

LAND (“Reservoir Field”) FORMING PART OF THE FIELD PLACE ESTATE

LYING WEST OF BYFLEETS LANE, AND SOUTH OF STROOD LANE, WARNHAM AND TRACK RUNNING FROM NORTH OF THE LAWSON-HUNT INDUSTRIAL PARK , OLD GUILDFORD ROAD WEST (“OGRW”) RH12 3JR (or RH12 3PB)

FULL PLANNING PERMISSION (“Permission”) BY HORSHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL (“Council”)

PERMISSION REFERENCE DC/24/0220

OWNERS: FIELD PLACE FARMS (Schulenberg Farms Limited/Kenneth Prichard Jones)

CONDITIONS 5 and 6

MOBILE SPECIES PRECAUTIONARY METHOD STATEMENT

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

DR ROSALYN CASE

ATTACHMENT 1

Photos 1.1. to 1.22.

Photos have captions

Rev	Change	Date

Site Plan

SCALE 1/1250

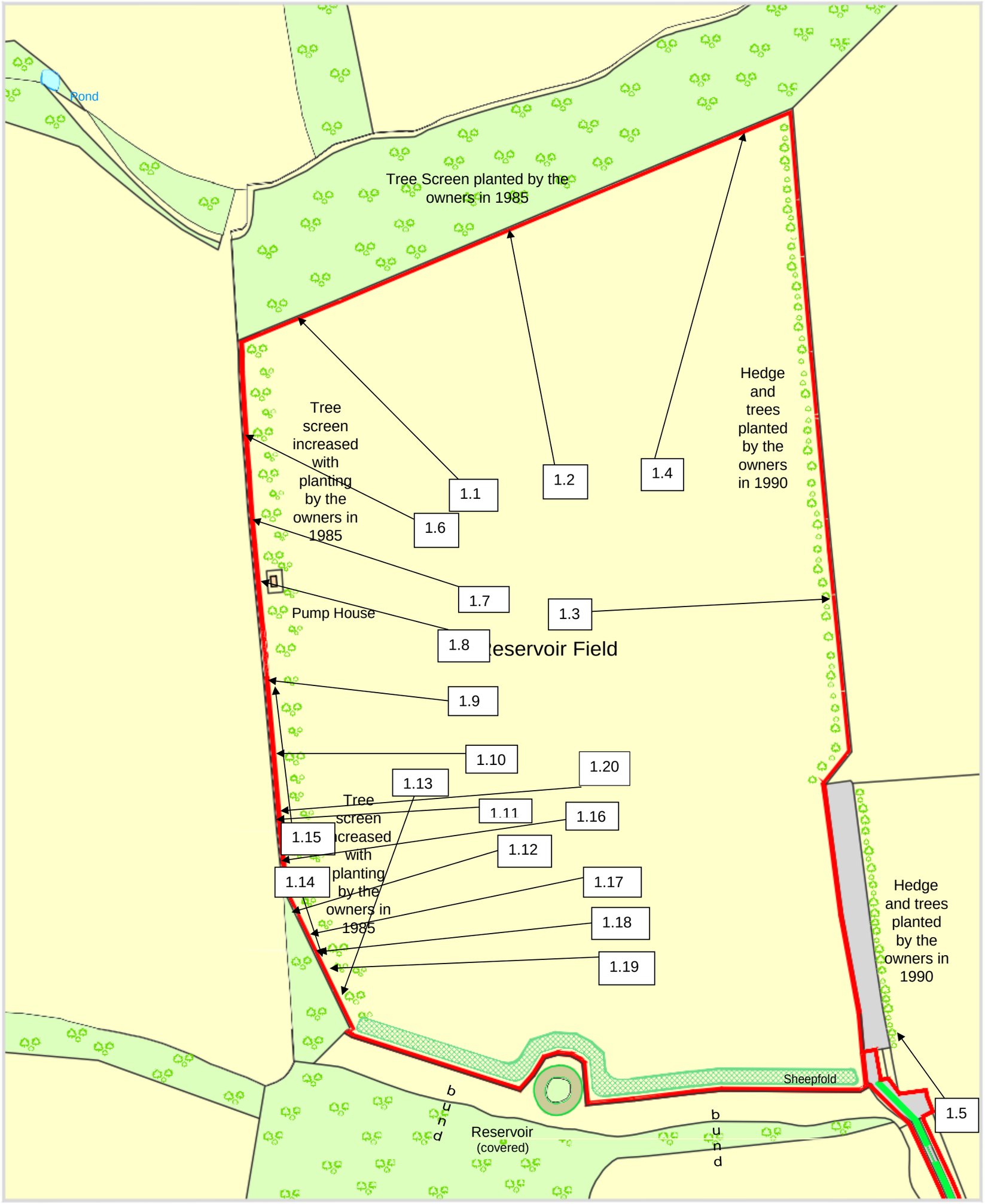
0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

N

W E

S



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FIELD PLACE ESTATE
Warnham
West Sussex
RH12 3PB

Title

Reservoir Field Site Plan

Sheet Size: A2



4th October 2024. Reservoir Field looking north-west towards the north-west corner of the field. The tree screen largely planted by the owners nearly 40 years ago is well established except for the dead or dying Ash trees. The field beyond is not part of the Estate.



4th October 2024. The tree screen along the southern border of Reservoir Field. There is less Ash die-back in this section. Throughout the tree screen planted by the owners in both Reservoir Field and the adjoining Barn Field,

English Oak, Turkey Oak, Evergreen Oak and Hybrids are replacing the failed Ash trees. The likely contents of the screen in another couple of decades will comprise the various oak varieties, willow varieties in the damper areas, Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Holly. Oak will predominate in the screen which is around 30m deep.



1.3

4th October 2024. The hedge between Reservoir Field and Barn Field along the eastern boundary of Reservoir Field. The tree screen along the eastern boundary of Barn Field is in the background. The hedge has been allowed to grow up to deter White Parks jumping over it.



1.4

4th October 2024. The tree screen in the north-eastern corner of Reservoir Field showing some dead or dying Ash trees. The hedge pictured above runs into this corner. No hedge alone is sufficient to deter White Parks if they are determined to breach it.



5th October 2024. Dreadnought Fantasy standing by the hedge running along the eastern boundary of Reservoir Field. This shows the height of the hedge needed to deter White Parks attempting to jump over it. The bottom of the hedge is maintained so that it remains thick to prevent White Park calves pushing through it. Fantasy is in Green Barn Field which has not been improved by soil deposits.



1.6

4th October 2024. The hedge line and tree screen along the north-western boundary of Reservoir Field. The gap is where a mature Ash has fallen. A dying Ash is beside the gap. No soil deposits are close to this line of trees. There are numbers of Blackthorn in the screen.



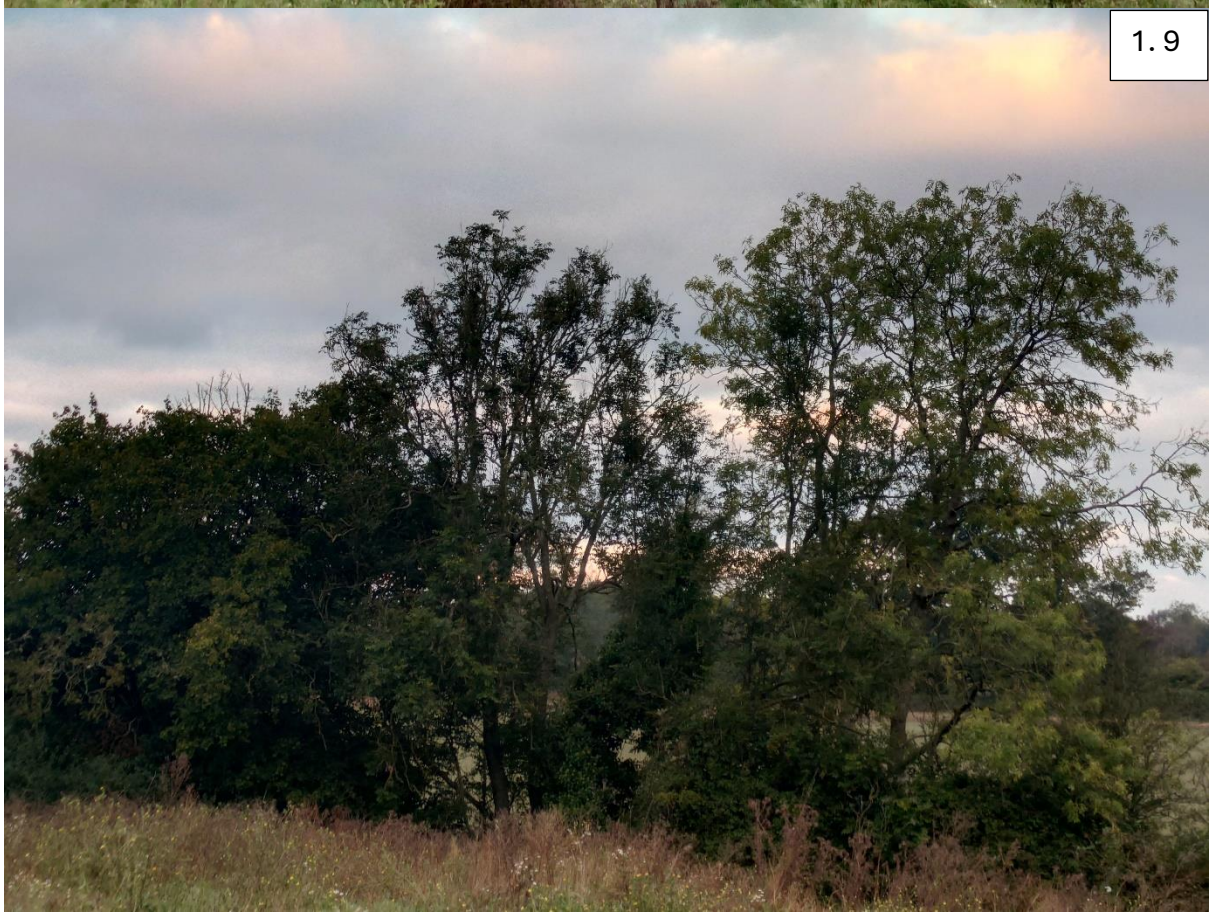
1.7

4th October 2024. A section of the western boundary of Reservoir Field where no deposited soil is close to the trees. This adjoins the section pictured above. Another gap has been left by a fallen Ash tree. Hawthorn and Blackthorn are growing in the gap. The adjoining field beyond the boundary is not part of the Field Place Estate. When the soil deposits have been completed the gaps and the earthen walls will be planted with English Oak (*Quercus robur*) and, if disease-resistant Elm is thriving on the Estate (as hoped), with elm (*Ulma*) from those resources and Wych elm which is more disease resistant as less attractive to the beetle which carries it.



1.8

4th October 2024. Another gap in the same tree screen caused by fallen Ash trees. On the left of the photo, the start of the soil deposits can be seen. The following photos will show the tree screen as it runs along the western boundary to the southern boundary of Reservoir Field.



1. 9

4th October 2024. The first section of the tree screen on the western boundary of Reservoir Field with some soil deposits adjoining it. This shows semi-mature Ash trees which seem to be coping with the disease. The soil has been in place for about three years.



1.10

4th October 2024. The next section of the tree screen on the western boundary of Reservoir Field. This adjoins soil deposits which have been in place for about four years. As can be seen from the photos, there are no gaps in the tree screen adjoining soil deposits.



1.11

4th October 2024. The next section of the tree screen. The adjoining soil deposits have been in place for around six and a half years. The trees appear to be much healthier, growing more strongly and with more foliage than in areas where no soil has been deposited or for less time.



4th October 2024. Another section of the tree screen on the western boundary of Reservoir Field. The soil has been in place for about six and a half years. There is a thick chalk layer in the foreground awaiting coverage.



4th October 2024. The south-western corner of Reservoir Field. The tree screen along the western boundary is on the right. The bund is on the left and the wood beyond the track is to the south. The soil has been in place for around six and a half years.

1.14



4th October 2024. Part of the earthen wall on the western boundary of Reservoir Field. The soil deposits are close to the base of each trunk. As can be seen from the foliage on the Ash trees, the trees appear to be healthy and thriving and appear to be stronger than others where the soil is less close. No trees seem to have been adversely affected in any way. The mulching process which may result from the soil deposits may be providing the trees with nutrients and water retention which enables them to resist Ash die-back which adversely affects the water-carrying abilities of the tree.



4th October 2024. Another stretch of earthen wall. Once again, the foliage on the Ash trees is thick and lustrous.

1.16



4th October 2024. Ash trees showing above the top of the earthen wall. There are no signs of any disease.

1.17



4th October 2024. An Oak tree showing above the top of the earthen wall on the eastern boundary of Reservoir Field. This appears to be thriving and growing well. The soil was deposited close to the base of its trunk over six and half years ago so any adverse impact of those deposits could be expected to have shown by now.



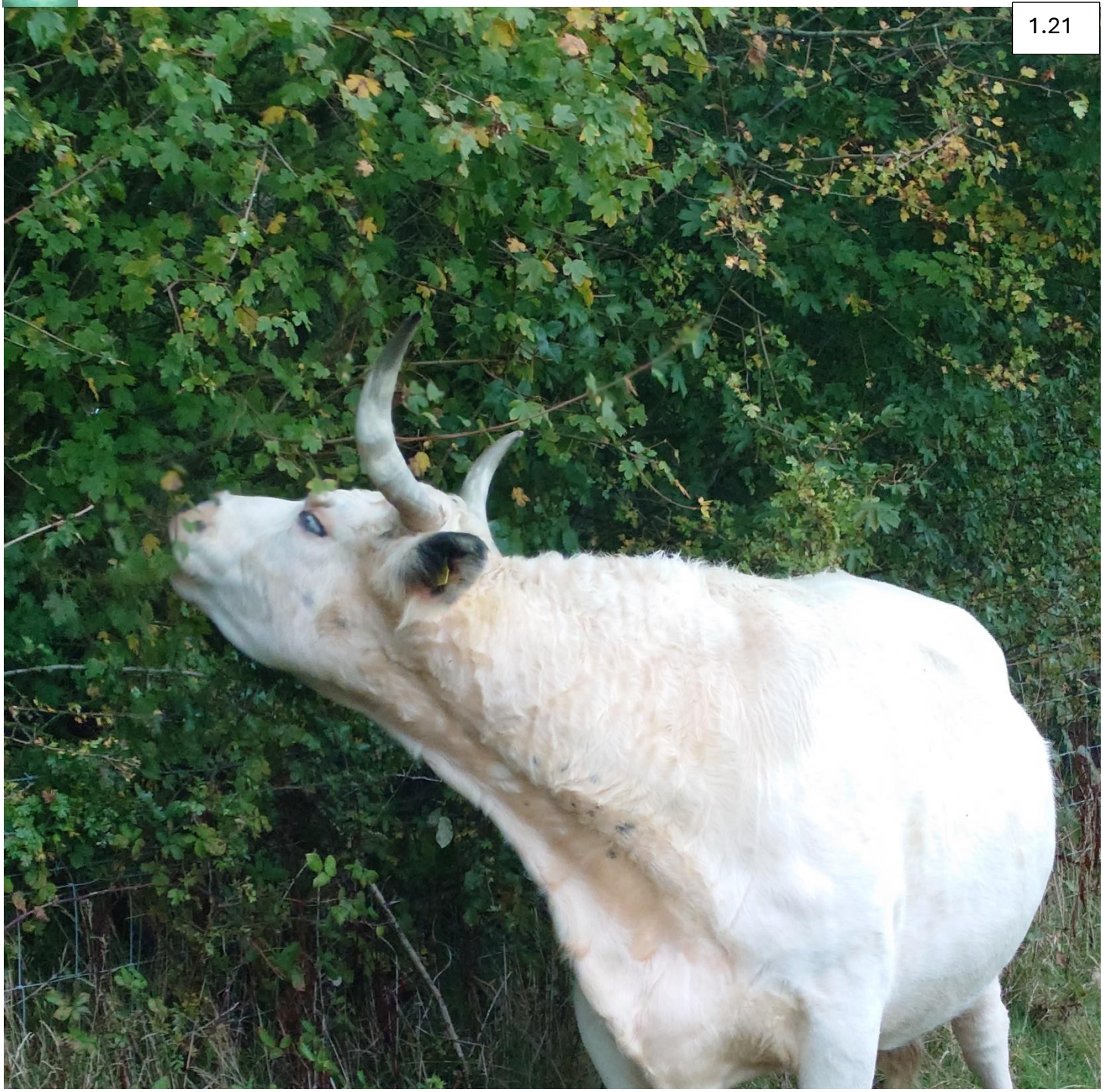
4th October 2024. The base of the oak trunk on the eastern boundary of Reservoir Field showing the proximity of the deposited soil with the top of the old fence post showing above the lowest level of the deposits. The oak is healthy and growing well after six and a half years with the soil close to it. The addition of soil appears to be beneficial in comparison with the adverse effects of compaction which starves tree roots of oxygen.



4th October 2024. Another oak trunk immediately adjoining the earthen wall on the eastern boundary of Reservoir Field. This appears healthy and thriving. It appears healthier than in areas where there have been no soil deposits. There are several potential causes of the current success of these trees but the mulching effect of the soil deposits could be one of them.



11th October 2024. Two healthy Ash trees at the base of the earthen wall on the western boundary of Reservoir Field. A concrete fence post is visible protruding from the base of the wall. The trees appear healthier than in areas where there have been no soil deposits. There are several potential causes of the current success of these trees but the mulching effect of the soil deposits could be one of them. There are no signs of Ash die-back which has affected a number of trees along this boundary where soil has yet to be deposited.



10th October 2024. Dreadnought Xanthe carefully eating Hawthorn leaves on the edge of the woods above Three Oak Field. Hawthorn leaves contain essential elements including calcium, potassium, magnesium and sodium. They have long been used in traditional medicines as a heart tonic and to reduce blood pressure. White Parks eat tree leaves to supplement their diets especially when feeding a calf when milk production can lower levels of magnesium. However, the herd has organic molasses licks which contain garlic (to deter flies) and magnesium (to keep magnesium levels normal). Low magnesium levels can cause "staggers" (known as grass tetany or hypomagnesaemia) in a feeding cow which, if not caught early enough, can prove fatal. Onset is very rapid and, often, the first sign is a down cow. Willow leaves are also useful for ruminants as they contain high levels of cobalt which is converted in the gut into Vitamin B12 which assists calves to grow healthily. There are many willows around Reservoir Field.

1.22



12th October 2024. Top Park from Lake 4. In the background, there is a log pile which forms a beetle bank. This is some 60 metres from the location of the track. There is another closer to the track which is made of smaller logs (see photo 2.2. in Attachment 2) and has been disturbed by the White Parks when grazing. It backs onto a copse and is close to both Lakes 1 and 2. There are escape routes from the log pile if needed by amphibians, insects, small mammals and reptiles. The bank of the lake in the foreground shows a range of vegetation which is likely to be replicated on the banks of the pond in Reservoir Field.