



ROAVR | GROUP

Project: 24_5837_11_24
Site: Sandhill Farm, Sandhill Lane, Crawley Down, West Sussex, RH10 4LE
Client: Adrian Kirkpatrick



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Project Number:	24_5837_11_24
Report Type:	BS:5837
Site Address:	Sandhill Farm, Sandhill Lane, Crawley Down, West Sussex, RH10 4LE

Role:	Name:	Date:
Instructing Party	Adrian Kirkpatrick	30/10/2024
Customer	Adrian Kirkpatrick	15/11/2024
Surveyor	Connor Harmsworth	15/11/2024
Consultant	Alexander Barnes - BSc Arb, MArborA	25/11/2024

Revision History		
Date:	Version number:	Summary of changes:
15/11/2024	1.0	First Review (Internal)
25/11/2024	1.0	First Issue

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Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- A **tree survey and tree constraints plan** showing the existing trees, their category rating and above and below ground constraints shown on an OS extract OR a topographical survey
- An **arboricultural impact assessment** which describes how the development will affect local character from a tree perspective
- **Appendices** highlighting tree related information including the **arboricultural data tables**

Customer Action Points.

- ☐ - reporting complete - send to your Local Planning Authority
- ☐ - on planning award contact us with your decision notice

1. Introduction & Scope:

This is a BS5837 compliant arboricultural assessment report providing detailed and sufficient information for the Local Planning Authority to be able to consider the effect of the proposed development on local character and amenity from a tree perspective.

Our brief has been to obtain details of the tree population on site with a view to assessing any arboricultural constraints.

The report details all trees over 75mm at 1.5m above ground level that are relevant to the siting of the proposed development. The crowns and stems were inspected from the ground using the 'Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)' method; non invasive techniques were used at this stage. A sounding hammer was used to determine the presence of any decay.

The position of the trees on the site is illustrated on the tree constraints plan and information about the tree stock and its current condition is given within the arboricultural data tables.

Trees were grouped or designated woodlands as per the allowance in the British Standard when the area in question was uniform in terms of species, age or geography.

It will assist the planning process by discussing the impact that the proposals will have on the existing tree stock.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is included at Section 4 which details the constraints placed on the proposed development from the rooting area of the trees below ground and above ground by virtue of their size and position.

Report Author.

ROAVR (ROAVR Group) was formed in 2010 and since then has carried out arboricultural consultancy Nationwide with directly employed consultants. Our consultants are all individual members of the Arboricultural Association and the report author is listed in the document control sheet.

Photographic Plates.



Photographic plate showing T6 (centre) (ROAVR, 2024)



Photographic plate showing the proposed build area. (ROAVR, 2024)



Photographic plate showing the entrance to the plot. (ROAVR, 2024)



Photographic plate showing off site trees T7 (right) T8 (centre) and T9 (left). (ROAVR, 2024)



Photographic plate showing T10 (right) to T17 (left). (ROAVR, 2024)



Photographic plate showing T28 (right) T29 (centre). (ROAVR, 2024)

2. Site Conditions & Site Surroundings

- 2.1 The site is situated in Crawley Down in the Mid Sussex District Council control area. The site is located on the south side of the town and has a rural feel.
- 2.2 The site is home to a plot of modified grassland with scattered trees with associated hard and soft landscape.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly rural in nature. The site is accessed via a Private gateway just off Sandhill Lane.
- 2.4 A desktop assessment has highlighted that site is not within a Conservation Area nor are there any TPO protected trees on or adjacent to the plot.
- 2.5 All desktop assessment data was cross checked and validated on the 14/11/2024 using the web portal provided by the local planning authority.

<https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-building/conservation-areas/>

<https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-building/trees-and-hedgerows/tree-protection-order-tpo-map/>

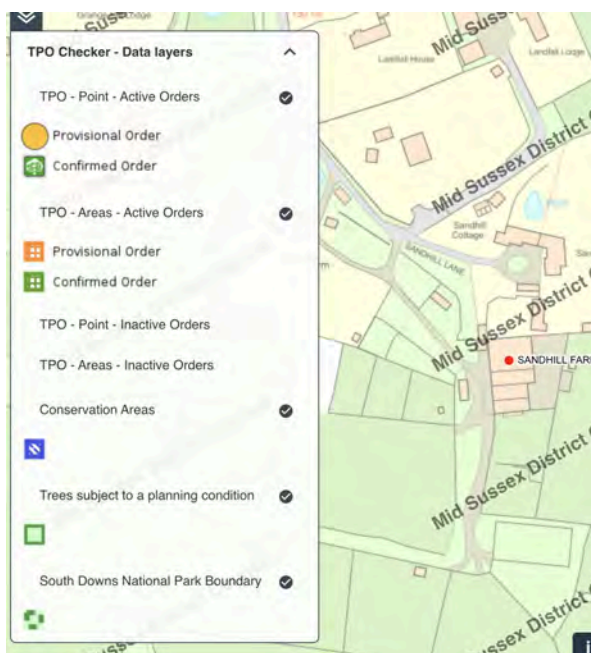


Image plate showing the desktop analysis results of the surveyed plot. (Mid Sussex's District Council, 2024)

- 2.6 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.
- 2.7 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5-days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards) with the works evidenced by photographs and video where possible. You should also check to ensure the works are exempt from the requirements of a felling licence.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/regulation/14/made>

- 2.8 It should be noted that planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed and have been highlighted in the tree survey documents.
- 2.9 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation. Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter. Trees provide numerous 'potential roosting features' for a wide range of bat species. It is therefore crucial that any trees proposed for removal are checked by an appropriately competent person before any felling or ivy stripping works commence.

<https://www.bats.org.uk/advice/bats-and-the-law>

- 2.10 Birds. It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August. All birds, their nest and eggs are protected by law.

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/wildlife-and-the-law/wildlife-and-countryside-act/>

3. Drawings

- 3.1 Appended to this report is a tree constraints plan and a tree assessment plan.
- 3.2 The tree constraints plan has been produced using an OS supplied .dwg (AutoCAD) base plan as no topographical survey was available. Tree positions and data have been applied using our survey handset as an onsite exercise with the constraints plan being produced as a PDF through Auto CAD.
- 3.3 An autoCAD .dwg file of the tree constraints is available on request for project stakeholders to utilise.
- 3.4 The *Tree Constraints Plan* shows the existing layout. For each tree the stem location is indicated and scaled according to its diameter, the canopy is indicated according to measurements taken along the four cardinal points of the compass. Root protection areas (RPAs) are indicated which are calculated according to the guidelines within BS 5837 (2012).
- 3.5 Where appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs have been amended to reflect actual site conditions or where trees have been heavily pruned. The 'original' RPAs are indicated as a dashed line whereas the amended RPAs are indicated as a solid line. Any variation to this approach will be highlighted on the appropriate plans.
- 3.6 The *Tree Assessment Plan / Arboricultural Impact Assessment* indicates the tree constraints with the proposals overlaid. Where applicable, this plan shows where works are proposed in Root Protection Areas and which trees are to be pruned or removed. This plan accompanies the Impact Assessment which is to be found in Section 4.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Site Specific

Tree Quality Statement.

The tree cover at Sandhill Farm is predominantly composed of mature remnant trees, which contribute significantly to the character and biodiversity of the site and its surroundings. These trees provide high levels of amenity value, enhancing the visual appeal of the landscape and offering natural screening. Collectively, these trees form an integral part of the local environment, offering benefits that extend beyond the immediate site.

4.1 Description of The Proposed Development

The drawings listed in the table below were used by ROAVR to produce the Arboricultural drawings referenced in this report. If your plans change (either before or after planning submission), then the tree drawings will require updating. This report cannot be submitted in support of a scheme that varies from the drawing reference number shown in box one below as the Impact Assessment (Section 4) will not be valid.

Drawing Name / No.	Date Issued To ROAVR	ROAVR Drawings Issue Date:
block plan - proposed.dwg	07/11/2024	25/11/2024

4.1.1. The proposed development involves the installation of a single caravan on the designated plot.

4.1.2. The table below summarises the potential impact on trees due to various activities.

Trees Potentially Affected:

Tree or Tree Group	Impacts
T1 to T21	No direct impacts can be retained and protected during delivery of the caravan.
T22	The proposed caravan encroaches into the radial root protection area. See 4.5.1.
T23 to T38	No direct impacts can be retained and protected during delivery of the caravan.
G1	No direct impacts can be retained and protected during delivery of the caravan.

4.2. Tree Removal.

4.2.1. No trees to be removed.

4.2.2. Details specific to each tree can also be found in the Tree Data Schedule.

4.3. Mitigation Planting.

4.3.1. No trees to be removed so no mitigation planting is required.

4.4. Impact on Tree Canopies.

4.4.1. No pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed development.

4.5. Impact on Tree Roots.

4.5.1. The northeast corner of the proposed caravan encroaches into the radial Root Protection Area of T22. No specific details regarding the groundworks required for the caravan's implementation have been provided for assessment. However, given the minimal extent of the encroachment, it is unlikely that a significant amount of viable root mass is present within this area. Any minor ground preparations required are therefore considered acceptable.

4.6. New Surfaces.

4.6.1. No new hard surfaces are proposed within the Root Protection Areas of any trees.

4.7. Underground Services.

4.7.1. No underground services are contained within the proposals submitted for assessment.

4.8 Changes in Ground Levels.

4.8.1 No changes in ground levels are contained within the proposals submitted for assessment.

4.9 Soil Compaction.

4.9.1 The majority of tree roots lie within the upper soil horizons. This is because the availability of oxygen decreases with depth and roots need to breathe to stay alive. In addition, nutrients are more readily available in the form of organic matter close to the soil surface.

4.9.2. Healthy soils contain about 25% air space between solid particles. Increased loading of the soils caused by construction activity causes air to be squeezed out as the soil becomes compacted preventing roots from breathing. Even an increase in pedestrian activity may cause some soil compaction.

4.9.3 It is important therefore that ground compaction and soil disturbance over Root Protection Areas should be avoided during the construction phase. This may be done by installing protective fencing and ground protection measures as recommended within a tree protection plan.

4.10 Demolition Activities.

4.10.1 The tree protection measures specified within a TPP should be installed prior to the commencement of all demolition activities (including soil stripping) to prevent any detrimental impact on tree health. Where this is not practicable, demolition of structures within Construction Exclusion Zones shall be undertaken very early on in the demolition phase and the protective barriers installed immediately thereafter.

4.11. Hazardous Materials.

4.11.1 All hazardous materials (including cement and petrochemical products) will need to be controlled according to COSHH regulations in order to ensure there is no detrimental impact on tree health. Provision shall need to be made to ensure that cement and cement run-off are contained outside of all Root Protection Areas.

4.12. Cabins and Site Facilities.

4.12.1. Consideration should be given to the location of any site welfare facilities in terms of potential impact on trees. Where it is proposed to install cabins or site facilities in Root Protection Areas, the appointed arborist should be consulted and approval obtained from the local authority.

4.13. Boundary Treatments.

4.13.1. No changes are proposed to the existing boundary features that might impact on trees.

4.14. Impact of Retained Trees on the Development.

4.14.1. Adequate space has been allowed between all retained trees and the proposed development works. Consequently the proposal shall not result in increased pressure to remove or prune any of the retained trees.

4.15. Summary.

4.15.1. The proposed development involves the installation of a single caravan on a designated plot. The site is characterised by a robust tree cover, primarily composed of mature remnant trees that provide significant amenity and ecological value, enhancing both the site's character and the surrounding landscape. No trees will require removal, and no pruning works are necessary to facilitate the installation of the caravan. Trees T1 to T21, T23 to T38, and G1 will remain unaffected and can be retained and protected throughout the project. The proposed caravan slightly encroaches into the radial Root Protection Area of T22; however, the level of encroachment is minimal, and any minor ground preparation required is considered acceptable. The trees will require temporary protection measures to ensure their preservation during the delivery and installation of the caravan. These measures can be specified in a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan, which could be outlined as a condition of planning consent.

5. Limitations

- 5.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 5.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 5.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.
- 5.4 This report, site visit, plans and conclusions are proportional to the proposals and in some cases a simple plan based impact assessment may be all that is required.
- 5.5 Important - to ensure fair allocation of resources, we allow you ten working days to review the report and issue any feedback, beyond that changes are chargeable.
- 5.6 For references and further information regarding tree survey process visit: <https://www.roavr-group.co.uk/roavr-group/survey/sp-3-arboriculture/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

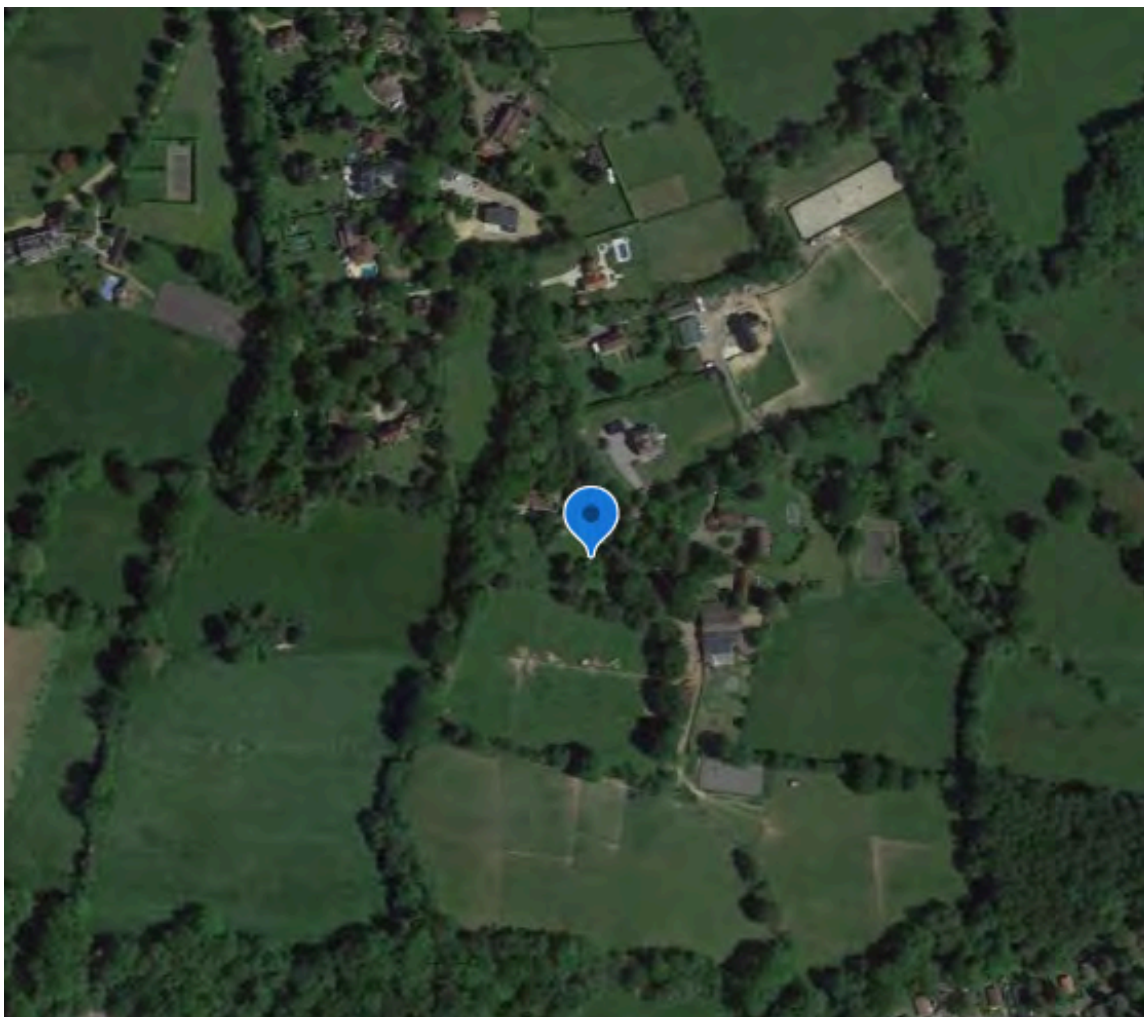
Mr. Alexander N Barnes BSc Arb, MArborA
Consultant Arborist

Alexander Barnes


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Prepared by: Alexander Barnes
Checked by: Peter Haine

Appendix 1 – Site Location



(Google Earth, 2024)

Appendix 2 – Arboricultural Data Tables

Key to Arboricultural Data Tables

Tree Number	Reference no. T1, T2 etc. for trees; H for hedgerows; G for Groups and W for woodlands.
Species	Tree species <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Quercus robur</i> - Latin names.
Age Class	The estimated age class of the tree (relative to species) Y - Young SM - Semi-mature EM - Early-mature M - Mature OM - Over-mature or V - Veteran
Height (Crown Height)	Height of the tree in metres. (Height of the crown above ground level in metres)
Number of Stems	Number of clear stems above 1.5 metres
Diameter at Breast Height	Diameter of stem (mm) at breast height (1.5 metres above ground).
Crown Spread (N, S, E, W)	The maximum spread of the tree's canopy measured from the stem in four directions (North, East, South, West).
Life Expectancy	Estimated safe, usable life expectancy.
Physical Description	Details of tree type, quality, location etc
Comments	Any comments or remarks recorded by the surveyor
Management Recommendations	Recommendations (regardless of the development proposals if available) for removal, retention and/or remedial arboricultural works.
RPA offset from stem	Radius of the root protection area measured in metres
Category Rating	Tree categorisation based on section 4.5 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations: A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm 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 Subcategories: 1: Mainly arboricultural & aesthetic qualities 2: Mainly landscape qualities 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	DBH	Height (crown height)	N	E	S	W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Physical Description	Comments	Managment Recommendations	RPA offset from stem.	Category Rating
T1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (Sweet Gum)	M	260	13(2)	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	Good	20+	None	None	None	3.12	B1
T2	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	SM	100,90	5(1)	2	2	1.5	2	Fair	10+	Ivy on tree. Stem divides at ground level.	None	None	1.62	C1
T3	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	Y	77,82	6(1)	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	Stem divides at ground level.	None	None	1.34	C1
T4	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	M	185	15(3.5)	2.5	2.5	3	2.5	Poor	<10	Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Major deadwood in crown.	Ashdieback.	None	2.22	U
T5	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress)	M	120,140,125,110	5(0.5)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	20+	Stem divides at ground level.	None	None	2.98	B1
T6	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple)	M	240	13(3)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	20+	None	None	None	2.88	B1
T7	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple)	M	220	10(3)	3	3	3	3	Good	20+	None	Off site.	None	2.64	B1
T8	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	M	300	15(3)	3	3	4	4	Fair	10+	Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Major deadwood in crown.	Off site.	None	3.6	C1
T9	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple)	M	190	8(3)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	20+	None	Off site.	None	2.28	B1
T10	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	500	16(2)	5	5	5	5	Good	20+	None	None	None	6	B1
T11	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	280	15(2)	4	2	4	4	Good	20+	None	None	None	3.36	B1
T12	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	250,350	15(2)	4	4	4	4	Good	20+	None	None	None	5.16	B1
T13	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	M	610	14(2)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Good	20+	None	None	None	7.32	B1
T14	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	EM	130	9(2)	2.5	3	2.5	3	Fair	10+	None	None	None	1.56	C1
T15	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	M	265,230	13(2)	4	4	3	4	Fair	10+	None	None	None	4.21	B1
T16	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	450	15(2)	5	3	5	5	Good	20+	None	None	None	5.4	B1
T17	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	M	580	13(2)	5	5	5	3.5	Good	20+	None	Within gease pen.	None	6.96	B1
T18	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	M	260	7(1)	5	1	1	5	Good	20+	Leaning West.	None	None	3.12	B1
T19	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	250	10(4)	2	2	3	2	Good	20+	None	None	None	3	B1
T20	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	M	380	14(3)	2.5	3.5	5	3.5	Good	20+	Leaning South.	None	None	4.56	B1
T21	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	EM	160	11(5)	1	1	2	2	Fair	10+	None	None	None	1.92	C1
T22	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	M	750	14(2)	6.5	2	2	6.5	Good	20+	None	None	None	9	B1
T23	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	EM	140	11(5)	1	1	1	1	Fair	10+	None	None	None	1.68	C1
T24	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	180	11(5)	2	2	2	2	Good	20+	None	None	None	2.16	B1
T25	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	250	10(4)	3	3	1.5	2.5	Good	20+	None	None	None	3	B1
T26	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	260	10(4)	3	3	1.5	3	Good	20+	None	None	None	3.12	B1

T27	<i>Malus</i> (Apple)	SM	83	3.5(1.5)	1.5	1	1.5	2	Poor	<10	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining.	None	None	1	U
T28	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	395	13.5(3)	3	4	4	3	Good	20+	None	None	None	4.74	B1
T29	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	M	330	17(3)	4	3	3	4	Good	20+	None	None	None	3.96	B1
T30	<i>Malus</i> (Apple)	SM	77,80,65	3.5(1.5)	2	2	2	2	Poor	<10	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining.	None	None	1.55	U
T31	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portugal Laurel)	SM	130	3(0.5)	1	2.5	2.5	1	Fair	10+	None	None	None	1.56	C1
T32	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	M	140,150,135,180	8(0.5)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Stem divides at ground level.	None	None	3.66	B1
T33	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (Sweet Gum)	M	190	13(2)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	20+	None	None	None	2.28	B1
T34	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	M	220	13(2)	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	Good	20+	None	None	None	2.64	B1
T35	<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)	M	240,160,220	8(0.5)	5	5	3	5	Good	20+	None	None	None	4.36	B1
T36	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	M	90,130,100	5(0.5)	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy.	None	None	2.24	C1
T37	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	M	160,350	18(4)	6	6	6	6	Good	20+	Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown.	None	None	4.62	B1
G1	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch), <i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak), <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	SM	150,160,90,130,120	7(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	None	None	None	3.55	C3
T38	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech)	M	550	16(3)	7.5	9	9	7.5	Good	40+	None	None	None	6.6	A1

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Plans

General Notes

Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.

Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.

No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.

The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

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BLOCK PLAN existing

Client: Adrian Kirkpatrick

Site: Land at Sandhill Farm
Sandhill Lane
Crawley Down
Crawley
RH10 4LE

Proposal: temporary agriculturally-tied caravan accommodation

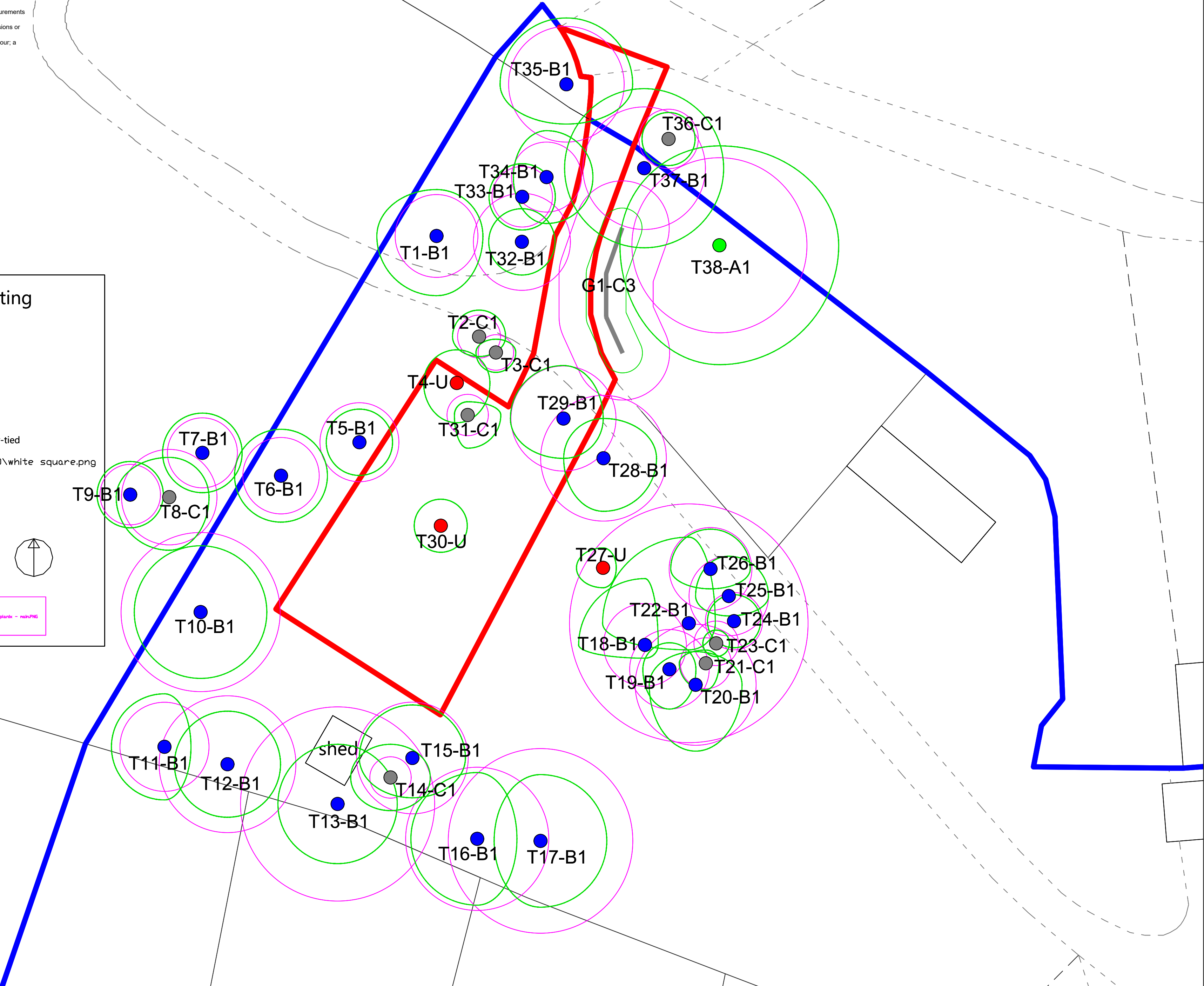
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Scale: 1:200 @ A2

Drawing no: KirkBPE241107

10

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Key

Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

N

1:200

0 8m

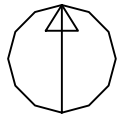
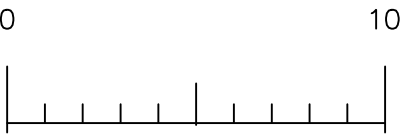
Drawing Title				
Tree Constraints Plan				
Client				
Adrian Kirkpatrick				
Site/Project				
Sandhill Farm, Sandhill Lane, Crawley Down, West Sussex, RH10 4LE				
Scale/Sheet		Date		
1:200 @ A2		12/11/2024		
Drawing No	Rev	Drawn By	Chkd By	
24_5837_11_24	1	PH	MH	

ROAVR Group, Marr House
Beechwood Business Park, Inverness, IV2 3BW
www.roavr-group.co.uk
support@roavr-group.co.uk
01463 667302

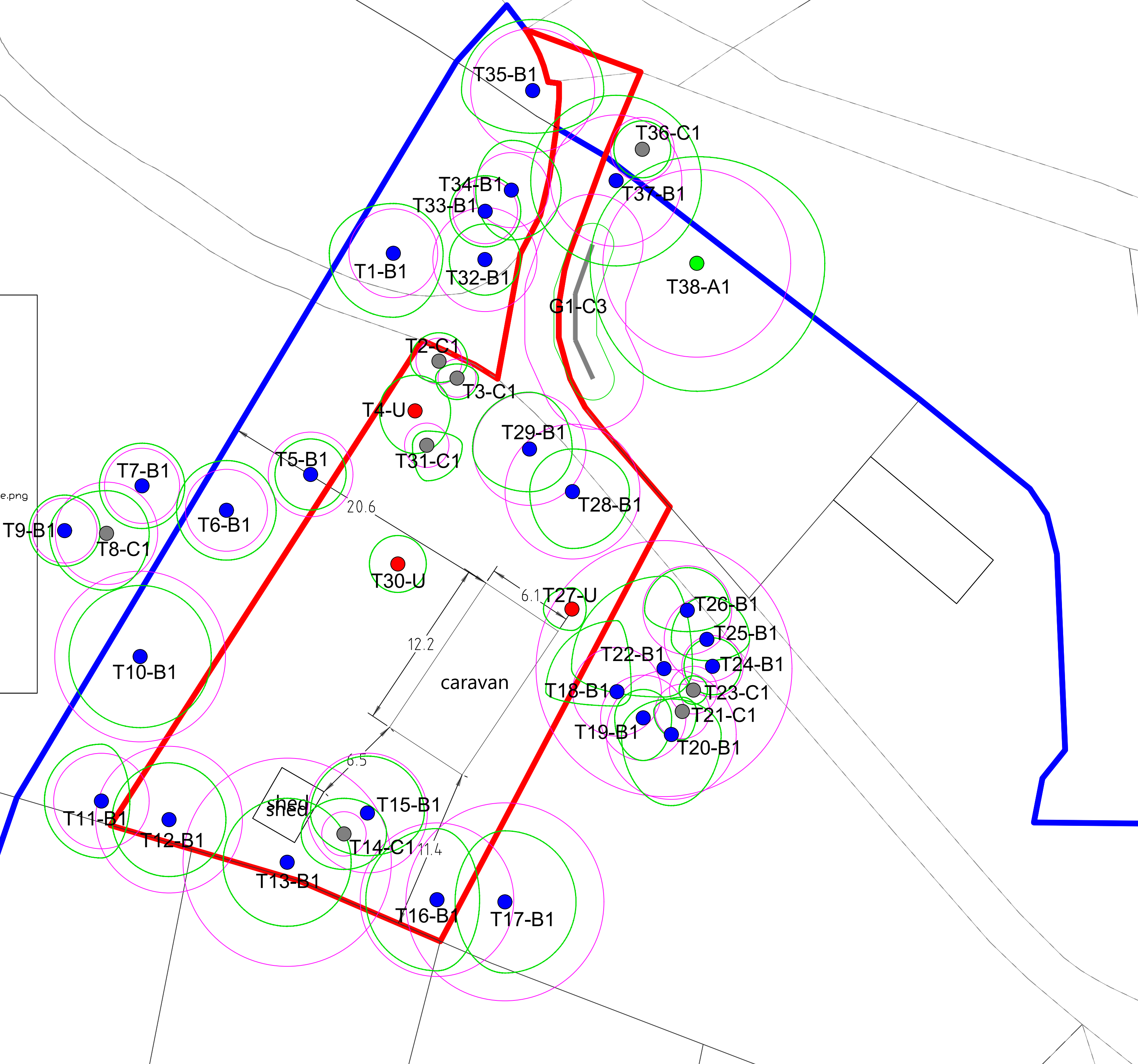
General Notes
Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
All rights reserved.

BLOCK PLAN existing

Client: Adrian Kirkpatrick
Site: Land at Sandhill Farm
Sandhill Lane
Crawley Down
Crawley
RH10 4LE
Proposal: temporary agriculturally-tied caravan accommodation
Stage: Full Planning
Scale: 1:200 @ A2
Drawing no: KirkBPE241107



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Key

Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

Tree Assessment Plan

Client
Adrian Kirkpatrick

Site/Project
Sandhill Farm, Sandhill Lane,
Crawley Down,
West Sussex, RH10 4LE

Scale/Sheet
1:200 @ A2

Date
22/11/2024

Drawing No
24_5837_11_24

Rev
2

Drawn By
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Chkd By
MH

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