

Tree Planning Report & Arboricultural Method Statement

Watermead, Henfield Road, Cowfold

Date: May 2026

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This tree planning report & arboricultural method statement ('TPR') details the actions to be taken in order to prevent unacceptable damage being caused to the retained trees on this site during the proposed development at Watermead, Henfield Road, Cowfold.
- 1.2 This TPR complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* ('BS 5837'). It is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development, and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. If required, matters relating to the construction detail or engineering performance of any protective measures specified should be referred to a qualified architect or structural engineer, for further information and specification which may be necessary for their practical implementation in a manner that satisfactorily ensures their protective intention or function.
- 1.3 The trees on the site were surveyed by David Archer Associates and their details are set out in the tree schedule at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.4 Based on this survey, the trees' locations and the constraints associated with them, specifically the extents of their canopies, their root protection areas ('RPAs'), have been drawn in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations, producing a tree constraints plan ('TCP') in order to assess the implications of the proposal.
- 1.5 The TPR should be read in conjunction with, and is to be considered an essential part of, the tree protection plan ('TPP') which is attached to it at **Appendix 2**.

2. Tree Impact Assessment

- 2.1 The TPP at Appendix 2 shows the proposal site plan overlaid onto the tree survey, with tree impacts and tree protection measures shown. The implications assessment below is based on this drawing.

Tree/Group removals

- 2.2 The proposals require the removal of trees nos. 6, 12-18 & 29-32; Hedges H1 & H2 are also proposed to be removed, along with a short section/element of Group G1.
- 2.3 No pruning of individual trees or the retained Hedges is required to permit construction of the proposed development.

Incursions into root protection areas

- 2.4 A small part of the proposed patio associated to Plot 1 and the proposed road edge to the north of the site, fall within the RPAs of retained trees nos. 5 & 22 respectively, accordingly the foundations associated to these areas of hard standing will be installed under arboricultural supervision.
- 2.5 The proposed turning head to the north of the site (adj. to Plot 9) falls within the RPA of retained tree no. 28. Due to the quality of the tree and as levels allow, the proposed turning head will be installed using a no-dig technique.
- 2.6 With the proposed mitigation measures as mentioned above, and the methodology of tree protection below, the proposals will not compromise the retained trees health or longevity.

3. Pre-start requirements, liaison & communication

- 3.1 Before any works of any description take place on the site, the applicant, landowner or promoter of the proposed development ('the developer') shall appoint a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to act as the supervising arboriculturist for the project, in order to ensure that the specified tree protection measures are carried out during the entire construction process. Confirmation of this appointment, and details of the supervising arboriculturist appointed, shall be provided to the Local Planning Authority ('LPA') before any works commence.
- 3.2 Before any works commence on site, the developer shall convene a pre-start meeting. This should be attended by the developer or project manager, the site manager, the groundwork contractor, the supervising arboriculturist and, if so required by the LPA, the LPA tree officer. The meeting will be led by the supervising arboriculturist, who will ensure that the sequence and methods of tree protection specified in this statement are fully explained and understood by all parties. Reporting procedures, arboricultural supervision requirements, and frequency of monitoring visits (as detailed in **Section 11** and *Table 1* of this TPR) will be discussed and agreed, and relevant contact details exchanged. Any modifications to this statement arising from this meeting will be recorded and the revisions circulated to all parties.
- 3.3 The developer shall inform the supervising arboriculturist if at any time during the construction process, the site manager is replaced. In this event, the supervising arboriculturist will, within 5 days, arrange a meeting with the new site manager to review all remaining or outstanding aspects of this method statement.
- 3.4 A copy of this method statement, together with the TPP, shall be given to all personnel who have control over works of any nature within the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees which are to be retained. The developer will ensure that adequate instruction is given for the implementation of the protection measures outlined within this statement.

4. Tree removals

- 4.1 The trees listed at Paragraph 2.2 above shall be felled to ground level; stumps shall be excavated (grubbed out).
- 4.2 Tree felling will be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*.

5. Protective fencing

- 5.1 No vehicles of any kind shall enter the site, nor any works commence, until the root protection areas of the retained trees, as shown on the TPP, have been protected by the erection of protective fencing to the specification found in BS 5837, Section 6.2. The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous bold purple lines on the TPP.
- 5.2 The protective fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and comprise standard 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels mounted on rubber or concrete feet. The panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two anti-tamper clamps, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence.
- 5.3 The fencing shall be supported on the side closest to the retained trees by stabiliser struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, and attached to a base plate secured to the ground with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabiliser struts should be mounted on a block tray. Notices stating "*Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out*" will be attached with cable ties to every other panel.
- 5.4 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind the protective fencing; there shall be no topsoil stripping, no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel, and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 5.5 Areas for storing or mixing of fuels, oils or cement shall be agreed at the pre-start meeting. None of these areas shall be within the area behind the protective fencing, and where possible shall not be within 10m of any retained tree.
- 5.6 No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees, and no fires shall be lit in any position where heat could affect their foliage or branches.
- 5.7 When the installation of the protective fencing is complete, the supervising arboriculturist shall be informed so that they may come and inspect it. If it complies with this statement, the supervising arboriculturist will record the fact and notify the client and LPA.
- 5.8 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape or with mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48 hours. All events of this nature must be recorded and reported to the supervising arboriculturist.

- 5.9 The protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated without the prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist. When the construction period is complete the fencing may then be removed, but only after first informing the supervising arboriculturist of this intention.

6. Demolition

- 6.1 Although currently not indicated on the TPP, demolition of the existing structures and removal of existing hard surfacing within RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. Where possible, the existing hard surfaces within retained trees' RPAs shall be left in situ during the demolition, to provide continuing protection to underlying roots and soil.
- 6.2 Machinery and vehicles used for the demolition of structures shall be stationed and operated either outside the RPAs, or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, reinforced as necessary with additional temporary ground protection to support the working loads without distortion or compaction of underlying soil.
- 6.3 Structures shall be demolished so that materials are pulled away from retained trees' RPAs and are stockpiled and loaded away without vehicles encroaching into or traversing them. If existing foundations cannot be left in situ, they shall be broken up using pneumatic or hydraulic breakers, and removed using an excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, situated outside the RPAs or on existing floorslabs or hard surfacing, and pulling the material back away from the RPAs before lifting it out of the ground.
- 6.4 Where existing hard surfacing is to be removed within RPAs, the wearing course will be broken up using a hand-held pneumatic breaker, and removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. Where it is necessary to remove the sub-base this shall be undertaken using digging forks to loosen the material, which will then be removed using hand tools and wheelbarrows. At the discretion of the supervising arboriculturist, it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside the RPAs, either on top of the hard surfacing and working away from the RPAs, or from temporary ground protection.
- 6.5 Any tree roots exposed by the removal of hard surfaces or foundations of structures shall be immediately protected and kept damp by covering with wet hessian. A covering layer of topsoil will be applied as soon as is practicably possible.
- 6.6 Where areas exposed by the removal of hard surfacing are to be reinstated to soft landscaping, the underlying areas shall be lightly decompacted by hand forking over to a maximum of 100mm depth, followed by addition of clean topsoil to BS 3882: 2015, *Specification for topsoil*, to match surrounding levels. If the areas will be exposed to construction traffic movements or activity during the course of remaining construction operations, they shall either be fenced off with protective fencing, or protected by temporary ground protection, in accordance with the specifications given in the relevant sections above.

7. Supervised excavations

- 7.1 Where denoted by the bold brown lines on the TPP, excavations for the formation edges of new areas of hard surfacing shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavation (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only.
- 7.2 All roots exposed during the excavations shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist, using secateurs or a sharp saw. The faces of the excavations nearest to retained trees shall be covered with hessian and kept damp at all times.

8. Construction of hard surfaces (no dig)

- 8.1 Where denoted by red honeycomb hatch on the TPP, the proposed turning head within the RPA of retained tree no. 28 shall be constructed to the specification detailed below, in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 of BS 5837.
- 8.2 Where possible, this construction should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any other construction works (other than the erection of protective fencing and installation of ground protection). If this is not feasible, the relevant area shall be protected from construction traffic, construction operations or soil compaction, either by being fenced off by protective fencing, or by suitable temporary ground protection, in accordance with the specifications earlier in this method statement, for the duration of the construction period up until the time when construction of the relevant areas is able to proceed.
- 8.3 The proposed turning head shall be clearly marked out before any associated work starts. Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide.
- 8.4 Any small hollows may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 100mm. A permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Terram') shall be laid down prior to the installation of a cellular confinement system.
- 8.5 The ground shall be covered with a perforated cellular confinement system such as 'Geoweb' or 'Cellweb' with a minimum cell depth of 150mm for the access driveway. The cellular confinement material shall be fixed in place over the required area using steel pins at its edges, before being backfilled with clean, no-fines angular aggregate (20mm-40mm).
- 8.6 Vehicles or machinery used in the process of depositing or spreading the aggregate backfill shall not travel over, or work from, unprotected ground within the RPA of any retained trees. Subject to the depth of the cellular confinement system being adequate to support the loadings, vehicles (such as dumpers or power barrows) may travel over the completed areas of the cellular confinement material, provided that these are filled to their full depth.

- 8.7 Edge supports of appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and should be secured either with steel pins driven into the ground, or with concrete haunching laid on existing ground level on an impermeable polythene membrane. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.
- 8.8 A permeable geotextile membrane will then be laid on top of the cellular confinement system to prevent fines and other debris filling the air spaces in the aggregate. The wearing course or final surface shall be of a permeable and gas porous nature such as porous tarmac or concrete setts with sand jointing.

9. Underground services

- 9.1 Detailed drawings of proposed underground services have not been produced at this stage of the planning process, thus any potential impacts between trees shown retained on the TPP and proposed services have not been identified.
- 9.2 At the detailed design stage and subject to planning consent, proposed underground services will be located outside the RPAs of trees shown retained,
- 9.3 In the unlikely event that incursions into RPAs or Precautionary Zones (defined as 4 x the tree circumference) are unavoidable, any new installation will comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in Street Works UK, Publications Volume 4 – Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, Issue 3: 2026, and in accordance with the specification below.
- 9.4 Where the provision of underground apparatus within RPAs is unavoidable, trenchless insertion methods shall be used, comprising either microtunnelling, surface-launched directional drilling, pipe ramming, or impact moling. To avoid damage to roots by percussive boring techniques, the depth of the services and/or drainage run(s) should be 600mm below existing ground levels. Within the redline boundary, entry and retrieval pits must be located outside the RPAs and Precautionary Zones. Excavations for these pits must be carried out by machinery stationed and working from outside the RPAs or, on suitable temporary ground protection.
- 9.5 If open excavations for service or drainage trenches within RPAs are unavoidable, these shall be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. The first 750mm depth of the excavation (or the required depth if this is less than 750mm) shall be excavated using hand tools only, assisted with an airspade (a compressor-powered compressed air lance), if so required by the Local Planning Authority and/or supervising arboriculturist.

- 9.6 Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the supervising arboriculturist. If any roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall initially be covered and protected by damp hessian. The supervising arboriculturist shall then decide if it is necessary to retain them. If not, they shall be cleanly severed. If removal of such roots is not feasible, then they shall be wrapped with a 50:50 mixture of topsoil and clean sharp sand with a minimum thickness of 50mm, encased in polythene and retained spanning the trench.
- 9.7 Ducting, cables or pipes for the utilities shall then be threaded into the trench beneath the spanning roots. Backfilling of the trench shall be undertaken in 150mm layers, with clean topsoil only being used within the uppermost 400mm, each layer of backfill being compacted by foot pressure only. Excavator buckets or other mechanical plant will not be used to compact the backfill.

10. Landscaping

- 10.1 On completion of construction works, but prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within the protected area behind the protective fencing the developer shall arrange a meeting with the site manager, the supervising arboriculturist and the landscape contractor. The details of this part of the method statement shall be discussed in relation to the proposed landscape operations and a clear sequence of operations established.
- 10.2 Within the RPAs the following principles will be maintained:
- Existing ground levels shall not be substantially altered.
 - No plant or vehicles shall enter the RPA.
 - No fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas.
 - Any excavation required for fence posts, log retaining walls or any other landscape structures shall be undertaken by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered then the position of the excavation shall be moved to a new location. If this is not possible then any roots with a diameter less than 25mm may be cut cleanly by hand. Any exposed roots shall be re-covered within 24hrs of excavation.
 - No structure shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees.
 - No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees.
 - Any unwanted vegetation shall be removed by hand.

11. Supervision & monitoring

- 11.1 At the start of the construction process the supervising arboriculturist shall visit the site on the occasions specified to inspect the tree protection measures (fencing) as installed. If these measures comply with the specifications detailed in this method statement, statements of compliance shall be sent to the developer and copied to the LPA.
- 11.2 The supervising arboriculturist shall then visit the site on a regular basis, as agreed at the pre-start meeting, or when specifically required as set out in Table 1 below, to ensure that the tree protection measures are kept in place and functioning as designed. Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact on these tree protection measures and if arboricultural supervision is required. A record of all monitoring visits will be kept, and copies sent to the developer and the LPA following each visit.
- 11.3 The site manager shall give at least 72 hours' notice to the supervising arboriculturist of any operations, e.g. construction of hard surfacing etc., which may make an impact on the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 11.4 Any alterations or variations in drawings for the site that are in, or within, the RPAs of the retained trees shall be referred in the first instance to the supervising arboriculturist for advice. If these changes make any kind of impact on the retained trees the supervising arboriculturist shall suggest changes that will either avoid damage to the retained trees or offer solutions to minimize the impact. If required, the supervising arboriculturist will liaise with the LPA's tree officer to agree a way forward, since any alterations to the approved details may require the LPA's prior written agreement. Following these consultations, the supervising arboriculturist shall issue revisions to the TPP and/or this TPR that reflect the changes.
- 11.5 Where any operations carried out by the developer deviate substantially from this TPR, work must cease immediately and the LPA be informed in writing. A meeting will be convened between the developer, the supervising arboriculturist, the LPA tree officer and the site manager to determine the best method to mitigate any damage that may have occurred. Work shall not be recommenced until appropriate action has been agreed to the LPA's satisfaction.

Visit no.	Trees affected/ relevant	Timing of visit	Function carried out
1	All	Prior to the start of any construction works.	To lead the pre-start meeting.
2	All	Following tree felling and erection of protective fencing.	To check protective fencing has been installed in the correct locations and to the correct standard.
3	5 & 22	Installation of hard standing.	To supervise the excavation of the patio & kerb edging
4	Tree 4	Installation of turning head.	To supervise the installation and to ensure adherence to the specification as stated above.
5	All	On a regular basis during the construction phase.	To check the protective fencing & ground protection remain in place and that activities which would be harmful to trees are not being carried out.
6	All	At any other time which is sensitive in arboricultural terms.	To ensure retained trees are protected from development activities.

Table 1 - Timings of supervision and monitoring visits

David Archer Associates

May 2026

APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on a tree survey carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations" ("BS 5837") by Greg Sweeney on Tuesday the 22nd July 2025. Weather conditions at the time were dry with scattered cloud. Deciduous trees were in leaf.

The information contained in this schedule reflects the condition of the trees at the time of the survey, based on visual inspection from the ground only; they were not climbed, and no internal investigations were undertaken. A BS 5837 survey for planning or development purposes is not a detailed tree hazard or risk survey. As such, no guarantee is given as to the structural integrity or safety of any trees included.

As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual growth and change, no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development planning purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked 'est'.

1. **No.:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **Species:** The common name as given in "Collins Tree Guide", Johnson & More (2004).
3. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a 'Disto' laser rangefinder and expressed in metres, to the nearest metre.
4. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually, and an aggregated equivalent single trunk diameter is calculated in accordance with BS 5837, in order to derive the tree's root protection area ('RPA').
5. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown at each cardinal point of the compass, rounded up to the nearest half metre; or in the case of uniform or symmetrical crowns, the average distance from the centre of the trunk to the outermost edge of the crown.
6. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height, in metres, from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the live crown.
7. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (>100mm diameter), or to crown break from ground level.
8. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi-mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran/Ancient.
9. **Physiology:** The tree's health and vigour in comparison to a typical specimen of the same species and age: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Dead.
10. **Structure:** The tree's structural condition based on assessment of any visible roots, and of its trunk, main branches and crown, noting the presence of any obvious defects or decay: Good, Average, Below average, Poor, Hazardous.
11. **Landscape Value:** An assessment of the tree's visual importance in the local landscape in its present context: High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
12. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of the tree's likely remaining contribution expressed in years: <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
13. **Comments:** Notes relating to the tree's health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape; including notes of any restrictions to access for inspection, presence of potential habitat features (natural or artificial), or other significant observations.
14. **Category:** - A rating given to trees based on Table 1 in BS 5837, summarised below:

Category 'U' - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Category 'A' - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (normally a minimum of 40 years).

Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (normally a minimum of 20 years).

Category 'C' - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Sub-categories (where appropriate); 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities: 2 – Mainly landscape qualities: 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
1	Crack Willow	9m	350mm est 2 stems @ 225mm est	5.7m	N1.5m E1m S1.5m W2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Tri-furcates at 1m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; historically pollarded at 3m.	C
2	Crack Willow	9m	350mm est 400mm est	5.7m	N4m E2m S4m W2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Bi-furcates at base; historically pollarded at 3m.	C
3	English Oak	8m	300mm est	N3m E4.5m S5m W5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Small, establishing specimen; one-sided crown as suppressed to N by adjacent 'sprawling' willow tree.	B
4		6m	175mm est	Dead					Hazardous	Dead			
5	English Oak	12.5m	400mm	5.2m	N4m E4m S2m W5.5m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	Ivy on trunk; establishing tree; form and structure typical of species and age.	B
6	Lawson Cypress	5m	180mm est	2m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Suppressed as over-topped by adjacent specimen; of limited potential.	C
7	Lawson Cypress	5m	190mm est	2m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Suppressed as over-topped by adjacent specimen; of limited potential.	C
8	English Oak	7m	180mm est	4.6m	N4.5m E2m S2m W3m	2.5m	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; small establishing tree.	C
9	Birch	12m	300mm est	3m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Mutually suppressed specimen with 'upright' form, due to understorey competition.	C

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
10	Birch	13m	300mm est	N4m E5m S5m W5m	5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; with wide spreading crown.	C
11	Birch	14m	500mm est	5m	5m	4m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Off-site tree; dominant tree; bi-furcates at 2m; trunk of tree located approx. 2.5m from boundary fence line; branches overhang 'the site', to W, by approx. 3m.	C
12	Lawson Cypress	8m	150mm est	2m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Average	Low	10-20	Suppressed specimen; of limited potential.	C
13	Birch	9.5m	200mm est	3.5m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Mutually suppressed specimen.	C
14	Birch	9.5m	200mm est	3m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Mutually suppressed specimen.	C
15	Viburnum	3.5m	150mm est @500mm	2m	0.1m	0.1m	Mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from base; small ornamental tree; of limited potential.	C
16	Lawson Cypress	9.5m	275mm est	3.2m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Unremarkable tree of limited merit/value.	C
17	Norway Spruce	7m	150mm	3m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small, unremarkable, ornamental tree; lower branches missing due to understorey growth competition.	C
18	Crack Willow	13m	400mm est	5m	N4m E2m S1m W1m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Wound on main trunk the site of historic failure of co-dominant stem at 1m to N; of limited potential.	C
19	Ash	9m	290mm	4m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	of limited potential.	C

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
20	Aspen	13m	420mm	5m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from crown break at 4m.	C
21	Aspen	13m	300mm	5m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from crown break at 4m; suppressed specimen.	C
22	Ash	11m	2 stems @ 200mm	4.5m	0.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	10-20	Significant wound and decayed wood at base of trunk to E; fused stems; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure; of limited potential.	C
23	Ash	9m	180mm est 150mm est 200mm est	N5m E4m S1m W2m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	<10	Tri-furcates at 1m; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure; in significant, immediate & irreversible overall decline.	U
24	English Oak	8.5m	340mm	N4m E2m S5m W3m	4m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Bi-furcates at 2m; suppressed specimen; of limited potential.	C
25	English Oak	9m	400mm est	N0m E3m S6m W1m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Small suppressed specimen; one-sided crown, with preference to S as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of limited potential.	C
26	Ash	15m	510mm	6m	8m	5m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Form and structure typical of species and age; ivy on trunk.	C
27	Sycamore	9m	300mm	N5m E2m S0m W2m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Below average	Low	<10	Trunk leans heavily N; ivy on trunk; very sparsely foliated; of very limited potential.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
28	English Oak	14m	540mm ivy	N7.5m E6m S5m W0m	N3m E0.5m S6m W9m	5m	Mature	Average	Average	Moderate	20-40	One-sided crown, with preference to N/E, as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	B
29	Norway Spruce	8m	150mm	3m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small, ornamental tree; of limited potential.	C
30	Goat Willow	8.5m	5 stems @ 150mm est	5m	0.1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; of limited potential.	C
31	English Oak	5.5m	150mm	1.5m	2.5m	2m	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small establishing tree.	C
32	English Oak	5.5m	160mm	1.5m	2.5m	2m	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Small establishing tree.	C

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
G1	Goat Willow, Blackthorn and Ash	Min 4m Max 6m	Avg 80mm est	3m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Thicket of mutually suppressed trees.	C
G2	Sitka Spruce	8m	Avg 150mm est	2m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Below average	Low	10-20	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed group of closely planted trees; over-topped by adjacent dominant specimens to S; several very sparsely foliated specimens, in immediate, overall decline; of limited potential.	C
H1	Blackthorn	Min 2m Max 3m	Avg 80mm est	0.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Of only low-level screening value.	C
H2	Leyland Cypress	6m	Avg 180mm est	2m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Located internally within site; of limited value/potential.	C
H3	Leyland Cypress	4.5m	Avg 160mm est	2m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Located internally within site; of limited value/potential.	C
H4	Blackthorn	Min 2m Max 5m	Avg 80mm est	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Of only low-level screening value.	C

APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan

