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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

& Method Statement:

Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve
Cuckfield
Haywards Heath
RH17 5HY

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Fairfax Acquisitions Ltd
Buncton Barn
Buncton Lane
Bolney
RH17 5RE

REPORT PREPARED BY

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

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS

Date: 3rd July 2024

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose & Use of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This updated arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report has been prepared for submission to Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) to accompany the current planning application (DM/23/2867) for a change of use for farmland & woodland standing to the west of Cuckfield Park, to a parkland reserve. The site will be known as Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve. This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of this proposal without harm to the retained tree resource on the site. See the material accompanying this report for full scheme details.
- 1.1.2 This document lays down the methodology for any proposed works that may have an effect upon the trees on and adjacent to the site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts related to the development proposals that this method statement is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document form part of the work schedule and specification issued to the building contractors and can be used to form part of the contract.
- 1.1.3 Copies of this document should be available for inspection on site. The local planning authority will be informed within twenty-four hours if the designated arboriculturist is replaced.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 I am instructed by Fairfax Acquisitions Ltd to prepare an updated arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report to accompany the current planning application (DM/23/2867) for a change of use for farmland & woodland standing to the west of Cuckfield Park, to a parkland reserve with reference to British Standards publication: Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations (BS5837:2012).
- 1.2.2 The tree protection plan at Appendix A is based on the "Access & Framework Plan" drawing reference DLA.2131.L.23.10 from Davies Landscape Architects, Office 1C, 1-2, King St, Stroud GL5 3BS.

1.3 Tree Survey

- 1.3.1 A BS5837:2012 survey of the trees, based on an aerial photo/Lidar data, was conducted in 2022, concluding on 2nd November 2022, by James Bell of Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Full tree survey data is provided at Appendix B. Additional tree data was collected on 22nd June 2024.
- 1.3.2 Data from the iGeology app from the British Geological Survey suggests that it is likely that the site has a mixed bedrock geology of:

- Lower Grinstead Clay – Mudstone
- Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand - Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone
- Wadhurst Clay Formation - Mudstone
- Upper Grinstead Clay - Mudstone
- Cuckfield Stone Bed - Sandstone, calcareous
- Ardingly Sandstone Member – Sandstone

With superficial deposits of:

- Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel

See the British Geological Survey website (www.bgs.ac.uk) for additional details regarding the geology on site.

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- 1.3.3 The potential for soil compaction (highly deleterious to root function) during the construction of paths, cycle routes, and viewing platforms will depend on the weather conditions at the time of construction, i.e. if the winter is wet, and whether clay is present in the upper soil profile. The presence of clay in this location would appear to be possible but cannot be definitively determined based on currently available data. On this basis, the potential for soil compaction is unquantifiable but arguably rather limited. In the event of clay being present, mitigation can be provided.
- 1.3.4 Areas of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) and Ancient Replanted Woodland (ARW) have been indicated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. See the Department for Environment Fisheries & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) MAGIC website for details at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>.
- 1.3.5 The status of surveyed trees has not been established with MSDC.

1.4 Development Proposals & Impact Assessment

- 1.4.1 Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve is a parcel of land (circa 230 acres) to the west of the village of Cuckfield, bounded to the east by the Cuckfield Park Estate and New England Wood (ASNW, i.e. continuously present as woodland since 1600 A.D.)
- The site is bisected by a bridleway running west/east, which is part of the High Weald Trail. There is no public access to the site (currently farmland); however, it has been used informally by the public - particularly dog walkers - since the COVID pandemic.
- The site is bounded to the south & south west by the catchment of the River Ouse, where recreational fishing ponds are also present. Other ponds (formerly quarry workings) are scattered throughout the site.
- 1.4.2 Woodland within the site on the western flank, known as Walks Wood (W37) and Beechy Bottom (partially within the site), is designated ARW. Large sections of these woods are constituted of a relatively young mixed broadleaf plantation, i.e. estimated 20-25-year-old sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) & birch (*Betula pendula*) amongst other broadleaved species in smaller concentrations. Undesignated young plantation (to the north) makes up the remainder of this wooded area. New England Wood stands to the north east of the site and this is ASNW. Two smaller parcels of ASNW stand on the southern flank of the site near Old Mill Cottage.
- The species mix of the ASNW is typical with English oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), birch (*Betula pendula*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and goat willow (*Salix caprea*) present. Several non-native horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) are present, e.g. trees in G54. Many of the ash on site are showing symptoms of ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), and the prognosis for these trees is very poor. Plantations predominantly comprise same-age birch, sycamore, sweet chestnut, poplar, oak and willow.
- The two large southern fields of the site were formerly known as Cuckfield Park Deer Park. Historic maps sourced from the National Library of Scotland mapping service suggest that at least 80 parkland trees formerly stood within Cuckfield Park Deer Park. Of these, only remnants remain, with the feature trees being free-standing English oaks, e.g. trees 58 & 59, and two magnificent groves of sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), i.e. G61 & G62, in the south eastern corner of the site.

-
- 1.4.3 Tree survey data is provided at Appendix B. Native broadleaved trees dominate the surveyed tree stock: many fine individual English oaks are present outside the wooded areas with beech & sweet chestnut. Other species present include copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea'), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*) & Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) in smaller quantities. Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), i.e. G35, G47, G57 & G70, and a Corsican pine (*Pinus nigra*), i.e. tree 44, are also present as landscape plantings.
- 1.4.4 The trees & woodlands identified on the Tree Protection Plan are a key element of the biodiversity & amenity value of the site. The proposed change of use for the site, i.e. a rewilding/renaturing project for the benefit of the general public with an educational and research remit, envisages the retention of all surveyed trees, where possible. Exceptions will include any tree in imminent danger of collapse (within influencing distance of new paths and potential areas of greater footfall), should the risk of failure be unacceptable, and some small plantation trees of minimal individual value, which may be removed to create groves & paths. See the plan at Appendix A & accompanying material for details of proposed path locations. There is good scope for management in the woodland parcels to improve the biodiversity of these areas - see accompanying material from Tadorna Consulting (Ecology) for further guidance.
- 1.4.5 Footpaths (marked in lime green on the attached plan) will be grass paths and, therefore, will not impact on the RPAs of retained trees. These will run outside 15m buffers around ASNW. See the plan at Appendix A for details.
- 1.4.6 The proposed path/cycle route running beside and through the ARW woodland on the western flank of the site will be constructed to a 'No Dig' specification with the aim of ensuring that there is no deterioration to this parcel of woodland. Ground protection should be laid to facilitate the 'No Dig' path construction - details can be agreed upon via the discharge of a planning condition. Trees 96 & 98 stand in or close to the proposed path running through the ARW named Walks Wood (W37). The new path must be a minimum of 1m from the trunk edge of both trees to be guideline compliant - the path can readily be moved to ensure a sustainable juxtaposition between this feature & these trees. Cross-sectional detail of path construction is provided at Appendix E. Sections of the path/cycle route passing over culverts or marshy ground can be constructed using a boardwalk design - relying on small diameter posts to support the path surface above ground level. Full details of path construction can be agreed upon via the discharge of an appropriately worded condition of the approved development, but the principle of path construction is well-established & readily achievable.
- 1.4.7 There is good scope for new planting of native broadleaved trees to augment the amenity value, character and biodiversity value of the former deer park at the southern end of the site & the two small fields to the north of the site, which are designated for recreational use by walkers, with or without dogs.

1.5 Sequence of Works

1.5.1 The sequence of works should be as follows:

- tree works required to allow or facilitate development or for arboricultural best practice – see Appendix B for details
- laying of ground protection for path/cycle route construction
- construction of cycle route - including sections to a 'No Dig' specification through or beside ARW or within RPAs of retained trees (using rolled hogging or a suspended boardwalk/walkway where crossing streams, etc.)
- erection of deer & stock fencing on agreed lines
- removal of ground protection

1.6 Site Supervision

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

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

1.7 Site Monitoring

- 1.7.1 The site agent will be responsible for monitoring all arboricultural works and monitoring all on-site works in the context of tree protection. The designated arboriculturist will be available for site visits on a basis to be agreed upon between the client and planning authority when/if appropriate or required, i.e., if required by condition. It is recommended that a record of site visits is maintained for inspection on-site and copies forwarded to the developer/agent and to the local planning authority. A certificate of practical completion can be produced for sites deemed by all parties to merit this.
- 1.7.2 It is the responsibility of the client to advise Arbortrack when the project begins and to forward on the approval notice when published on the planning portal, should supervision requirements be stipulated.
- 1.7.3 Principal contact information: 1/. Mr James Bell. Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Arboricultural Consultant. 07986 122074. james@arbortrackservices.com. 2/. Ms Emma Rivett. MSDC Arboricultural Officer. 01444 477445. emma.rivett@midsussex.gov.uk. 3/. Ms Sam Hart. Davies Landscape Architects. shart@d-la.co.uk. 01453 807602. 4/. Mr Martin Wilkes. Fairfax Acquisitions. Client. 07803 985894. martinwilkes@fairfaxproperties.co.uk.

1.8 Statement Adoption

- 1.8.1 It is recommended that, in due course, acceptance of the recommendations in this report is demonstrated by, for example, the architect specifying in writing to the building contractor that tree care conditions apply in the execution of the contract and by an estimate or written undertaking from the contractor to the architect demonstrating that the practical aspects of observation of such recommendations have been priced in.
- 1.8.2 If conflicts between any part of a tree and the building arise during the course of development, these can often be resolved quickly and at little cost if a qualified arboriculturist is consulted promptly. Lack of such care is often apparent quickly, and the decline and death of such trees can spoil design aims and can, of course, affect saleability, as well as reflecting poorly on the construction and design personnel involved. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development.

2.0 Pre-Development Site Preparation

2.1 Arboricultural Works

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

2.2 Preparation of Surfaces

- 2.2.1 Ground protection should be laid to facilitate the construction of the 'No Dig' path/cycle path - details can be agreed upon via the discharge of a planning condition. Ground protection should be fit for purpose as per the guidance in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3.3. The preferred specification is provided by products such as Trak Mat; see www.multimatts.co.uk. Alternatively, many other treatments are available, e.g. those provided by InfraGreen Solutions: see www.infragreen-solutions.com. See Appendix A for details.

2.3 Installation of Tree Protective Barrier – n/a

2.4 Pre-Development Site Inspection

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

3.0 Development Phase

3.1 General Precautions

- 3.1.1 No fires shall be made on any part of the site or within 10m of the furthest extent of the canopy of any tree or group tree to be retained on-site or on land adjoining.
- 3.1.2 No spilling or pouring of fuels, oils, solvents, or tar shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.3 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement, will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.
- 3.1.4 No spillage or discharge of wet mortar or concrete shall be made on any part of the site.

3.2 Root Protection Areas

- 3.2.1 The RPA is a desirable zone of protection around the trees' rooting system, and these have been marked on the plan in Appendix A. The RPAs will be protected by ground protection through the course of development where necessary, i.e. for cycle path construction, unless the impact on the RPA is deemed very low and acceptable.

3.3 Site Access, Accommodation & Storage

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

3.4 Routing & Installation of Services – n/a

3.5 Demolition Measures – n/a

3.6 Changes in Grade

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

3.7 Construction Measures

- 3.7.1 Minimum areas of cycle path/footpath within the RPAs of trees within/beside the woodland to the west of the site (along existing glades/paths) & trees G73, 78, 79, 81 & 96-98 should be constructed to a 'No Dig' specification using rolled hogging (or similar) or a suspended walkway where necessary - see Appendix A, D & E for additional detail. Surfaces should be adequately load-bearing & porous to allow water infiltration & gaseous exchange.
- 3.7.2 Wooden viewing platforms (if standing within the RPAs of retained trees) will rest on pads set at ground level supported by helical screw piles (or similar) if necessary. Details can be agreed upon by the discharge of an appropriate planning condition.

3.8 Removal of Tree Protective Barrier – n/a

4.0 Summary of Proposed Methods

4.1 Table of Impacts and Mitigation

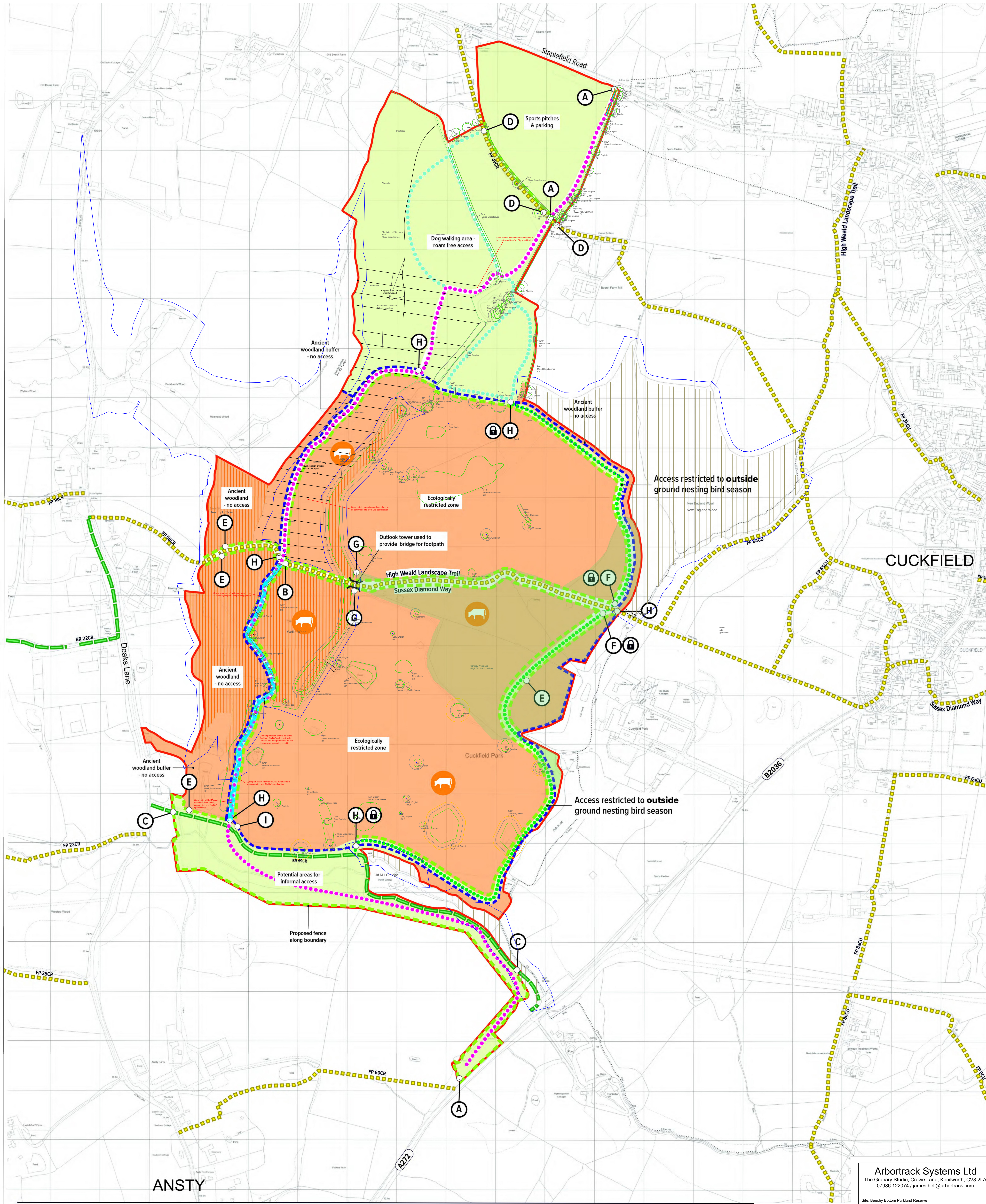
- 4.1.1 The table below summarises the main areas where trees could become damaged by the proposed development and the methods that need to be adopted in order to prevent such damage:

<u>Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Trees Affected</u>
Works within RPAs of retained trees or within ARW 15m buffer	Ground protection	Section 2.2.1	W37, G73, 75, 78, 79, 81 & 96-98
New paths within RPAs or within ARW 15m buffer	New paths installed to specialist 'No Dig' construction specification (or equivalent)	Section 3.7.2 & Appendix D	W37, G73, 75, 78, 79, 81 & 96-98

5.0 Completion

5.1 Completion Meeting

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

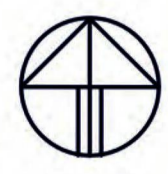


ANSTY

CUCKFIELD

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Parkland Reserve | Constrained re-wilding with cattle grazing area | Gate system and step access |
| Existing footpaths | Stock Fencing | Deer proof pedestrian/cycle gate |
| Existing bridleways | Deer Fencing | Deer proof field gate |
| Proposed footpath | Pedestrian/cycle stile (see technical detail) | Lockable gate |
| Proposed hoggin cycle path (see technical detail) | Pedestrian stile (see technical detail) | |
| Proposed dog walking path | Bridleway gate (see technical detail) | |
| Publically accessible areas 33.5ha | Dog/pedestrian gate (see technical detail) | |
| Areas with no public access 65.52ha | Field gate (see technical detail) | |
| Ancient Woodland | Pedestrian gate | |

0m 50m 250m



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Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve

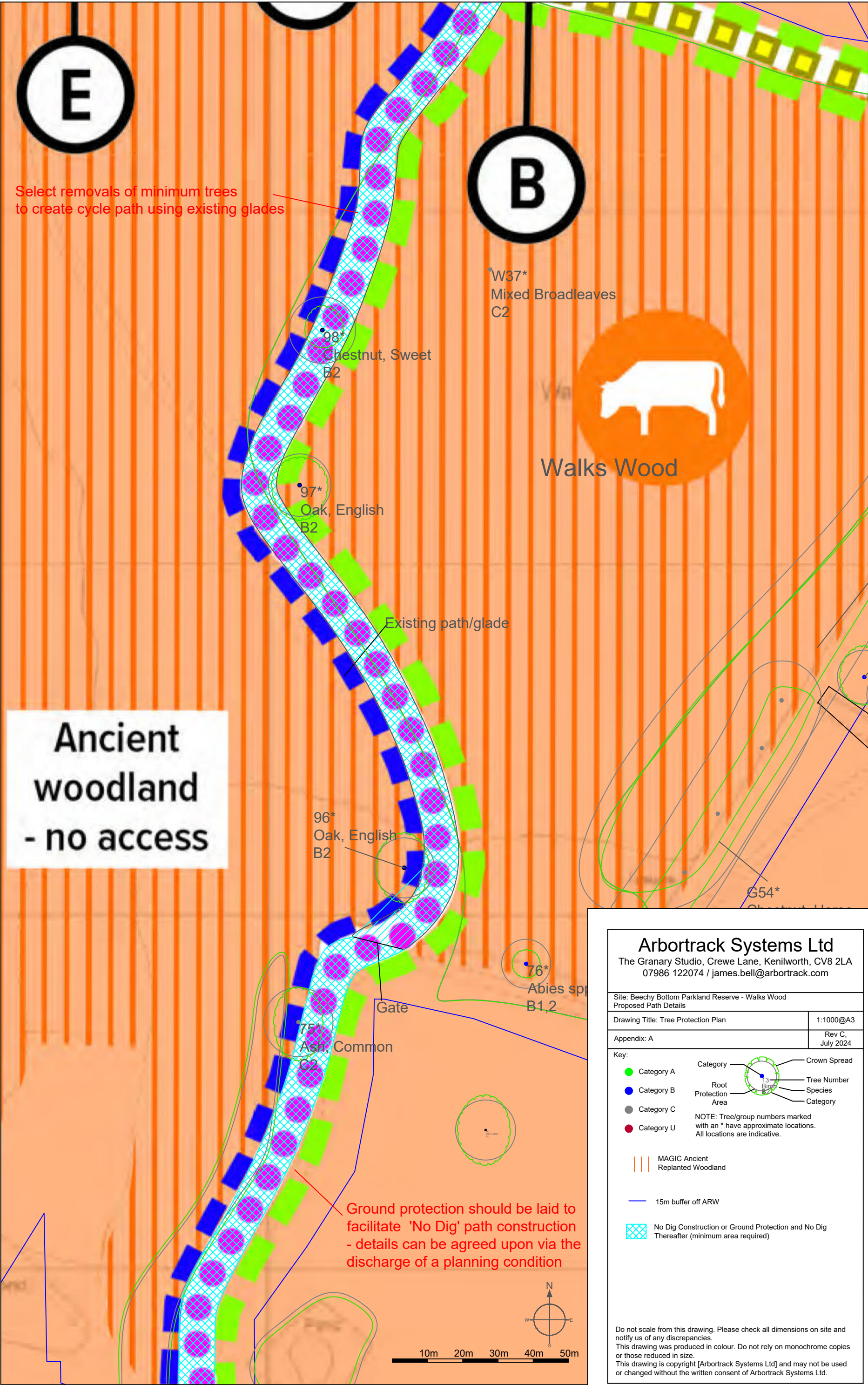
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan
Appendix: A

1:2500@A0
Rev C:
July 2024

Key:
Category A
Category B
Category C
Category U
Category
Crown Spread
Tree Number
Species
Category
NOTE: Tree group numbers marked with an 'x' have approximate locations. All locations are indicative.

MAGIC NFI ASNW
15m buffer of ASNW and ARW
Plantation
Ground Protection
No Dig Construction or Ground Protection and No Dig Thereafter (minimum area required)
MAGIC Ancient Replanted Woodland
Veteran RPAs

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Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve - Walks Wood
Proposed Path Details

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan

1:1000@A3

Appendix: A

Rev C,
July 2024

Key:

Category A

Category B

Category C

Category U

Category

Root Protection Area

Crown Spread

Tree Number

Species

Category

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

MAGIC Ancient Replanted Woodland

15m buffer off ARW

No Dig Construction or Ground Protection and No Dig Thereafter (minimum area required)

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Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve
Date: 22nd June 2024

Appendix B
BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
Surveyor(s): James Bell
Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
1	Oak, English	20	8	12	7	9	2	1110 #	13.3	Mature	Moderate	Fair	B	2,3	20+	Stubs and snags Storm damaged tree No view of base; @ junction of field with footpath
2	Oak, English	14	8	8	6	6	1.75	840	10.1	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	<i>Fistulina tbc</i> Entry wounds Deadwood
H3	Mixed Broadleaves	8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	250 #	3.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Mostly hazel with ash, lime & field maple
4	Oak, English	12.5	7	5	5	5	2	750 #	9.0	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Ivy smothered Remote survey [RS] Base obscured in brambles
H5	Mixed Broadleaves	6	2	2	2	2	0	110 #	1.3	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Sallow with bramble smothered hawthorn
6	Willow, Sallow	12.5	7	6.5	6.5	6.5	3	600 #	7.2	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	6-7m beyond boundary RS
7	Oak, English	16	8	8	10	10	3.5	850 #	10.2	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Ivy clad No view of base RS

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve

Date: 22nd June 2024

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
8	Oak, English	14	10	12	7	7	3.5	850 #	10.2	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Ivy clad No view of base RS
9	Ash, Common	15	3	12	12	10	2	986 #	11.8	Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Vulnerable to chalara Asymmetry (major) Ownership unclear
H10	Mixed Broadleaves	5	2	2	2	2	0	132 #	1.6	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Ash, holly, dog rose, spindle, hawthorn etc
11	Oak, English	18	6	6	11	11	4.5	1200	14.4	Mature	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	Dying back (uniform) Deadwood
12	Oak, English	19	7	8	7	7	2.5	1200 #	14.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	A	1,2	>40	RS Offsite; no access to base
13	Ash, Common	18	6	3	4	4	4	610 #	7.3	Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	Ivy clad Advancing chalara tbc Deadwood; dying back (uniform)
14	Ash, Common	18	5	7	3	5	2.5	926	11.1	Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	Lapsed hedgerow coppice Advancing chalara tbc Fluxing @ base to W, decay in trunk @ 2.75m; occluded vertical crack: interesting body language; high bat roost potential; decay in crown

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve
Date: 22nd June 2024

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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
15	Ash, Common	13	2.5	7	7	1	3	450	5.4	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Asymmetry (major) Vulnerable to chalara Poor form
16	Oak, English	11	2	11	2.5	5	3	450	5.4	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) Suppressed by nearby tree
17	Ash, Common	22	5	5	7	3	5	1040	12.5	Mature	Poor	Poor	C	2	10+	Storm damage with decay Advancing chalara Decay @ base; bifurcation @ 3m;
18	Oak, English	18	8	11	7	7	3	720	8.6	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Asymmetry (major)
19	Oak, English	22	9	13	9	7	3.5	1090	13.1	Mature	Normal	Good	A	1,2	>40	Fine tree
G20	Oak, English	9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1	250 #	3.0	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Plantation edge same age oak predominately
21	Oak, English	22	8	10.5	9	8	1.5	1280	15.4	Mature	Normal	Good	A	1,2	>40	Bifurcation @ 2.25m Buried water tank to S

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
G22	Mixed Species	15	6	6	6	6	2.5	380	#	4.6	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Predominantly ash with short useful life expectancy. Holly, holm oak, 2 x English oak & a post mature willow also present
23	Maple, Field	8	5	6	0	7	1.5	400	#	4.8	Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Asymmetry (major)
24	Oak, English	22	12	8	7	7	6	1150	#	13.8	Mature	Normal	Good	A	2	>40	RS Stubs and snags Deadwood
G25	Ash, Common	14	11	2	1.5	8	2	687	#	8.2	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Vulnerable to chalaras
H26	Mixed Broadleaves	7.5	2	2	2	2	0	135	#	1.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Mostly blackthorn, hazel & ash
G27	Maple, Field	10	3	3	3	3	2.5	300	#	3.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Row of 3 trees RS
G28	Ash, Common	15	7	7	4	4	2	580	#	7.0	Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Vulnerable to chalaras Row of 4 trees Eastern tree has <i>Inonotus</i> @ 2.25m

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve
Date: 22nd June 2024

Appendix B
BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
Surveyor(s): James Bell
Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
29	Chestnut, Horse	18	10	10	6	6	1	1200		14.4	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Branch attachment wounds Bifurcation @ 2.25m
30	Ash, Common	18	3	7	6	5	2	420 #		5.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Vulnerable to chalara
31	Oak, English	18	7	8	11	9	2.5	900 #		10.8	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Stubs and snags Storm damaged tree RS
32	Sallow	12	3	8	3	4	2.5	450 #		5.4	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) RS
G33	Ash, Common	14	4	8	7	7	6.5	300 #		3.6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	U		<10	Heavily infected with chalara
34	Chestnut, Horse	17	10	14	9	8	2.5	882 #		10.6	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	
G35	Pine, Scots	9	4	4	4	4	1.5	330 #		4.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	10 in group RS Landscape planting

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve

Date: 22nd June 2024

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
W36	Mixed Broadleaves	21	4	4	4	4	0	850 #	10.2	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Row of 9 mature ash near bridleway 2 oaks in a row of hazel: ASNW; mature ash also present (with chalara)
W37	Mixed Broadleaves	18	3	3	3	3	5	250 #	3.0	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Dense plantation of same age ash, sycamore, alder, sweet chestnut; hybrid poplar; ARW:
38	Oak, English	25	9	8	5	8	3	1100 #	13.2	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	>40	Storm damaged tree Deadwood RS; no access to base
39	Oak, English	19	6	8	9	3	2.5	1130	13.6	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	>40	Storm damaged tree; retrenching Deadwood Good ecology: bat roosts etc; 6m east of T38
40	Ash, Common	12	2	5	2.5	2.5	2	320	3.8	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Asymmetry (major) Suppressed by nearby tree Chalara; 5m from T39
41	Oak, English	18	1.5	9	9	9	2	1000	12.0	Mature	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	A sparser than normal canopy Minor deadwood throughout Storm damaged; large wounds; bark wounds @ base; <i>Fistulina</i>
42	Oak, English	21	9	9	8	9	2.5	1160	13.9	Mature	Normal	Good	A	1,2	>40	Fluxing from decay pockets; good ecology

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve

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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
P43	Mixed Broadleaves	18	6	6	6	6	2	500	#	6.0	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	Chalara Dominated by ash with a few oak
44	Pine- Corsican	19	3.5	9	3	8	1.75	990		11.9	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) Leaning/weighted to S
G45	Ash, Common	11	1.5	1.5	4	4	1.75	280	#	3.4	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Chalara #30m long row
46	Ash, Common	10	5	7	7	6	2	950	#	11.4	Post-Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Vulnerable to chalara Storm damage with decay RS; no view of base; several veteran characteristics
G47	Pine, Scots	11	4	4	7	4	1.5	350	#	4.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Landscape planting Group of 3
G48	Mixed Broadleaves	20	9	8	7	8	2	550	#	6.6	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Landscape planting to either side of bridleway: English oak, Turkey oak, ash in plantation @ eastern end of row
49	Sycamore	13.5	4.5	7	7	5	4.5	830		10.0	Post-Mature	Moderate	Poor	C	2	10+	Decay in trunk Decay at trunk base Retrenching

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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
50	Oak, English	8.5	4	4	4	4	1.5	350		4.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	
51	Oak, English	15	9	8	3	7	1.5	640		7.7	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	
52	Oak, English	15	7	7	8	2	1.5	750		9.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	
G53	Mixed Broadleaves	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	400 #		4.8	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	20+	Oak, ash, cherry & hawthorn
G54	Chestnut, Horse	15	4	4	9	4	3.5	950 #		11.4	Post-Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	Further surveying required if target rating rises
55	Beech, Copper	20	8	7	7	7	2	810		9.7	Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	<i>Meripilus</i> High landscape value
56	Beech, Copper	20	6	7	7	6	2	790		9.5	Mature	Poor	Poor	C	2	10+	<i>Meripilus</i> & <i>Pholiota</i> High landscape value

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve
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Appendix B
BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
Surveyor(s): James Bell
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
G57	Pine, Scots	13.5	4	4	4	4	1.5	350 #	4.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	7 in group Landscape planting
58	Oak, English	20	14	16	13	12	3	1600 #	19.2	Veteran	Normal	Fair	A	1,2,3	>40	Hung-up (detached) branches Deadwood Pruning wounds; fine tree
59	Oak, English	18	12	12	8	8	2	1350 #	16.2	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Entry wounds on trunk Storm damage with decay RS
60	Beech, Common	17	10	8	8	8	2.5	1000 #	12.0	Veteran	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	RS
G61	Chestnut, Sweet	14	7	7	7	7	3.5	1350 #	16.2	Veteran	Moderate	Fair	A	1,2,3	>40	Group of 7 Deadwood Exceptional
G62	Chestnut, Sweet	14	7	7	7	7	3.5	1350 #	16.2	Veteran	Moderate	Fair	A	1,2,3	>40	Group of 5 Deadwood Exceptional
63	Walnut, Common	10	6	4	4	4	2	650 #	7.8	Mature	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	Parkland tree

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Appendix B
BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
Surveyor(s): James Bell
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
64	Oak, English	7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.75	290	3.5	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	B	1,2	>40	
65	Oak, English	11	6	5	5	7	1.75	640	7.7	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	1,2	>40	Growing from remnant stump of forebear: interesting
66	Oak, English	15	7	9	11	5	2.5	1450	17.4	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Storm damaged tree Good ecological value; detached fungal brackets around base
67	Beech, Common	23	11	8	7	9	1.5	1000 #	12.0	Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Broken branches Hung-up (detached) branches
G68	Oak, English	14	6	7	8	8	1.5	480 #	5.8	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	2 trees in group
69	Wild Service Tree	9	4	2	5	5	1.5	320 #	3.8	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Hung-up (detached) branches Damaged by failed oak to S
G70	Pine, Scots	7.5	3	3	3	3	2	280 #	3.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	4 trees in group Landscape planting

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve
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Appendix B
BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
Surveyor(s): James Bell
Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
71	Beech, Common	24	4	7	10	12	2	1400 #	16.8	Veteran	Moderate	Poor	B	2,3	20+	Crown reduce/monolith to reduce likelihood of collapse
72	Oak, English	14	8	8	8	8	1	680	8.2	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Broken branches
G73	Mixed Broadleaves	15	5	5	5	5	0.5	350 #	4.2	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Contiguous with W37 : ash, hazel, hornbeam, birch etc
G74	Mixed Broadleaves	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.5	480 #	5.8	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2		Mostly oak & sallow around old pond
75	Ash, Common	24	10	11	7	7	3.5	820	9.8	Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Vulnerable to chalara
76	Abies spp	22	4	4	4	4	6.5	580 #	7.0	Mature	Normal	Good	B	1,2	20+	RS
G77	Mixed Broadleaves	16	8	3.5	4	4	1.5	300	3.6	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Landscape planting 3 oak with a sweet chestnut & several ash

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve

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Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
78	Sycamore	17	7	3	6	7	2	851 #	10.2	Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	10+	Asymmetry (major) Included bark in main stem unions ? ownership: WSCC ?
79	Oak, English	18	9	11	9	9	2.5	1300 #	15.6	Mature	Normal	Good	A	1,2	>40	Fine tree MSDC owned
80	Oak, English	11	5	8	1	6	2.5	450 #	5.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Asymmetry (major) MSDC owned
81	Oak, English	18	12	10	9	9	2.5	1400 #	16.8	Mature	Normal	Fair	A	2	>40	Decay in crown Minor deadwood MSDC owned; brambles around base; storm damaged;
82	Ash, Common	17	7	4	6	7	7	700 #	8.4	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Early chalara RS
83	Oak, English	13	5	6	5	5	7	750 #	9.0	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	RS MSDC owned
84	Oak, English	13	11	8	8	9	2	780 #	9.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	A	2	>40	RS MSDC owned

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Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
85	Oak, English	13	10	8	10	9	2	700	#	8.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	A	2	>40	RS MSDC owned
86	Oak, English	15	8	2	8	8	2	680	#	8.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	RS Asymmetry (major) MSDC owned; 2nd trunk 1.5m to WSW SD = 350mm
87	Oak, English	15	3	6	7	7	2	680	#	8.2	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Asymmetry (major) RS MSDC owned
88	Oak, English	15	5	9	8	8	4	480	#	5.8	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Asymmetry (major) RS MSDC owned ; ivy clad
89	Oak, English	12	2	6	6	6	2	400	#	4.8	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Asymmetry (major) RS MSDC owned ; ivy clad
90	Oak, English	12	4	6	2	7	2.5	400	#	4.8	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Asymmetry (major) RS MSDC owned ; growing with a diseased ash; blackthorn hedge @ base
G91	Ash, Common	14	7	7	4	8	2.5	350	#	4.2	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Reasonable vigour; very early chalara symptoms

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Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
92	Oak, English	16	9	6	7	8	2	700		8.4	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	RS Minor deadwood
93	Oak, English	16	8	7	7	4	2	700		8.4	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Asymmetry (major) Minor deadwood RS
94	Oak, English	16	2.5	5	2	6	3	700		8.4	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Asymmetry (major) Minor deadwood RS; ivy smothered
G95	Mixed Broadleaves	6	2	2	2	2	0	75 #		0.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Runs from 78 to G91 Blackthorn, holly, hawthorn, sycamore, rose hip, oak saplings; field maple, cherry, damson
96	Oak, English	17	10	10	7	8	3	710		8.5	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Minor deadwood #22.75m from centre of gate @ 20 degrees
97	Oak, English	18	8	10	8	8	3	740		8.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Minor deadwood #9m from centre of glade @ 47 degrees; #19m from path junction
98	Chestnut, Sweet	18	7	5	6	5	2.5	790		9.5	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Old coppice stool #38m from centre of east/west glade @ 26 degrees

Site: Beechy Bottom Parkland Reserve

Date: 22nd June 2024

Appendix B Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
H5	Mixed Broadleaves	6	110	2	2	2	2	C	2	Remove (partial) for cycle path	Sallow with bramble smothered hawthorn To permit development
9	Ash, Common	15	986	3	12	12	10	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Vulnerable to chalara Asymmetry (major) Ownership unclear Recommended husbandry 3
13	Ash, Common	18	610	6	3	4	4	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Ivy clad Advancing chalara tbc Deadwood; dying back (uniform) Recommended husbandry 3
14	Ash, Common	18	926	5	7	3	5	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Lapsed hedgerow coppice Advancing chalara tbc Fluxing @ base to W, decay in trunk @ 2.75m; occluded vertical crack: interesting body Recommended husbandry 3
15	Ash, Common	13	450	2.5	7	7	1	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Asymmetry (major) Vulnerable to chalara Poor form Recommended husbandry 3

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Appendix B Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
17	Ash, Common	22	1040	5	5	7	3	C	2	Veteranise if target rating rises; monitor 3 yrs	Storm damage with decay Advancing chalara Decay @ base; bifurcation @ 3m; Recommended husbandry 3
G33	Ash, Common	14	300	4	8	7	7	U		Monitor ongoing condition	Heavily infected with chalara Recommended husbandry 3
W37	Mixed Broadleaves	18	250	3	3	3	3	C	2	Cycle path to use existing glades; woodland management to include veteranisation of hybrid poplars	Dense plantation of same age ash, sycamore, alder, sweet chestnut; hybrid poplar; ARW: To facilitate development
40	Ash, Common	12	320	2	5	2.5	2.5	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Asymmetry (major) Suppressed by nearby tree Chalara; 5m from T39 Recommended husbandry 3
41	Oak, English	18	1000	1.5	9	9	9	B	2	Crown Lift to 5m	A sparser than normal canopy Minor deadwood throughout Storm damaged; large wounds; bark wounds @ base; <i>Fistulina</i>

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Appendix B
Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
Surveyor(s): James Bell
Ref: jwmb/rpt2/BBPR/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
P43	Mixed Broadleaves	18	500	6	6	6	6	B	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Chalara Dominated by ash with a few oak Recommended husbandry 3
55	Beech, Copper	20	810	8	7	7	7	C	2	Further Investigation	Meripilus High landscape value Recommended husbandry 2
56	Beech, Copper	20	790	6	7	7	6	C	2	Further Investigation	Meripilus & Pholiota High landscape value Recommended husbandry 2
67	Beech, Common	23	1000	11	8	7	9	B	2	CCL Further Investigation	Broken branches Hung-up (detached) branches Recommended husbandry 2
75	Ash, Common	24	820	10	11	7	7	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Vulnerable to chalara Recommended husbandry 3

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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
				N	S	E	W				
78	Sycamore	17	851	7	3	6	7	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Asymmetry (major) Included bark in main stem unions ? ownership: WSCC ? Recommended husbandry 3
82	Ash, Common	17	700	7	4	6	7	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	Early chalara RS Recommended husbandry 3

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 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

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. On this site it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

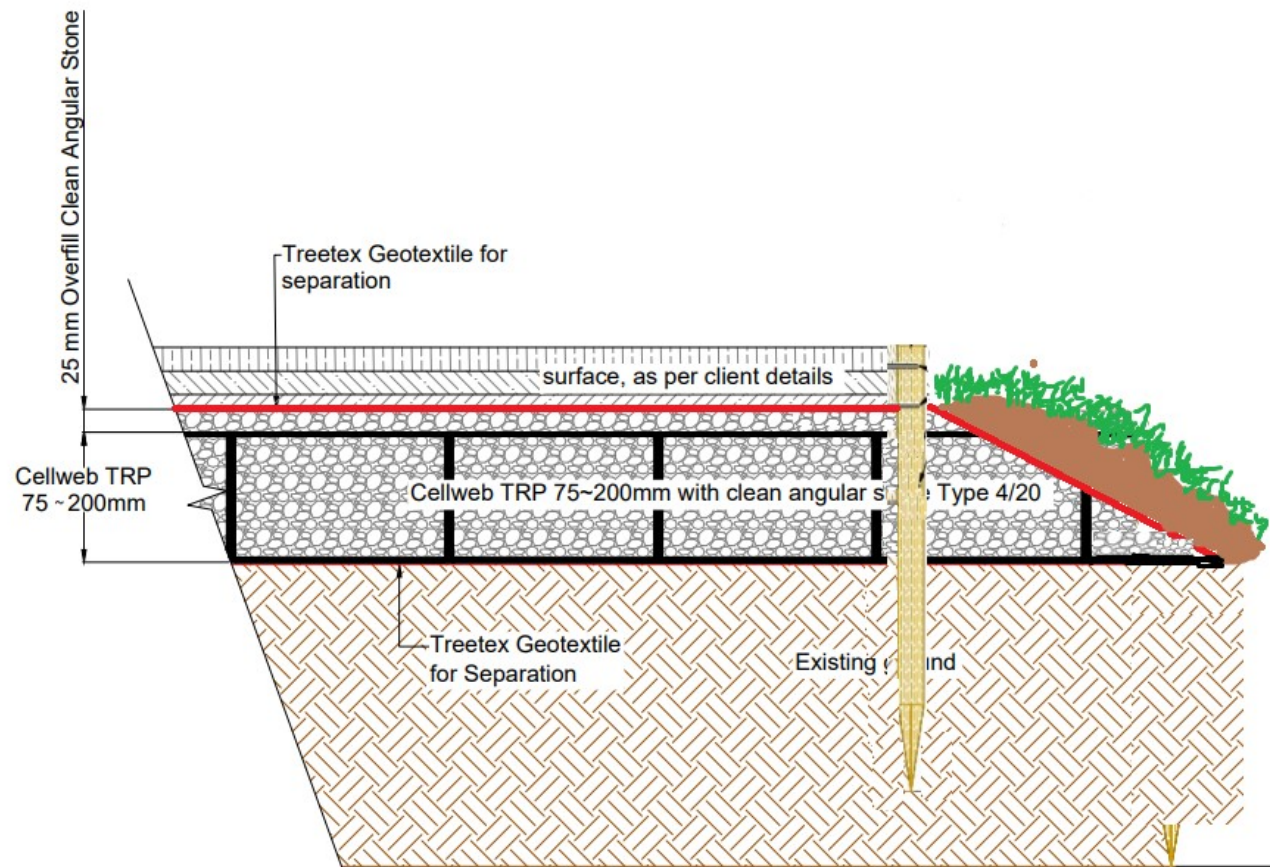
Appendix D

'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.

APPENDIX E



DISCLAIMER:

Any calculations produced by us for you are provided for your assistance only and do not constitute any warranty as to fitness for purpose of any of our products in respect of any specific construction. It is your responsibility to determine the suitability of our products within a particular construction. Our calculations are based entirely on the information provided by you and/or any assumptions made by us in good faith. We shall not be liable to you, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any loss arising in consequence of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information provided to us by you or arising as a consequence of reasonable assumptions made by us in good faith. Any advice (including any calculations) that we give to you in any form is provided solely for your own use and we shall not be liable to any third party, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any loss arising as a result of or in connection with such advice.



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Project: Standard Detail Steel Edge

Description:
Standard Cellweb 75~200mm with Timber Edging
Detail

Drawn By:

AGR

Ref:

www

Scale:

NTS

Version:

V1

Date:

30-Jun-21

Sheet:

Timber edge Detail

Checked By:

PGE