DUCKWORTHS

ARBORICULTURE LTD.

BS:5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY, IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

GREENACRES
SAUCELANDS LANE
SHIPLEY
HORSHAM
WEST SUSSEX
RH13 8PU

CLIENT: CHIDHURST (PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT)

JANUARY 2025
Ref: AIA/AMS 06372/2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report considers the impact of the proposed redevelopment of land at Greenacres, Saucelands Lane, Shipley on trees growing on and adjacent to the site in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in the BS:5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

Existing trees are an important factor on construction sites, whether on or near the working areas, and trees are a material consideration in the UK planning system. The British Standard is intended to assist decision-making with regard to existing and proposed trees in the context of design, demolition and construction.

This British Standard gives recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and design, demolition and construction processes. It sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures. The standard follows a logical sequence of events that has tree care at the heart of the process.

Trees at Greenacres were surveyed in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the BS:5837 (2012) prior to any specific proposals for development being agreed. Following the survey, the proposed residential layout was designed around the Arboricultural Constraints of the site to ensure any impact on trees is kept to a minimum.

The new residential dwellings are located on current areas of hard landscaping and outside of the root protection areas of all trees. The removal of hard landscaping and increase in soft landscaping and lawn areas will greatly improve the rooting environment for trees around the site.

Provided the methodology specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed during the building works I am satisfied that this application can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to the trees and in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in BS:5837 2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. The application is therefore acceptable as it relates to trees.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant and provides an Arboricultural Survey, Impact Assessment and Method Statement relating to trees growing on and adjacent to land at Greenacres, Saucelands Lane, Shipley, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 8PU.

I have been instructed to survey relevant trees in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) to ascertain the constraints posed by the trees to the construction of 4 new dwellings.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment in this report uses the tree data to identify any short or longer-term impact the proposed building works might have on the surrounding trees and makes recommendations for amendments or mitigation where appropriate.

This report also includes a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan which details the steps which will be taken to ensure significant trees can be successfully protected and retained during and on completion of the proposed building works.

1.2 SCOPE

The British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' is designed to assist those concerned with trees and planning to form balanced judgments. This report does not therefore seek to put arguments for or against development but provides a means of protecting the trees which may be affected during development.

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

1.3 DOCUMENTS

The position of trees within the tree plan have been taken from a topographical survey provided by the client. Offsite trees not covered by the survey have been plotted by eye, their positions measured against boundaries and triangulated against fixed objects on site. The position of these trees should not therefore, be taken as exact but the plan is a fair representation of their locations in relation to the proposed build area.

The Tree Protection Plan which accompanies this report is illustrative and should be used for dealing with tree issues only. The precise location of all tree protection measurements should be confirmed with a pre-commencement site meeting before any demolition or construction activity takes place.

1.4 CAVEATS

The report is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue being 30th January 2025 and will expire on 30th January 2027.

The report is not a Tree Risk Management Report or a Hazard Analysis Report and its use as such is invalid.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the day the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and not climbed. My assessment of third-party trees was limited where direct access was not available to the adjoining properties.

DISCLAIMER: This is an independently produced Arboricultural Report. I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this site or application that could influence or bias the opinions expressed in this report.

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed building works and where necessary recommend solutions or mitigation as appropriate.

The assessment will take account of the effects of any tree works which may be required to implement the design and identify any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of the trees on site.

2.2 PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

I have confirmed on the Horsham District Council website that there are no Tree Preservation Orders at Greenacres.

The protected status of trees is subject to change. You are advised to reconfirm the protected status of trees prior to carrying out any works to trees on site.

CONSERVATION AREA

Greenacres is not within a Conservation Area.

ANCIENT WOODLAND

Greenacres does not include Ancient Woodland, nor is the site within an Ancient Woodland Buffer Zone.

FELLING LICENCES

Outside of domestic gardens, you must first apply to the Forestry Commission for a felling licence if you want to cut down trees containing more than five cubic metres of wood in any calendar quarter. However, there are exceptions to this rule. For example, you do not need a licence to fell trees in enclosed gardens or removing dead or dangerous trees.

The Forestry Commission usually requires felled trees to be restocked and does not normally grant licences to clear woodland permanently or to change woodland to agricultural use.

2.3 SOIL

The soil on site was assessed by an appraisal on the British Geological Drift Survey Map only. According to the 1:50,000 scale map records, the bedrock geology for Greenacres is Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone.

Soil characteristics and index properties (shrink / swell potential) can only be determined precisely by laboratory testing of soil samples. However, Weald Clay formation contains clay and can have potential to shrink and swell with changes to moisture levels. Weald Clay may also be vulnerable to damage through compaction.

Foundation depths should be calculated in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 following a detailed on-site soil analysis, taking into account the presence of any clay and future growth of the adjacent trees.

2.4 SITE DESCRIPTION

Greenacres is a disused industrial site within a rural setting. The site is accessed off Saucelands Lane, a tree lined country road. The site is set well back from the public highway and has its own independent and tree lined access / driveway which is over 100m long and single width with passing spaces.

Within the site, much of the surface area of the site is covered with hard landscaping – mostly concrete. There is also an area to the east of the site which is unsurfaced but consists of heavily compacted ground. Existing buildings are single storey, lightweight in structure and unlikely to impede tree root growth to any great extent.

There are a number of significant mature Oak trees growing around the eastern, southern and western edges of the site. The trees collectively create a visually prominent landscape group and will ensure the development is well screened in views from the surrounding countryside. Other trees growing centrally within the site are mostly lower grade Willow and of no notable arboricultural quality.

2.5 TREES APPRAISAL

Number of individual trees surveyed:	79
Number of tree groups surveyed:	3
Number of category 'A' trees / groups:	0
Number of category 'B' trees / groups:	56
Number of category 'C' trees / groups:	25
Number of category 'U' trees / groups:	1

Figure 1 - Tree quality summary

2.6 PLOTTING THE ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

The British Standard 5837 advises that a Root Protection Area (RPA) should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. However, where pre-existing site conditions or other factors exist which indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced.

Extensive areas of concrete and tarmac hard landscaping on site are not expected to inhibit the growth of tree roots to any great extent. Similarly, existing buildings on site are lightweight structures and tree roots may be present under the buildings where they sit within the RPA of trees.

The RPAs of trees growing around the site have therefore been plotted as circles as this is considered to be a fair representation of the likely distribution of tree roots and will ensure that trees and tree roots are fully protected during the building process.

2.7 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Concrete hard surfacing on site

Photo 2. Existing lightweight buildings along western boundary to be removed

Photo 3. Higher-quality category ‘B’ Oak trees along the access drive

Photo 4. Lower grade willow coppice (T022) more centrally within the site

Photo 5. Low grade willow (T032, T033 & T044) growing centrally within the site

Photo 6. Existing areas of concrete hard standing and buildings within the rooting areas of boundary trees are to be removed

Photo 7. Existing buildings within the rooting areas of boundary trees are to be removed

2.8 APPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The suitability of planning development in relation to trees is assessed in accordance with the British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

This document requires that the conception and design of the final development layout must take into account the constraints posed by the trees on site. These constraints include not only the existing canopy and likely root spread but also:

- The ultimate height and spread of the trees.
- Potential impact of species characteristics for future residents – evergreen / deciduous, density of foliage, seasonal leaf drop / berries etc.
- Current and future shade patterns.

The default position in planning is that every effort should be made to retain and protect the category A and B trees on site and that new structures, areas of hard standing and services should be located outside of the identified RPAs of trees.

No trees are to be removed in order to facilitate the build.

The four new dwellings will be centrally located each within a generous property curtilage and outside of the Root Protection Areas of all trees.

There will remain a good gap between tree canopies and the residential properties on completion of the building work with no further foreseeable need for pruning works in the future.

Hedgehog gutter guards can be installed if blocked gutters become an unacceptable nuisance.

Trees will be protected with fit for purpose Tree Protection Barriers in accordance with BS:5837 (2012).

The removal of existing buildings and reduction of the existing areas of hard landscaping much of which extends within the rooting areas of the boundary trees, will greatly improve the rooting environment for trees.

The proposed turning head is within the rooting areas of T032 and T034. These are low-grade category 'C' trees growing centrally within the site and with no wider visual amenity value (see photo 5 – page 12). The new surface will be of a no-dig and porous / free draining structure to enable tree roots to continue to grow under the surface on completion of the ground works.

2.9 TREE PROTECTION DURING BUILDING WORKS

All trees can be protected with fit for purpose Tree Protection Barriers installed in accordance with BS:5837 (2012).

The fencing must remain rigid and complete during development. The area behind the tree protection fencing is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and should be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

2.10 SERVICES

I have not received confirmed drainage or service plans for the site however, it is anticipated that services will connect to those of existing buildings on site. Soakaways, where required can be constructed 5m from the new dwellings and outside of the rooting area of all trees.

If at any point these routes are found not to be viable then a revised plan will be drawn up in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant and submitted to Horsham District Council for approval.

It is recommended that final drainage plans are reviewed by the appointed Arboriculturist to ensure they are acceptable in relation to trees.

2.11 CONCLUSIONS

This report demonstrates that an application to redevelop land at Greenacres has been fully appraised in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice (BS:5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction').

The site is set well back and largely screened in views from the public highway by the mature tree cover around the site.

The proposed residential redevelopment of the site has been sensitively designed around the arboricultural constraints of the site. No trees are to be removed in order to facilitate the build and the removal of extensive areas of hard landscaping will greatly improve the rooting environment for many trees growing on and adjacent to the site.

The proposed new dwellings will be located each within a substantial property curtilage and comfortably outside of the rooting areas of the trees. The resulting layout of the retained trees and their anticipated future growth in relation to the new dwellings is therefore good and sustainable without any foreseeable conflict with future occupants.

Trees will be protected during the build in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines in BS:5837 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. Provided the methodology specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed during the building works I am satisfied that this development can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to the trees and the application is acceptable in arboricultural terms.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Arboricultural Method Statement specifies the detailed methodology that will be employed to prevent damage to the trees growing on land at Greenacres during building works to construct 4 new dwellings on the site.

The correct and timely installation of tree protection measures such as tree protection fencing is critical to ensure the long-term retention of a healthy tree stock on or adjacent to the development.

This method statement will be read, approved and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site.

WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT ONCE APPROVED CAN CAUSE IRREPARABLE HARM TO TREES AND MAY INVALIDATE YOUR PLANNING CONSENT.

3.2 SITE SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

In accordance with BS:5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' 2012, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring in place during the build.

A site visit will be held once the Phase 1 Tree Protection Fencing is installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The Local Authority Tree Officer will be given a minimum of five days' notice of the time and date of the meeting so that they may attend should they wish to do so.

The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting will be for the appointed Arboricultural Consultant to confirm the location and construction of the Tree Protection Measures and ensure a common understanding of the requirements for Tree Protection within the site. If the Local Planning Authority is unable to attend, photographic evidence of the tree protection fencing will be emailed to the appointed planning officer once it has been erected.

The project arboriculturist will monitor site activity during the following phases of development:

1. During the removal of hard landscaping within the root protection areas of trees along the western boundary.

A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

3.3 ON SITE TREE SUPERVISOR

In addition to the appointed Arboriculturist, there will be a designated on-site 'tree supervisor', a member of the build team who is responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement when the Arboricultural Consultant is not present.

The on-site tree supervisor will:

- Be present on site most of the time.
- Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities relating to the trees on site.
- Have the authority to stop any work that will, or have the potential to, cause harm to any tree.
- Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
- Make immediate contact with the Council and/or the retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.
- To ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees. These details will be passed to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.
- The appointed On-Site Tree Supervisor will notify the Local Authority Tree Officer 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.

3.4 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

The Tree Protection Fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework braced well to resist impact. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum distance of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework welded mesh – 'Heras' style fencing panels or similar will be securely fixed. (See Appendix H).

No works in relation to the build will be undertaken, including deliveries, demolition or construction, prior to the Tree Protection Fencing being installed in the 'Phase 1' position as identified in the Tree Protection Plan.

Once the existing buildings have been demolished, the fencing will be realigned into the Phase 2 - Tree Protection Fencing position prior to the construction of the new buildings.

Tree Protection Fencing will be located at all times to protect the trees and their rooting areas and will remain vertical, rigid and complete during development.

At no time will Tree Protection Fencing be removed or relocated contrary to the recommendations in this report, without professional arboricultural advice and without the prior consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.

The appointed On-Site Tree Supervisor will notify the Local Authority Tree Officer 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development so that a representative from the Local Authority may visit the site if considered necessary.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

The areas behind the tree protection fencing is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and is to be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

Construction Exclusion Zones are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description including (but not limited to) the following will occur within these areas at any time:

- No excavation of any description.
- No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
- No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
- No vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
- No tree works, without the written consent of the Council's Tree Service.
- No erection of temporary structures of any description.
- No fires.
- No storage disposal handling or use of any Chemicals including cement washings.
- No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
- No fires shall be light within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or spread of any hedge.
- No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protection areas.
- No storage, parking, vehicle movement or pedestrian activity, temporary or otherwise, within the construction exclusion zone at any time.

3.6 DEMOLITION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

Existing buildings and hard standing within the root protection areas of trees will be broken up and removed using an extendable bucket from an excavator working from within the site from existing areas of hard landscaping or outside the rooting areas of all trees.

Buildings will be dropped into their own footprint then pulled forward into the site, away from the boundary trees.

No excavation will be made any deeper than that of the existing hard surface subbase or structure's base. Surface roots exposed during the course of this works will be immediately covered with 100mm of screened topsoil to prevent desiccation.

Once the debris has been removed, the area excluded from the build site with an extension of the Tree Protection Fencing into the 'Phase 2' position - as shown in the Tree Protection Plan.

3.7 SERVICES

I have not received any utility drawings for the site however, it is anticipated that services will connect within the site to those of the original buildings. If a new service route is required to the highway then it can be thrust-bored to a mains supply within the public highway to avoid the need for open trench excavation.

Soakaways, where required can be constructed 5m from the new dwellings and outside of the rooting area of all trees. Further information can be provided prior to the commencement of works if requested by the Local Authority.

If at any point these routes are found not to be viable then a revised plan will be drawn up in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant and submitted to Horsham District Council for approval.

3.8 NO-DIG TURNING HEAD CONSTRUCTION

Existing vegetation in the turning head within the root protection areas of T032 & T034 (Weeping Willows) can be scraped off by hand or killed off using a systemic 'Glyphosate' based weed killer. When used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, will not have any long-term detriment on tree roots or reside in the soil post application. Weather conditions should be dry without wind to avoid drift.

Once the ground flora has died back and existing hard standing removed, the site will be prepared by raking back all debris and plant matter a minimum of seven days' post herbicide application. Any ruts in the ground will be levelled with a coarse pH neutral sand or clean angular stone.

Timber or aluminium edging boards will be installed to provide an upstand of approximately 200mm between the ground level and finished driveway surface in order to contain the gravel as per the manufacturer's recommendations.

A Geotextile Fabric will be laid across the site, overlapping adjacent rolls by a minimum of 150mm. It may be necessary to lightly pin the Geotextile in place until the overlying layers are installed. A Cell web system 150mm deep will then be opened out and pinned in place between the edging boards. Pin spacing will vary according to the site conditions but will generally be required at 1m – 2m centres on flat surfaces, mainly placed around the perimeter of the area and where adjacent sections of the cellular confinement system abut each other, with less in the middle of the area.

The open cells will be filled with clean, open graded aggregate with particles between 5 and 45mm, (no fines Type 1 Roadstone of a non-marine source) working toward the tree from the furthest point away and using the filled cells as a platform.

Once the Geo-textile grid has been installed and filled with aggregate as per the manufacturer's recommendation it will be used as root protection and access to the build area during the construction process. The final aesthetic porous gravel can be applied on completion of the garage build.

Where necessary, following completion of the development, topsoil can be used to grade the edge of the surfacing to meet the adjacent ground level. Posts should be sunk to mark the edge of the driveway and prevent vehicles from leaving the driveway when maneuvering.

3.9 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Roots can be killed by pollution of the rooting area by chemicals and leaching. Loose, granular or liquid materials, including cement mix and fuel will be stored on an impermeable membrane on existing areas of hard landscaping and well away from the Trees Root Protection Areas.

Particular care will be taken in the planning of deliveries if they require wide or tall loads and plants with booms, rigs or counterweights which can cause serious and permanent damage to trees making their safe retention impossible.

There will be no open fires on site during the building works.

3.10 LANDSCAPING

The following rules will be followed during all future landscaping works in order to prevent harm to the trees:

- Tree roots can be damaged by severance, compaction, pollution and desiccation. In view of this, there should be no excavation or changes in ground levels within the identified rooting areas of trees following completion of the development.

- On completion of the build, any new fence panels should include holes or gaps at ground level a minimum of 100x100mm to allow small mammals such as hedgehogs to forage within the property.

- Where new fencing is proposed, post holes within the rooting areas of trees will be dug using a post hole digger to keep hole size to a minimum. Where substantial roots over 30mm are encountered, the location of the hole will be moved in order to avoid them. Post holes will be fully lined in order to prevent concrete coming into direct contact with tree roots.

3.11 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

In the event of unforeseen circumstances whereby it is not possible to work in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement, then advice should be sought immediately from a qualified Arboriculturist.

THERE SHALL BE NO DEVIATION FROM THIS METHOD STATEMENT WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH A QUALIFIED ARBORICULTURIST AND / OR THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

APPENDICES

A. Survey Data
B. Key
C. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment
D. Tree Data
E. Tree Plans
F. Phasing of works
G. Contacts
H. Tree Protection Fencing
I. Qualifications

APPENDIX A - SURVEY DATA

- The trees were surveyed on Thursday 23rd May 2024 from ground level only.
- The weather conditions were bright and sunny. Visibility was good.
- Heights were estimated as part of a group. Soil samples were not taken.
- The tree survey identified 79 trees and 3 tree groups growing on or adjacent to the site which were relevant to this planning application.
- The trees on site were assessed for their quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development and categorised in accordance with the recommendations in the BS: 5837:2012 – 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

APPENDIX B - KEY

Ref: T001 = Tree 1 G001 = Group 1

A001 = Area 1 W001 = Woodland 1

Species: Common name (Botanical name)

Height: Measured with a clinometer (m) where possible or estimated when part of a group

Stem: Stem diameter taken at 1.5m with girth tape or rule and recorded in millimeters

Branch spread: Paced measurements at compass points or with a laser measure.

Crown clearance: Existing height above ground level of canopy and / or first significant branch direction of growth in metres e.g., 2.4 (N) where relevant.

Epics: Lower canopy created by epicormic growth.

Age Class: Newly planted - 3 years following planting.

Young - Tree well established but with juvenile crown form

Young Mature - Tree in first third of usual life expectancy for species

Mature - Tree in second third of usual life expectancy for species

Over Mature - Tree in final third of usual life expectancy for species / exhibiting signs of crown retrenchment & senescence.

Veteran - Older than usual for species or with historical/ cultural / ecological value

General Observations: Made with reference to physiological condition (health, vigour) and structural condition, noting evidence of decay, structural weakness and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations.

Estimated Remaining Contribution: Estimated in years - less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+

BS: 5837:2012 category rating: In accordance with the guidelines of the British Standard.

Category 'A' tree (Green) Category 'C' tree (Grey)

Category 'B' tree (Blue) Category 'U' tree – Fell (Red)

RPA Area BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation in square metres

RPA Radius BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation circle radius in metres. [1]

[1] The root protection area radius is for information only and may not be appropriate in every case. BS:5837 advises that *'the RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting may have occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distributions.'*

APPENDIX C - BS:5837 (2012) TABLE 1: CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

CATEGORY & DEFINITION	CRITERIA (including sub-categories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
Category 'U' Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	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 category U trees (e.g., where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning. Trees that are dead or 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 or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve		
	Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	Mainly Landscape Qualities	Mainly cultural values including conservation
Trees considered suitable for retention			
Category 'A' Trees of High Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and / or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups, or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)
Category 'B' Trees of Moderate Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g., presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality to merit the category 'A' designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
Category 'C' Trees of Low Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees are present in groups or woodlands but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/ or trees offering low or only temporary / transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

APPENDIX D - TREE DATA

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
G001	Grey willow x5 (Salix cinerea)	Group 5 trees	Height (m): 9 5 stems, avg.(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Multi-stem, low grade trees	C2	Area: 184 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Restricted access due to waste and vegetation
G002	Grey willow (Salix cinerea)	Group	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Multi-stem coppice willow growing in pond and around banks.	C2	Area: 118 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
G003	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Group	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Native woodland understory, small trees, coppice and shrubs. Collecting amenity value but individually poor specimens.	C	Area: 1797 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and fence vegetation
T001	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 8 2 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3.5 W:4	Small tree on far side of bund. Two stems. Minor deadwood in crown.	B2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access
T002	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	Coppice tree directly adjacent to brick store	C1	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T003	Red horse chestnut (Aesculus x carnea)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 320 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Small tree, asymmetrical crown. No access to base due to dense vegetation.	C2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T004	Grey willow (Salix cinerea)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Multi-stem / coppice. No access to base due to dense vegetation.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T005	Grey willow (Salix cinerea)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Multi-stem / coppice. No access to base due to dense vegetation.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T006	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Tree	Height (m): 5.5 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Coppice tree directly adjacent to brick store	C1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T007	Sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 250 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	Slender tree, multiple leaders in upper crown.	C2	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T008	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Coppice tree directly adjacent to brick store	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T009	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Coppice tree directly adjacent to brick store	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T010	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Fair form and vitality	C2	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T011	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Coppice tree directly adjacent to container store	C1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T012	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Coppice tree within earth bund	C1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T013	Weeping willow (Salix babylonica)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 650 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:6 E:7 S:5 W:6	Offsite tree, canopy sparse.	C1	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access
T014	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 900 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:11 E:11 S:11 W:11	Large tree may be just over site boundary. Broad low crown. Foliage slightly sparse. Potential for soil amelioration.	B3	Radius: 10.8m. Area: 366 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T015	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 16 2 stems (mm): 500,700 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:10 E:6 S:8 W:7.5	Large tree may be just over site boundary. Two stems from ground level. Wound at base where third stem failed. Foliage density normal.	B3	Radius: 10.3m. Area: 333 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T016	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 13 2 stems (mm): 500,400 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:6 W:8	Large tree may be just over site boundary. Two stems ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund.	B2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T017	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 11 2 stems, avg.(mm): 450 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:6 W:5	Mature tree may be just over site boundary. Ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund.	B2	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T018	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7 E:7 S:8 W:9	Large tree may be just over site boundary. Ivy clad. High crown lifted over utility wires. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund.	B2	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T019	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 450 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:5 S:5 W:4	Ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund.	B2	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T020	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 13 2 stems (mm): 400,350 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:4 W:3	Two stems from ground level. Ivy clad. Canopy cut back from utility wires. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund.	B2	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T021	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:3 S:6 W:3	Slender tree. Ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Canopy cut back from utility lines.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T022	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 630 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:4 S:6 W:2	Ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Ivy cut back from overhead power lines.	B2	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T023	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:1 S:6 W:3	Ivy clad. Dieback in upper crown No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Ivy cut back from overhead power lines.	B2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T024	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:3 S:6.5 W:4	Ivy clad. Dieback in upper crown No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Ivy cut back from overhead power lines.	B2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T025	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 320 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Small tree with long term potential.	B1	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T026	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:5.5 S:7 W:5.5	Stocky tree, ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Ivy cut back from overhead power lines.	B2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access
T027	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 17 3 stems, avg.(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:8.5 S:6 W:4	The stems from 1m. Ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Foliage density good.	B1,2	Radius: 8.3m. Area: 216 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T028	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:0 S:2 W:6	Kinked trunk. Ivy clad. Heavily suppressed crown. Foliage density good.	B1,2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T029	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7 E:8.5 S:6 W:4	Ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Foliage slightly sparse, deadwood in crown.	B1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T030	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 17 2 stems (mm): 500,400 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:6 S:2 W:4	Ivy clad. Suppressed crown. Some deadwood in crown. Collage density normal.	B1,2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T031	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:5.5 S:5 W:6	Ivy clad. No access to base due to dense vegetation and bund. Foliage slightly sparse, deadwood in crown.	B1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T032	Weeping willow (Salix babylonica)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 420 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:1.5 E:1 S:3 W:2.5	Heavily reduced tree growing as Pollard. Poor form. Bark damage.	C2	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low
T033	Weeping willow (Salix babylonica)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Heavily reduced tree growing as Pollard.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low
T034	Weeping willow (Salix babylonica)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Heavily reduced tree growing as Pollard. Poor form. Dense epicormic shoots on lower trunk.	C2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low
T035	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 480 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:8 S:6 W:5	Swept stem. Broad crown touching building.	B1,2	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T036	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 580 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:8 S:6 W:6	Stem forks from 3m. Broad asymmetrical crown touching building.	B1,2	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T037	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 340 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:4 S:4 W:3	Slender tree, high crown in decline.	C1,2	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T038	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Ditchside tree, foliage slightly sparse.	B1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T039	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:4 W:3	Mature coppice stool. Branches touching building.	C2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T040	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Mature coppice stool. Branches touching building.	C2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T041	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Mature coppice stool.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T042	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 650 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:5 E:5.5 S:4 W:4	Stagheaded tree, foliage very sparse. Terminal decline, not expected to recover.	C1,2	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T043	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 640 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:7 S:6 W:6	Ditchside tree, foliage slightly sparse.	B1,2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T044	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 16 2 stems (mm): 400,350 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:3 S:5 W:6	Twin stem from 1m. Suppressed crown.	B1,2	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T045	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:5 S:6 W:5	Slender tree, high crown. Foliage slightly sparse.	B1,2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T046	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:3 S:4 W:5	Suppressed stems and crown. Foliage density normal.	B1,2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T047	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7 E:7 S:8 W:4	Basal wounding, some decay. Broad crown. Foliage density normal.	B1,2	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T048	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3.5 S:5 W:4	Small tree, asymmetrical canopy.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T049	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 570 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:5 S:6 W:5	Bund at base. Foliage slightly sparse. Deadwood in lower crown.	B1,2	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T050	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6.5 E:8 S:7.5 W:7	Growing on raised earth mound. Possible ground level changes at base. Evidence of historic root damage. Foliage density normal. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic shoots on trunk.	B1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Physical Defect Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T051	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:4 S:5 W:5	Small tree swept stem, ivy clad. Foliage density good.	B1,2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T052	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Poor form, one of two main stems dead. Asymmetrical crown, ivy clad.	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T053	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 15 2 stems, avg.(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:6 S:5 W:5#	Twin stem from 1m. Foliage density good.	B1,2	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T054	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 570 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6.5 E:6.5 S:6.5 W:8	Deadwood in broad crown. Foliage slightly sparse.	B1,2	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T055	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3.5 S:6 W:4	Small tree, suppressed, asymmetrical canopy.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T056	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Small tree, slender, suppressed canopy. Prolific ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T057	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 850 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7.5 E:8 S:6.5 W:8	Epicormic shoots on lower trunk. Broad crown, foliage slightly clustered. Minor deadwood in crown. Moderate vitality.	B1,2	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T058	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 12 2 stems, avg.(mm): 360 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:1 S:5 W:6.5	Small trees, suppressed, asymmetrical canopies.	B2	Radius: 6.1m. Area: 117 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T059	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 480 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:6.5 S:3 W:5	Deadwood in crown. Foliage slightly sparse.	B2	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T060	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 780 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7.5 E:8 S:5 W:8	Epicormic shoots on lower trunk. Broad crown, foliage slightly sparse. Minor deadwood in crown. Moderate to low vitality.	B1,2	Radius: 9.4m. Area: 278 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T061	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 570 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:7.5 S:3 W:4	Epicormic shoots on lower trunk. Suppressed, asymmetrical crown, foliage slightly sparse. Minor deadwood in crown. Moderate to low vitality.	B1,2	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T062	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 460 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:5 S:4 W:5	Ivy clad tree. Suppressed, asymmetrical crown, foliage slightly sparse. Minor deadwood in crown. Moderate to low vitality.	B1,2	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T063	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:7 W:8	Epicormic shoots on trunk and branches. Foliage stunted but dense. Deadwood in crown.	B1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T064	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Small tree, slender, suppressed canopy. Prolific ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T065	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 640 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6.5 E:6.5 S:4 W:6.5	Epicormic shoots on trunk and branches. Foliage stunted but dense. Deadwood in crown.	B1,2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T066	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1 E:8 S:1 W:0	Small tree, slender, suppressed canopy grows out over access drive. Prolific ivy growth. Minor deadwood in crown.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T067	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:5	Small tree, slender, suppressed canopy. Prolific ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T068	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Small tree, slender, suppressed canopy. Prolific ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T069	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Small tree, slender, suppressed canopy. Prolific ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T070	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:3 S:6 W:6	Ivy clad tree, suppressed form. Epicormic shoots at base and upper trunk. Poor form, fair vitality.	B1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T071	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:5 E:6 S:3 W:4	60% defoliated. Tree in advanced decline. Not expected to recover. Habitat value.	C1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T072	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:1 S:3 W:5	Small tree, asymmetrical canopy. Prolific ivy growth.	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary
T073	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 9 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Small tree, slender, suppressed canopy. Prolific ivy growth. Dead branch in lower crown.	B2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T074	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 760 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6.5 E:8 S:4 W:4	Prolific ivy on trunk. Foliage density normal. Minor deadwood in crown.	B1,2	Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T075	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 16 2 stems (mm): 400,500 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:4 S:5 W:5	Two stems from ground level. Epicormic shoots on trunk and branches. Foliage stunted but dense. Deadwood in crown.	B1,2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T076	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 460 Crown Clearance (m): 7 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:5 S:3.5 W:3.5	Ivy clad tree, kinked trunk, suppressed form. High crown. Foliage density normal	B2	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T077	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:4 S:1 W:1.5	Ivy clad tree, kinked trunk, suppressed form. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T078	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 460 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:6 W:3	Roadside tree. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal	B2	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
T079	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 1100 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:7 S:8 W:6	Roadside tree. Ivy clad. Previous major branch failure. Deadwood in crown. Foliage density normal	B2	Radius: 13.2m. Area: 547 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation

APPENDIX E – TREE PLANS

Attached as separate pdf documents:

- Tree Constraints Plan ref: Greenacres TCP 06372 2024
- Tree Protection Plan ref: Greenacres TPP 06372 2025

APPENDIX F – PHASING OF WORKS

STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

INSTALLATION TREE PROTECTION FENCING IN PHASE 1 POSITION

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SITE MEETING TO SIGN OFF TREE PROTECTION FENCING
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)

↓

STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION)

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES
& REMOVAL OF AREAS OF HARD LANDSCAPING

↓

RELOCATE FENCING INTO PHASE 2 POSITION

↓

SITE MONITORING EVERY 4-6 WEEKS
TREE PROTECTION MEASURES TO REMAIN RIGID AND INTACT
THROUGHOUT BUILD WORKS.

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STAGE 3 (POST DEVELOPMENT)

NO-DIG HARD STANDING TO CREATE TURNING HEAD
WITHIN RPA OF T032 & T034

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REMOVE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES
NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)

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TREE PLANTING / LANDSCAPING WORKS

APPENDIX G – CONTACTS

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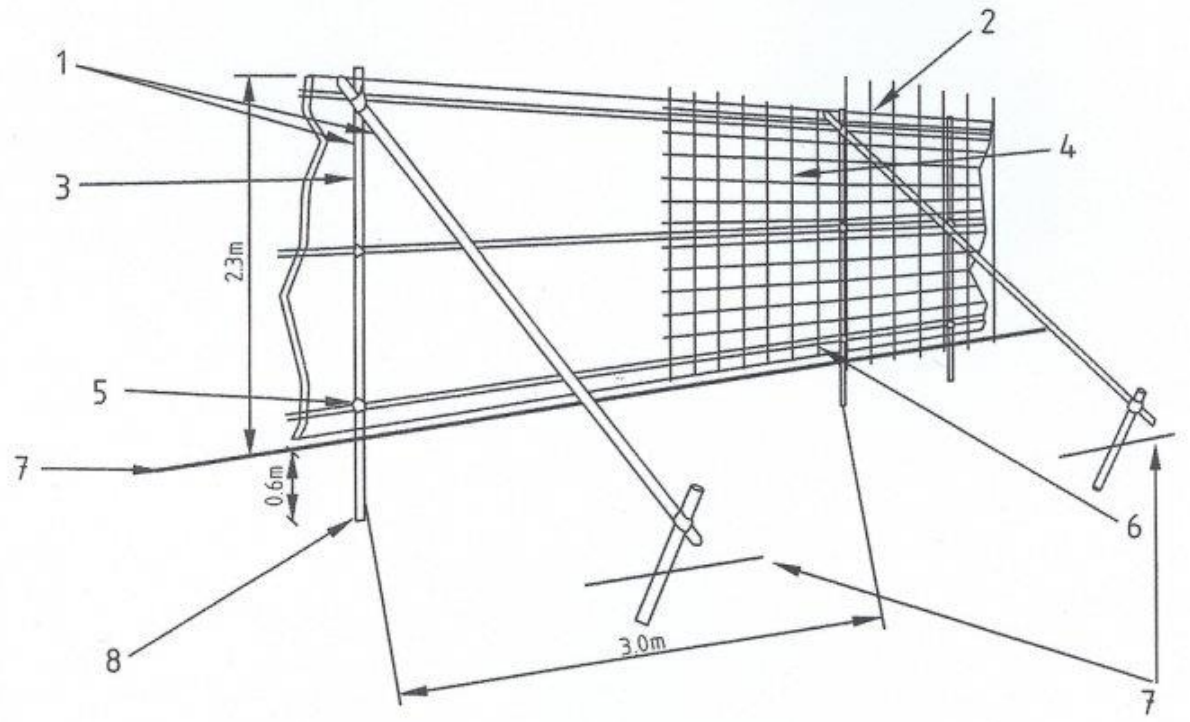
APPENDIX H - TREE PROTECTION FENCING



1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

APPENDIX I - QUALIFICATIONS

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Independent Arboricultural Consultant, trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited.

I have over 19 years' experience working in the field of Arboriculture and for the past 16 years I have worked as a Local Authority Tree Officer both directly and independently providing contracted support. Since 2010 I have worked as a private consultant carrying out a range of Arboricultural Reports and Assessments for private clients.

I hold the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma (Level 6) for which I received the Lockhart Garrett Award. I also hold the Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction).

I am a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.