Arboricultural &

Planning Integration Report

at

Land Adjacent to Batchelors Farm House
Keymer Road
Burgess Hill
RH15 0BQ

April 2025

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

jwmb/rpt9/landadjtobatchelorsfarmhouse/PI

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Arboricultural & Planning Integration Report

Location	Land adjacent to Batchelors Farm House, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 0BQ.	Ref jwmb/rpt9/landadjtobatchelors farmhouse/PI
Client & Instructions From	SDP, Buncton Barn, Buncton Lane, Bolney, West Sussex, RH17 5RE.	Date 2nd April 2025
Terms of Reference	To survey the subject trees in order to assess their general condition and to provide a planning integration statement for the proposed development that safeguards the long term well being of the retained trees in a sustainable manner.	
Report Prepared by	James Bell BSc (Hons.), MSc, Arbor. A. Tech. Cert.	*Page No 1 of 10*

Summary

The outline proposals, with only access under consideration, are for 26 residential units to be constructed in a layout shown in Appendix A. Two new access points are proposed off Keymer Road, which will be the only vehicular access to the site. See Appendix A for layout details and the Design and Access Statement (DAS) for full details.

The site stands on the southern fringes of Burgess Hill, on the western flank of Keymer Road, to the immediate south of a public footpath. The site is a field of unmanaged/fallow ground surrounding Batchelors Farm House to the north, south and west.

There are 51 surveyed trees or groups of trees on or near the site. Of these, none are 'A' (high quality) category, 8 are 'B' (moderate quality) category, 41 are 'C' (low quality) category, and 2 are 'U' (unsuitable for retention quality) category.

The outline proposals require the removal or partial removal of the following low-quality trees and shrubs to allow or facilitate development: G3, H4 (partial), 6, 9-12, 14, G15 (partial), G16 (partial), G23 (partial), G28, H29 (partial), 42, 44, G45 & G46. This is a low and acceptable impact, and extensive new planting is envisaged, which will ensure that the landscape impact of the proposals has the scope to be positive in time.

Retained trees will be protected in accordance with current standards and guidelines. The juxtaposition of retained trees with the proposals is acceptable, and the likelihood of unacceptable issues of post-development pressure is low.

On this basis, the proposed scheme is sound in arboricultural terms, and the long-term wellbeing of the retained trees can be safeguarded in a sustainable manner.

Documents Supplied

- Topographical survey(s) from Marvin & Partners Ltd, Passfield Business Centre, Lynchborough Road, Passfield, Hampshire, GU30 7SB. Illustrative Masterplan reference 2501 PL04 from Paul J. Hewett, R.I.B.A. Chartered Architect, 51 Foxdale Drive, The Dell, Angmering, West Sussex, BN16 4HF.

1.0 Scope of Survey

1.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only. Whilst all the significant trees have been assessed, this report does not include discussion in respect of all vegetation, including some small and insignificant trees such as shrubs and understorey and individual trees within areas treated as groups: general comments are made about groups of trees & understorey trees and shrubs where appropriate.

1.2 No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.

1.3 The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).

1.4 The survey was undertaken on 14th June 2021 and updated on 2nd November 2022 by James Bell in accordance with the British Standards publication: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837:2012).

1.5 The survey does not cover the detailed arrangements that may be required in connection with the laying or removal of underground services. These matters, along with all details of layout etc. will be addressed at the Reserved Matters stage of the application.

2.0 Survey Method

2.1 The survey was conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars.

2.2 No tissue samples were taken, nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.

2.3 No soil samples were taken.

2.4 The height of each subject tree was estimated by eye.

2.5 The stem diameters (SD) were measured in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stems and just above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees. Where access was difficult, the diameters were estimated and marked as such (#) on the tree survey schedule in Appendix B.

2.6 The crown spreads were estimated by pacing or by using a Bosch DLE 50 Professional Laser Measure where deemed necessary.

2.7 The positions of the subject trees are plotted at Appendix A in a tree protection plan. Please note that the attached plan is for indicative purposes only.

3.0 The Site

3.1 The site stands on the southern fringes of Burgess Hill, on the western flank of Keymer Road, to the immediate south of a public footpath. The site is a field of unmanaged/fallow ground surrounding Batchelors Farm House to the north, south and west.

3.2 The survey area is level.

3.3 Surveyed trees stand on or near the boundaries of the site. A mature English oak (*Quercus robur*) tree 1 stands on the north eastern flank of the site a few metres west of Keymer Road, and this tree is plainly visible from that road.

3.4 Data from the iGeology app from the British Geological Survey suggests a bedrock geology on site of Weald Clay Formation – Mudstone and a vein of Weald Clay Formation - Sandstone. Superficial geology is not recorded. The prevailing soil conditions evidently provide a good 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 likelihood of clay being present in this location would appear to be potentially high. 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.

4.0 Subject Trees

4.1 The BS5837:2012 categorisation of trees is explained in the key to the survey schedule in Appendix B, which provides full detail on surveyed trees. Fifty-one trees or groups of trees were surveyed.

4.2 Of the 51 surveyed trees or groups of trees on or near the site – none are 'A' (high quality) category, 8 are 'B' (moderate quality) category, 41 are 'C' (low quality) category, and 2 are 'U' (unsuitable for retention quality).

4.3 Tree 1 is a large mature English oak (*Quercus robur*) that stands within the site a few metres to the west of Keymer Road. The vigour of the tree is good, and there are no obvious significant defects, except for a large wound with early decay at a former large branch attachment point some 2m above ground level. The crown is also slightly unbalanced to the west & south. Tree 1 is the feature tree of this site.

4.4 See Appendix B for details of all surveyed trees.

5.0 The Proposals

5.1 The outline proposals, with only access under consideration, are for 26 residential units to be constructed in a layout shown at Appendix A. Two new access points are proposed off Keymer Road, which will be the only vehicular access to the site. See Appendix A for layout details and the DAS for full details.

6.0 Planning Integration & Impact Assessment

6.1 The outline proposals require the removal or partial removal of the following low-quality trees and shrubs to allow or facilitate development: G3, H4 (partial), 6, 9-12, 14, G15 (partial), G16 (partial), G23 (partial), G28, H29 (partial), 42, 44, G45 & G46. This is a low and acceptable impact, and extensive new planting is envisaged, which will ensure that the landscape impact of the proposals has the scope to be positive in time.

6.2 Further works to tree 1 are recommended in terms of arboricultural best practice, and these are detailed in Appendix B.

6.3 New hard standing (a proposed footpath) within the root protection area (RPA) of tree 1 will be constructed to a 'No Dig' specification, as indicated on the plan at Appendix A. See section 8.4 & Appendix E for further guidance. Details can be agreed at the Reserved Matters stage of the application.

7.0 Post-Development Pressure

7.1 The orientation of the retained trees to the proposed development is acceptable, and the scope for unacceptable post-development pressure is limited. The proposed outline layout is unlikely to oblige Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) to give consent to inappropriate tree works.

8.0 Tree Protection Measures

8.1 BS5837:2012 gives a RPA for each retained tree by reference to section 4.6. The RPA is usually described as a circle with a radius (the Root Protection Area Radius - RPR) of the prescribed distance within which no activity should occur, though the shape and position of the RPA can be modified by the arboriculturist to meet individual site conditions according to the probable distribution of tree roots. Intrusion into the RPA can usually take place only where the ground is adequately protected in accordance with the requirements of section 7 of BS5837:2012.

8.2 At a minimum, retained trees should be protected where appropriate & necessary by a tree protection barrier (TPB) comprising steel mesh panels of 1.8m in height ('Heras'). These panels should be mounted on a scaffolding frame, as shown in Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (Appendix C). This TPB should be erected before any work commences on site, should remain 'in situ' undamaged for the duration of all work or each phase, and should only be removed once all work is completed. The only 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 the RPA. A suggested location for the TPB is shown on the tree protection plan in Appendix A. A reinforced specification is also provided in Appendix C, and it is recommended that the use of fencing based on this more robust system is considered.

8.3 Areas within RPAs potentially requiring ground protection are shown in Appendix A, i.e. tree 1. 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 dura base or eve trakway, which are widely available and approved by many local authorities. Alternatively, treatments provided by InfraGreen Solutions are available: see www.infragreen-solutions.com.

8.4 It is recommended that minimum areas of new hard standing within the RPA of tree 1, i.e. a new footpath, are constructed to a 'No Dig' specification - see Appendix E for additional detail. Surfaces should be porous to allow water infiltration & gaseous exchange. Various products are available with warranty & guarantees. Contact providers for full details & see Appendix E. Details can be agreed upon when full permission is sought and/or at the discharge of conditions.

8.5 No specialist foundations are required for the main building footprints.

8.6 It is assumed that new service runs will be located to avoid the RPAs of retained trees wherever possible. If any new runs are envisaged that pass through RPAs, then the provisions of BS5837:2012 and NJUG4 should be employed and, if necessary, further arboricultural advice sought.

8.7 Given that the large majority of tree roots are usually present within the top 60cm of the soil profile, it is important that level changes within RPAs are avoided on the proposed site. If level changes are unavoidable, then their impact must be low & acceptable to MSDC.

8.8 The surface water run off and soil drainage have not been studied by Arbortrack Systems Ltd. See the accompanying material for further details.

9.0 Conclusion

9.1 The outline proposals, with only access under consideration, are for 26 residential units to be constructed in a layout shown in Appendix A. Two new access points are proposed off Keymer Road, which will be the only vehicular access to the site. See Appendix A for layout details and the DAS for full details.

9.2 The outline proposals require the removal or partial removal of the following low-quality trees and shrubs to allow or facilitate development: G3, H4 (partial), 6, 9-12, 14, G15 (partial), G16 (partial), G23 (partial), G28, H29 (partial), 42, 44, G45 & G46. This is a low and acceptable impact, and extensive new planting is envisaged, which will ensure that the landscape impact of the proposals has the scope to be positive in time.

9.3 All retained trees will be appropriately protected in accordance with current standards and guidance.

9.4 The scope for unacceptable post-development pressure is low and is very unlikely to oblige MSDC to give consent to inappropriate tree works.

9.5 I have taken account of the information given to me and my own observations on site and I am satisfied that this outline scheme is arboriculturally sound and that the long-term wellbeing of the retained trees can be safeguarded in a sustainable manner.

10.0 Recommendations

10.1 The successful integration of the proposal with the retained trees will need to take account of the following points:

i) Plan of underground services.
ii) Schedule of tree protection measures, including the management of harmful substances.
iii) Method statements for constructional variations with regard to tree proximity (e.g. foundations, surfacing and scaffolding) if applicable.
iv) Site logistics plan to include storage, plant parking/stationing & materials handling.
v) Tree works – required pruning. All works must be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS3998:2010 and any other prevailing good professional practice.
vi) Site supervision – an individual, e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
    a) be present on-site for the majority of the time
    b) be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities
    c) have the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any tree
    d) 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.
    e) make immediate contact with the local authority and/or a retained arboriculturist in the event of any tree-related problems occurring, whether actual or potential.

10.2 As a matter of course, these points will be resolved in consultation with and subject to the approval of MSDC through their arboricultural officer.

10.3 The sequence of works should be as follows:

i) creation of new access
ii) initial tree works – felling, stump grinding & pruning for working clearances – see Appendix B
iii) erection of protective fencing for construction on agreed lines
iv) installation of underground services
v) laying of ground protection where indicated
vi) phased main construction, including the 'No Dig' sections of footpath within RPA of tree 1 (minimum areas shown on plan at Appendix A)
vii) removal of fencing and ground protection
viii) soft landscaping as advised by CSA Environmental

11.0 References

- **British Standards Institute**. 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction-recommendations BS5837:2012 HMSO, London.
- **British Standards Institute**. 2010. Tree work-Recommendations BS3998:2010 HMSO, London.
- **Barlow J.F. & Harrison G**. 1999. Shade By Trees, Arboricultural Practice Note 5, AAIS, Farnham, Surrey.
- **Lonsdale D**. 1999. Research for Amenity Trees No.7: Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management, HMSO, London.
- **Matheny N; Clark, J. R**.1998. Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees during Land Development, International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, Il.
- **Mattheck C. & Breloer H**. 1994. Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees, HMSO, London.
- **NJUG 4.** 2007. NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation & Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

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Ecological Margin
KEYMER ROAD

APPENDIX B

Site: Batchelors Farm

Date: 2nd November 2022

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt9/landadjtobatchelorsfarmhouse/PI

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
1	Oak, English	15.5	6.5/9.5/9/9	2	920	11.0	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2,3	20+	Entry wounds on trunk Visible from the road Large branch torn out @ 2.5m with cavity; smaller cavity @ 7.5m & 3.5m; heavy lateral to W
G2	Sallow	9.5	3	1.5	329 #	4.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	
G3	Mixed Species Native Scrub	7.5	as shown	0	170 #	2.0	Semi-mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Dead/dying elm with sallow, wild plum & bramble nearer road; free standing oak saplings within site
H4	Elm	7	1	0	90 #	1.1	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Lapsed from 2m Ivy smothered High % dead sapling elm; chalara affected ash clo to power lines @ eastern end of hedge; privet & plum @ eastern end nr gate
5	Oak, English	11	1.5/5/5.5/4.5	1.75	280	3.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) Dead SM elm 1.5m to N
6	Hornbeam	15	3665	2	511	6.1	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Leaf browning/burn in upper crown
7	Hornbeam	12	5256	2	375	4.5	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Offsite

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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
8	Oak, English	7.5	2.5/2/1/3.5	1.5	200	2.4	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
9	Oak, English	7	1.5/1/1/3	1.5	160	1.9	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
10	Hawthorn, Common	3.5	2/2.5/2.5/2.5	0.5	212 #	2.5	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	
11	Oak, English	7.5	1.5/3/1.5/2.5	1.5	200	2.4	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
12	Oak, English	4	2.5/2.5/1.5/1.5	1.5	140	1.7	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
13	Oak, English	7	4.5/3/3/2.5	1.5	270	3.2	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
14	Apple, Cultivated	6	4	0	367 #	4.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	

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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
G15	Mixed Species	4.5	2.5	0.5	135 #	1.6	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Approx 9 oak saplings with 2 Myrobalan plums (or similar)
G16	Mixed Broadleaves	7	1.5	0.5	150 #	1.8	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Bramble base layer with sapling oak mostly
17	Ash, Common	9.5	3.5	2	250 #	3.0	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Remote Survey (RS) Vulnerable to chalara
18	Ash, Common	8.5	1.5/3/1.5/3	2	220 #	2.6	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	RS Vulnerable to chalara
G19	Mixed Broadleaves	12	4	2	300 #	3.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Mostly field maple with a few ash
20	Willow, Sallow	11	8886	1	662 #	7.9	Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Asymmetry (minor) Much crown growth since last survey Small oak sapling growing up through crown from base; young elm also present
21	Oak, English	7.5	3.5	2.5	230 #	2.8	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Sapling RS

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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
H22	Mixed Species	8	1.5	0	75 #	0.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Thorn hedge with individual ash, oak & field maple saplings
G23	Bramble Scrub					0.0				U			
24	Sallow	3.25	2.75	0	180 #	2.2	Semi-mature	Normal	Poor	U		10+	Windblown
G25	Mixed Broadleaves	10	2	0	150 #	1.8	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Elm, hawthorn, field maple
26	Maple, Field	8	4.5	2	416 #	5.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Inaccessible base
27	Oak, English	13	6676	2.5	780 #	9.4	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Power lines through crown Ivy smothered RS
G28	Mixed Broadleaves	6	1.25	0	75 #	0.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Remove dead elm - recommended husbandry Blackthorn dominates scrub; oak, ash; field maple hawthorn saplings near entrance; dead elm @ eastern end

Site: Batchelors Farm

Date: 2nd November 2022

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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
H29	Mixed Broadleaves	8	2	0	75 #	0.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Low quality boundary feature: mostly privet, blackthorn & elm with an EM 10m tall ash
H30	Mixed Species	2.5	0.5	0	90 #	1.1	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Unmanaged hedge Beech, privet & elm etc
G31	Apple, Cultivated	3.5	1.5	1	180 #	2.2	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Garden fruit tree
32	Ash, Common	9	2444	2.5	403 #	4.8	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	Asymmetry (major) Power lines through crown Earlier leaf loss than neighbours; chalara; RS
33	Oak, English	15	2.5/4/4/4.5	3	450 #	5.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Ivy clad RS Base obscured in hedge
34	Oak, English	15	5255	4.5	390 #	4.7	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Ivy clad RS Power lines to E; base obscured in hedge
35	Oak, English	16	8988	3	1070 #	12.8	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	RS; Heavily reduced Ivy smothered

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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
36	Sallow	10.5	4.5	0.5	370 #	4.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	RS Basal stem diameter recorded
37	Hazel, Common	5.5	3.5	1.5	252 #	3.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
38	Hawthorn, Common	7	3/2.5/2.5/4	2.5	184 #	2.2	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Offsite RS
G39	Mixed Broadleaves	13	6.25/4/4/4	2	320 #	3.8	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Oak & birch 8 trees in group
H40	Hawthorn, Common	2.5	0.75	0	85	1.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Runs down western & northern flanks of rear garden
41	Oak, English	8.5	6325	3	350 #	4.2	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Slight lean to E; offsite; RS
42	Oak, English	3.5	2.5/2.5/1.5/3	1.75	160	1.9	Semi-mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Asymmetry (major)

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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
43	Oak, English	13	7976	3.5	470 #	5.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Offsite; RS
44	Oak, English	7	4/1.5/1.5/2.5	1.75	150	1.8	Young	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Asymmetry (major)
G45	Blackthorn	3		0	30	0.4	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Clump
G46	Willow, Sallow	13	7876	1.5	854 #	10.2	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Growing fast since last survey
47	Oak, English	11	5546	2	430 #	5.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Offsite; RS; no access
48	Hawthorn, Common	6	2.5	1	300 #	3.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	RS
G49	Mixed Broadleaves	8	2.5	2	208 #	2.5	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	2 beech; RS; offsite

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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
50	Oak, English	8.5	2365	2	248 #	3.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Offsite; RS; no access
H51	Cypress, Leyland	5	1.25	0	200 #	2.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	RS

Site: Batchelors Farm

Date: 2nd November 2022

Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
1	Oak, English	15.5	920	6.5/9.5/9/9	B	2,3	Reduce heavy lateral to west by 20% (option)	Entry wounds on trunk Visible from the road Large branch torn out @ 2.5m with cavity; smaller cavity @ 7.5m & 3.5m; heavy lateral Recommended husbandry 3
G3	Mixed Species Native Scrub	7.5	170	as shown	C	2	Remove	Dead/dying elm with sallow, wild plum & bramble nearer road; free To permit development
H4	Elm	7	90	1	C	2	Remove (partial)	Lapsed from 2m Ivy smothered High % dead sapling elm; chalara affected ash close to power lines @ eastern end of hedge; To permit development
6	Hornbeam	15	511	3665	C	2	Remove	Leaf browning/burn in upper crown To permit development
9	Oak, English	7	160	1.5/1/1/3	C	2	Remove	To permit development

Site: Batchelors Farm

Date: 2nd November 2022

Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt9/landadjtobatchelorsfarmhouse/PI

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
10	Hawthorn, Common	3.5	212	2/2.5/2.5/2.5	C	2	Remove	To permit development
11	Oak, English	7.5	200	1.5/3/1.5/2.5	C	2	Remove	To permit development
12	Oak, English	4	140	2.5/2.5/1.5/1.5	C	2	Remove	To permit development
14	Apple, Cultivated	6	367	4	C	2	Remove	To permit development
G15	Mixed Species	4.5	135	2.5	C	2	Remove (partial)	Approx 9 oak saplings with 2 Myrobalan plums (or similar) To permit development

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
G16	Mixed Broadleaves	7	150	1.5	C	2	Remove (partial)	Bramble base layer with sapling oak mostly To permit development
17	Ash, Common	9.5	250	3.5	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Remote Survey (RS) Vulnerable to chalara Recommended husbandry 3
18	Ash, Common	8.5	220	1.5/3/1.5/3	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	RS Vulnerable to chalara Recommended husbandry 3
G23	Bramble Scrub				U		Remove (partial)	To permit development
G28	Mixed Broadleaves	6	75	1.25	C	2	Remove	Remove dead elm - recommended husbandry Blackthorn dominates scrub; oak, ash; field maple & hawthorn saplings near entrance; dead elm @ To permit development

Site: Batchelors Farm

Date: 2nd November 2022

Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt9/landadjtobatchelorsfarmhouse/PI

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
H29	Mixed Broadleaves	8	75	2	C	2	Remove (partial)	Low quality boundary feature: mostly privet, blackthorn & elm with an EM 10m tall ash To permit development
32	Ash, Common	9	403	2444	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Asymmetry (major) Power lines through crown Earlier leaf loss than neighbours; chalara; RS Recommended husbandry 3
42	Oak, English	3.5	160	2.5/2.5/1.5/3	C	2	Remove	Asymmetry (major) To facilitate development
44	Oak, English	7	150	4/1.5/1.5/2.5	C	2	Remove	Asymmetry (major) To facilitate development
G45	Blackthorn	3	30		C	2	Remove	Clump To permit development

Site: Batchelors Farm

Date: 2nd November 2022

Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt9/landadjtobatchelorsfarmhouse/PI

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
G46	Willow, Sallow	13	854	7876	C	2	Remove	Growing fast since last survey To permit development
H51	Cypress, Leyland	5	200	1.25	C	2	Cut back for clearance as required	RS 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.

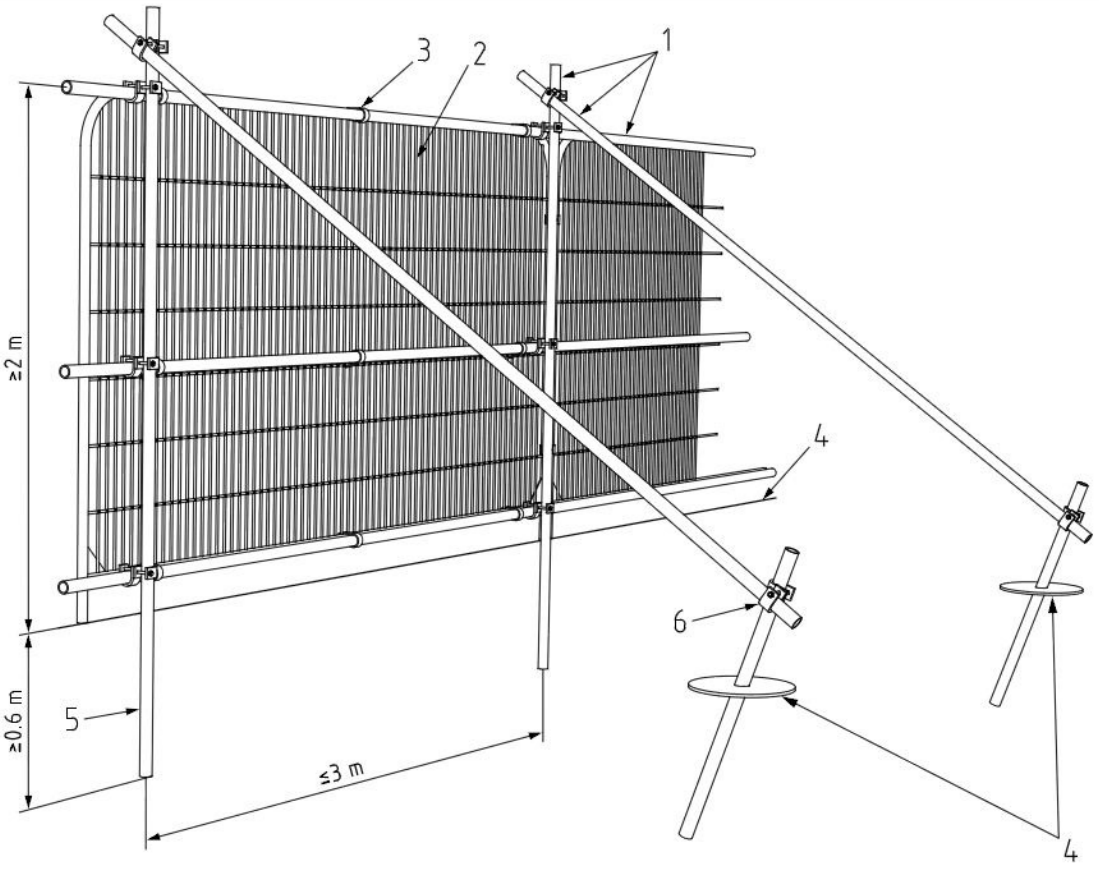
Notes on Recommended Tree Works:

- **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)

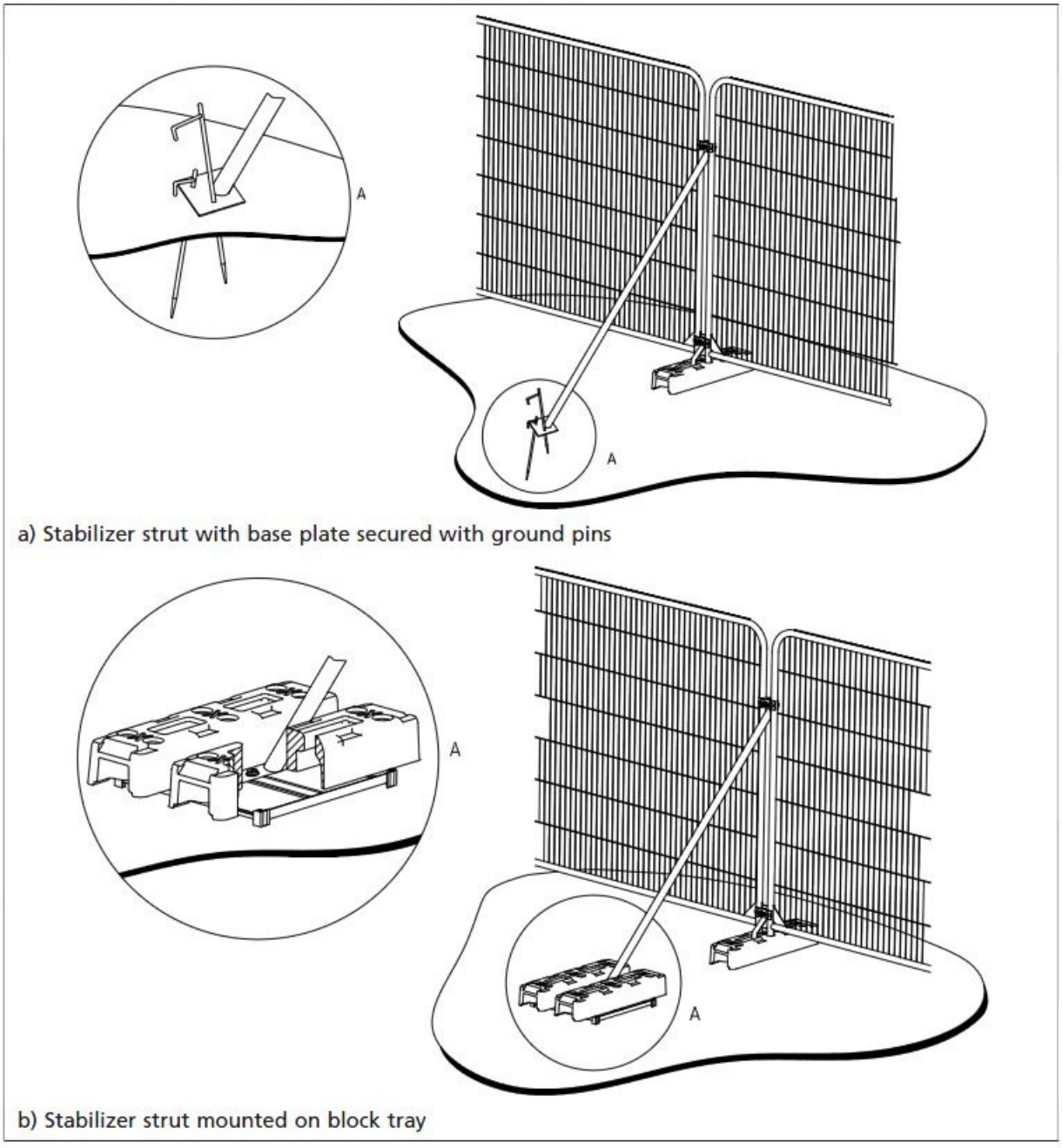
Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Illustrative example of strengthened tree RPA ground protection set forward of protective barrier.

An adaptation of BS 5837: 2005 Trees in Relation to Construction (Figure 3.)

Installation by Tree Projects 2008.

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

Appendix E

'No Dig' Construction-Guidance Notes

- Install F4M Geotextile Separation Fabric over cleared levelled ground surface N.B. ensure that existing material is carefully removed and levels altered minimally: infill with salt free sharp sand where necessary.
- The cellular confinement system (e.g.1 x 100 mm 'ProtectaWeb' (or equivalent) cellular confinement system subject to site requirements & manufacturer's recommendations) is then laid on the membrane and adjacent panels are stapled together. Place staking pins to maintain 'ProtectaWeb' cells open.
- Panels are then backfilled with 100mm depth of no-fines 20-40mm particle size stone (clean granular fill).
- The construction should ideally be undertaken between May and October when the ground is sufficiently dry to prevent compaction occurring. The sub-base should be flat, that is to say any small hollows should be filled with sharp sand to bring up to surrounding levels.
- The geotextile should be laid out and not trafficked across at any time.
- The 'ProtectaWeb' confinement system should be laid out and worked on as the contractor progresses across the length of the area. The panels are sequentially filled with the no-fines aggregate, each serving as a platform for the next section.
- There is no need at any time for the ground to be crossed by heavy traffic. The particles/gravel pieces are transported from the on site storage area over the freshly-laid confinement system BY WHEELBARROW and installed BY HAND. There will be no trespass on to the root protection area beyond the installation of the confinement system itself.
- The infill can then be rolled to compact the particles and create a tight interlock across the cells. The finished surface can then be laid on top. Again no fines material to be used: porous tarmac is recommended for this site given the level changes that are required.
- New kerb lines may be cast into the ProtectaWeb cells.
- During the main construction phase a wearing course should be placed over the 'Protectaweb' system.
- For technical data on the ProtectaWeb system always refer to the manufactures guidelines for design and implementation.

Further technical advice can be gained from the manufacturer(s) including Wrekin Products, Geosynthetics or Core LP.