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**ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT
FOR
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING**

AT

**PLOT TO REAR OF PARKLANDS
KEYMER ROAD
BURGESS HILL
WEST SUSSEX
RH15 0BA**

BY

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. received instructions from Ms J Mustoe and Ms R Baxter to undertake an inspection of trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site referred to as Plot Rear of Parklands, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill West Sussex, RH15 0BA. The purpose of the inspection was to produce a base inventory of the tree stock and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of redevelopment proposals.
- 1.2 The proposals are for the construction of a new access drive past Parklands leading to a detached dwelling with an attached double car port, parking/turning area, terraces/decking and landscaping. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by Hyde & Hyde Architects and others.
- 1.3 A previous scheme for a similar drive and house footprint was approved in October 2016 (Application No. DM/16/0392).
- 1.4 The trees were inspected on 20th September 2025 by Tim Laddiman, BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A., Chartered Arboriculturist and Principal Consultant of Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.5 Since the inspections a dangerous Silver Birch, T20 in the survey, has been felled on safety grounds.

2. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located on the east side of Keymer Road, forming the former rear garden and southern boundary access strip to the grounds of Parklands, a large detached residential property built in 1890. The site is relatively level and rectangular in shape, bordered to the north and south by residential gardens and to the east by an overgrown field.
- 2.2 The former garden includes scattered fruit trees and ornamental plantings amongst overgrown lawns with an old pond feature to the east, areas of shrubs and bamboo, brambles and plants and extensive belts of trees along the southern and eastern boundary. A large Oak dominates the centre of the site which, together with a further Oak to the north in an adjoining garden and one to the south of the site entrance, are the only trees that predate the house. Everything else has been planted as part of various ongoing landscaping schemes spread over many decades following the initial works that represent the majority of the mature trees present, mostly around the boundaries.

3. SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

- 3.1 All trees and shrubs of 75mm diameter or more at 1.5m above ground level were included in the survey. This included trees immediately adjacent to the site.
- 3.2 For the offsite trees estimates of location, dimensions and condition had to be made.

4. DATA COLLECTION

- 4.1 All trees were inspected from the ground and no climbing or specialist investigations were undertaken. Only those trees within the site boundary could be basally inspected, with the structural integrity of the trees located outside the site unconfirmed. Each tree was inspected to the requirements of Section 4.4 "Tree Survey" of BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".
- 4.2 The tree survey followed the numbered sequence from T1 to T110 inclusive. Tree numbers, together with BS recommended colour coding of condition, have been added to the Tree Constraints Plan, our drawing no. J50.40/05 Rev A in Appendix 2. This drawing also includes crown spreads based on four compass points and BS calculated root protection areas.
- 4.3 The following categories of information were obtained for each tree. Separate detailed tree survey sheets are attached in Appendix 1, together with comprehensive explanatory sheets which cover the details of the categories listed below.
- (1) Tree reference number
 - (2) Species
 - (3) Height in metres
 - (4) Stem count
 - (5) Stem diameter or equivalent in millimetres
 - (6) Branch spread in metres
 - (7) Age class
 - (8) Height of crown clearance in metres
 - (9) Physiological condition
 - (10) Estimated remaining contribution in years
 - (11) Category grading
 - (12) Structural condition
 - (13) Preliminary management recommendations
- 4.4 Within the assessment of physiological condition and remaining contribution, a visual inspection of each tree was undertaken to assess the crown and stem for any weak structures, deadwood, hollows, forks or other defects that might affect its stability and safety. The base of each tree was also visually inspected, together with tapping and probing, to search for signs of root lifting, bark death or decay. Where stems were heavily ivy clad, no full assessment of structural integrity could be undertaken. Clearance of the ivy would be necessary for confirmation of tree condition.

5. RISK ASSESSMENT - INFORMATIVES

- 5.1 Although the potential risk to someone passing beneath a tree when the tree or part of it fails is relatively remote, the risk is present. This increases significantly in areas of consistent and regular usage on a year round basis, such as footpaths, gardens and roadways. Where static structures exist, the risks become constant and an assessment is made as to whether complete or partial failure of a tree could potentially cause physical damage to such structures.
- 5.2 Within the scope of any tree survey it is a fact that not all risks of stem or crown failure can be covered, particularly in relation to freak occurrences of weather when even healthy trees can suffer stem snap or windblow. There is also a well known propensity for mature trees to occasionally shed limbs for no discernible reason, even on calm days. Although relatively rare, limbs may occasionally be shed and this should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot entirely be mitigated.

6. RESULTS OF TREE INSPECTIONS

- 6.1 A total of 110 individual trees and small/linear groups were inspected, ranging from young Cypress planted in the last 10 years through to mature Oaks of upto 250 years of age. The Oak T101 appears older than it is due to having grown in open conditions that allowed a wide canopy spread. To support the weight of such limbs, open grown trees put on greater girth. As indicated above all of the trees inspected, except for 3 Oaks (T1, T100 and T101) have been planted since the house was built. The Coast Redwood, T17, was probably planted soon after the house was built, with many of the mature trees present on the boundaries following within the next 20 years. The extensive use of Cypress probably dates from the 1960s or 1970s with species planting following various trends. This is also reflected in the planting of Corkscrew Willows in the last 30 years.
- 6.2 Tree health varies considerably across the site, with Ash suffering from Ash Dieback, a number of Sycamores along the southern boundary clearly suffering from some disease (unclear as located in adjoining gardens) and Silver Birch visibly in decline. The Birch T20 is dead with basal decay and represents a potential hazard due to its size and location. This tree requires felling as a matter of urgency. To the east a number of trees were noted to be suffering from Grey squirrel damage, which results in limb/stem failures. The Crack Willow T76 has suffered a main stem failure and other trees across the site have deadwood and decline, some of which may relate to the very dry weather conditions. This is common in a population of trees with a majority of mature components.
- 6.3 Of the trees inspected, the following is a breakdown of the various numbers of trees and groups in each BS category.

BS Category	Tree No.	Sub Total
A	1, 17, 101	3
B	3, G9, 14, 28, 29, 37, 38, 39, 47, 54, 73, 78, 82, 87, 96, 98, 100, 102, 106	19
C	2, 5, G6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, G19, 21, 22, 23, 24, G25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, G33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, G48, 49, 50, G51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, G63, G64, 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, G83, G85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 99, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110	76
U	4, G44, 53, 57, 65, 68, 70, 74, 77, 84, 89,	11
Felled on safety grounds	20	1
	TOTAL	110

6.4 Interpretation of table

- Category A** Retention most desirable. Of high quality and value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).
- Category B** Retention desirable. Of moderate quality and value and in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).

Category C	Could be retained – of low quality and value. Poor crown form, heavily asymmetric, large numbers of similar species/size. Currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
Category U	Trees for removal. Dead/dying/dangerous trees due to structural defects, fungal decay or root plate uplift. Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

7. BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

- 7.1 To provide an indication of the critical areas of root plate necessary for tree survival and longevity, BS 5837:2012 requires the calculation of RPAs for trees in the BS Categories A, B and C. Calculations are not made for Category U trees which will require removal on safety grounds within 10 years.
- 7.2 The table in Appendix 3 has been calculated using the measured stem diameters and the formula as described in Section 4.6 in BS 5837:2012. These are represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls, services and hard surfacing exist within the indicated RPAs it is likely that the architecture of root systems will have been affected. Foundations to walls and buildings can completely obstruct root development, depending on their depth and the nature of the underlying soils. In the absence of detailed site investigations the indicated RPA circles should be used for guidance only within any development proposals.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

8. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 8.1 The proposals are for the construction of a new access drive past Parklands leading to a detached dwelling with an attached double car port, parking/turning area, terraces and landscaping. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by Hyde & Hyde Architects and others.
- 8.2 The supplied Hyde & Hyde Architects proposed site layout plan has been used as the base for the Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. Tree Protection Plan, drawing no. J50.40/06 in Appendix 4. This indicates trees for removal and measures to protect retained trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 requirements.

9. TREES FOR REMOVAL – DEVELOPMENT

- 9.1 Based on the proposed site layout the following trees will require removal.

Table: Trees for Removal – Development

BS Category	Tree No.	Sub Total
A	-	-
B	29, 38	2
C	10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 26, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, G52, 55, 56, 58, 109, 110	19
U	57	1
	TOTAL	22

10. TREE SURGERY REQUIREMENTS

- 10.1 To address canopy overhang from adjoining gardens and to provide overhead clearances and maintenance space the following tree works would be required.

Table: Tree Surgery Requirements

Tree No.	Species	Works required	Comments
G25	3 No. Cypress	Cut back fine branches to north below 4m height to edge of drive.	Vehicle clearances.
T27	Portugal Laurel	Cut back fine branches to north below 4m height to edge of drive.	Vehicle clearances.
T28	Lawson Cypress	Cut back fine branches to north below 4m height to edge of drive.	Vehicle clearances.
G44	Lawson Cypress	Cut back fine branches to north below 4m height to edge of drive.	Vehicle clearances.
G48	Cherry Laurel, Sycamore	Cut back fine branches to north below 4m height to edge of drive.	Vehicle clearances.
T49	Lawson Cypress	Cut back fine branches to north below 4m height to edge of drive.	Vehicle clearances.
T101	Common Oak	Raise crown base to S and W to 3m removing fine branches only. Reduce back fine outer branches to W to 12m radius from stem.	Garden and deck clearances.

Table continued: Tree Surgery Requirements

Tree No.	Species	Works required	Comments
T102	Beech	Raise crown base to 3m.	Garden and deck clearances.
T103	Apple	Cut back fine branches to S to 2m radius from stem.	Deck clearance.
T105	Crimson Norway Maple	Cut back fine branches to E and S to 3m radius from stem.	Deck clearance.
T106	Norway Maple	Cut back long southern limbs to 4m radius from stem.	House clearances.

- 10.2 All tree work should be carried out by a competent tree surgeon to comply with BS3998:2010 "Tree Work - Recommendations".
- 10.3 All trees recommended for felling or tree surgery works should be checked for the presence of bats or nesting birds prior to works commencing. Disturbance to bats or nesting birds could contravene the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and result in prosecution.

11. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON RETAINED TREES

- 11.1 The access drive passes through numerous tree RPAs and will need to be constructed to a no dig, porous design. This will be on a rolling forward basis from the connection with Parklands drive and will need to be installed to a working surface **prior** to any machinery accessing the site **or** heavy duty interlocking road plates will be laid for the duration of the construction works to avoid ground compaction and the drive installed once construction works have been completed.
- 11.2 The drive construction will involve hand tool scraping away of the loose leaf litter, brambles and detritus, followed by the laying of a geotextile layer topped with a cellular confinement system such as Geoweb or similar products. No fines angular stone will be added on a rolling forward basis with machinery remaining on filled cells. A porous surfacing will then be laid with timber edge support and top soil backing to blend with surrounding ground levels.
- 11.3 A typical no dig drive cross section and installation methodology is included in Appendix 5.
- 11.4 This design of drive will accord with the recommendations in Section 7.4 "Permanent hard surfacing within the RPA" of BS5837:2012 and the Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 "The use of cellular confinement systems near trees". This design approach was also approved under the Grant of Consent of Application No. DM/16/0392.
- 11.5 The installation of services/drainage has the potential to cause root damage/disturbance if not appropriately installed. The foul drainage and surface water drainage has been designed to be contained within the site to avoid the need for extensive rigid piping along the drive. A drainage strategy for the site will have been submitted by FOLD Consulting Engineers Limited.

- 11.6 The services will require trenching along the length of the drive to connect in the road. A mini digger can be utilised in part for this, tracking over interconnected road plates, and excavating the trench outside of retained tree RPAs. For the sections of trench within tree RPAs and for the entrance gates, the excavations will need to be undertaken either by hand tools or airspade under the supervision of an Arboricultural Consultant and in accordance with NJUG Volume 4 “Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees”. This will ensure key roots are retained and services threaded beneath to avoid significant damage. This approach is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 11.7 The proposed house will not impact on any retained tree RPAs.
- 11.8 The proposed car port will overlap with the outer RPAs of G51 Lawson Cypress. These are low grade (BS Category C) declining offsite trees. To minimise any impact the foundations will be hand tool excavated and any roots encountered neatly cut back to avoid potential root tearing associated with machine excavations, in line with BS5837:2012 recommendations. As BS Category C offsite trees the limited potential impacts on roots should not represent a constraint to proposals, according to BS5837:2012.
- 11.9 The areas of raised decking and patio within outer tree RPAs of T101, T103 and T104 will only require manual or augered post holes and will not have an adverse impact on the tree root systems.
- 11.10 The landscaping works and reinstatement of the existing ponds and stream will involve limited hand tool works only with no machinery allowed within the RPA of the Oak T101 or other retained trees.
- 11.11 Overall potential impacts on retained trees have been mitigated through design and positioning of structures based on the tree constraints information, ensuring a minimal impact.

12. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES – FENCING

12.1 *Location of fencing*

- 12.1.1 The Tree Protection Plan indicates the proposed location of protective fencing based on the calculated tree protection areas and space available.

12.2 *Design of fencing*

- 12.2.1 The protective fencing is to be constructed of scaffold uprights driven into the ground to a minimum depth of 0.6m and at no greater than 3m spacing. Uprights to be braced with angled scaffold poles and anchors. On to the uprights weldmesh panels such as “Heras” or a similar product will be securely mounted with all weather notices attached to every 5th panel reading “Keep Out – Protected Area”. The fencing will form enclosed areas to which no access will be allowed. This design of fencing is considered appropriate to the site and scale of redevelopment proposed.
- 12.2.2 Examples of the fencing specification and signage required are included in Appendix 6.

12.3 *Timing of fencing*

- 12.3.1 Protective fencing is to be erected prior to commencement of site works and remain in place until completion of construction. The location and suitability of the fencing can be confirmed to the local authority by an arboricultural consultant prior to commencement of construction. Any tree felling will need to be undertaken prior to fence installation to minimise risks to operatives. All tree surgeons' vehicles will be kept outside the indicated protection zones utilising existing areas of hard standing and drive.

12.4 *Additional precautions*

- 12.4.1 Potentially injurious materials such as fuels, oils, chemicals and cement will be stored at least 20m from any stem, or in a bunded storage vessel. No fires will be lit within 5m of the drip line of any retained tree. No level changes will occur, either raising or lowering within the protected areas. A list of these additional precautions are included on the Tree Protection Plan.

13. GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

- 13.1 In areas within root protection zones where access around the new building and car port footprints will be required during construction, specific ground protection measures will be necessary. For machinery access these should comprise interlocking, specifically designed load bearing temporary roadway plates, commonly made of steel or specialised plastics. They will minimise any risk of compaction whilst providing a running platform for machinery.
- 13.2 As indicated above, similar protection will be required for the whole of the access drive if the no dig drive is to be installed post construction of the house.
- 13.3 The areas requiring ground protection measures are indicated as such with cross hatching on the Tree Protection Plan.

14. SITE OPERATIONS AND MATERIALS STORAGE

- 14.1 Details of site zoning cannot be specified by an Arboriculturalist as these are commonly determined by contractors on the basis of Health & Safety Assessments. However, the robust protective fencing will define the remaining site space available for storage and operations.
- 14.2 It is presumed that the area of the car port and parking/turning area will be utilised for temporary site facilities and materials storage. The nature and size of the access drive and turning area will limit the size of delivery vehicles, and materials will typically be delivered in on an "as and when needed" basis to minimise the requirement for storage space.

15. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 15.1 A separate Arboricultural Method Statement is not considered necessary for this site. Details of the protective fencing and ground protection specification, timing and location are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan, which can be referred to in a specifically worded Condition.

16. SUMMARY

- 16.1 The proposed development is similar in principle to the previously approved scheme and should therefore be acceptable to the Council.
- 16.2 The proposals will require the removal of 21 individual trees and one small group, all but two of which are BS Category C or U and as such should not represent a significant constraint to the proposals, according to BS5837:2012. The majority of the key trees on the site are retained.
- 16.3 The proposals include methodologies and design approaches to minimise impacts on retained trees, including a no dig drive and hand tool excavations where critical, in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations.
- 16.4 The proposed dwelling will not impact on any tree RPAs and impacts from the decking/patio areas and car port are minimal and mainly relate to BS Category C trees.
- 16.5 Robust tree protection measures have been proposed, including ground protection, to ensure retained trees are appropriately protected during the works.
- 16.6 The Tree Protection Plan can be referred to as an approved drawing or in a specifically worded Condition to ensure that the retained trees are appropriately protected during the construction works.

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APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY EXPLANATORY SHEET

Height	in metres (estimated where ground uneven or access restricted).
Stem count	number of stems
Stem diameter	in mm. at 1.5m. above ground level.
Branch spread	radial spread in metres at four main compass points (estimated where no access).
Age class	Young - Y Semi Mature - SM Mature - M Over mature - OM Veteran - V
Height of crown clearance	in metres. Normally range of heights of outer branches above ground level, e.g. 2-4m.
Physiological condition	Good, Fair, Poor, Dead, Variable
Estimated remaining contribution	in years e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+
Category grading	see attached sheet
Structural condition	comment on presence of defects, decay, crown form, past management, deadwood, other features worthy of note. N.B. If trees are ivy clad, no full structural assessment will have been possible.
Preliminary management recommendations	requirements of further investigations, works necessary to alleviate potential hazards based on current setting and levels of access. NB: Works that may be necessary in relation to development are not included here

CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree.)			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial construction (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodland, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodland, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY
NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation				

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T1	Common Oak	20	1	c1000	9	c11	c8	c9	M	6+	Unconfirmed	40+	A2	Open crown from <6m. Minor deadwood	
T2	Holly	4.5	1	100	2.5	2	1.5	2	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Part ivy clad	
T3	Hornbeam	12	1	350	4.5	5.5	5	4.5	SM	3+	Good	20-40	B2	Crowded. Crown raised. Slight lean to E. Twin stemmed at 2.7m	
T4	Ash	24	1	c700	6	6	3	5	M	7+	Poor	<10	U	Lean to NE. Twin stemmed at 1.9m. High crown. Extensive dieback and deadwood. Dead bark and decay at base to N and W	
T5	Irish Yew	7	Multi	170	3	4.5	0.5	0.5	SM	1.4+	Fair	20-40	C2	Multi-stemmed <1m. Limbs bowed out to E	
G6	2no Cypress	<6	1	<180	<1	<2.5	<3	<1.5	SM	0+	Poor	10-20	C1	Southern end of overgrown screen. Topped in past. Limited foliage	
T7	Variegated Holly	4.5	1	100	2	2	2	2	Y	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Becoming overtopped	
T8	Variegated Holly	8	1	c140	3	3.5	c2	1.5	Y	1+	Fair	20-40	C2	Leaning E. Slight thinning	
G9	Leyland Cypress	<20	1	<600	<5	<5	<5	<4	M	5+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Overgrown screen planting. Topped in past <4m	
T10	Holly	14	1	c200	2.5	5	c2	1.5	M	1+	Poor	10-20	C1	Crowded. Leaning E. Thinning crown	
T11	Hazel	6	Multi	150	3.5	3	2.5	3	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Densely multi-stemmed from ground level	
T12	Cypress	21	1	c500	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	M	1+	Poor	10-20	C1	Thin crown	
T13	Rhododendron	4	Multi	200	5	1.5	2	3.5	M	0+	Good	40+	C2	Multi-stemmed near ground level	
T14	Box Elder	12	2	250	5	4.5	3.5	6	M	1+	Fair	20-40	B2	Twin stemmed <1m, one stem dominant	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T15	Cypress	18	1	330	2.5	2.5	1.5	2	M	1+	Poor	10-20	C1	Crowded. Thinning crown	
T16	Cypress	19	1	510	2	1.5	1	2	M	0+	Poor	10-20	C1	Crowded. Thinning crown	
T17	Coast Redwood	23	1	1500	5	5	5	5	M	0+	Good	40+	A2	Pendular branches	
T18	Lawson Cypress	6	1	150	2	2.5	1	1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Twin stemmed at 2m. Crowded. Leaning N	
G19	Leyland Cypress	<6	Multi	<150	<2.5	<1.5	<2	<1.5	Y	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Topped <2.5m in past. Partial growth. Dead crowns to N	
T20	Silver Birch	Felled on safety grounds													
T21	Lawson Cypress	9	1	c350	2	2.5	c2	3.5	M	1+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Topped in past	
T22	Lawson Cypress	6	1	110	3.5	3.5	0	0.5	Y	0.8+	Poor	10-20	C1	Crowded. Leaning N	
T23	Lawson Cypress	5	1	160	3	2.5	0.5	1.5	Y	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Leaning E.	
T24	Lawson Cypress	18	1	360	2.5	2	1.5	2	SM	5+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Twin stemmed at 4-5m	
G25	3no Cypress	<15	1/2	<350	<3	<2.5	<3	<2	SM	1+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Crowded. Topped <5m in past. Dieback and crown thinning	
T26	Leyland Cypress	16	1	280	2.5	2.5	1	1	SM	4+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Dieback in lower crown. Slight lean to N	
T27	Portugal Laurel	12	2	280	4.5	2	c3	5	M	1+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Leaning N and W. Twin stemmed near ground level	
T28	Lawson Cypress	20	1	c450	3.5	3	c3	3	M	2.3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Topped at 3-4m in past	
T29	Lawson Cypress	18	3	550	3	2	2	2	M	0+	Fair	20-40	B2	Three stems <1m. Ivy clad	
T30	Cypress var	8	1	200	3.5	2.5	2	2	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Crowded	
T31	Portugal Laurel	7	Multi	160	3.5	2	2	2	SM	0+	Good	40+	C2	Crowded. Multi-stemmed near ground level	
T32	Lawson Cypress	12	1	c220	1.5	1	c2	2	Y	0+	Fair	20-40	C1	Crowded. Thin crown	
G33	Cherry	<14	1	<280	<2.5	<4	<4	<2.5	SM	1+	Fair	10-40	C2	Crowded. Drawn up	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T34	Lawson Cypress	8	1	c150	2	2.5	c2	1.5	Y	0+	Poor	10-20	C2	Thin crown. Crowded. Part ivy clad	
T35	Silver Birch	17	1	c200	3	2.5	2.5	3	SM	4+	Fair	20-40	C2	Ivy clad. Drawn up crown. Thin crown	
T36	Box Elder	12	2	270	5	1	c3	5.5	SM	1+	Good	40+	C2	Crowded. Lean to W. Twin stemmed <1m	
T37	Silver Birch	18	2	c330	2.5	2.5	c4	4	M	3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Twin stemmed from ground level. Crowded	
T38	Copper Norway Maple	14	1	400	5	5	3	3.5	SM	2+	Good	40+	B2	Twin stemmed at 1.6m	
T39	Silver Birch	6	1	270	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	SM	0.3+	Good	20-40	B2	Multi-stemmed at 3m. Pendular foliage	
T40	Silver Birch	6	1	230	4	3	2.5	3	SM	0.8+	Good	20-40	C2	Kinked stem. Crowded	
T41	Cherry Laurel	6	Multi	400	5.5	3.5	4.5	5	M	0+	Good	40+	C2	Multi-stemmed near ground level	
T42	Lawson Cypress	6	1	140	1	1	1.5	2	Y	1+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded	
T43	Lawson Cypress	17	1	470	3.5	4	3	3.5	M	0+	Poor	10-20	C1	Thin crown	
G44	Lawson Cypress	<19	1/2	<450	<3	<3	<3	<2	M	2+	Poor	<10	U	Crowded. Thin crowns. Dying	
T45	Sycamore	18	2	640	6	2	c7	8	M	5+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Twin stemmed from ground level. Crowded. Possible crown thinning and dieback	
T46	Sycamore	21	1	c450	6.5	5	1	4	M	8+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Crowded. Leaning N. High crown. Minor dieback	
T47	Sycamore	23	1	c450	8.5	7	c5	4	M	8+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Crowded. Drawn up crown	
G48	Cherry Laurel, Sycamore	<8	Multi	<160	<5.5	<2	<3	<3	Y	1+	Variable	10-40	C2	Crowded. Overtopped	
T49	Lawson Cypress	18	1	c250	3	3	c3	2	M	3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Heavily crowded. Twin stemmed <4m	
T50	Sycamore	15	1	c250	5	4	2	4	SM	3.5+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Crowded. Minor thinning	
G51	Lawson Cypress	<13	1/2	<300	<2.5	<2.5	<2	<2	SM	3+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Crowded. Thin crowns. Dieback	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
G52	Leyland Cypress	<5	1	<100	<3.5	<1	<1	<1	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Overgrown screen. No maintenance	
T53	Sycamore	15	2	570	5	7	c4	4	M	5+	Poor	<10	U	Twin stemmed from ground level. Virtually dead	
T54	Scots Pine	14	1	700	2	7	7	2	M	3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Crowded. Upper stem curved to E. Deadwood	
T55	Apple	5	2	310	4	3	4	5	M	0.8+	Good	40+	C2	Twin stemmed <1m. Pruned in past	
T56	Apple	4.5	1	160	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	1+	Good	40+	C2	Twin stemmed at 1.5m. Pruned in past	
T57	Robinia	5	Multi	200	3.5	3	2.5	3.5	Y	0.8+	Poor	<10	U	Pruned in past. Extensive lower stem bark death	
T58	Beech	10	1	140	4.5	4	2	4	Y	1+	Poor	10-20	C1	Thin crown. Lower stem wounding	
T59	Scots Pine	14	1	c350	1	2.5	c4	2	M	5+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Snapped upper stem. Crowded	
T60	Sycamore	10	2	c180	3.5	3	c4	3	Y	4+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Twin stemmed near ground level. Crowded	
T61	Scots Pine	11	1	c400	1	3	c5	2	M	4+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Leaning E. Contorted crown. Deadwood	
T62	Lawson Cypress	11	1	c170	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	Y	3+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Crowded. Thin crown	
G63	2no Lawson Cypress	<12	1/2	<350	<3	<3	<3	<2	SM	1+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Crowded. Thin crowns	
G64	Cherry Laurel, Elder	<7	Multi	200	<4	<4	<3	<2	SM	0+	Variable	10-20	C1	Crowded. Thin crowns	
T65	Lawson Cypress	14	Multi	c400	2.5	2.5	c3	2	SM	3+	Poor	<10	U	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Thin crown. Dying	
T66	Corkscrew Willow	11	1	230	2.5	3	2.5	2	SM	4+	Fair	20-40	C2	Deadwood	
T67	Corkscrew Willow	10	1	200	3	3.5	5.5	1.5	SM	3.5+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded	
T68	Silver Birch	14	1	c350	2.5	2	3	2.5	M	6+	Poor	<10	U	Extensive crown dieback. Deadwood	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T69	Crack Willow	11	1	450	5	5	3	6	M	1.6+	Poor	10-20	C1	Heavily reduced in past. Contorted crown. Decayed vertical wound to N at 3m	
T70	Norway Spruce	9	1	140	3	2	2	2.5	Y	0.8+	Poor	<10	U	Overtopped. Thin crown	
T71	Corkscrew Willow	11	1	170	2.5	0.5	4	4	SM	3.6+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded	
T72	Goat Willow	10	Multi	290	6	5.5	5	6	SM	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Multi-stemmed <1m. Part snapped long limb to NE	
T73	Silver Birch	20	1	330	4	2.5	2.5	3	M	5+	Fair	20-40	B2	High crown	
T74	Silver Birch	11	1	240	1.5	1	2.5	2	SM	5+	Poor	<10	U	Extensive crown dieback and deadwood	
T75	Crack Willow	20	1	410	12	3	0	4.5	SM	2.5+	Poor	10-20	C1	Leaning heavily N. deadwood	
T76	Crack Willow	10	1	480	3	9	3	5	M	0+	Poor	10-20	C1	Leaning NE. Main stem snapped at 7m	
T77	Silver Birch	14	1	c400	4	3.5	c5	4	M	3+	Poor	<10	U	Twin stemmed <3m. Extensive crown dieback	
T78	Horse Chestnut	14	1	c700	5	c4	c4	3	M	4+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Heavily ivy clad. Twin stemmed <2.5m	
T79	Horse Chestnut	11	1	c160	4	2	3	3	Y	0+	Unconfirmed	40+	C2	Crowded. Overtopped	
T80	Horse Chestnut	10	1	520	3	2	5	9	M	0+	Fair	10-20	C1	Twin stemmed at 2.5m. Large limb torn out to NE at 3.5m. Lean to W	
T81	Horse Chestnut	14	1	480	1.5	c6	2	5	M	1+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Lower stem wounding. Deadwood	
T82	Horse Chestnut	20	1	660	5.5	c7	4	5.5	M	0.5+	Good	20-40	B2	Multi-stemmed <6m	
G83	2No Field Maple	<19	1	<320	<5	<7	<1	<4	M	1+	Fair	20-40+	C2	Crowded. Drawn up	
T84	Common Oak	4	2	160	4	2	3.5	4	Y	0+	Poor	<10	U	Twin stemmed at 1.2m. Extensive squirrel damage	
G85	3no Cypress	<15	1/2	<300	<3.5	<2	<3.5	<5	SM	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T86	Silver Birch	14	1	160	2.5	3	0	1	M	10+	Poor	10-20	C1	Heavily crowded. Drawn up. Curved to NE	
T87	Silver Birch	20	1	300	4	3	2.5	4	M	8+	Fair	20-40	B2	High crown	
T88	Silver Birch	20	1	260	3	c4	1	1	M	8+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. High crown	
T89	Goat Willow	10	1	c450	6	c6	4	5	M	0+	Poor	<10	U	Multi-stemmed from c1.5m. Crowded. Extensive squirrel damage. Part snapped limbs	
T90	Norway Maple	14	1	250	5.5	c5	3	5	SM	1+	Poor	10-20	C1	Crowded. Squirrel damage	
T91	Hazel	6	Multi	200	5	c4	1.5	4	SM	1+	Fair	20-40	C2	Densely multi-stemmed near ground level. Crowded. Overtopped	
T92	Pear	10	1	300	c6	c4	0	3.5	M	2.5+	Fair	20-40	C2	Three stems <1.6m. Crowded. Bowled to N	
T93	Lime	13	1	230	3.5	4	4	3	SM	1+	Good	40+	C2	Crowded. Slight lean to E	
T94	Crack Willow	19	1	c450	c5	12	3	1	M	3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Contorted stem leaning heavily E	
T95	Crack Willow	6	Multi	100	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Y	1+	Good	40+	C2	Regrowth off stub	
T96	Crack Willow	20	1	360	5	6	6	4	M	4+	Good	20-40	B2	High crown	
T97	Common Oak	8	1	170	2.5	3	3	4	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Overtopped. Crowded	
T98	Common Alder	16	1	410	c3	4	3.5	4.5	SM	1.5+	Good	40+	B2		
T99	Ash	16	1	c220	c4	6	4.5	1.5	SM	2+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C2	Crowded. Leaning E	
T100	Common Oak	17	1	c1000	c9	10	4	10	M	2+	Unconfirmed	40+	B2	Multi-stemmed <5m. Crowded to S. Deadwood	
T101	Common Oak	21	1	1300	10	15	14	15	M	2+	Good	40+	A3	Multi-stemmed <5m. Lower stem curved to E. Open crown. Long limbs. Deadwood	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T102	Beech	16	1	580	c5	7	5	7	M	0.8+	Good	20-40	B2	Becoming crowded	
T103	Apple	6	1	250	c2	3	3.5	2.5	M	0+	Fair	10-20	C1	Twin stemmed <1m. Decay in base. Pruned in past	
T104	Silver Birch	13	1	c300	c4	2	1	2.5	SM	3.5+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Ivy clad. Leaning N. Twin stemmed <4m	
T105	Crimson Norway Maple	14	1	200	c4	4.5	4	2	Y	2+	Good	40+	C2	Crowded	
T106	Norway Maple	16	1	c500	c5	3	7.5	2.5	M	1+	Good	40+	B2		
T107	Lawson Cypress	20	2	c500	c4	3.5	2.5	2	M	4+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Twin stemmed <1m	
T108	Lawson Cypress	16	2	250	2.5	3	3	4	M	1+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Twin stemmed <1m	
T109	Lawson Cypress	19	2	500	2	3	3	4	M	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Twin stemmed near ground level. Crowded. Large long limb bowed out to E in mid crown	
T110	Cabbage Palm	5	1	200	1	1	1	1	SM	2.5+	Fair	20-40	C2	High crown	

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 3

TABLE OF BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)
PLOT REAR OF PARKLANDS, KEYMER ROAD, BURGESS HILL, WEST SUSSEX RH15 0BA

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
T1	Common Oak	A2	c1000	c12	c452
T2	Holly	C2	100	1.2	5
T3	Hornbeam	B2	350	4.2	55
T4	Ash	U	c700	-	-
T5	Irish Yew	C2	170	2	13
G6	2no Cypress	C1	<180	<2.2	<15
T7	Variegated Holly	C2	100	1.2	5
T8	Variegated Holly	C2	c140	c1.7	c9
G9	Leyland Cypress	B2	<600	<7.2	<163
T10	Holly	C1	c200	c2.4	c18
T11	Hazel	C2	150	1.8	10
T12	Cypress	C1	c500	c6	c113
T13	Rhododendron	C2	200	2.4	18
T14	Box Elder	B2	250	3	28
T15	Cypress	C1	330	4	50
T16	Cypress	C1	510	6.1	117
T17	Coast Redwood	A2	1500	18	1018
T18	Lawson Cypress	C2	150	1.8	10
G19	Leyland Cypress	C2	<150	<1.8	<10
T20	Silver Birch	Felled on safety grounds			
T21	Lawson Cypress	C2	c350	c4.2	c55
T22	Lawson Cypress	C1	110	1.3	5
T23	Lawson Cypress	C2	160	1.9	11
T24	Lawson Cypress	C2	360	4.3	58
G25	3no Cypress	C1	<350	<4.2	<55
T26	Leyland Cypress	C2	280	3.4	36

TABLE OF BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)
PLOT REAR OF PARKLANDS, KEYMER ROAD, BURGESS HILL, WEST SUSSEX RH15 0BA

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
T27	Portugal Laurel	C2	280	3.4	36
T28	Lawson Cypress	B2	c450	c5.4	c92
T29	Lawson Cypress	B2	550	6.6	137
T30	Cypress var	C2	200	2.4	18
T31	Portugal Laurel	C2	160	1.9	11
T32	Lawson Cypress	C1	c220	c2.6	c21
G33	Cherry	C2	<280	<3.4	<36
T34	Lawson Cypress	C2	c150	c1.8	c10
T35	Silver Birch	C2	c200	c2.4	c18
T36	Box Elder	C2	270	3.2	32
T37	Silver Birch	B2	c330	c4.2	c50
T38	Copper Norway Maple	B2	400	4.8	72
T39	Silver Birch	B2	270	3.2	32
T40	Silver Birch	C2	230	2.8	25
T41	Cherry Laurel	C2	400	4.8	72
T42	Lawson Cypress	C2	140	1.7	9
T43	Lawson Cypress	C1	470	5.6	99
G44	Lawson Cypress	U	<450	-	-
T45	Sycamore	C1	640	7.7	186
T46	Sycamore	C1	c450	c5.4	c92
T47	Sycamore	B2	c450	c5.4	c92
G48	Cherry Laurel, Sycamore	C2	<160	<1.9	<11
T49	Lawson Cypress	C2	c250	c3	c28
T50	Sycamore	C2	c250	c3	c28
G51	Lawson Cypress	C1	<300	<3.6	<41
T52	Leyland Cypress	C2	<100	<1.2	<5

TABLE OF BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)
PLOT REAR OF PARKLANDS, KEYMER ROAD, BURGESS HILL, WEST SUSSEX RH15 0BA

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
T53	Sycamore	U	570	-	-
T54	Scots Pine	B2	700	8.4	222
T55	Apple	C2	310	3.7	43
T56	Apple	C2	160	1.9	11
T57	Robinia	U	200	-	-
T58	Beech	C1	140	1.7	9
T59	Scots Pine	C2	c350	c4.2	c55
T60	Sycamore	C2	c180	c2.2	c15
T61	Scots Pine	C1	c400	c4.8	c72
T62	Lawson Cypress	C1	c170	c2	c13
G63	2no Lawson Cypress	C1	<350	<4.2	<55
G64	Cherry Laurel, Elder	C1	200	2.4	18
T65	Lawson Cypress	U	c400	-	-
T66	Corkscrew Willow	C2	230	2.8	25
T67	Corkscrew Willow	C2	200	2.4	18
T68	Silver Birch	U	c350	-	-
T69	Crack Willow	C1	450	5.4	92
T70	Norway Spruce	U	140	-	-
T71	Corkscrew Willow	C2	170	2	13
T72	Goat Willow	C2	290	3.5	38
T73	Silver Birch	B2	330	4	50
T74	Silver Birch	U	240	-	-
T75	Crack Willow	C1	410	4.9	75
T76	Crack Willow	C1	480	5.8	106
T77	Silver Birch	U	c400	-	-
T78	Horse Chestnut	B2	c700	c8.4	c222

TABLE OF BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)
PLOT REAR OF PARKLANDS, KEYMER ROAD, BURGESS HILL, WEST SUSSEX RH15 0BA

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
T79	Horse Chestnut	C2	c160	c1.9	c113
T80	Horse Chestnut	C1	520	6.2	121
T81	Horse Chestnut	C2	480	5.8	106
T82	Horse Chestnut	B2	660	7.9	196
G83	2No Field Maple	C2	<320	<3.8	<45
T84	Common Oak	U	160	-	-
G85	3no Cypress	C2	<300	<3.6	<41
T86	Silver Birch	C1	160	1.9	11
T87	Silver Birch	B2	300	3.6	41
T88	Silver Birch	C2	260	3.1	30
T89	Goat Willow	U	c450	-	-
T90	Norway Maple	C1	250	3	28
T91	Hazel	C2	200	2.4	18
T92	Pear	C2	300	3.6	41
T93	Lime	C2	230	2.8	25
T94	Crack Willow	C2	c450	5.4	92
T95	Crack Willow	C2	100	1.2	5
T96	Crack Willow	B2	360	4.3	58
T97	Common Oak	C2	170	2	13
T98	Common Alder	B2	410	4.9	75
T99	Ash	C2	c220	c2.6	c21
T100	Common Oak	B2	c1000	c12	c452
T101	Common Oak	A2	1300	15*	707*
T102	Beech	B2	580	7	154
T103	Apple	C1	250	3	28
T104	Silver Birch	C1	c300	c3.6	c41

TABLE OF BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)
PLOT REAR OF PARKLANDS, KEYMER ROAD, BURGESS HILL, WEST SUSSEX RH15 0BA

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
T105	Crimson Norway Maple	C2	200	2.4	18
T106	Norway Maple	B2	c500	c6	c113
T107	Lawson Cypress	C2	c500	c6	c113
T108	Lawson Cypress	C2	250	3	28
T109	Lawson Cypress	C2	500	6	113
T110	Cabbage Palm	C2	200	2.4	18

APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 5



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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF "NO DIG" LOAD BEARING SURFACES WITHIN TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

GENERAL

This document sets out the methodology for the construction of load bearing surfaces within tree root protection areas where excavation is not to occur, in order to minimise damage to underlying tree roots.

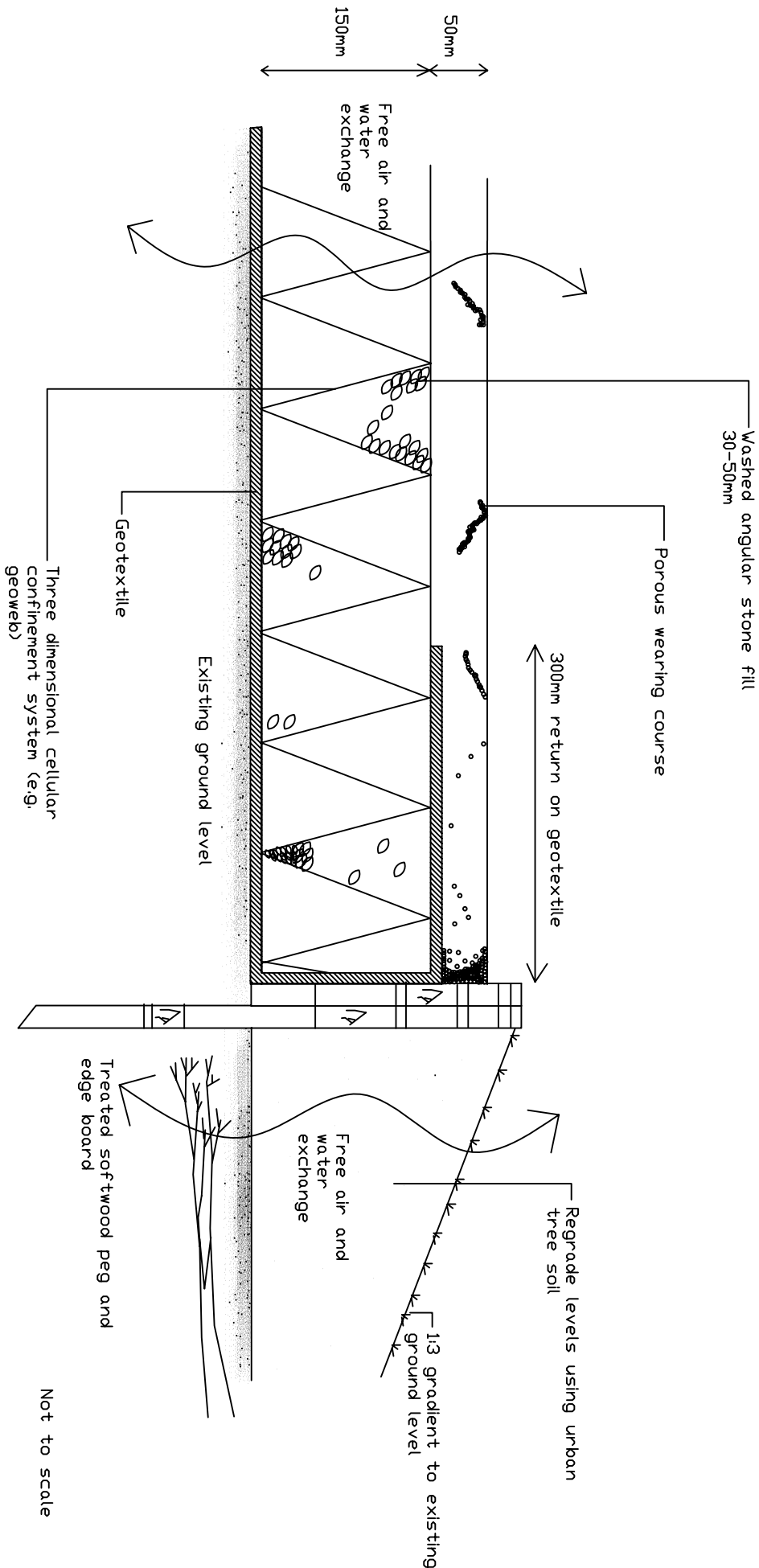
The following information is taken from manufacturers supplied information, relevant sections of BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" and Arboricultural Practice Note 12 "Through the Trees to Development".

SITE PREPARATION AND CONSTRUCTION

- Loose organic matter and/or turf to be removed using hand tools only.
- Lay directly onto existing ground level a geotextile layer, such as G4 Geotextile produced by Cooper Clarke Group Ltd., covering the area of ground within the calculated root protection area.
- Expand out and pin in place a 150mm depth three dimensional cellular confinement system, such as Geoweb or similar product.
- Infill expanded cells working outwards from existing surfacing. Infill materials to comprise washed angular stone of 30mm-50mm size.
- Peg and board edges of construction with appropriate dimension treated softwood or kerbing with haunching set on the existing ground level.
- Lay porous wearing layer onto infilled cells, working from the existing surfacing.
- Regrade from finished levels towards tree stems using urban tree soil or good quality top soil moved into position by wheelbarrow only on bare ground or to be tipped by dumper access across the finished surfacing only.
- No machinery is to pass over the unprotected ground. Machinery can only utilise the drive once the cells have been filled.

The attached drawing provides a visual reference to the proposed make up of the "no dig" construction.

DESIGN FOR PERMEABLE LOAD BEARING 'ND DIG' SURFACING FOR DRIVES AND PARKING BAYS



APPENDIX 6

BS5837:2012: FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

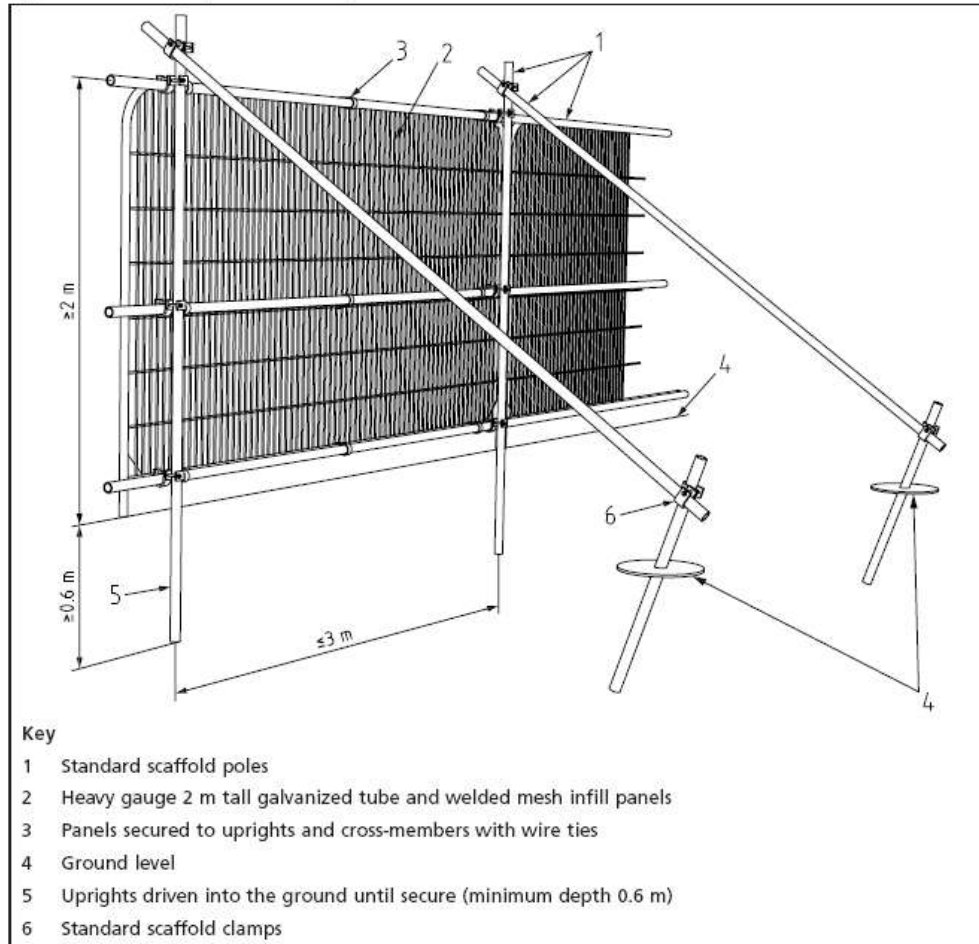
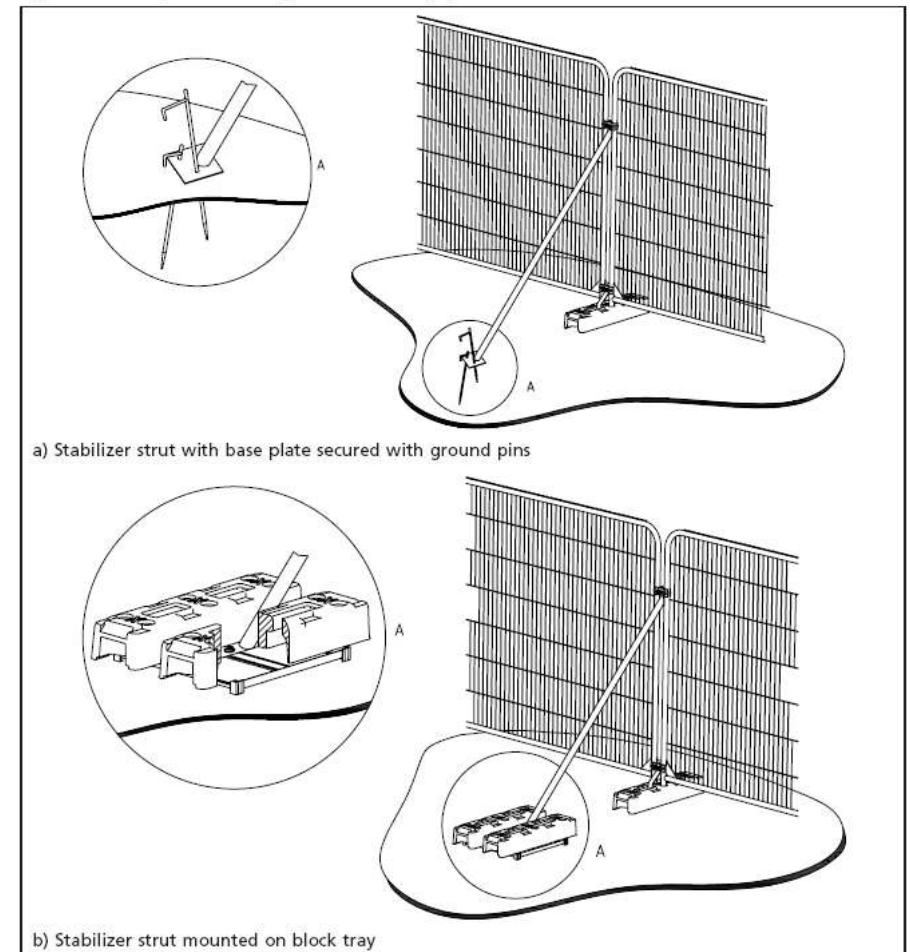


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





**PROTECTIVE FENCING.
THIS FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.

CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY