retained trees, from within the footprint of the buildings or from existing hard-surfaces. Practical measures to manage any risk of damage to the retained trees may include:

- Use a top-down pull-back approach to demolition from within the footprint of the building;
- demolition waste to be removed by hand or with machinery sited outside the RPA or positioned on temporary ground protection;
- no excavation or changes to soil level within RPA after demolition;
- 100mm of top soil should be spread by hand if roots exposed on removal of existing hard surfaces;
- appropriate pruning, tying back branches or temporary protection of stems;
- if the demolition is undertaken during the summer months it may be necessary to hose down the trees if there is an accumulation of dust on the foliage.

17.0 Foundation Construction & New Surfaces

17.1 Foundation depth should be determined by the architect or a structural engineer and with reference to NHBC Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees.

17.2 Excavation and construction of foundations for the annexe takes place beyond the RPA of retained trees, however; if roots are encountered when excavating for foundations:

- Careful use of hand tools will avoid bark damage of retained roots at the edge of the foundation if present;
- exposed roots or fibrous root masses that are to be retained must be immediately covered – with hessian or similar - to prevent drying;

- individual roots less than 25mm diameter that need to be removed will be cleanly severed, with secateurs or a pruning saw, far enough back from the edge of the foundation (>100mm) that the effects of uncured cement do not impact tree health;
- the project arboriculturalist will determine whether it is possible to sever roots greater than 25mm diameter, whether bridging with a lintel may be possible or if an alternative foundation type is necessary;
- use of impermeable membranes to line the excavations before the concrete is poured will help prevent damage by the alkaline properties of cement.

18.0 Infrastructure Requirements

- 18.1 Undisclosed siting of service runs, above ground services, CCTV cameras, electrical sub-stations, refuse stores, lighting and other infrastructure requirements can lead to unnecessary tree pruning or root loss during or post development. Should any infrastructure requirements become necessary post planning their design should be discussed with the project arboriculturalist and, if necessary, the permission of the local planning authority obtained.

19.0 Additional Precautions

- 19.1 No storage or mixing of materials to take place within the construction exclusion zone or in the ground protected RPA.
- 19.2 No storage or mixing of materials will take place in any location where they may leak into the construction exclusion zone, RPA or buffer zone.
- 19.3 Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems or mixed in any location where gradients allow contaminants to run towards RPAs or the buffer zone.

20.0 Supervision and Monitoring

- 20.1 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that any conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime with regard to tree protection on site is adopted.
- 20.2 An arboriculturalist should be appointed to monitor tree protection measures and address any arboricultural issues that may arise.
- 20.3 The project arboriculturalist should mark the positions of the protective barriers and inspect them once erected and prior to site work commencing.

- 20.4 In addition to any scheduled supervision, regular site visits to inspect the protective barriers may be required. Frequency of the visits is dependent on the progress of the development but should take place every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
- 20.5 A copy of a site visit and arboricultural supervision record is shown at Appendix 9.
- 20.6 A copy of an arboricultural monitoring record is shown at Appendix 10.
- 20.7 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring subcontractors comply with the arboricultural method statement and do not undertake any operation that is likely to impact adversely upon any tree on site.
- 20.8 The main contractor will ensure that the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the development process.

Client: Mr & Mrs Child
Project: Finches Corner
Survey date: 30th January 2025

Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

Club Cottage, Top Road
Slindon
Arundel
West Sussex
BN18 0RP
Phone: 01243 814740
Mobile: 07941 156492
jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

BS5837:2012 Assessment

Tree ID : T1				Tag :				Assessor : Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArb								Bats : No					
Species : Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>				TPO :				Inspected : 30 January 2025								Cons Area : No					
								Next Insp : Not Required													
								1st Branch: 3m; north-west													
-----Stems-----				-----Health-----				-----RP-----				-----Clearance (m)-----				-----Spread (m)-----					
H (m)	No	Ø (mm)	Maturity	Crown	Stem	Basal	Phy Con	Cat	ERC	A (m²)	R (m)	Site Status	Priority	N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W
8.5	1	260	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	C.1	10 to 20yrs	30.6	3.12	Pre Construction		2.5	2	3	3	2.5	2.5	2	2
Survey Comment :																					
Tree Comment :																					

Tree ID : T2				Tag :				Assessor : Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArb								Bats : No					
Species : Apple				TPO :				Inspected : 30 January 2025								Cons Area : No					
<i>Malus domestica</i>								Next Insp : Not Required													
								1st Branch: 2m; south													
-----Stems-----				-----Health-----				-----RP-----				-----Clearance (m)-----				-----Spread (m)-----					
H (m)	No	Eq Ø (mm)	Maturity	Crown	Stem	Basal	Phy Con	Cat	ERC	A (m²)	R (m)	Site Status	Priority	N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W
4	2	204	Mature	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	C.1	10 to 20 yrs	18.7	2.43	Pre Construction		2	2	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2
Survey Comment : Basal decay and root loss; unstable.																					
Tree Comment :																					

BS5837:2012 Assessment

Tree ID : T3				Tag :				Assessor : Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArb				Bats : No									
Species : Portuguese laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>				TPO :				Inspected : 30 January 2025				Cons Area : No									
								Next Insp : Not Required													
								1st Branch: 0.5m; north-east													
— Stems —				— Health —				— RP —				— Clearance (m) —				— Spread (m) —					
H (m)	No	Eq Ø (mm)	Maturity	Crown	Stem	Basal	Phy Con	Cat	ERC	A (m²)	R (m)	Site Status	Priority	N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W
7.5	2	290	Mature	Good	Good	Good	Good	C.1	10 to 20 yrs	38.1	3.48	Pre Construction		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	3	2	2

Survey Comment :

Tree Comment :

Tree ID : T4				Tag :				Assessor : Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArb				Bats : No									
Species : Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>				TPO :				Inspected : 30 January 2025				Cons Area : No									
								Next Insp : Not Required													
								1st Branch: 1.8m; north-east													
— Stems —				— Health —				— RP —				— Clearance (m) —				— Spread (m) —					
H (m)	No	Ø (mm)	Maturity	Crown	Stem	Basal	Phy Con	Cat	ERC	A (m²)	R (m)	Site Status	Priority	N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W
7	1	135	Semi-mature	Fair	Ivy	Good	Good	C.1	20 to 40 yrs	8.2	1.61	Pre Construction		1.5	2	3	2.5	1.5	2	1	1

Survey Comment :

Tree Comment :

Tree ID : T5				Tag :				Assessor : Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArb				Bats : No									
Species : Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>				TPO :				Inspected : 30 January 2025				Cons Area : No									
								Next Insp : Not Required													
								1st Branch: 0.75m; south													
— Stems —				— Health —				— RP —				— Clearance (m) —				— Spread (m) —					
H (m)	No	Ø (mm)	Maturity	Crown	Stem	Basal	Phy Con	Cat	ERC	A (m²)	R (m)	Site Status	Priority	N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W
9	1	240	Mature	Good	Good	Good	Good	B.1	20 to 40 yrs	26.1	2.88	Pre Construction		2	2.5	4	2	3	3	2.5	1.5

Survey Comment :

Tree Comment :

BS5837:2012 Assessment

Tree ID : T6 **Tag :** **Assessor :** Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArb **Bats :** Yes
Species : English Oak **TPO :** LF/02/TPO/93 **Inspected :** 30 January 2025 **Cons Area :** No
Quercus robur **Next Insp :** Not Required

1st Branch: 4.5m; south

Stems			Health						RP		Clearance (m)				Spread (m)			
H (m)	No	Ø (mm)	Maturity	Crown	Stem	Basal	Phy Con	Cat	ERC	A (m²)	R (m)	Site Status	Priority	N	E	S	W	
17	1	1100	Mature	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	B.1.3	20 to 40 yrs	547.5	13.2	Pre Construction		4.5	7	8	10	

Survey Comment : A TPO'd tree with reasonable vitality despite significant bark loss on lower stem; heavily reduced to a framework with subsequent minor reduction to manage regrowth - regularly inspected and managed.

Tree Comment :

Tree ID : T7 **Tag :** **Assessor :** Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArb **Bats :** No
Species : Holly **TPO :** **Inspected :** 30 January 2025 **Cons Area :** No
Ilex aquifolium **Next Insp :** Not Required

1st Branch: 0.5m; south

Stems			Health					RP		Clearance (m)				Spread (m)			
H (m)	No	Eq Ø (mm)	Maturity	Crown	Stem	Basal	Phy Con	Cat	ERC	A (m²)	R (m)	Site Status	Priority	N	E	S	W
13	2	255	Mature	Good	Good	Fair	Good	B.1	20 to 40 yrs	29.4	3.05	Pre Construction		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Survey Comment :

Tree Comment :

Appendix 2 – tree survey definition of terms

<u>Tree ID/tag</u> -	Identification number and/or tree tag number.	
<u>Species</u> -	Common and/or scientific name.	
<u>Height (m)</u> -	To the nearest 0.5m below 10m; to the nearest 1m above 10m.	
<u>Ø (mm)/No. of stems</u> -	Stem diameter measured at 1.5m or equivalent with reference to Annex C of BS5837:2012.	
<u>First branch</u> -	Height above ground level and direction of first significant branch.	
<u>Crown spread (m)</u> -	Measured at the cardinal points.	
<u>Canopy height/clearance</u> -	Crown clearance in metres above ground level at the cardinal points.	
<u>RPA</u> -	Root protection area (m ²) and length of radial protection (m).	
<u>Age class:</u>	<i>Young</i> -	Less than approximately 10 years old.
	<i>Semi-Mature</i> -	Less than 1/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Mature</i> -	Between 1/5 and 5/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Over-Mature</i> -	Tree having reached its maximum life span and declining in health and size.
	<i>Veteran</i> -	A tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size or condition.
<u>Structural/physiological condition:</u>	General condition of tree crown, stem and basal area structure and form - assessed as:	
	<i>Good</i> -	Good form, structure and vitality; no apparent signs of decay, structural weakness, decline in health, pests or diseases.
	<i>Fair</i> -	Moderate form and structure.
	<i>Poor</i> -	Poor form or structure; significant decay, structural weakness or decline in vitality.
<u>BS 5837 category</u> -	BS grading category detailed at Appendix 3.	
<u>ERC</u> -	Estimated remaining contribution.	

Trees Unsuitable for Retention

Category U Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years – shown in dark red on plans.

Trees To Be Considered for Retention

Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years - shown in light green on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that are good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years - shown in mid blue on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant but remediable defects) to the extent that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the particular quality necessary for category A designation.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, that attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or groups of trees situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with material conservation or other cultural values.

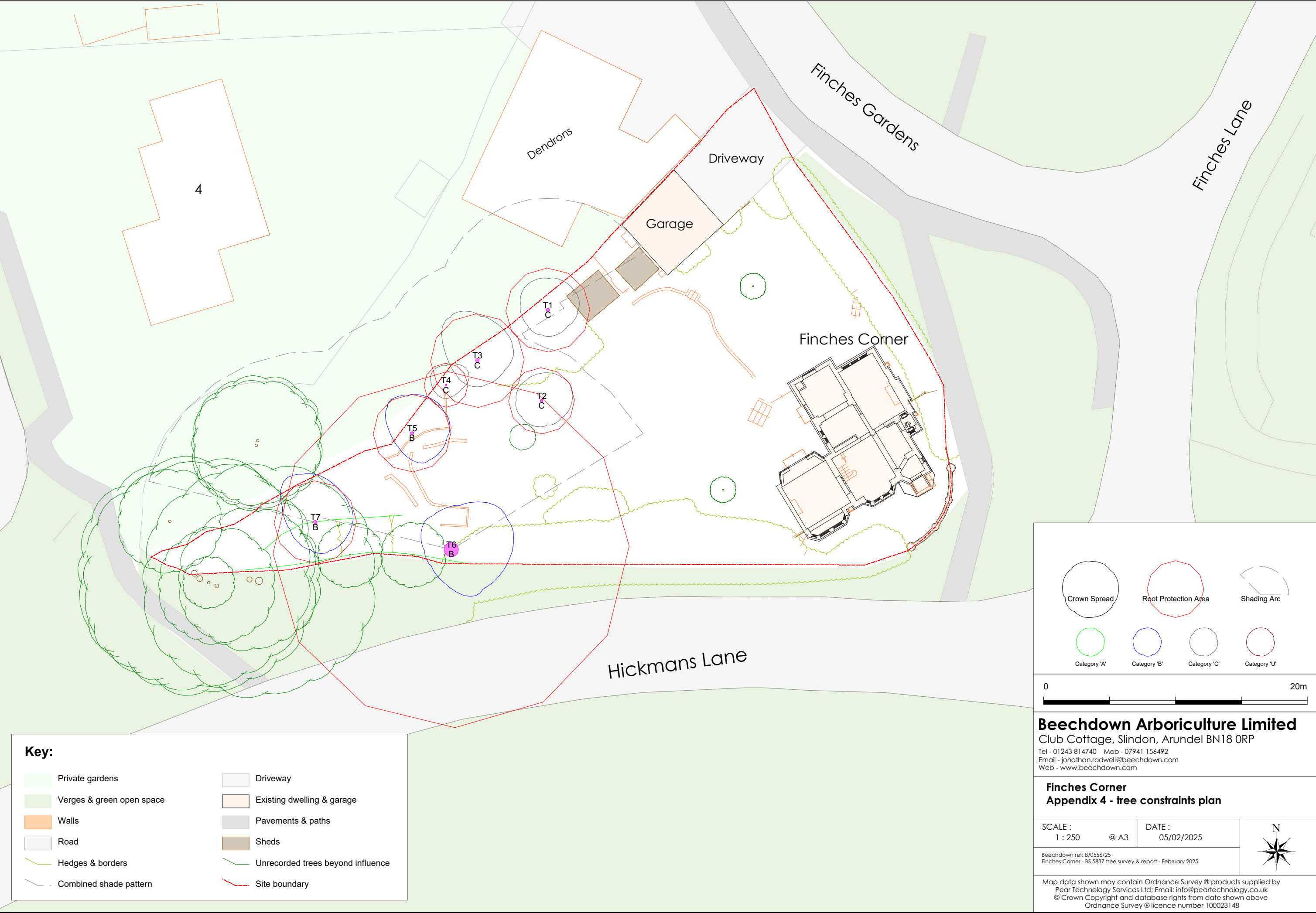
Appendix 3 – BS 5837 grading categories

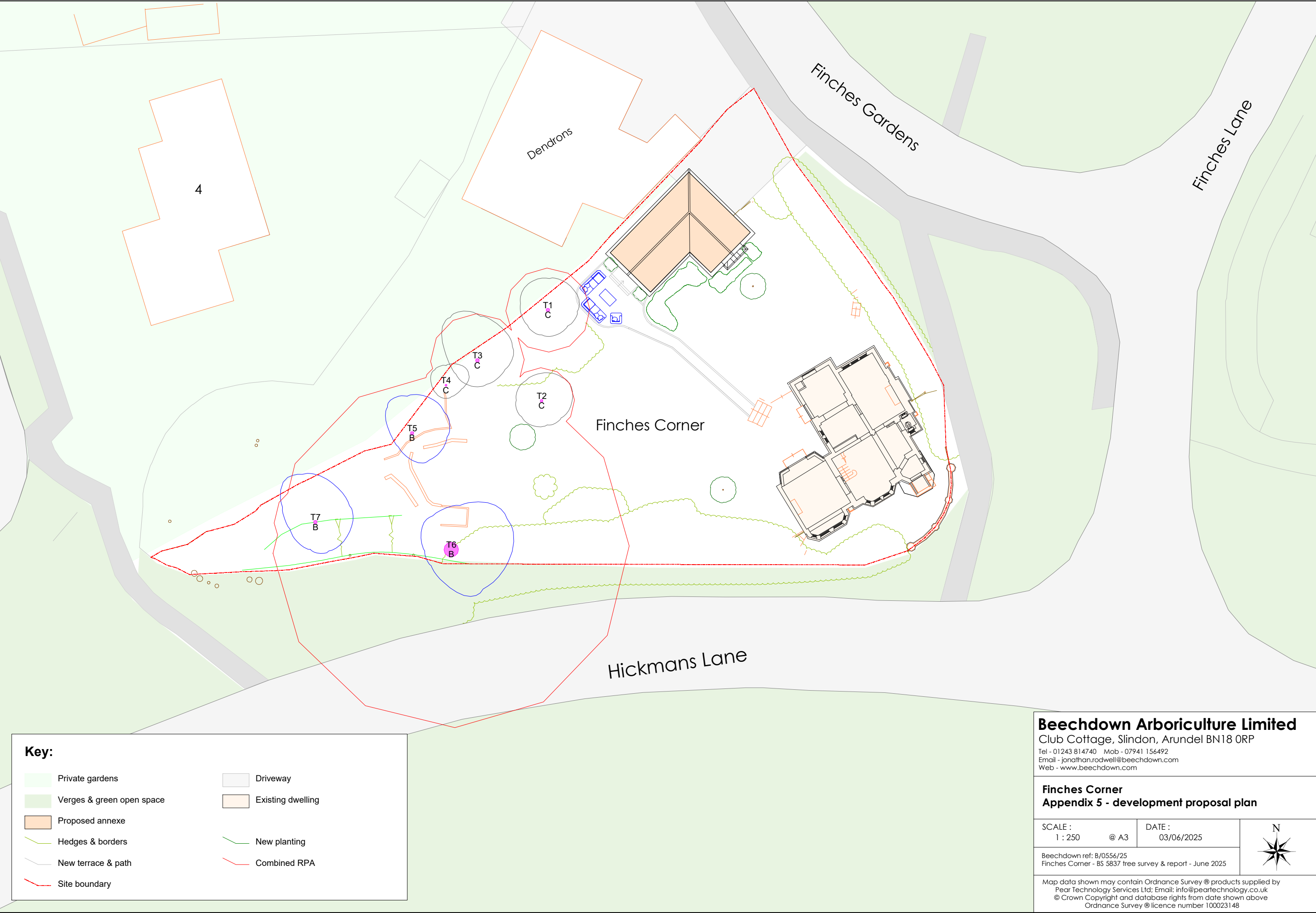
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter under 150mm - shown in grey on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in groups or woodlands but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with no material conservation or other cultural values.





Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Private gardens |  Driveway |
|  Verges & green open space |  Existing dwelling |
|  Proposed annexe |  New planting |
|  Hedges & borders |  Combined RPA |
|  New terrace & path | |
|  Site boundary | |

Beechdown Arboriculture Limited

Club Cottage, Slindon, Arundel BN18 0RP
Tel - 01243 814740 Mob - 07941 156492
Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com
Web - www.beechdown.com

**Finches Corner
Appendix 5 - development proposal plan**

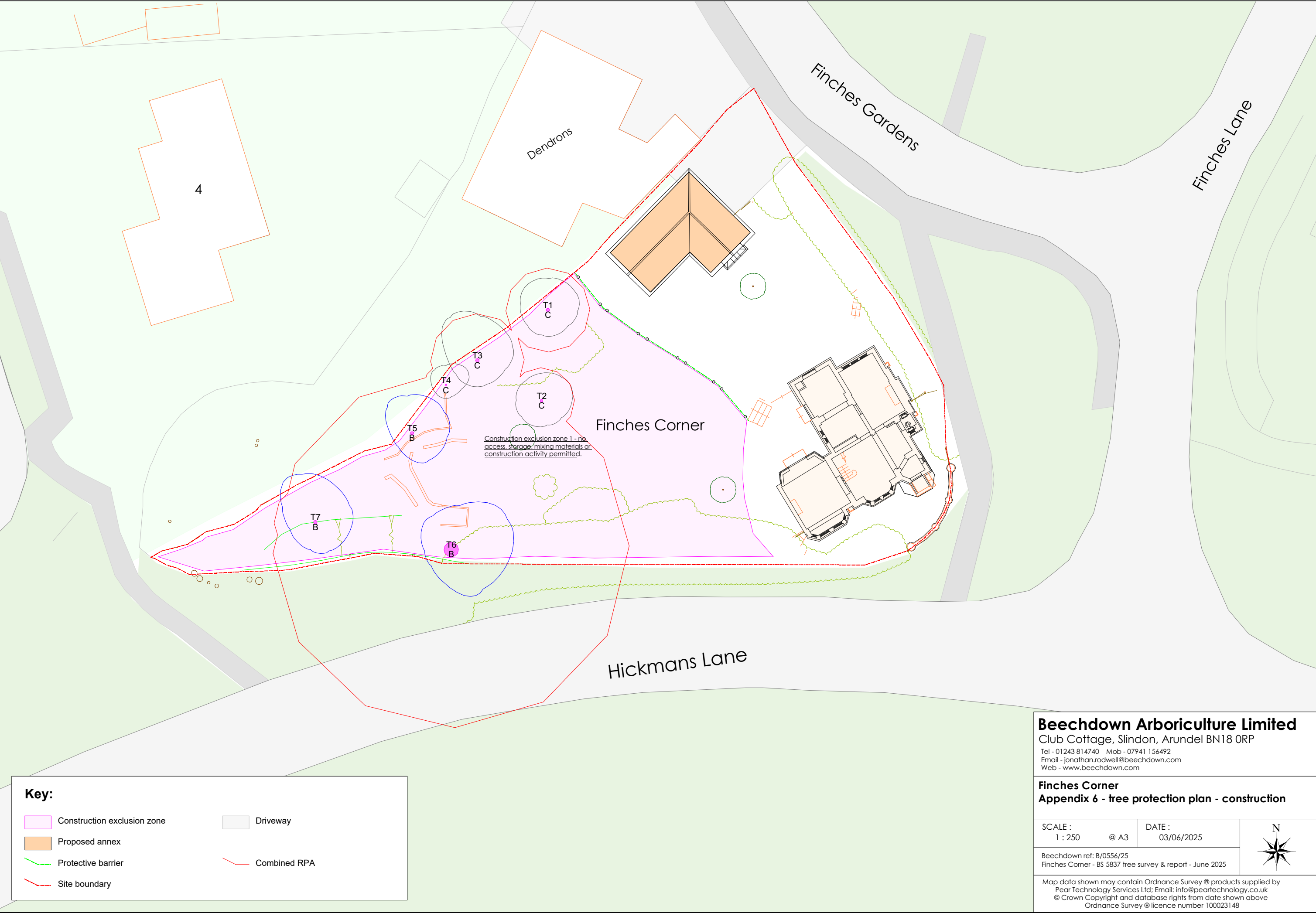
SCALE :
1 : 250 @ A3

DATE :
03/06/2025

Beechdown ref: B/0556/25
Finches Corner - BS 5837 tree survey & report - June 2025



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Beechdown Arboriculture Limited

Club Cottage, Slindon, Arundel BN18 0RP

Tel - 01243 814740 Mob - 07941 156492

Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

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Finches Corner

Appendix 6 - tree protection plan - construction

SCALE :
1 : 250

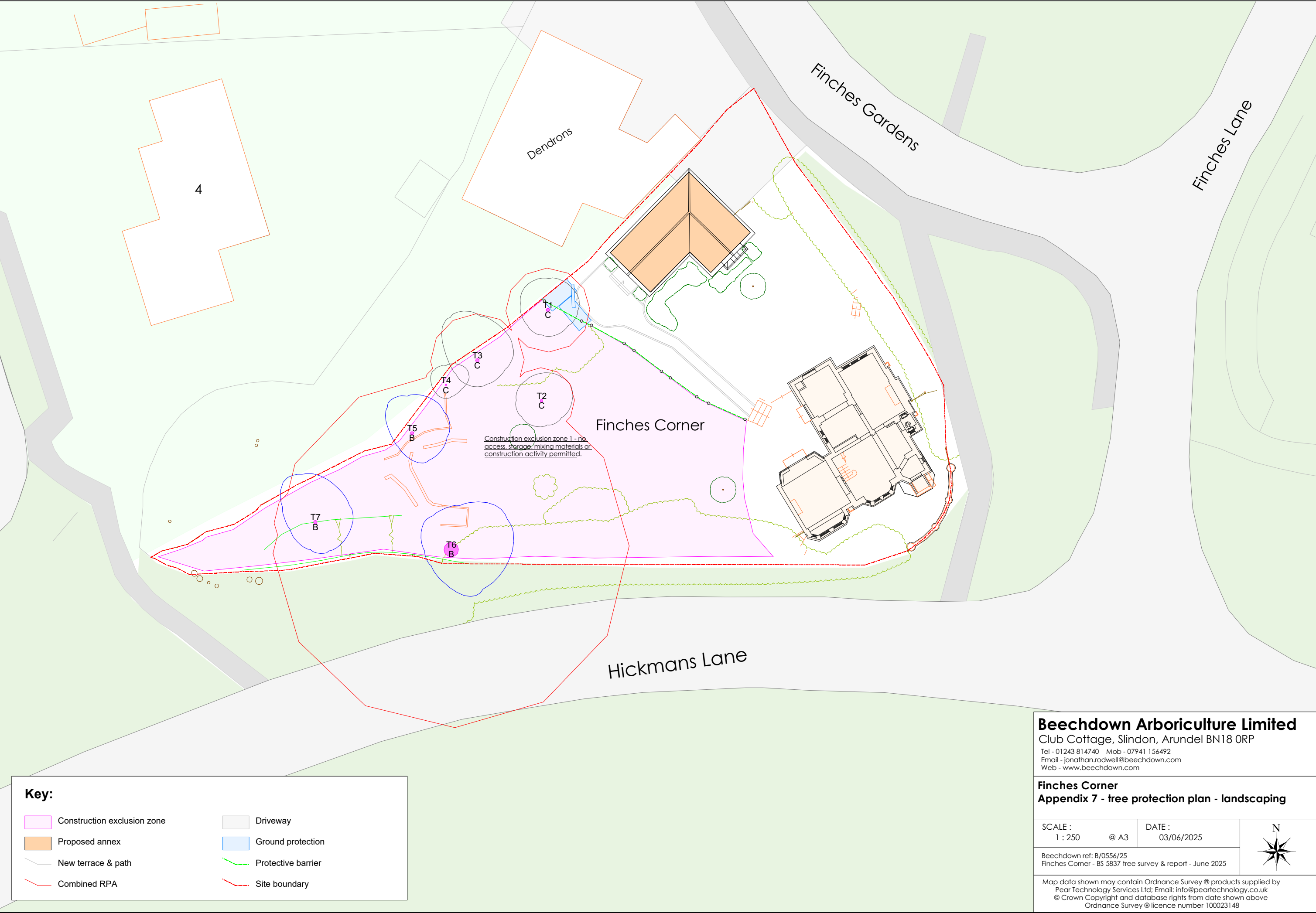
@ A3

DATE :
03/06/2025

Beechdown ref: B/0556/25
Finches Corner - BS 5837 tree survey & report - June 2025

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Beechdown Arboriculture Limited

Club Cottage, Slindon, Arundel BN18 0RP

Tel - 01243 814740 Mob - 07941 156492

Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

Web - www.beechdown.com

**Finches Corner
Appendix 7 - tree protection plan - landscaping**

SCALE :
1 : 250

@ A3

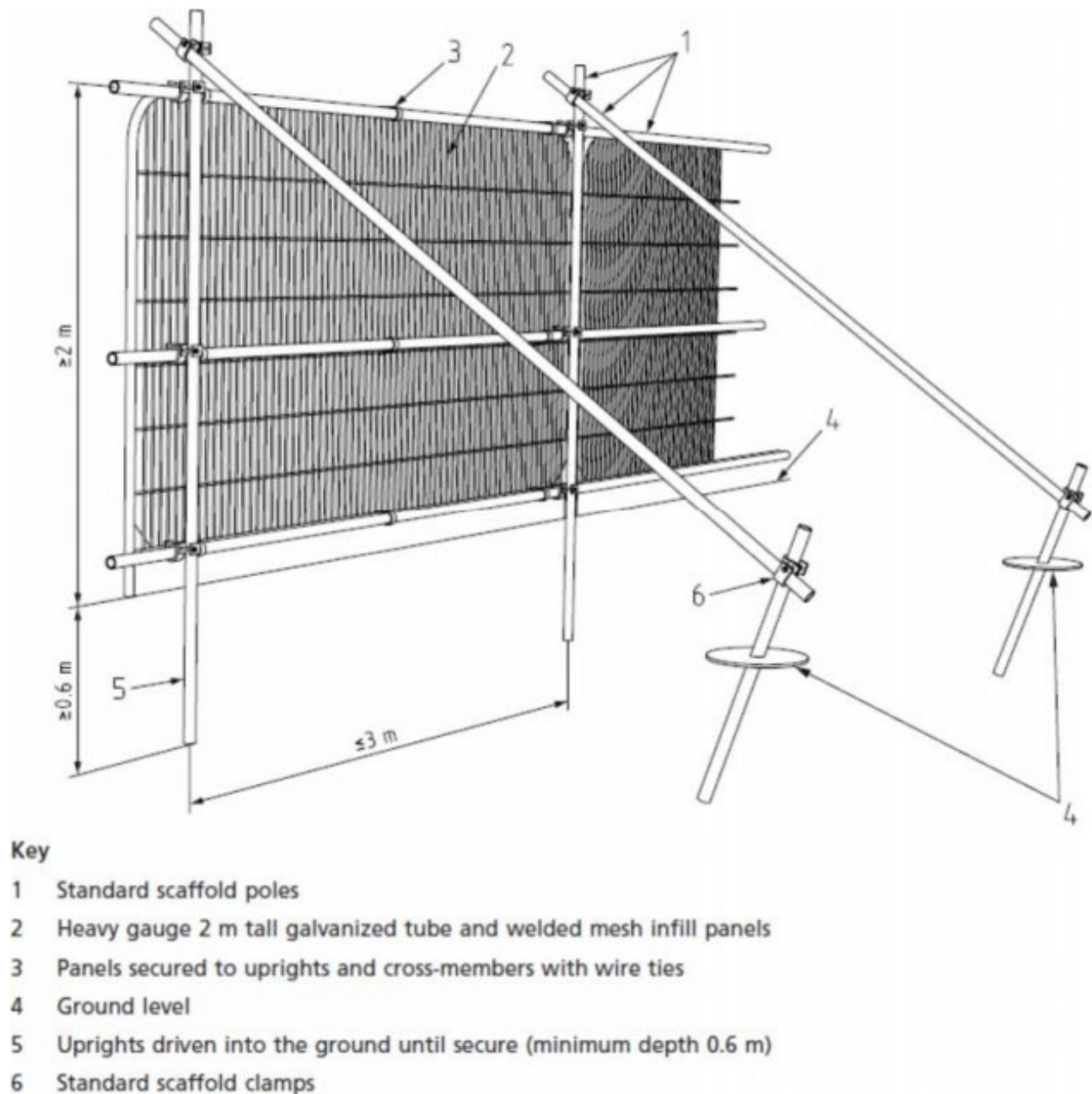
DATE :
03/06/2025

Beechdown ref: B/0556/25
Finches Corner - BS 5837 tree survey & report - June 2025



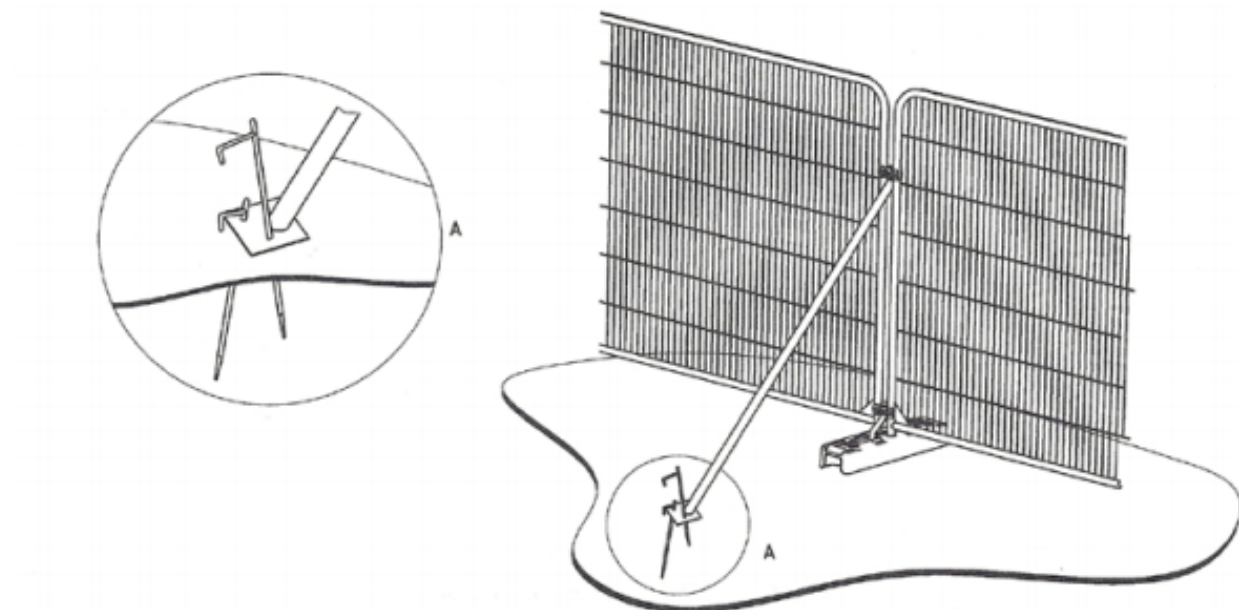
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Appendix 8 – Protective Barrier

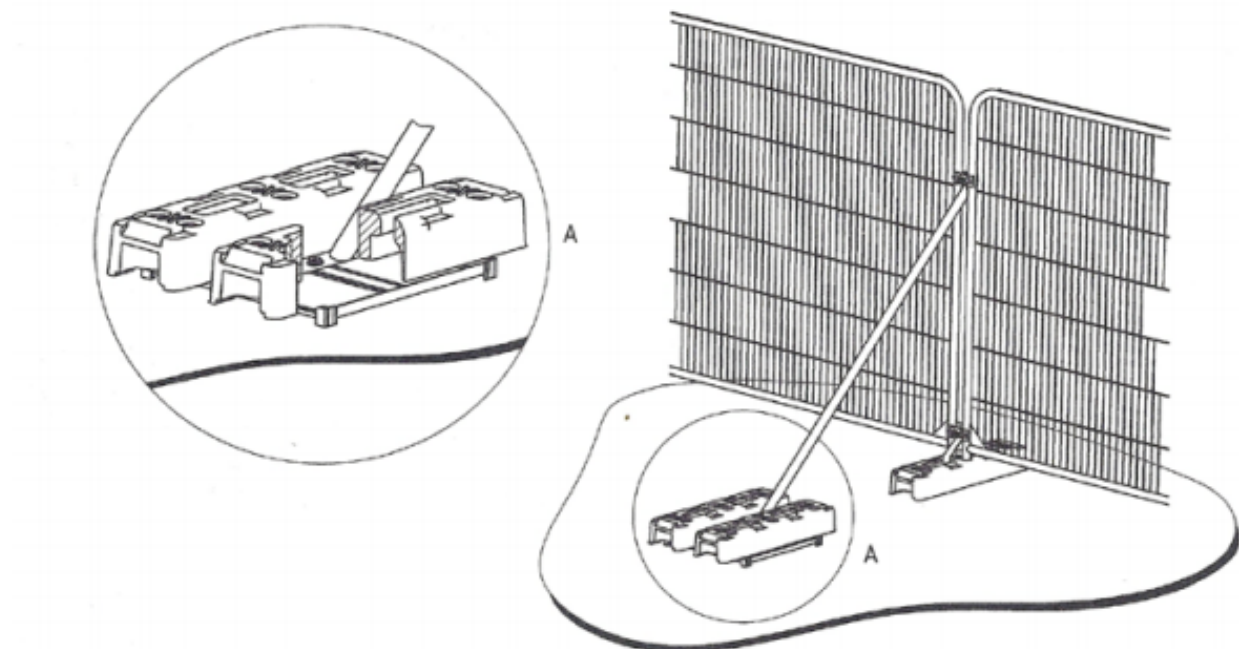


Default specification for protective barrier as per Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Appendix 8 – Protective Barrier



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Examples of above-ground stabilising systems as per Figure 3 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Appendix 9 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Address
Mr & Mrs Child		Finches Corner, Hickmans Lane, Lindfield, Haywards Heath RH16 2NZ
Local planning authority	Mid Sussex District Council	
Planning application	-	
Development	Construction of an annexe in place of the existing garage.	

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
-------	--

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 9 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Address
Mr & Mrs Child		Finches Corner, Hickmans Lane, Lindfield, Haywards Heath RH16 2NZ
Local planning authority	Mid Sussex District Council	
Planning application	-	
Development	Construction of an annexe in place of the existing garage.	

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Check position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
-------	--

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 9 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Address
Mr & Mrs Child		Finches Corner, Hickmans Lane, Lindfield, Haywards Heath RH16 2NZ
Local planning authority	Mid Sussex District Council	
Planning application	-	
Development	Construction of an annexe in place of the existing garage.	

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Construction</u>	Supervision of hand-excavation for foundations next to T1.

Notes	
-------	--

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 10 - Arboricultural Monitoring Form

Client		Address
Mr & Mrs Child		Finches Corner, Hickmans Lane, Lindfield, Haywards Heath RH16 2NZ
Local planning authority	Mid Sussex District Council	
Planning application	-	
Development	Construction of an annexe in place of the existing garage.	

Area inspected	Comments	Action required
Protective barriers		
Construction exclusion zone		
Site storage/material mixing		
Other		
Additional Comments		

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER