aspect arboriculture

Land North of Guildford Road
Rudgwick

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

November 2025
10816_AIA.001 Rev A

Project Details	
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Executive Summary

i) **Introduction:** Aspect Arboriculture are commissioned by Welbeck Land to prepare an Arboricultural Survey and Impact Assessment relating to the proposed introduction of residential development at Land North of Guildford Road, Rudgwick.

ii) **Proposals:** The proposals comprise an outline Planning Application for up to 90 no. residential dwellings (including 45% affordable) all matters to be reserved apart from access.

iii) **Surveys:** The site was surveyed by Aspect in November 2021 and updated during October 2024, following the guidance contained within BS5837:2012. Copies of the tree survey information are available within appendices A and B.

iv) **Statutory Designations:** Background checks have confirmed that the site does not fall within a Conservation Area, but that one historic TPO affords protection to trees in close proximity to the site.

v) **Arboricultural Impact:** The arboricultural impact of developing the site has been subject to an extensive iterative design process, which has succeeded in significantly reducing the effect in arboricultural terms.

Removals comprise one group of scrub, particularly low quality sections of one further collection alongside sections of hedge. The removals have been reduced as far as possible during the iterative process, and their loss can be compensated for with replacement planting.

A preliminary tree protection drawing is appended to this document to demonstrate the deliverability of safeguarding measures. Conclusions drawn against Horsham District Council's development control policies conclude that the development proposal is acceptable from the arboricultural perspective.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background & Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Arboriculture are commissioned by Welbeck Land to prepare an Arboricultural Survey and Impact Assessment relating to the proposed introduction of residential development at Land North of Guildford Road, Rudgwick.

1.1.2 The proposals comprise an outline Planning Application for up to 90 no. residential dwellings (including 45% affordable) all matters to be reserved apart from access.

1.1.3 The application area falls within the administrative control of Horsham District Council, and currently comprises two agricultural fields to the north of Guildford Road, Rudgwick.

1.1.4 The application boundaries abut adjacent highway to the south and west (Guildford Road and Lynwick Street respectively). Intervening residential properties define the eastern portion of the southern boundary. To the north, the boundary is undefined, with continuing agricultural fields lying immediately outside the site extents, whilst to the east, playing fields occupy adjacent land .

1.2 Existing Tree Stock

1.2.1 By virtue of the existing site's agricultural management, the tree cover is focussed on the boundaries and can be described in terms of disparate cohorts.

1.2.2 The site's principal tree cover in arboricultural terms comprise mature standards set within the boundary hedgerows. The dominant high quality trees major on English Oak (ten), London Plane (three) and Lime (one). All are high quality components of the tree stock, providing a significant contribution to the amenity of the site and its surrounds; capable of long term retention, the trees are accordingly afforded Category A within BS5837:2012 guidance.

1.2.3 Moderate quality trees also occur throughout the boundary hedgerows. Again majoring on English Oak, the more varied composition also contains Field Maple, Sycamore and Lime. Worthy of individual mention, individual Field Maple and Horse Chestnut occur as outliers within each field. Typically early mature examples of their species, each lack the special quality necessary to attract the highest rating, but nevertheless provide a valuable contribution to the site and are capable of retention within a proposed scheme.

1.2.4 The survey contains 21no. trees that were either dead, or of particularly reduced physiological or structural condition such that their retention (regardless of development) is not recommended. This category includes Ash, Field maple, English Oak, Lime and Horse Chestnut. Of particular importance, a collection (G5) of Ash, Corsican Pine, Elm, Horse Chestnut, Lime, Goat Willow and Blackthorn occupies a section of the site's southern boundary. Comprising individuals in terminal decline and standing deadwood, the footprint was highlighted within initial design input as

providing an opportunity to deliver access from the south without affecting important trees to both east and west.

1.2.5 The remaining trees, groups and hedges are of low arboricultural quality and significance and typically represent unremarkable, less well established examples of their type, warranting category C only within best practice recommendations.

2 Statutory Designations

2.1 Conservation Area

2.1.1 Background checks have confirmed that the site does not occur within a Conservation Area (Horsham District Council, cited May 2025). Accordingly, the amenity value of the trees within the site is not elevated to preserving or enhancing any unique or distinctive interest linked to the setting.

2.2 Tree Preservation Orders

2.2.1 Background checks have also confirmed that no trees within the site are scheduled within a Tree Preservation Order, but that TPO/0483 afford protection to trees to the east at Coopers Retreat, Bucks Green.
(Horsham District Council, cited May 2025).

3 Policy Review

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The NPPF (2024) provides planning policy guidance at a National level. With respect to arboriculture, four paragraphs are of particular relevance:

3.1.2 Paragraph 136 details the aspiration to secure increased tree cover within new developments, comprising both new tree planting, and the retention of existing trees where possible: *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.'*

3.1.3 Building upon paragraph 136, the Framework also considers that *'decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland'* (para 187b).

3.1.4 In respect of Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodland, paragraph 193c requires that development proposals award particular consideration to these important features; *'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists'*.

3.1.5 To confirm, there are no parcels of Ancient Woodland or veteran trees within influence of the application area. Subsequently it is anticipated that the tests of paragraph 193c will not be applied in respect to this development.

3.1.6 In addition, paragraph 193d also emphasises the benefit that can be secured through the provision of public access to, and resultant appreciation of, retained tree cover, stating: *'…opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can… enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.'*

3.2 Horsham District Council

3.2.1 In terms of development control at a local level, Horsham District Council has a statutory obligation to ensure adequate provision is made for the preservation of trees through Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). The Horsham District Planning Framework (adopted November 2015) is understood to be the Council's current primary development control document; Policies 31, 33 and 34 set out the Council's tests pertinent to trees (relevant parts reproduced below).

3.2.2 POLICY 31 – Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

3. *Where felling of protected trees is necessary, replacement planting with a suitable species will be required.*

3.2.3 POLICY 33 – Development Principles

In order to conserve and enhance the natural and built environment developments shall be required to:

6. *Presume in favour of the retention of existing important landscape features, for example trees, hedges, banks and watercourses. Development must relate sympathetically to the local landscape and justify and mitigate against any losses the may occur through the development;*

3.2.4 POLICY EE11 – Cultural and Heritage Assets

The Council recognises that heritage assets are in irreplaceable resource and as such the Council will sustain and enhance its historic environment through positive management of development affecting heritage assets. Applications will be required to:

7. *Retain and improves the setting of heritage assets, including views, public rights of way, trees and landscape features, including public realm features;*

3.3 Draft Horsham District Local Plan 2019-2036

3.3.1 It is also known that Horsham District Council are in the process of preparing a new Local Plan (Local Plan 2019-2036). A Regulation 19 draft has been published for consultation, within which Policies 14, 17 & 20 are relevant to trees in the context of development (relevant parts reproduced below).

3.3.2 STRATEGIC POLICY 14 – Countryside Protection

2. *In addition, all proposals must be appropriately integrated within the landscape and be of a scale appropriate to its countryside character and location. Development will be considered acceptable where it does not lead, either individually or cumulatively, to a significant increase in the overall level of activity in the countryside, and protects, conserves, and seeks to enhance, the key features and characteristics of the landscape character area in which it is located, including;*

   b. *The pattern of woodlands, fields, hedgerows, trees, waterbodies and other features.*

3.3.3 STRATEGIC POLICY 17 – Green infrastructure and Biodiversity

3. *Proposals will be expected to retain and enhance existing priority habitats and trees, and accord with the aims and objectives of the Green Infrastructure and*

Local Nature Recovery Strategies. Habitat enhancement including additional hedgerow and tree planting must take account of the local landscape and habitat context. It should seek to optimise biodiversity, ecological connectivity and function, and climate change resilience.

10. *An appropriate buffer around woodland will be required, this will be at least 15m around Ancient Woodland or greater in accordance with good practice, and consideration should be given to the potential for protected species, such as bats, and impacts on hydrology. Around ancient and veteran trees a minimum buffer zone of at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree, or 5 metres from the edge of the tree's canopy whichever is the larger, will be required.*

11. *Where the felling of a tree is necessary, for example due to disease, replacement planting with a suitable species and location to retain the link with the wider network of habitats and Green Infrastructure, will be required.*

3.3.4 STRATEGIC POLICY 20 – Development Principles

In order to conserve and enhance the natural and built environment, and deliver beautiful and sustainable buildings and places, proposals for development will be supported provided that it meets all of the following:

8. *Relates sympathetically to the local landscape and nature. Any losses or harm to landscape and natural features that may occur through the development will require justification and evidence that new opportunities will be provided or that mitigation or compensation for any loss will be provided;*

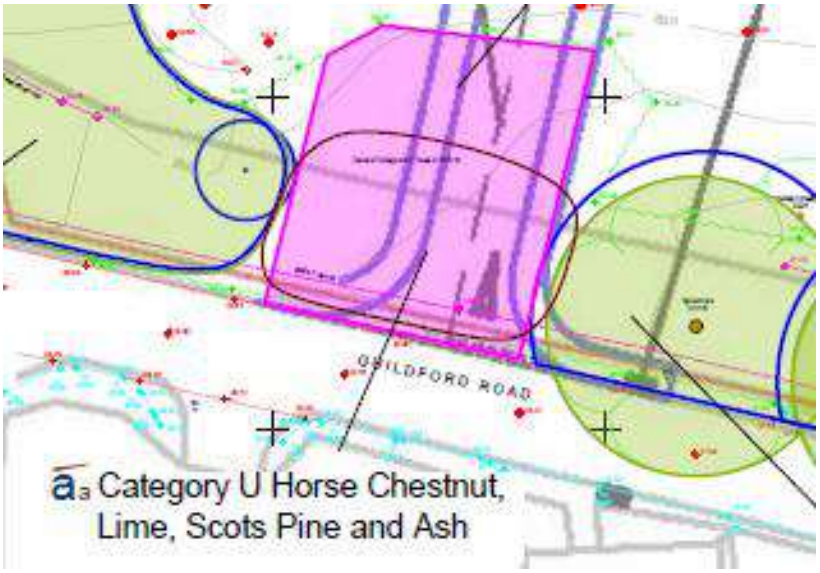
4 Arboricultural Impact

4.1 Iterative Design Process

4.1.1 The proposed development has been subject to a lengthy iterative design process, the purpose of which, from the arboricultural viewpoint, has been to minimise the scheme's effect on important trees. Key to this has been to site the vehicular and pedestrian accesses to avoid high quality trees and utilise the opportunity provided by dead and declining tree cover. This has been specifically sought to negate both the direct and indirect effects of the development; i.e. pressures borne out through both the construction stage and to realise a sustainable future relationship.

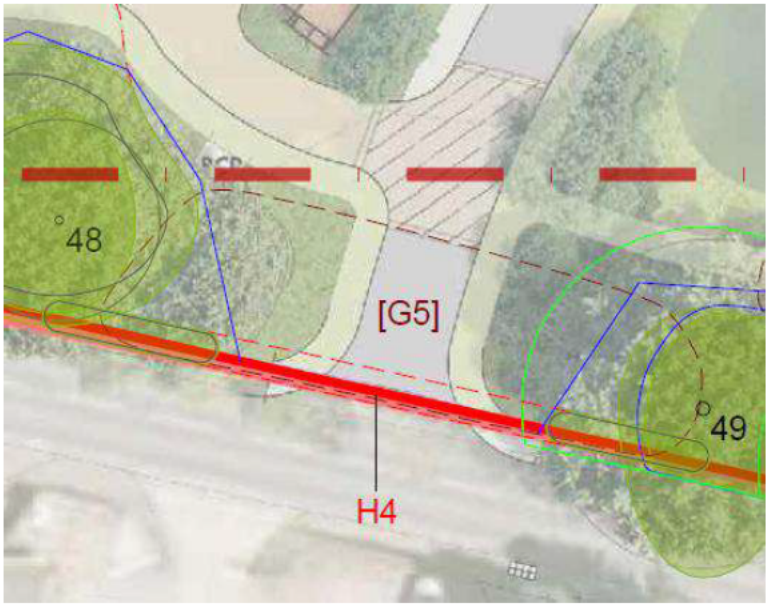
4.1.2 As illustrated within figure 1 below, the initial layout included roadway and footway within the RPAs of dominant trees along the southern boundary:

4.1.3 Figure 1: Initial access proposal



4.1.4 Over the course of a large number of iterations, this relationship has been improved, utilising solely the footprint of category U G5, confidently retaining the dominant trees; important for their contribution to the site's public amenity.

4.1.5 **Figure 2: Submitted scheme's access proposal**



4.2 Tree Removals

4.2.1 Trees are recommended for removal where: a) it is necessary and unavoidable to site development within proximity to existing trees, such that they cannot be confidently retained in the long-term as living features, and/or b), where the amenity value of the tree will be significantly reduced as a result of the proposals, particularly if already of a low retention priority.

4.2.2 Tree removals are unavoidable to implement the proposed development, however, through design these have been both limited in number and comprise only low quality elements of the tree stock. The necessary tree removals are shown at Table 1 below and can be quantified as the removal of one group of scrub, particularly low quality sections of one further collection alongside sections of hedge. All moderate and high quality trees are confidently retained within the proposal.

4.2.3 **Table 1:** Tree Removals by BS5837 Category.

Category A	Category B	Category C
None	**None**	**G4+** (c.19m and c.4.5m sections) **G7+** (scrub) **H1+** (c.3m section) **H2**+ (c.2.5m section of scrub) **H4+** (c.21m section)

+ Denotes collection formed of three or more species; refer to details within Appendix B

4.2.4 In addition to the tree removals listed above, it is recommended that category U trees (where within the application area) are removed on the grounds of sound arboricultural management. The only exception to this, is the retention of T45 (Ash) as a monolith, to preserve its current ecological contribution.

4.3 Vulnerable Trees

4.3.1 Thorough consideration has been given as to how the proposed development will interact with the site's retained trees. To realise the maximum degree of tree retention possible, it will be necessary to install three small sections of footpath within the RPAs of retained trees. The extent of each are detailed within Table 2 below, but in summary, all are within deliverable limits, subject to the principles outlined below being adhered to.

Footpath Installation

4.3.2 It will be necessary to install hard surfacing within the RPAs of retained trees to introduce sections of footpath.

4.3.3 It is unavoidable that the sections of path pass through the RPAs of retained trees, however, subject to the preclusion of excavation (other than the removal of the vegetative layer), the works are not anticipated to have a detrimental effect on any tree's physiological or structural condition. As a precautionary measure, the footpath sections are to be founded on a CellWeb (or similar) where within the RPAs. This approach will negate the requirement for excavation and associated root severance.

4.3.4 Table 2: Extent of footpath proposed within RPAs

	Above Soil Footpath (m^2/%)	
T22	19.5m^2	19.1%
T39	20.3m^2	14.8%
T40	28.3m^2	10.4%
T41	5.8m^2	1.2%
G6	19.1m^2	n/a

4.4 Pruning Works[1]

4.4.1 Although not required to facilitate the development, It is recommended that dead wood and defective limbs are removed from retained trees where oversailing areas of high future use.

4.4.2 Pruning works should be undertaken in accordance with section 7.3 (for removal of deadwood), and section 7.8 (for selective pruning) of BS3998:2010, by a competent tree contractor, to ensure that cuts are performed correctly and positioned to avoid future structural defects or physiological issues, facilitate growth and maintain aesthetic value.

[1] All tree works should be timed to avoid the main nesting season for birds between 1st March and 31st August. If scheduled within this period it is recommended that an ecologist is present to advise on any necessary protective measures, and on hand to confirm that tree works are not likely to cause disturbance to nesting birds.

4.5 Protective Barriers

4.5.1 It will be important to protect retained trees' above-ground structures and underlying RPAs from damage during construction. To achieve this, tree protection barriers should be erected prior to the commencement of any works.

4.5.2 In this instance, the barriers proposed comprise the default specification within BS5837:2012. The alignment of the barriers is denoted with a blue line within the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix C.

4.6 Compensation Replanting

4.6.1 Although reduced through the iterative design process, the principle of tree removal to facilitate the proposed development generates a requirement for replacement planting, which has been recognised during design. Accordingly, the layout has been designed to provide opportunities for incorporating new and replacement tree planting throughout the site. The application is accompanied by landscape proposals (2164_SCARP_ZZ_GF_DR_L_00100 A), which illustrate the proposed approach to realising meaningful landscape provision within the application area.

4.6.2 The strategy includes significant areas of open space, throughout the development, and along the northern boundary. Within these areas, significant large canopy bearing species can be successfully introduced without concern regarding their ultimate size at maturity.

4.6.3 Within the development parcels themselves, publicly appreciable planting space is unavoidably more constrained, formed of street trees and planting within incidental areas of open space. In this situation, the proposed planting is anticipated to comprise domestic scale trees and structural planting, appropriate for the setting, which can serve to soften the development whilst providing seasonal interest.

5 Conclusions

5.1.1 To facilitate accordance with Horsham District Council's adopted and emerging Policies, the proposals have been informed and guided by a survey of the existing tree stock using the guidance provided at BS5837:2012.

5.1.2 The arboricultural effect of the proposed development comprises the removal of one group of scrub, particularly low quality sections of one further collection alongside sections of hedge. All moderate and high quality trees within the application area are retained as features of the development. The removals have been reduced as far as possible during the iterative process, and their loss can be compensated for with replacement planting. Three small sections of hard surface to provide footpaths will require above soil surface installation within the RPAs of three trees.

5.1.3 An effective scheme for safeguarding retained trees has been prepared which relies on the use of recognised construction methodologies; this is reinforced by precautionary reliance on arboricultural auditing where construction is proposed within influence of retained trees.

5.1.4 The proposed development is considered acceptable from the arboricultural perspective, subject to the adoption of safeguards for protecting trees during the works. It is our subsequent judgement that the proposals have been developed in accordance with Horsham District Council's adopted policies and the NPPF.

6 Recommendations

6.1.1 Pursuant to the Council's preference to ensure confident tree retention during the development, an Arboricultural Method Statement should be produced following detailed design, which expands on Appendix C. This work could be secured by Condition.

6.1.2 The Arboricultural Method Statement should address matters including: specification for tree protection barriers, revisions to barrier locations; a schedule of tree works; works within RPAs; a scheme for auditing tree protection and subsequent reporting to the Council should feature explicitly throughout. Detailed Tree Protection Drawings should be prepared to 1:500 scale to support the AMS, with detail given of proposed levels and service routes.

Prepared By:

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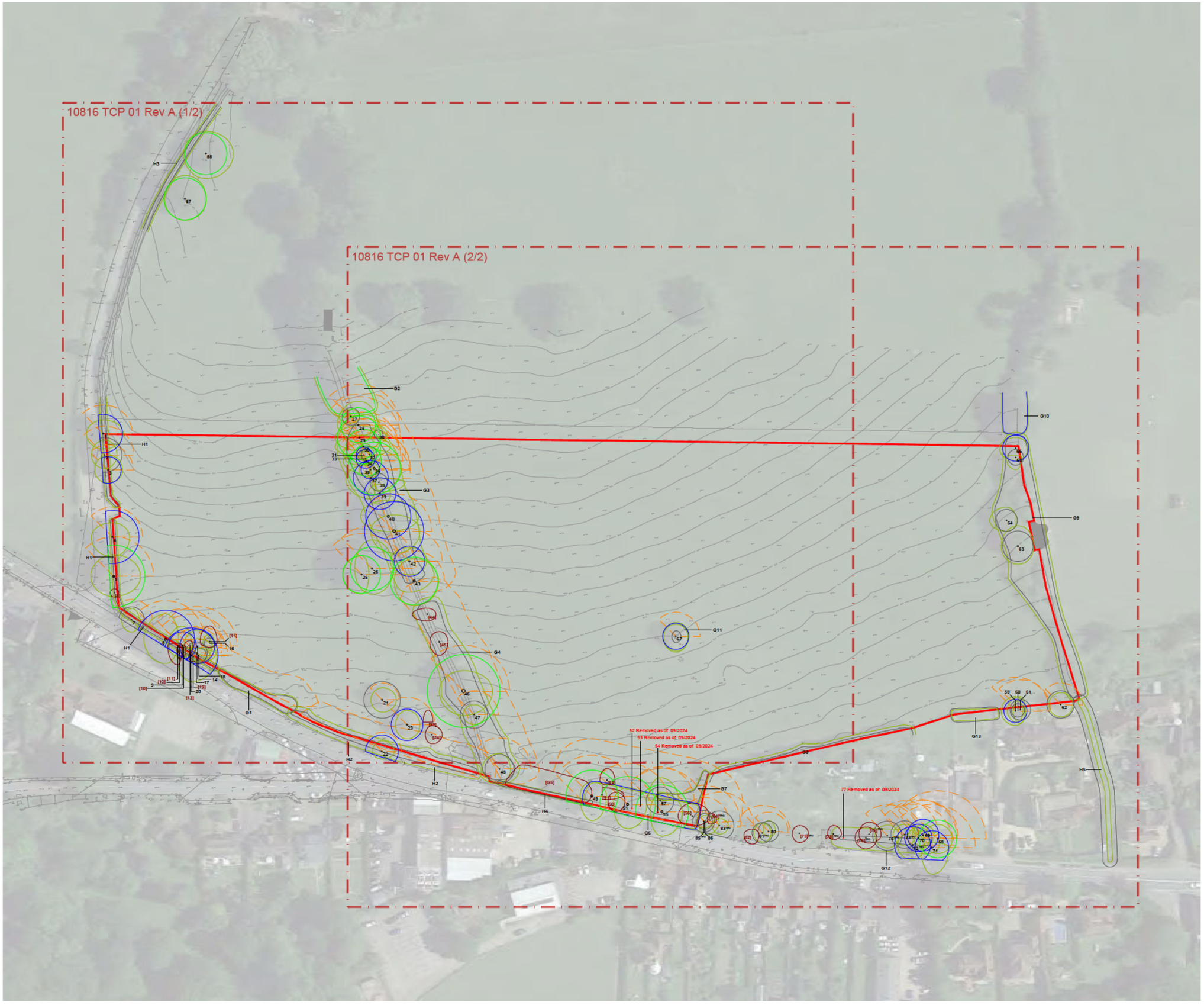
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (10816 TCP 01 Rev A)



1:1500 @ A1

0m 10m 20m 50m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA
- Shading Arc

Note: Trees 1-5, 8, 9, 14, 22, 49, 51, 55, 71, 72, 83, 85, 89-91 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site (drawing ref: 19192-100-RevA.dwg).

Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 1-5, 8, 9, 14, 22, 49, 51, 55, 71, 72, 83, 85 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

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TITLE

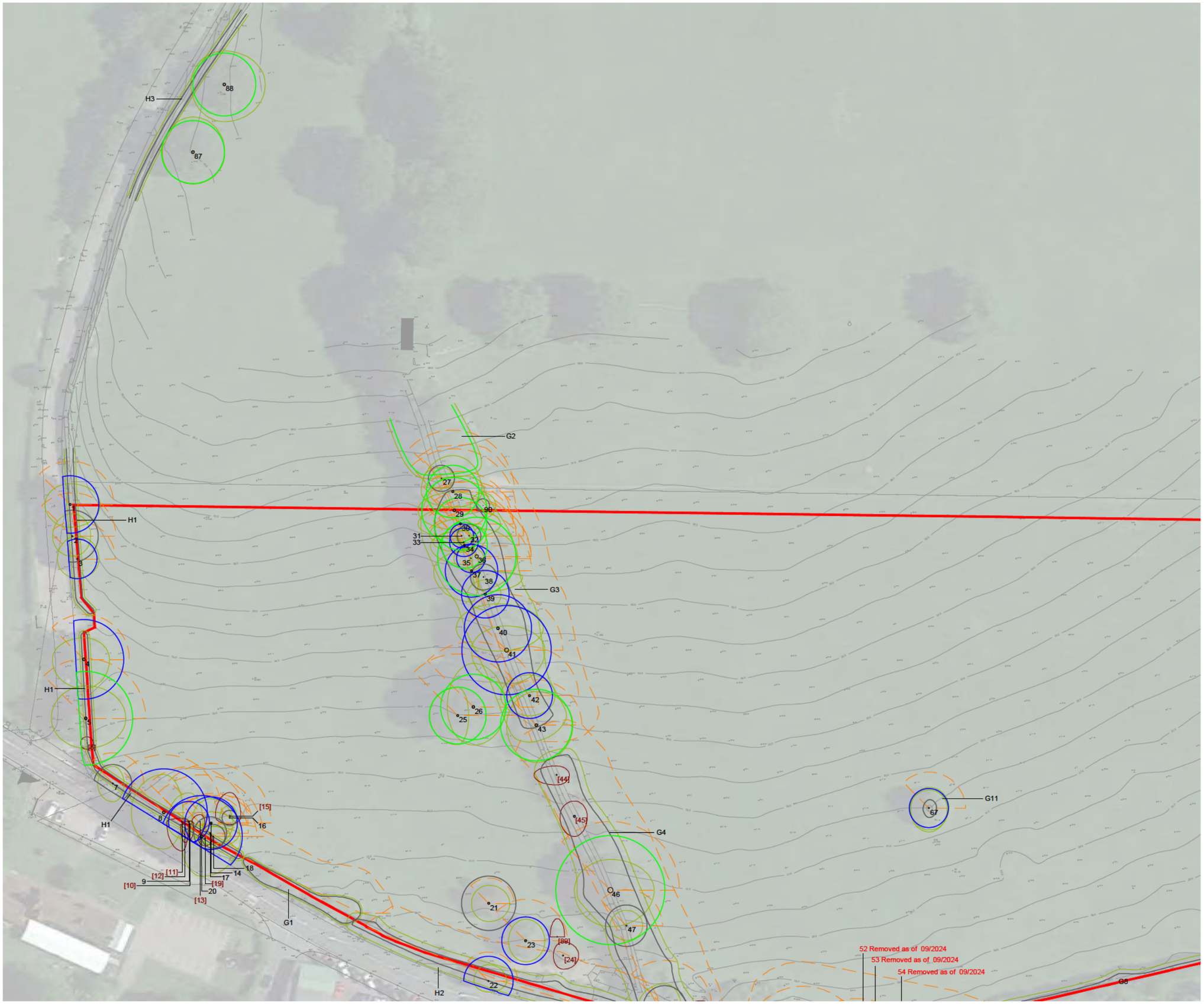
Proposed Agricultural Acccess
Lynwick Street, Rudgwick
Tree Constraints Plan

CLIENT

Welbeck Land

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	OCT 2024	KL
DRAWING NUMBER		REVISION
10816 TCP 01 Rev A(Overview)		A

Based on:19192-100-RevA.dwg



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KEY:

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REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

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TITLE

Proposed Agricultural Acccess
Lynwick Street, Rudgwick
Tree Constraints Plan

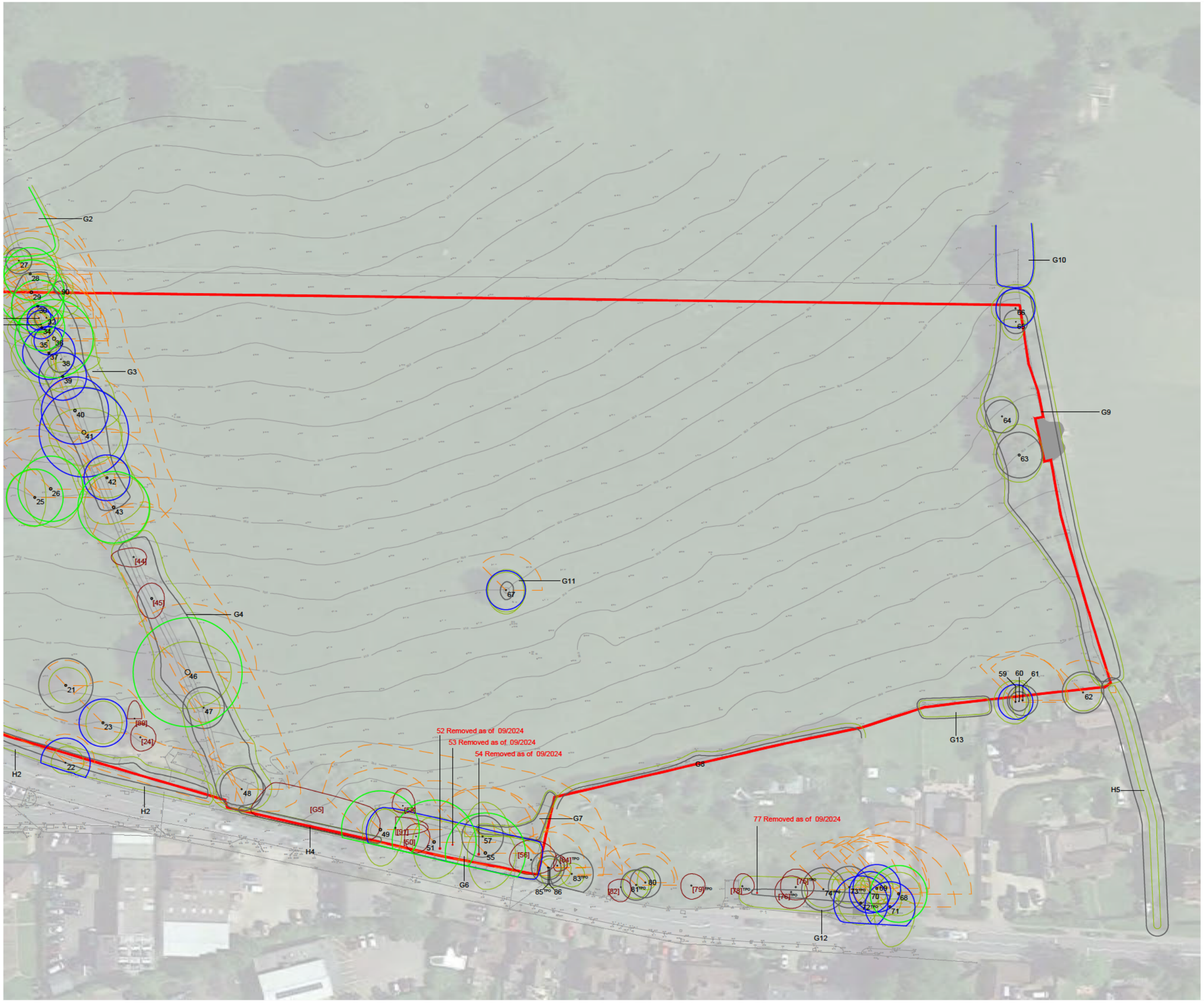
CLIENT

Welbeck Land

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	OCT 2024	KL

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10816 TCP 01 Rev A(1/2)	A

Based on:19192-100-RevA.dwg



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0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

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REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

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TITLE

Proposed Agricultural Acccess
Lynwick Street, Rudgwick
Tree Constraints Plan

CLIENT

Welbeck Land

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	OCT 2024	KL

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10816 TCP 01 Rev A(2/2)	A

Based on:19192-100-RevA.dwg

APPENDIX B

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (10816 TS 01 Rev A)

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BS 5837:2012 Tree Schedule: Land North of Guildford Road, Rudgwick, Horsham

10816 TS 01 Rev A

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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey: Explanation of Survey Criteria

*Area around tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is a priority. *The RPA has been manipulated to allow for various site features, i.e. roads, structures or changes in levels. Please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan for these changes.*

e.g.: young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature or over-mature

Sequential reference number cited on all aspect drawing.

Height and Crown spread measured to the nearest half meter; # denotes where this is estimated.

Category prefix A-C denotes arboricultural quality, decreasing from A (high) to C (low); Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 highlight associated arboricultural (1), landscape (2) and ecological (3) qualities.

Category U trees are those in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the current context for the long term.

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	radial							

Measured to the nearest 10mm; # denotes estimated diameter where access is not possible.

e.g.: above-average, average, below average or dead

General observations, i.e. defects, preliminary management recommendation, presence of pests/disease, perceived significance.

Height of first significant branch and/or canopy

e.g.: good, indifferent, poor, or hazardous

Colour band key:

Category A
Category B
Category C
Category U

The following survey should not be interpreted as a report on tree health and safety. Aspect's opinion of tree condition and structural potential is valid for a limited period of 12 months from the date of inspection. Validity is assumed in the absence of inclement weather and no change to the trees existing setting.

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
1	English Oak	530	12	5.75	8.25	6.25	7#		2.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent within views from adjacent road Situated within field boundary Average internal deadwood Minor epicormic growth on scaffold structure Moderate example of species Structure typical for species within current context	B12	6.3*
2	Ash	320 270 180 160 #	12	6.25	5	5.5	5.5#		3	2.25	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Slightly sparse crown for species Above average internal deadwood Above average epicormic growth Multi stemmed from ground level Low arboricultural quality	C1	5.7*
3	Field Maple	410	10.5	6.25	6	5.25	5.5#		2.75	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent within views from adjacent highway Situated within field boundary Minor internal deadwood Dense crown, showing good signs of vitality Moderate example of species Stem slightly leans to east	B12	4.8*
4	English Oak	735#	12.5	6	7	8	8.75		3	2	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Prominent within views from adjacent road Situated within field boundary Average internal deadwood Slightly sparse crown for species Above average epicormic growth Moderate example of species	B12	8.7*
5	English Oak	825 oi	16.5	9	11	8.25	9.5		2.5	1.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Prominent within views from adjacent road Situated within field boundary Cohesive with companions Average internal deadwood Above average epicormic growth Principal component of sites western boundary	A2	9.9*
6	Ash	120#	8					1.75	3.5#	5#	Semi Mature	Below Average	Poor	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution	U	N/A
7	Ash	3* 180 2* 120 2* 90	8.5	4.75	3	5#	4.25		1.5	2.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Situated within field boundary Sparse crown for species Dieback to upper crown Structure typical for lapsed coppice stool Low arboricultural quality	C1	4.5

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
8	English Oak	810 oi	16	10.5	5.25	10#	9		3.25	1.75	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Prominent within views from adjacent highway Situated within field boundary Average internal deadwood of large diameter in lower crown Slightly sparse crown for species Above average epicormic growth Slight lean to west	B12	9.6*
9	English Oak	460	16	8	3.75	5#	6		3.5	2	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Prominent within views from adjacent highway Situated within field boundary Slightly sparse crown for species Above average epicormic growth Cohesive with companions	B2	5.4*
10	Ash	260	9	1	1	4	2.25		7.25	9	Semi Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Very sparse canopy In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution	U	N/A
11	Ash	370	8.5	1	1.75	8	4.25		5.75	5.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Sparse Canopy Heavily supressed by companion shelter with precarious lean to south west Large column of decay extending throughout stem with reaction growth to south at c.1m Unsuitable for retention Woodpecker holes on main stem	U	N/A
12	Ash	270 oi	5	0	1.25	5#	1.25		4#	4#	Semi Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Heavily clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution	U	N/A
13	Ash	235	9	2	1.25	2.5	2.25		3	3#	Semi Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing deadwood	U	N/A
14	English Oak	600	16.5	6.75	6	6#	5.5		2.75	2	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Prominent boundary feature Average internal deadwood Slightly sparse crown for species Short annual extension growth Above average epicormic growth Cohesive with companions	B12	6.9
15	Ash	440	13.5	6.5	3	2.25	4		3.5	2.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Suffering from Ash Dieback In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution Fibre buckling at c.1m	U	N/A
16	Hawthorn	100 90 80 2* 60	6	3.5	2	2.25	2.75		n/a	1.5	Semi Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base Low arboricultural quality	C12	2.1
17	Ash	380	10.5	6	8	4#	2		4.5	2.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Sparse crown for species Above average epicormic growth Heavily supressed by dominant companion Woodpecker hole on main stem at c.6m Reduced future potential	C12	4.5*

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
18	Ash	270	12	2.75	4.75	2#	2		7	7	Semi Mature	Below Average	Poor	Situated within sites boundary Above average epicormic growth Unremarkable example of species Heavily supressed by dominant companion Reduced future potential	C12	3.3
19	Ash	380 oi #	6					2	n/a	3	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Stem failed at c.1.5-2m Hung up within neighbouring T20	U	N/A
20	English Oak	750 oi #	17	3	10.75	11#	5.75		4	6#	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Prominent within views from adjacent highway Slightly sparse crown for species Short annual extension growth Above average epicormic growth Scaffold structure and crown biased to south	B2	9*
21	Purple Plum	420 450	7	5	5.75	5	4.75		2	1.75	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Standalone Specimen Dieback to upper crown Multiple *Phellinus pomaceus* fruiting bodies throughout main stem and primary scaffold structure Browsing damage on lower stem Reduced future potential	C12	7.5
22	Field Maple	380 200 170 140 #	8	4.5	5#	3#	4#		1.25	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Situated within roadside verge Average small diameter internal deadwood Dense crown, showing good signs of vitality Structure typical for lapsed coppice stool Moderate example of species	B1	5.7*
23	Field Maple	560 455	11.5	6	5.25	5.75	4.75		1.5	1.5	Mature	Average	Poor	Standalone Specimen Minor internal deadwood Minor epicormic growth on scaffold structure Upper crown appears slightly sparse Large burrs on lower stem Lower stem obscured by Bramble Moderate example of species	B12	8.7
24	Field Maple	340	9.5	3.75	4.25	3.75	2.75		2	1.75	Early Mature	Dead	Poor	Standalone Specimen Sparse crown for species Above average internal deadwood Above average dieback Reduced future potential	U	4.2
25	English Oak	660	17	7.75	3	8	7.75		3.25	1.75	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Visually prominent individual Average internal deadwood Minor epicormic growth on scaffold structure Situated within interior of field Mutually supressed and cohesive with T26 forming one single canopy High value as prominent pair with T26 Minor fibre buckling on lower stem!	A2	7.8

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
26	English Oak	760	18	12	8.75	10.5	7.25		3.25	1.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Average internal deadwood of large diameter in lower crown Minor epicormic growth on scaffold structure Minor dieback to tips Good example of species Situated within interior of field Mutually supressed and cohesive with T25 forming one single canopy	A12	9
27	Field Maple	180 160 130 120 90 #	6	3#	3.5	2.75	5		n/a	1.75	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Sparse crown for species Multi stemmed from ground level Unremarkable example of species	C12	3.6
28	English Oak	600	17	10#	8	4.25	8.75		3.75	3.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Average internal deadwood of large diameter in lower crown Upper crown appears slightly sparse Dominant component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage High value as component of wider collection forming sites principal arboricultural feature	A2	6.9
29	English Oak	675 300	17	5	9	5.25	10		2.5	2.25	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Average internal deadwood of large diameter in lower crown Minor dieback to tips Natural bracing on lower scaffold to west Included primary union, stems fused from c.1.5m - 3.5m Dominant component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage High value as component of wider collection forming sites principal arboricultural feature	A2	8.7
30	English Oak	590	14.5	4.75	11	4	11.75		2	2.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Average internal deadwood Minor epicormic growth on scaffold structure Crown breaks low Minor browsing damage on lower stem Dominant component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage High value as component of wider collection forming sites principal arboricultural feature	A2	7.2
31	English Oak	270	15	4.75	3.75	2	9		4.5	2.25	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Average internal deadwood Minor epicormic growth on scaffold structure Etiolated form Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only	B2	3.3

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W									
32	Ash	270	15	3	4.75	4	3.5		4	2	Semi Mature	Below Average	Poor	Weaker component of collection Cavity with anticipated column of decay from ground level to c.5m Large dead limb to south at c.5.25m Low arboricultural quality	C12	3.3
33	English Oak	335	13	3.25	2.75	2.75	8.5		1.75	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only	B2	3.9
34	English Oak	530	15	4	2	5.25	9.5		2.5	2.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Average internal deadwood of large diameter in lower crown Dominant component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage High value as component of wider collection forming sites principal arboricultural feature	A2	6.3
35	English Oak	330	16.5	3	3.5	3.25	4.75		5	2.25	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Upper crown appears slightly sparse Above average internal deadwood Failed sub dominant stem to southern aspect at c.0.5m, active decay pocket within wounding Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only	B2	3.9
36	English Oak	890	15	7.75	11.25	9.25	1.25		3.25	2	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Above average epicormic growth Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Dominant component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage High value as component of wider collection forming sites principal arboricultural feature	A2	10.8
37	English Oak	590	16.5	5.75	2	8.5	10.5		2.5	2.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only Moderate example of species	B12	7.2
38	English Oak	300	4	1.75	10.75	4	1.5		2	1.75	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Suppressed specimen, stem kinks hoizontal to east at c.2m Decay in bole Unremarkable example of species	C12	3.6

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
39	Field Maple	220 230 190 130 255 220 130 175	11	4	4.25	4.25	5		1.75	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially clad and obscured by Ivy Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only	B2	6.6
40	English Oak	690 340	12.5	6.75	12.5	6.25	11.5		1.75	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only Moderate example of species	B12	9.3
41	English Oak	620 660 470	15.5	6.75	10.5	9.25	9.75		4	1.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi stemmed from ground level Cavities within bole Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only	B2	12.3
42	English Oak	520	13.5	5.75	7	5.5	8		3	1.75	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of wider collective only Moderate example of species Prominent within moderate distance views	B12	6.3
43	English Oak	720 390	12.5	9.25	10	10.25	8.25		1.75	1.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Average internal deadwood of large diameter in lower crown Upper crown appears slightly sparse Dominant component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage High value as component of wider collection forming sites principal arboricultural feature	A2	9..9
44	English Oak	330 185	8.5	2.5	3.5	2.75	6.25		2.25	3.25	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing Deadwood	U	N/A
45	Ash	305 295 320	9.5	4.25	3.5	5.5	4		3.5		Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing Deadwood	U	N/A

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
46	English Oak	850 850 580 330	19	8.5	12	10	10		2.5	1.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi stemmed from c.1.25m, unions appear sound Average internal deadwood of large diameter in lower crown Upper crown appears slightly sparse Dominant component of internal field boundary collection Mutually supressed and cohesive forming one single canopy Reliant on companion shelter Compacted RPA due to heavy cattle usage Good example of the species	A12	15
47	Field Maple	200 190 190 70 250 150 120 180	10	4.25	4.5	4	4.5		1.74	1.75	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi stemmed from ground level Unremarkable example of species	C12	6
48	Horse Chestnut	500	13	6.5#	4.5	5.5#	7.25		2.5	1.75	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Dominant component of G5 Maintains a single leader for majority of the height Sparse Canopy	C12	6
49	London Plane	770	17	6	6	10#	5		4.25	4.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Leans to the south from ground level Dominant component of G6	A2	9.3*
50	Lime	200	13.5	3.5	3.75	4.5	3.25		3.5	2.5	Semi Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Previously failed and fallen to north, phoenix stems from base Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
51	London Plane	815	17	7#	7.75	10#	6		4.25		Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Dominant component of G6	A2	9.9*
52	Lime													Previously Standing Deadwood - Removed as of Septmber 2024		
53	Lime													Previously Standing Deadwood - Removed as of Septmber 2024		
54	Corsican Pine													Previously Standing Deadwood - Removed as of Septmber 2024		
55	London Plane	810	18	7.5	8.25	10#	5		3	1.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Dominant component of G6	A2	9.6*
56	Lime	335 2* 200 3* 100 6* 85	7	5.5	7	4	6		1.5	0.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Central leader has failed, *Ganoderma* sp. brackets on bole Basal epicormic growth forms canopy In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution	U	N/A
57	Ash	470	14	9.5	7.5	0	5		2	2.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Upper crown appears sparse Above average epicormic growth Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Unremarkable example of species Leans to north from ground level	C1	5.4
58	Horse Chestnut	335	9.5	4.75	3.25	2	3		2.5	2.5	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing deadwood	U	N/A

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
59	Norway Spruce	400#	14	6#	4#	6#	6#		4.5#	3.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Offsite and inaccessible, situated within party land Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	4.8
60	Beech	230#	7.5	4#	2#	4.5#	2#		3#	3#	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Readily replaceable at current size, low arboricultural value	C12	2.7
61	Beech	350	12.5	5.5	2	5.5	5.5		1.5	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.2
62	Beech	475#	9					5#	4	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Signs of past management from previous reduction works Reduced future potential *Ganoderma* sp. bracket at base	C1	5.7
63	Ash	480 180	11.5	8.5	6.5	7.5	7		2.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Moderate example of species Prominent within moderate distance views	C12	6
64	English Oak	380	8.5	5.5	4	4.5	7		2.5	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.2
65	English Oak	280	14	1	2.5#	5#	4		3.5	5.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Unremarkable example of species	C1	3
66	Sycamore	460	13.5	4.5#	5#	5#	6.75		2.75	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated within site's boundary Moderate example of species	B1	5.4
67	Horse Chestnut	460	10	5	5	6.5	5.25		2.75	1.75	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Standalone Specimen Average internal deadwood Moderate example of species	B1	5.4
68	Lime	650#	20					6	3	3	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Prominent within views from adjacent highway	A2	7.8
69	Lime	550#	14.5					4.5	4	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	6.6
70	Lime	470#	16					4.5	6	3	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	5.7

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
71	English Oak	545#	18	2.25	7#	11	4.5		2.25	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	6.6*
72	English Oak	605#	17	5#	4.75	6#	6.25		4.5	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Moderate example of species Prominent within moderate distance views	B12	7.2*
73	Lime	480#	14	4.25	4.5#	4.5#	4.75		2	0.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Vigorous basal epicormic growth Displaying signs of decline, reduced future potential	C1	5.7
74	Lime	490#	13	4.5	4.5	5#	5.25		4.75	1	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Vigorous basal epicormic growth Displaying signs of decline, reduced future potential	C1	6
75	Lime	475	8	5	5	3.5#	4.25		3.25	1	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Kretzschmaria deusta at base Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
76	Lime	460	15					4.5	4.25	4.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	*Ganoderma* sp. bracket at base Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
77	Goat Willow													Removed as of September 2024		
78	Lime	370	10.5	3.5	3.25	2.25	2.5		3.25	2	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	*Ganoderma* sp. bracket at base In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution	U	N/A
79	Lime	350#	11.5	3.25	3.75	3.75	3		1.75	4.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution	U	N/A
80	Field Maple	340#	8	4.5	2.75	2	2.25		1	1.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unremarkable example of species	C12	4.2
81	Lime	350	11.5	4	3.5	3.75	3.75		4	1.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Vigorous basal epicormic growth Displaying signs of decline, reduced future potential	C1	4.2
82	Ash	220	8	2.25	2.75	4	3.5		3	3.75	Semi Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing deadwood	U	N/A
83	Lime	475	14	3	3.5	3.5	3		4.35	2.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Vigorous basal epicormic growth Displaying signs of decline, reduced future potential	C1	5.7*
84	Lime	350	9	3	2.75	1.5	1		3.5	3	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing deadwood	U	N/A
85	Lime	380	15	3.25	3.5	2.75	3		4.25	1.25	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Vigorous basal epicormic growth Displaying signs of decline, reduced future potential	C1	4.5*
86	English Oak	275	10	2.5	6	5.5	2.5		3.25	1.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unbalanced scaffold structure and crown Unremarkable example of species	C1	3.3

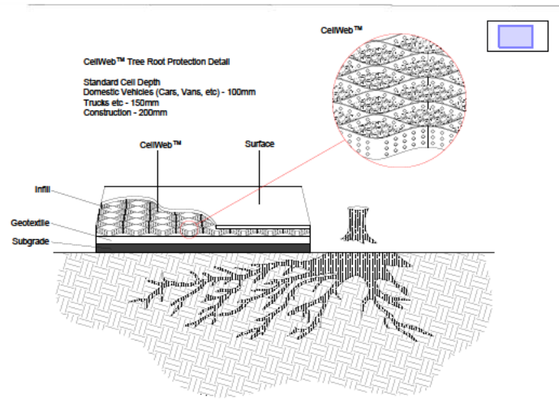
Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
87	English Oak	725	16.5	9.75	8.75	8.75	8.5		2.25	2	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Structure typical for the species within current context Conferred high value as prominent pair	A2	8.7
88	English Oak	720	14	9.25	11.25	10.25	9.25		2.5	2	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Structure typical for the species within current context Conferred high value as prominent pair	A2	8.7
89	Field Maple	250#	4	5	2	0	2		n/a	1.75	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Collapsed to north, canopy formed of phoenix growth Majority of scrtucture swamped by bramble	U	n/a
90	Blackthorn	120 90	4					3.5	1.75	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from c.0.25m Suppressed to west by established tree group	C12	1.8
91	Lime	390 190	6	3	9	2	0		n/a	1.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Windthrow, fallen to east; hung up within T50	U	n/a
G1	Elm Hawthorn	270 max	9 max					3.75 max	0.5 to 4.5	0.5 to 3.5	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Below Average	Poor to Indifferent	Cohesive scrub group Majority of components are displaying signs of decline Unremarkable collection	C12	3.3
G2	English Oak Field Maple Hawthorn	750 max	14 av					10# max	0.5 to 6#	1.25 to 4.5	Semi Mature to Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Structures appear typical for species within current context Cohesive internal field boundary group comprised of English Oak with occasional Field Maple and Hawthorn as understory Individually of moderate quality, high collective value only	A2	9
G3	Ash Apple English Oak Field Maple Hawthorn	245 150 220 max	9 max					8 max 3 av	0.5 to 3	0.5 to 4	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Provides understorey for T28 to T43 Unremarkable collection	C12	4.2
G4	Blackthorn Field Maple Hawthorn	215 160 max	8 max					5 max	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Provides understory for T44 to T47 Unremarkable collection	C12	3.3
G5	Ash Corsican Pine Elm Horse Chestnut Lime Goat Willow Blackthorn	520 max	16.5 max					4.5 av	1.5 to 10.5	1.5 to 11#	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Dead to Below Average	Hazardous to Indifferent	Collection comprised of individuals in terminal decline and standing deadwood with young scrub colonisation to the north	U	N/A
G6	Ash Field Maple Hawthorn Lime	495 max	18.5 max					5.5 av	1.5 to 8.5	2 to 12	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Cohesive collection lining sites boundary Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as collective	B2	6*
G7	Blackthorn Hawthorn Spindle	4* 85#	6 max					2.5 av	1 av	1 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Intermittent scrub collection Low arboricultural quality	C12	2.1

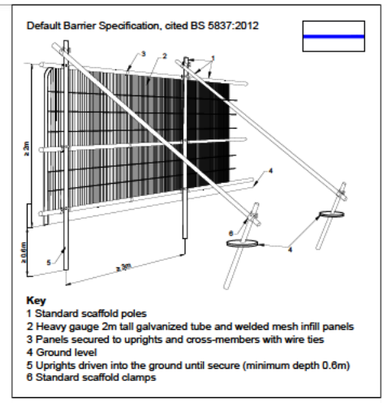
Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
G8	Blackthorn Leyland Cypress	175 av	9.5 av					3.25 av	0.5 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Cohesive linear group majoring on Leyland Cypress Unremarkable collection	C12	2.1
G9	Ash Apple Blackthorn Hawthorn Plum	285 225 180 200 100 150 max	7 av					6.75 max	0.5 to 3	0.5 to 3	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Cohesive scrub collection Low arboricultural quality	C12	5.7
G10	English Oak Hawthorn Blackthorn	700#	16.5 max					8.75 max	2 to 5	2.5 av	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Prominent within moderate distance views Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value	B12	8.4
G11	Blackthorn Hawthorn	150 max	4.5 max					5.25 max	0.5 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	Semi Mature	Average	Poor	Small parcel of colonising scrub Low arboricultural quality	C12	1.8
G12	Blackthorn Dogwood Hazel	85 av	2.5 av					4.5 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Small parcel of colonising scrub Provides understory for T73 to T77 Low arboricultural quality	C12	0.9
G13	Apple Pear Cherry	250#	3.5					2.5	1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Domestic pruned fruit trees within neighbouring garden Canopy oversails c.1m into site	C12	3
H1	Ash Blackthorn Hawthorn	85 av	4 av					1.5 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H2	Hawthorn Blackthorn Dogwood	2* 100 av	6.5 av					3.5 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unmanaged intermittent field boundary hedgerow Clad and obscured by Bramble	C12	1.8
H3	Ash Blackthorn Field Maple Hawthorn Hazel Sycamore	75 av	1 av					1.5 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Poor	Maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H4	Blackthorn Field Maple Goat Willow Hawthorn	75 av	2.5 max					1 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H5	Field Maple Box Elder Laurel Hazel	250 max.	4					1	n/a	0.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Maintained domestic hedge Laurel towards southern extent	C12	3

APPENDIX C

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (10816 TPP 01 Rev A)

10816 TPP 01 Rev A (1/2)





10816 TPP 01 Rev A (2/2)

1:1500 @ A1

0m 10m 20m 50m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA
- 8 Trees to be Removed
- Tree Protection Barrier
- Tree Protection Barrier (2nd Position)
- Above Soil Surfacing

Note: Trees 1-5, 8, 9, 14, 22, 49, 51, 55, 71, 72, 83, 85, 89-91 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site (drawing ref: 19192-100-RevA.dwg).

Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 1-5, 8, 9, 14, 22, 49, 51, 55, 71, 72, 83, 85 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
A	NOV '25	Revised to include retention of T45 for ecological benefit.	JB	n/a

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land North of Guildford Road, Rudgwick
Tree Protection Plan

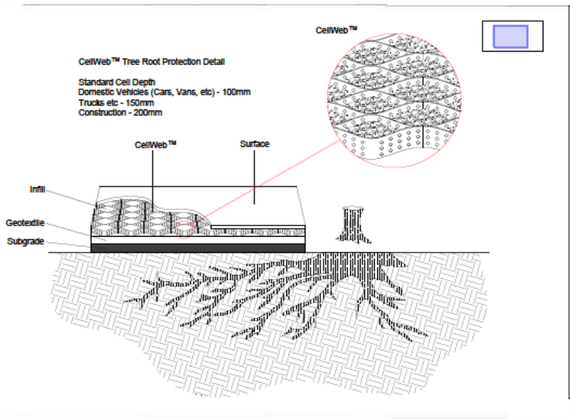
CLIENT

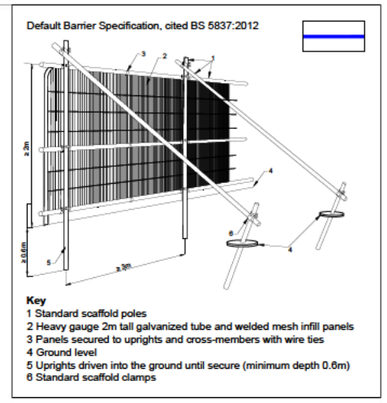
Welbeck Land

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	MAY 2025	JB

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10816 TPP 01 Rev A(Overview)	

Based on:WELB190309 SL03-P4





1:1000 @ A1

0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
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Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 1-5, 8, 9, 14, 22, 49, 51, 55, 71, 72, 83, 85 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
A	NOV '25	Revised to include retention of T45 for ecological benefit.	JB	n/a

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land North of Guildford Road, Rudgwick
Tree Protection Plan

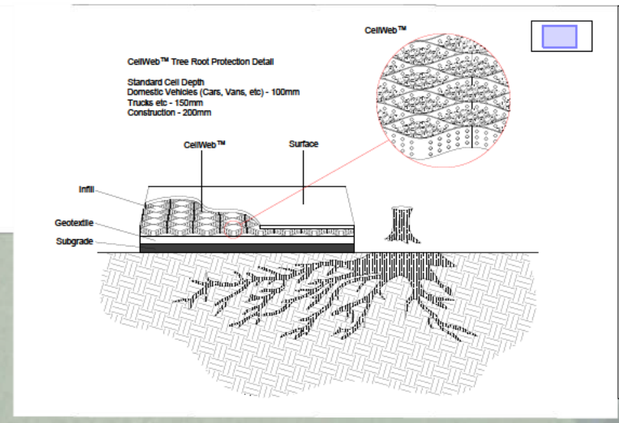
CLIENT

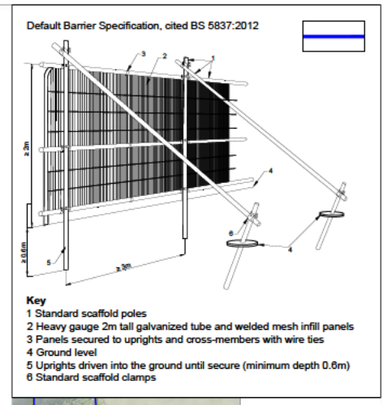
Welbeck Land

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	MAY 2025	JB

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10816 TPP 01 Rev A(1/2)	

Based on:WELB190309 SL03-P4





1:1000 @ A1

0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
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Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 1-5, 8, 9, 14, 22, 49, 51, 55, 71, 72, 83, 85 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
A	NOV '25	Revised to include retention of T45 for ecological benefit.	JB	n/a

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land North of Guildford Road, Rudgwick
Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT

Welbeck Land

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	MAY 2025	JB

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10816 TPP 01 Rev A(2/2)	

Based on:WELB190309 SL03-P4

APPENDIX D

TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Tree Survey Methodology

The tree survey is a form of Visual Tree Assessment, undertaken in November 2021 and updated during October 2024. Tree locations are identified via a topographical survey; locations of any trees excluded from the topographical survey were plotted on site. The purpose of the survey is to record information about trees on or adjacent to the site to inform design options. In keeping with clause 4.4 of BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Construction and Demolition', the survey provides a record of the following parameters:

Tree Numbers: all individual trees are sequentially numbered. Groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerow are also sequentially numbered with a corresponding prefix relevant to their type e.g. G, W or H respectively; the identification of trees as woodland, groups of trees or within hedgerows is undertaken where appropriate. The identification of trees as individuals within collections has been made where it is considered sensible to make such a differentiation.

Species: listed by common name

Stem Diameter: given in millimetres and obtained by measuring single/multiple stems at 1.5m using a diameter tape in accordance with Annex C within BS5837:2012. Diameters of inaccessible trunks are estimated and provided with the suffix '#'.

Tree Heights: determined using a clinometer and measured to the nearest 500mm. Heights are estimated where specific triangulation is not achievable and by reference to measured trees nearby (provided with the suffix '#').

Crown Spreads: measured at cardinal points using a Leica Disto™ laser distance measurer. Measurements were recorded to the nearest 250mm. Inaccessible crown spreads are estimated based on measured canopies nearby and provided with the suffix '#'

Crown Clearance: The height of the first significant living branch and/or canopy (as appropriate) is recorded using a Leica Disto™ laser distance measurer to inform vertical ground clearance. Crown clearance may be higher or lower than the first significant branch. Estimated clearances are provided with the suffix '#'. Height of first significant branch will be provided where considered advantageous to make the distinction.

Life Stage – The age of trees, groups of trees, hedges and woodlands are defined as follows:

- Young - A tree that has been recently planted or established and is still in the early stages of growth.
- Semi-mature - A tree that has passed the early establishment phase but has not yet reached its full size.
- Early Mature - A tree that has reached a stage where it is structurally developed and possesses a near full size crown.
- Mature - A fully developed tree that has reached or is near its maximum size and is functioning at full capacity.
- Notable - a significant tree because of its age or size but does not yet possess sufficient features to be considered veteran.
- Veteran - old and large for the species and possess aged features associated with senescence.
- Ancient - a tree of significant age and size by comparison to others of the same species. All ancient trees are veteran trees, although very few trees of any species reach ancient life-stage.

Physiological and structural condition: physiological condition defined as follows; good, above average, average, below average, poor or dead. Structural condition is defined as: good, moderate, indifferent, poor or hazardous

Comments: further observations were recorded where necessary i.e. details regarding defects, preliminary management recommendations, presence of pest/disease and perceived significance.

BS5837 Category: pursuant to BS5837:2012 section 4.5 and cascade chart for tree quality assessment (refer to reproduced Table 1 overleaf). Trees qualifying under a given category (A-C and U) and any appropriate subheading (1-3) are considered to fall within the scope of that category's definition.

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
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 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, 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; see **4.5.7**.*		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Trees to be considered 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 remediable 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 necessary 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 visual 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 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees 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

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