

Land North of Melton Drive, Storrington, West
Sussex

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Prepared in Respect of
Condition 8 of
Application Reference DC/24/2006

July 2026

Quality Management	
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Project:	Land North of Melton Drive, Storrington
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Aspect Ecology has been appointed by Matthew Homes Ltd to prepare a Construction Environmental Management Plan in respect of Land North of Melton Drive, Storrington, West Sussex, centred at grid reference TQ 08821 15272, herein referred to as 'the site'. The site is the subject of outline planning permission for the demolition of a barn and erection of up to 62 dwellings (including affordable homes) with all matters reserved apart from access (Ref. DC/24/2006), granted by Horsham District Council, subject to conditions.

1.1.2 Condition 8 requires the preparation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and states:

'As part of each reserved matters application and prior to commencement of development, a construction environmental management plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The CEMP (Biodiversity) shall include the following:

- a) Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.*
- b) Identification of "biodiversity protection zones".*
- c) Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements).*
- d) The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.*
- e) The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.*
- f) Responsible persons and lines of communication.*
- g) The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.*
- h) Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.*

The approved CEMP shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To conserve protected and Priority species and allow the Local Planning Authority to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (Priority habitats & species) in accordance with Policy 31 of the Horsham District Planning Framework (2015) and Policy 15 of the Storrington Sullington and Washington Neighbourhood Plan (2019).'

1.2 Purpose of the Report

- 1.2.1 Aspect Ecology has been commissioned by Matthew Homes to prepare a CEMP to detail how the development works will be managed in accordance with the requirements of the above condition, so as to minimise the risk of harm to biodiversity and to comply with relevant protected species legislation (see Appendix 6681/CEMP1).

2 Risk Assessment of Potentially Damaging Construction Activities

2.1 A UK Habitat Survey was completed by RSK in November 2023 (Ecological Impact Assessment, RSK, December 2024) and the site was noted to comprise a field consisting of other neutral grassland with areas of bramble scrub at the southern and eastern boundaries. Areas of lowland mixed deciduous woodland were recorded to the north of the field adjacent to the track. An area of other woodland; mixed was recorded within the east of the site, albeit the red line boundary for the reserved matters application now excludes the entirety of this woodland. A species-rich native hedgerow was recorded along the north-western boundary and a non-native ornamental hedgerow was recorded within the south-east of the site. Three derelict farm buildings were recorded within the north of the site, albeit the red line boundary for the reserved matters application now excludes all of these.

2.2 In addition, RSK completed protected species surveys at the site including Great Crested Newt (GCN) surveys, bat activity surveys, bat emergence surveys, reptile surveys, Badger surveys, Dormouse surveys, wintering bird surveys and breeding bird surveys between 2021 and 2024. The results of the survey work are detailed within RSK's 2024 Ecological Impact Assessment and can be summarised as follows:

- The ponds within 500m of the site did not support GCN;
- The site itself supports a small population of Grass Snake (single individual);
- Wintering bird surveys determined the site to be of local value, whilst the breeding bird assemblage was assessed to be of district value;
- Badger survey results confirmed the presence of three setts within the site, one active, one annex and one outlier sett;
- The bat emergence surveys confirmed the presence of roosting bats with off-site building B1, assessed to be of site value. The bat activity surveys confirmed the use of the site by a range of commuting / foraging bat species, dominated by Soprano and Common Pipistrelle but with frequent Barbastelle registrations. The static detector located on the north-western boundary recorded the most call registrations during the deployments;
- Hazel Dormouse was confirmed as present within the site (within the on-site boundary hedgerows and scrub), with the site assessed to be of local value for this species.

2.3 An update walkover survey was completed by Aspect Ecology in March 2026, which confirmed no material changes to the ecological status of the site since the time of the previous survey work.

2.4 Based on the findings of the survey work outlined above, it is assessed that there is the risk of construction activities adversely impacting on-site/adjacent habitats and protected species through the following activities:

- Damage to retained woodland and trees through compaction of roots as a result of tracking of plant or storage of plant/materials;
- Damage to retained woodland and trees through direct contact with plant;
- Damage to the woodland and trees through dust deposition and pollution events;

- Disruption of nocturnal fauna (e.g. [REDACTED] bats) commuting and foraging activity through increased on-site lighting during construction and operation;
- Trapping/injury of Badger, Hedgehog and other small mammals during construction;
- Trapping/injury of herptiles (e.g. Grass Snake) during construction;
- Trapping/injury of Dormouse during construction; and
- Destruction of bird nests during vegetation clearance.

3 Ecological Protection Measures

3.1 In order to mitigate against the potential adverse effects detailed at Chapter 2, the following mitigation and safeguarding measures will be implemented at the site during construction.

3.2 Responsible Persons

3.2.1 Prior to the commencement of works, in order to ensure compliance with this CEMP and to sufficiently mitigate against potential effects on protected species and/or habitats, the site manager will take responsibility, or appoint a person to be responsible for ensuring the following:

- Compliance with any legal consents / licences relating to nature conservation;
- Compliance with any planning conditions relating to nature conservation;
- Installation of physical protection measures during development works;
- Implementation of sensitive working practices during development works;
- Regular inspection and maintenance of physical protection measures and monitoring of working practices during development works; and
- Provision of training and information about the importance of the “Biodiversity Protection Zones” to all personnel on site.

3.3 Ecological Clerk of Works

3.3.1 Prior to the commencement of works the developer shall be responsible for appointing a suitably qualified and experienced Ecological Clerk of Works. The Ecological Clerk of Works will be responsible for ensuring the following:

- Pre-construction checks with regards to habitats and species;
- Production and delivery of inductions, toolbox talks and communications to contractors, as required;
- Provision of ecological supervision, as required;
- Monitoring of construction activities for compliance in respect of biodiversity;
- Implementation of the agreed methodology for ecological works; and
- Completion of relevant documentation on an ongoing basis.

3.4 Biodiversity Protection Zones

3.4.1 The habitats of ecological value at the site comprise the retained veteran trees along the ancient trackway, hedgerows, scrub habitat for Dormice, Badger setts and woodland. Biodiversity Protection Zones shall be set up around these habitats (see Plan 20134/CEMP1 for locations of Biodiversity Protection Zones). The following measures are to be implemented to protect these Biodiversity Protection Zones during construction.

- 3.4.2 Protective Fencing. The Biodiversity Protection Zones will be demarcated by protective fencing, such as Heras fencing or similar, in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement and associated Tree Protection Plan (see Appendix 20134/CEMP2). The protective fencing shall be erected prior to any relevant site preparation or construction activities commencing. The fencing shall be labelled with appropriate signage detailing the importance of the Biodiversity Protection Zones and outlining that no works are to be undertaken within the Biodiversity Protection Zones without prior agreement with the advising ecologist.
- 3.4.3 The site manager or suitably appointed person will be responsible for inspecting the protective fencing on a daily basis on parts of the site where construction activities are taking place. If required, a checklist will be produced for the purposes of the inspections and will be maintained with other site data sheets for the duration of the project.
- 3.4.4 In instances where it is necessary for specific works to be undertaken within the Biodiversity Protection Zones, such as the erection of scaffolding, installation of services and other relevant ancillary operations, these activities will be undertaken following review and prior approval by the Ecological Clerk of Works / arboricultural consultant, as necessary.
- 3.4.5 Pollution Prevention (Dust). In order to safeguard the Biodiversity Protection Zones the following dust control and abatement measures will be implemented during construction:
- Machinery, fuel and chemical storage and dust generating activities shall not be located close to Biodiversity Protection Zones;
 - Should this not be possible then the Biodiversity Protection Zones shall be protected by the use of dust barriers/screens where practicable;
 - Surfaces and dusty activities will be damped down as required by the use of agreed wet cleaning methods or mechanical road sweepers during periods of dry weather;
 - All relevant loads entering and leaving the site will be covered;
 - Stock piles of materials shall exist for the shortest possible period of time and be kept away from the Biodiversity Protection Zones; and
 - Any fires will only be lit in secure compounds away from the Biodiversity Protection Zones (minimum 10m) and not allowed to remain lit during the night.
- 3.4.6 Pollution Prevention (Water Quality/Surface Run-off). Best management practice will be followed in to reduce potential pollution impacts. The following key safeguards will be implemented at the site:
- During all construction works, good site management will ensure that pollution incidences are kept to a minimum. This will include checking all machinery for any oil-leaks and installing drip trays as required;
 - Appropriate spillage kits or absorbent materials will be held on site and staff informed of what to do in an emergency. An up-to-date drainage plan should be maintained, hazards identified and a contingency plan drawn up, giving advice on what action to take and who to inform;
 - Storage areas for chemicals, fuels, etc. will be sited well away from the Biodiversity Protection Zones (minimum 10m), and stored on an impervious base within an oil-tight bund with no drainage outlet;

- Where possible, and with prior agreement of the sewage undertaker, silty water should be disposed of to the foul sewer or via another suitable form of disposal, e.g. tanker off-site;
- Water washing of vehicles, particularly those carrying fresh concrete and cement, mixing plant, etc. will be carried out in a contained area as far from the Biodiversity Protection Zones as practicable (minimum 10m), to avoid contamination; and
- Refuelling of plant will take place in a designated area, on an impermeable surface, away from the Biodiversity Protection Zones (minimum 10m).

3.5 Faunal Protection Measures

3.5.1 The habitats within the site support a number of protected species. Accordingly, the following measures will be implemented to safeguard relevant protected species should they be present on-site at the time of works.

3.5.2 Reptiles and Amphibians - Vegetation Clearance. The survey work carried out by RSK confirmed a low population of Grass Snake onsite. Precautionary safeguards will be implemented during vegetation clearance works to safeguard any reptiles or common amphibians that may be present. Such measures are set out below:

- Prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance, a toolbox talk will be delivered by the Ecological Clerk of Works to all contractors assisting with relevant works. The toolbox talk will outline the legislation protecting reptiles and amphibians, identification of common British reptile and amphibian species, working methodologies, ecological sensitivities associated with the site and procedures to follow should reptiles or amphibians be encountered during works;
- The habitat manipulation exercise will comprise phased vegetation strimming and fingertip searching undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist during the active reptile season (typically March–October inclusive), subject to suitable weather conditions. Optimal working conditions generally comprise dry or slightly overcast weather, light winds and temperatures above approximately 10°C. Vegetation clearance and ground disturbance works within suitable reptile habitat will avoid periods of prolonged heavy rain, cold temperatures, strong winds, extreme heat and, where practicable, the main hibernation period (typically November–February);
- Depending on the prevailing site management at the time of works, vegetation within the development footprint will be cut in a phased manner, progressively working towards the retained receptor habitat. The initial cut within each phase will reduce vegetation to approximately 150mm in height to encourage reptiles and amphibians to disperse naturally into adjacent retained habitat, whilst also allowing fingertip searching of the affected area. Following ecological inspection, a second cut will reduce vegetation to ground level. The exact direction and pattern of cutting will be determined on site by the supervising ecologist;
- All cutting and strimming works will be undertaken slowly and carefully to allow reptiles, amphibians and other wildlife opportunity to disperse from working areas. Areas of tussocky vegetation, dense grassland or locations supporting potential refugia will be subject to direct ecological supervision during clearance works;
- Following the initial vegetation cut, all suitable refugia and potential shelter features, including rubble piles, logs, brash piles and other debris, will be fingertip searched by

the supervising ecologist prior to careful dismantling by hand. Any reptiles encountered during the exercise will be carefully captured by the ecologist and relocated immediately to the designated receptor area;

- Where temporary containment of reptiles is required, suitable containers or vivaria containing vegetation and shelter features will be utilised and kept away from direct sunlight to prevent overheating. The number of reptiles temporarily held within any one container will be minimised and limited to individuals of the same species and broadly similar size classes. Captured reptiles will be released within the receptor area at the earliest opportunity following capture;
- All vegetation arisings and waste materials will be removed promptly from working areas to prevent the creation of temporary refugia that could be colonised by reptiles or amphibians. Construction materials, spoil and waste will be stored in designated areas away from retained reptile habitat and maintained in a compact and regularly disturbed condition to discourage occupation by fauna; and
- Good site housekeeping practices will be maintained throughout the construction phase to avoid the accumulation of unmanaged materials or debris that could provide shelter opportunities for reptiles and other wildlife.

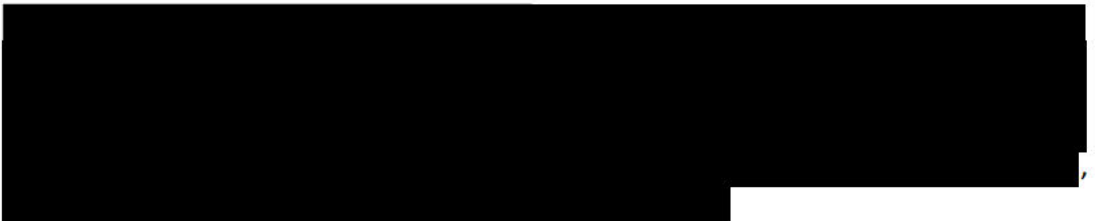
3.5.3 Bats – Update Survey. Tree T35 (as identified on the Tree Protection Plan prepared by SJA Consulting) is proposed for removal. During the 2023 bat survey, the tree was found to contain five Potential Roost Features (PRFs). Therefore, prior to any works commencing, the tree shall be subject to a detailed aerial inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist to further assess its bat roosting potential and determine whether further surveys and/or mitigation measures are required.

3.5.4 Where the aerial inspection confirms that no bats or evidence of bat use are present, tree removal may proceed under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist using a soft-felling technique. This shall involve the careful, incremental dismantling of the tree, with particular attention paid to sections containing PRFs. Any cavities, cracks, splits or loose bark shall be inspected immediately prior to cutting.

3.5.5 If bats, or evidence of bat use (e.g. droppings, staining, feeding remains or a roost), are identified at any stage, all works affecting the tree and its immediate vicinity shall cease immediately and advice sought from a licensed bat ecologist. Any subsequent works shall be undertaken in accordance with relevant wildlife legislation and any necessary mitigation measures and/or licences.

3.5.6 Bats - Lighting during Construction. Light spill onto retained habitat during the construction phase of the development (in particular the Dark Corridors and BPZs – see Plan 20134/CEMP1) is unlikely to be a significant issue given that lighting is unlikely to be needed during typical working hours (8AM – 6PM) throughout the majority of the year when bats are active. Should any lighting be required during construction, this must be directed away from the Dark Corridors and BPZs to avoid illumination of retained habitats and not left on overnight.

3.5.7



3.5.8



3.5.9 [REDACTED] Hedgehogs and Other Wild Mammals – Construction Safeguards. In order to safeguard [REDACTED] Hedgehogs and any other wild mammals should they enter the site during construction works, the following safeguarding measures will be implemented:

- Any trenches or deep pits within the site that are to be left open overnight will be provided with a means of escape should a wild mammal enter. This could simply be in the form of a roughened plank of wood placed in the trench as a ramp to the surface. This is particularly important if the trench fills with water;
- Any temporarily exposed open pipes will be blanked off at the end of each working day so as to prevent wild mammals gaining access as may happen when contractors are off-site;
- Any trenches/pits will be inspected each morning to ensure no wild mammals have become trapped overnight. [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- The storage of any chemicals at the site will be contained in such a way that they cannot be accessed or knocked over by any roaming wild mammals;
- A watching brief will be maintained by contractors and/or the Ecological Clerk of Works where appropriate, for Hedgehog and other small mammals throughout any clearance works;
- Any piles of material already present on site, particularly vegetation/leaves, etc. and any areas of dense scrub or hedgerows, shall be dismantled/removed by hand and checked for Hedgehog prior to the use of any machinery/disposal;
- Any material to be disposed of by burning, particularly waste from vegetation clearance and tree works, should not be left piled on site for more than 24 hours in order to minimise the risk of Hedgehogs occupying the pile. If this cannot be avoided, material should be stored within a container such as a skip to prevent animals from gaining access. Any material which has been stored on the ground overnight should be moved prior to burning to allow a thorough check for any animals which may have been occupying the pile;
- Fires will only be lit in secure compounds and not allowed to remain lit during the night;
- In the event that an injured Hedgehog is found, the animal should be wrapped carefully in a towel, the British Hedgehog Preservation Society (BHPS) phoned (01584 890 801) and the Hedgehog taken to a local vet or wildlife rescue centre immediately; and
- Unsecured food and litter will not be left within the working area overnight.

- 3.5.10 Dormouse - Safeguarding measures during vegetation clearance. The proposals will result in the removal of a small area of scrub along the south-eastern boundary to facilitate the cycleway. Although the extent of habitat loss is limited and the majority of boundary vegetation will be retained, a precautionary approach will be adopted to minimise the risk of harm to Hazel Dormouse.
- 3.5.11 Where practicable, scrub clearance and any associated stump extraction should be undertaken during May or mid-September to October, avoiding the main summer breeding period when dependent young may be present in nests, and the hibernation period when Dormice may be at or below ground level. If these preferred working windows cannot be achieved, a two-stage clearance approach should be adopted. This involves reducing vegetation to a height of less than 300mm during the Dormouse hibernation period (typically November to March), followed by stump extraction in May, when Dormice are active and able to disperse naturally from the works area. Where alternative timings or methods are proposed, further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist to agree an appropriate methodology.
- 3.5.12 Prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance, the affected area shall be inspected by a suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). Vegetation clearance shall then be undertaken under ecological supervision using a phased, directional approach, with vegetation progressively cut back to encourage any animals present to disperse naturally into adjacent retained habitat. The scrub shall be cut / strimmed by hand to ground level, with all works directed towards retained habitat to allow Dormice to disperse.
- 3.5.13 Where stump extraction or grubbing out of root systems is required, this shall be undertaken following the completion of vegetation clearance and only once the supervising ecologist is satisfied that any Hazel Dormice have had sufficient opportunity to disperse. Stump removal shall be undertaken under ecological supervision where considered necessary by the ECoW.
- 3.5.14 All site personnel involved in vegetation clearance shall receive a toolbox talk outlining the legal protection afforded to Hazel Dormouse and the procedures to be followed should an individual be encountered. In the event that a Dormouse is found during the works, all activities within the immediate vicinity shall cease immediately, and further advice shall be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist before works recommence.
- 3.5.15 Nesting Birds – Vegetation Clearance. Any clearance of suitable bird nesting habitat such as trees, arable and scrub shall ideally be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (i.e. outside March to August inclusive). If this is not practicable, any potential nesting habitat to be removed will first be checked by a competent ecologist in order to determine the location of any active nests. Any active nests identified will then need to be cordoned off with a suitable buffer and protected until the birds have fledged.
- 3.5.16 These checking surveys will need to be carried out no more than three days in advance of any vegetation clearance.

3.6 Timing of Works

3.7 The table below highlights the months that specific precautionary safeguards/mitigation works can be undertaken.

Mitigation Measures	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Habitat management and destructive search for herptiles			*							*		
[REDACTED]												
Above ground vegetation clearance with ecological supervision (to protect Dormouse)												
Tree stump/root clearance with ecological supervision (to protect Dormouse), following above ground clearance												
Vegetation clearance without ecological supervision (to protect nesting birds)												

Key:

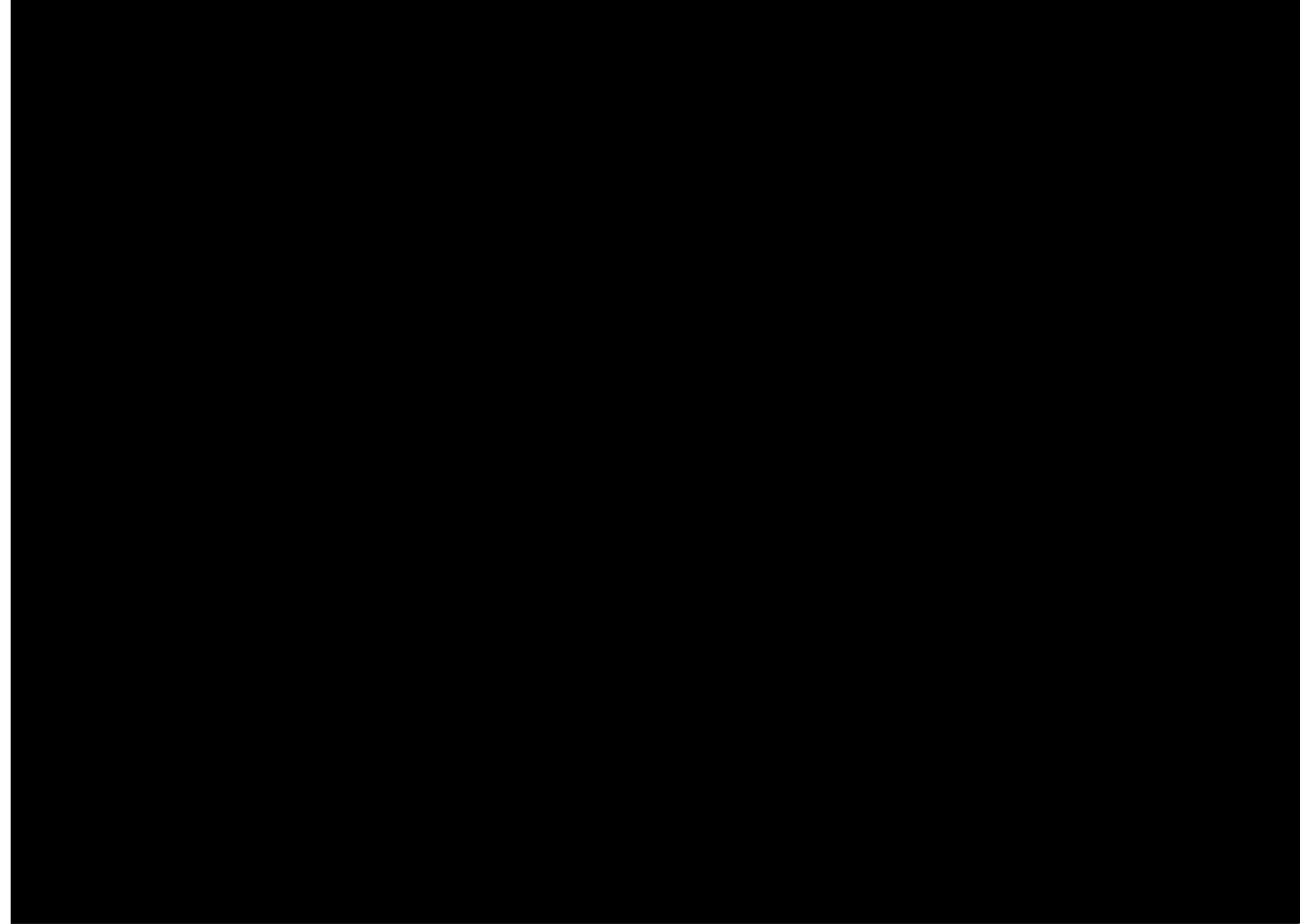
- Optimal time for works
- * Weather dependent

4 Conclusions

- 4.1 The Construction Environmental Management Plan has been produced to assist with the discharge of Condition 8 of the outline planning consent (Reference: DC/24/2006) for the development of land North of Melton Drive, Storrington, West Sussex.
- 4.2 This document provides information on how the development works will be managed, so as to minimise the risk of harm to biodiversity and to comply with the relevant protected species legislation.
- 4.3 It is concluded that subject to the implementation of the measures detailed above, no adverse impacts on any habitats or protected species are anticipated during construction of the consented development.

Plan 20134/CEMP1:

Biodiversity Protection Zone Plan



Appendix 20134/CEMP1:

Legislation Summary

LEGISLATION SUMMARY

1. In England and Wales primary legislation is made by the UK Parliament, and in Scotland by the Scottish Parliament, in the form of Acts. The main piece of legislation relating to nature conservation in the UK is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
2. Acts of Parliament confer powers on Ministers to make more detailed orders, rules or regulations by means of secondary legislation in the form of statutory instruments. Statutory instruments are used to provide the necessary detail that would be too complex to include in an Act itself¹. The provisions of an Act of Parliament can also be enforced, amended or updated by secondary legislation.
3. In summary, the key pieces of legislation relating to nature conservation in the UK are:
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
 - [REDACTED]
 - Hedgerows Regulations 1997
 - Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act for England and Wales 2000
 - Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
 - Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
4. A brief summary of the relevant legislation is provided below. The original Acts and instruments should be referred to for the full and most up to date text of the legislation.
5. **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)**. The WCA Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) identified for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. The Act contains strict measures for the protection and management of SSSIs.
6. The Act also refers to the treatment of UK wildlife including protected species listed under Schedules 1 (birds), 5 (mammals, herpetofauna, fish, invertebrates) and 8 (plants).
7. Under Section 1(1) of the Act, all wild birds are protected such that it is an offence to intentionally:
 - Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst in use* or being built;
 - Take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

* The nests of birds that re-use their nests as listed under Schedule ZA1, e.g. Golden Eagle, are protected against taking, damage or destruction irrespective of whether they are in use or not.
8. Offences in respect of Schedule 1 birds are subject to special, i.e. higher, penalties. Schedule 1 birds also receive greater protection such that it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:
 - Disturb any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or while it is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young;
 - Disturb dependent young of such a bird.

¹ <http://www.parliament.uk/business/bills-and-legislation/secondary-legislation/statutory-instruments/>

9. Under Section 9(1) of the Act, it is an offence to:
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal included in Schedule 5.
10. In addition, under Section 9(4) it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:
- Obstruct access to, any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection; or
 - Disturb any wild animal included in Schedule 5 while occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.
11. Under Section 13(1) it is an offence:
- To intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8; or
 - Unless the authorised person, to intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8.
12. The Act also contains measures (S.14) for preventing the establishment of non-native species that may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the introduction into the wild of animals (releases or allows to escape) and plants (plants or causes to grow) listed under Schedule 9.
13. [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
14. Licences can be obtained from the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO) for development activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the legislation, provided there is suitable justification. The SNCO for England is Natural England.
15. **Hedgerows Regulations 1997.** 'Important' hedgerows (as defined by the Regulations) are protected from removal (up-rooting or otherwise destroying). Various criteria specified in the Regulations are employed to identify 'important' hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons.
16. **Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act for England and Wales 2000.** The CROW Act provides increased measures for the management and protection of SSSIs and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. Schedule 12 of the Act amends the species provisions of the WCA 1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The Act also introduced a duty on Government to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

17. **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.** Section 41 of the NERC Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as local planning authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when exercising their normal functions. 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats and species in England that were identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
18. **Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).** The Regulations enact the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in the UK. The Habitats Directive was designed to contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity within member states through the conservation of sites, known in the UK as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), containing habitats and species selected as being of EC importance (as listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively). Member states are required to take measures to maintain or restore these natural and semi-natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status.
19. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)² classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites constitute the Natura 2000 network. The Regulations impose restrictions on planning decisions likely to significantly affect SPAs or SACs.
20. The Regulations also provide protection to European Protected Species of animals that largely overlaps with the WCA 1981, albeit the provisions are generally stricter. Under Regulation 43 it is an offence, *inter alia*, to:
 - Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species;
 - Deliberately disturb any wild animals of any such species, including in particular any disturbance likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or which is likely to affect significantly their local distribution or abundance;
 - Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal;
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.
21. Similar protection is afforded to European Protected Species of plants, as detailed under Regulation 47.
22. The Regulations do provide a licensing system that permits otherwise illegal activities in relation to European Protected Species, subject to certain tests being fulfilled.

² Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (aka the Birds Directive), which came into force in April 1979. SPAs are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species.

Appendix 20134/CEMP2:

Tree Protection Plan



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

For Protection of Trees at Land at Melton Drive Storrington West Sussex

June 2026

SJA ams 26134-01b

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APPENDICES

1. Tree survey schedule (SJA tss 23011-01)
2. Tree Protection Plan (SJA TPP 26134-041b)

1. Statement of purpose

1.1. The purpose of this method statement is to detail what actions need to be taken to ensure the proposed construction of 62 dwellings along at Land at Fryern Road and Melton Drive, Storrington does not cause any unacceptable damage to the trees to be retained within this site and in the adjacent properties.

1.2. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with Condition no. 11 of the planning permission (DC/24/2006) granted by Horsham Borough Council, which states:

“No development shall commence, including demolition pursuant to the permission granted, ground clearance, or bringing equipment, machinery or materials onto the site, until the following preliminaries have been completed in the sequence set out below:

i) All trees on the site shown for retention on approved Tree Protection Plan drawing number SJA TPP 23011-041g, as well as those off-site whose root protection areas ingress into the site, shall be fully protected throughout all construction works by tree protective fencing affixed to the ground in full accordance with section 6 of BS 5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (2012).

ii) Once installed, the fencing shall be maintained during the course of the development works and until all machinery and surplus materials have been removed from the site.

iii) Areas so fenced off shall be treated as zones of prohibited access and shall not be used for the storage of materials, equipment or machinery in any circumstances. No mixing of cement, concrete, or use of other materials or substances shall take place within any tree protective zone, or close enough to such a zone that seepage or displacement of those materials and substances could cause them to enter a zone. Any trees or hedges on the site which die or become damaged during the construction process shall be replaced with trees or hedging plants of a type, size and in positions agreed by the Local Planning Authority.

iv) Before any work begins on site, the person(s) responsible for supervising the works must meet the Arboricultural Officer of the Local Planning Authority, on site, so

the Arboriculturist Officer can supervise that the tree protection measures have been installed in accordance with the approved drawing number Tree Protection Plan 23011-041 REV G of the Arboricultural Implications Report April 2025 by SJA Consultants Ref. SJA air 23011-01g. All works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved details.”

1.3. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.4. Details of the trees can be found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 1**. Their locations are shown on the tree protection plan (SJA TPP 01) at **Appendix 2**. This plan is based on the following drawings:

- Proposed site layout: MATT250834 SL01 P11a
- MJA engineering layout: 7649 Eng Base

1.5. The key words and phrases used in this statement are defined in **Table 1** below.

Arboricultural consultant	Arboricultural expert instructed by the developer to oversee the retention and protection of trees adjacent to the development site.
Arboricultural monitoring	Regular inspections of retained trees by the arboricultural consultant, to monitor their health and condition; and to inspect the effectiveness of the tree protection measures implemented.
Arboricultural supervision	Pre-arranged attendance on site of appointed arboricultural consultant for the duration of specific construction activities that could otherwise result in unacceptable damage to retained trees. Whilst on site the consultant will control, supervise and where appropriate assist in the undertaking of these activities.
Construction Exclusion Zone ('CEZ')	Area based on the root protection area (RPA), normally surrounded with protective fencing, from which access is prohibited during development works.
Ground boarding	Temporary ground covering, designed to prevent compaction of soil in which significant roots of retained trees are growing.
Protective fencing	Temporary fencing, erected for the duration of demolition and construction activities; designed to prevent access and disturbance to the trunks and root protection areas of trees.
Pruning	The removal of living or dead parts of a tree, especially branches, to reduce size, to maintain shape, health, safety, or to regulate growth.
Root Protection Area ('RPA')	The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Tree Protection Plan ('TPP')	Drawing based upon the finalised proposals; showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Table 1: Key words & phrases

1.6. This statement is designed to reflect the principles of the proposed layout as far as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained and should **not** be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement for this development.¹

2. Planning and communication

2.1. Unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the following actions are to be taken, in the order specified in the Sequence of Works at **Table 2**.

2.2. The developer will appoint an arboricultural consultant to oversee all aspects of tree care and protection for the duration of demolition and construction works.

2.3. Prior to the commencement of works, the project manager will send copies of any demolition or construction method statements that might have implications for existing trees to the arboricultural consultant for his comments. The arboricultural consultant will liaise with the project manager to ensure that there are no conflicts between the demolition or construction method statements and this arboricultural method statement.

2.4. Prior to the start of any site clearance, ground preparation, demolition or construction works the developer will convene a pre-commencement site meeting. This shall be attended by the developer's contract manager or site manager, the demolition contractor, the fencing/boarding contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend. If appropriate, the tree felling/surgery contractor should also attend. At that meeting contact numbers will be exchanged, and the methods of tree protection outlined in this statement shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement required as a result of the meeting shall be circulated to all parties in writing.

¹ Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer over any matters of construction detail, specification, engineering performance standards or regulatory requirements, relating to structures, surfaces or underground services to be constructed. As arboricultural consultants, Simon Jones Associates Ltd. can accept no liability for any matters relating to the structural integrity or engineering performance of structures, surfaces or underground services described, proposed or eventually constructed. The responsibility for satisfying any Health & Safety requirements relating to any operations described in this method statement remains with those commissioning or undertaking the operations concerned.

2.5. On the same occasion, the arboricultural consultant will make a brief re-inspection of the trees to be retained, to identify any risks of tree, stem or branch failure that could cause harm to contractors working on the site. Any such risks will be recorded and passed to the client and to the LPA, to enable appropriate remedial works to be undertaken in a timely manner.

2.6. The developer will immediately inform the arboricultural consultant if at any time during site clearance, demolition or construction the site manager or agent is replaced or transferred. The arboricultural consultant will convene a site meeting with the incoming/replacement site manager, to be held within five working days, to explain all outstanding tree protection measures detailed in this method statement.

2.7. A copy of this method statement shall be supplied to all site personnel who have control over works of any nature within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees to be retained, or within the footprints of their canopies. The contractor will provide adequate instruction on its implementation for all relevant staff. This instruction will be carried out by, or to the approval of, the arboricultural consultant.

Order	Works	Details at Section:	Arb. supervision required:
1	Pre-commencement site meeting	2	Yes
2	Site clearance and removal goat willow no. 35	3	-
3	Pruning of holly no. 41	3	
4	Erection of tree protection fencing	5	Yes
5	Installation of proposed footpath within RPAs of trees nos. 3, 41, 47, 57, 61 and 133	7	Yes
6	Installation of proposed footway within RPAs of trees nos. 70, 115, 119, 120, 126 and 127	7	Yes
7	Clearance of machinery/materials from site, reinstatement and landscaping	8	-
8	Removal of tree protection fencing	5	-

Table 2: Sequence of works (relevant to tree protection)

3. Site clearance, pruning and security

3.1. No clearance of trees or other vegetation and no erection of site security fencing or hoarding shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below).

3.2. If any vegetation clearance is required behind the line of the protection fencing this will be made clear at the pre-start meeting and arrangements will be made to undertake this prior to the fencing's erection, under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant, who will ensure it does not cause any soil compaction or damage to the roots of trees to be retained.

3.3. The goat willow no. 35 and the sections of groups, G2 and G4 to be removed shall be felled and disposed of.

3.4. The holly no. 41 trees to be retained shall be pruned as specified on the TPP. The proposed pruning is to reduce western crown extent by 1.5m, leaving it no closer than 1.5m from the trunk. Maximum cut diameter 100mm.

3.5. All tree works are to be done in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*. Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees; they may only be used for the sectional removal of trees.

3.6. Except where within the RPAs of trees to be retained, all other vegetation to be removed may be cut down or grubbed out as appropriate; but within the RPAs of trees to be retained, vegetation will be cut by hand to ground level and stumps will be either left in place or ground out with a lightweight self-powered stump grinding machine. No excavators, tractors or other vehicles will enter the RPAs.

3.7. The erection of site security fencing or hoarding will be undertaken in a way that causes no harm to trees to be retained and no compaction of the soil in which they are growing. This encompasses:

- holes for uprights (assuming hoarding rather than Heras) to be at least 1.5m from any tree trunk and dug with one- or two-man post hole borers rather than with an excavator;
- if uprights are to be concreted into the post holes, the holes shall first be lined with heavy-duty pvc, to prevent the leaching of wet concrete into the soil;
- concrete will be mixed outside the RPAs;
- no vehicles shall access the RPAs;
- no trenches shall be dug where the ground slopes or is uneven; and

- no fence panels or any other part of the fencing or hoarding shall be nailed, screwed or otherwise attached to any part of any of the trees to be retained.

4. Ground preparation

4.1. No ground preparation or excavation of any kind, including topsoil stripping and levelling or re-profiling of soil, shall be undertaken prior to the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below).

5. Protective fencing

5.1. No site clearance, ground preparation, demolition or construction shall commence on site, and no demolition or construction vehicles or plant will enter the site until the RPAs of the trees to be retained have been safeguarded by the erection of protective fencing to the specification recommended in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2, as shown in Figure 2 of that document (see *Figure 1* below).

5.2. The protective fencing will be located in the positions shown by the **continuous bold blue lines** on the TPP.

5.3. The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height, comprising a scaffolding or a timber post and rail framework supporting either a minimum of 20mm exterior grade ply or other robust man-made boards, or standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels, fixed to each other with at least two clamps, and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases (footings) that are pinned at least 450mm into the ground with lengths of scaffold tube.

5.4. Scaffolding construction shall be to BS EN 12811-1:2003; uprights shall be at minimum 3.5m centres and every other one shall be supported on the side closest to the trees by struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45°. If used, 'Heras' panels shall be secured to two cross members between the uprights with heavy-duty cable ties. Notices stating "Tree Protection Zone, Keep Out!" will be attached to every third panel with cable ties.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

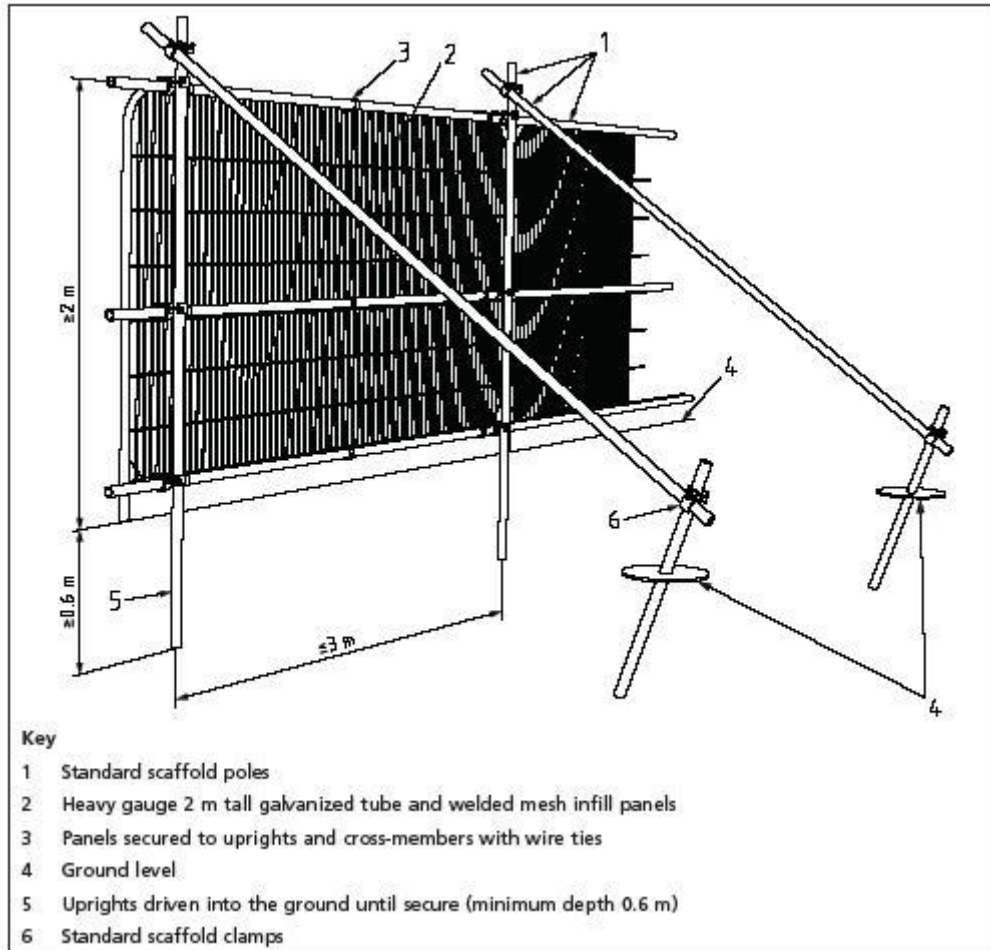


Figure 1 Protective fencing.

(Based on Figure 2, BS 5837: 2012)

5.5. No activity will take place within the Construction Exclusion Zones (“CEZs”) behind the fencing: no equipment or materials will be stored, and no vehicles, plant or personnel shall enter these areas. Ground levels will not be changed within them, and existing vegetation and topsoil will be left undisturbed.

5.6. Areas for the storage of materials shall be outside the CEZs. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement shall not be stored, mixed or discharged onto the ground within 10m of the trunks of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials shall be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting.

5.7. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, shall be attached to any of the trees. No fires shall be lit where their flames could extend to within 5m of any parts of trees.

5.8. If the protective fencing or ground boarding is accidentally damaged or knocked over, those sections will immediately be cordoned off with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The damaged sections then will be repaired or replaced within 48 hours (2 working days). All instances of damage and re-instatement shall be recorded and immediately reported to the arboricultural consultant.

5.9. Once the protective fencing has been erected, the arboricultural consultant will visit the site and inspect it. He will record the position of the fencing and the condition of the retained trees. If it complies with this statement, the arboricultural consultant will 'sign off' the fencing to the contractor and copy this (in writing) to the developer. (See also 'Supervision and Monitoring' below.)

5.10. The protective fencing will not be moved or re-located without the prior approval of the arboricultural consultant. It will only be removed once all construction works are completed: the arboricultural consultant will be informed in advance of when it is intended to remove the fencing.

6. Installation of underground services

6.1. A review of the MJA civils plans demonstrates that the fowl and surface water drainage routes and features are located so that no excavation is required within RPAs. In respect to the proposed underground services, the main connection point is Fryern Road, so there is no reason for the services routes to encroach within the RPAs of the retained trees.

6.2. In the event that alterations are made to the underground service and drainage routes that result in encroachment into the RPAs of retained trees, the arboricultural consultant will undertake an impact assessment, which will be summarised and issued to the LPA for review. If any amendments result in features within RPAs that are unavoidable, subject to LPA consent the underground services shall be installed in the following way in accordance with NJUG guidelines².

6.3. **Manual excavation.** This involves hand digging of a continuous trench to a depth of at least 750mm, under arboricultural supervision; with the careful retention and protection of all roots of a diameter greater than 25mm, as detailed elsewhere in this method statement. If soil conditions and/or root distribution render it appropriate, the arboricultural consultant may require hand excavation to extend to a greater depth than this.

6.4. Such an excavation will be undertaken using a pick or a hand fork to loosen the soil, which will then be cleared from roots using a compressed air soil pick and removed using shovels or trowels. All roots encountered of less than 25mm diameter will be cut cleanly with secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.

6.5. The faces of all excavations that contain exposed roots will be covered with hessian sacking and be kept moist at all times; they will not be left exposed to frost, wind or direct sunlight.

6.6. Protection of retained roots shall be conducted in the following way. A 50:50 mix of sharp sand and composted organic matter shall be prepared and packed around the root within a wrapping of Hessian (builders' sand will not be used as it has a high

² National Joint Utilities Group. Volume 4, GUIDELINES FOR THE PLANNING, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UTILITY APPARATUS IN PROXIMITY TO TREES", Issue 2: 16th November 2007.

salt content and may be toxic to trees). The layer of sharp sand and compost shall be not less than 50mm in thickness around the full circumference of the root section. If concrete is to be poured or placed around these roots, they shall also be wrapped with an impermeable polythene membrane. Both the hessian wrapping and the polythene membrane shall be secured by degradable ties, in a manner that will not constrict future growth of the root.

6.7. Excavation beneath 750mm depth (or greater if the arboricultural consultant has deemed it appropriate) may be undertaken by an excavator working from outside the RPAs, provided this is supervised to prevent any retained roots being damaged.

7. Construction of permanent hard surfaces

7.1. To prevent unacceptable root damage, proposed footpaths within the RPAs of tree nos. 3, 41, 47, 57, 61, 70, 115, 119, 120, 123, 126, 127 and 133 shall be constructed to the specification given below, in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 of British Standard BS 5837.

7.2. The construction of the internal footpath within the RPAs of trees nos. 3, 41, 47, 57, 61 and 133 shall be installed entirely above existing soil levels. The construction methodology is set out below:

7.3. Within RPAs there shall be no lowering of existing soil level and no digging will be undertaken: all parts of proposed hard surfaces shall be constructed above existing ground level. This is to ensure that roots are not severed, soil is not compacted, and oxygen can continue to reach roots beneath the engineered surface. No stripping of turf or topsoil shall be undertaken: herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation should be cut as close to ground level as possible and be raked off by hand; shrubs will be grubbed out using hand tools, and tree stumps will be ground out rather than dug or grubbed out.

7.4. Any hollows shall be filled with sharp sand; and to prevent compaction of the soil structure, a biaxial geotextile grid (**‘geogrid’**, such as ‘Tensar’) or a permeable **geotextile membrane** (such as ‘Treetex’ or ‘Terram’) of an appropriate specification for the particular characteristics of the soil and for anticipated loads shall be laid on

the ground beneath the footprint of the proposed footpath, and be secured with pegs or pins driven through it into the ground.

7.5. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be laid above ground level, on top of the geogrid, either on a concrete haunching, or flat on the geogrid itself, secured with pegs or pins driven into the ground. If concrete haunching is used, a strip of heavy-duty polythene will be laid beneath it, on top of the geogrid, to prevent the leaching of wet cement into the soil. The outer side of the edge supports should be banked up with topsoil, graded down to existing ground level.

7.6. A perforated cellular confinement system ('**geoweb**') shall then be laid above this. The grade and type of this web shall be selected by a structural engineer to ensure that anticipated loads can be supported without causing any additional compaction of the soil structure beneath. A 200mm standard cell width should be used; cell depth should normally be a minimum of 100mm for footpaths. Where more than one strip of geoweb needs to be employed, the cellular structure will be maintained by stapling adjacent sections together using 10mm galvanised staples.

7.7. The geoweb shall be filled with an angular aggregate with a particle size of between 15mm and 40mm, with no fines (to permit vertical gaseous diffusion). Care will be taken that trucks do not drive onto the area to deposit the aggregate; it should be tipped at the edge of the area and then pushed into position and compacted so that machinery moves only on the sub-base and not on the ground either side of it.

7.8. A permeable **geotextile membrane** (such as 'Treetex' or 'Terram') will be laid on top of the geoweb to prevent sand or other materials used as the base of the wearing course falling into the no-fines aggregate below. The final wearing course can be applied above this.

7.9. The proposed footway encroaches within the RPAs of trees nos. 70, 115, 119, 123, 126 and 127. The footpath along Fryern Road is required to formalise a heavily compacted desire line path that joins Melton Drive. The proposed footpath in this area cannot be installed entirely above soil due to the level difference with the adjacent road.

7.10. Instead, excavation will be limited to an extent that does not impact significant roots of the adjacent trees. To ascertain this depth, trial excavations were carried out in January 2024. The conclusion of these trial excavations found that excavation up to

200mm (adjacent to tree no. 120) 400mm (adjacent to tree nos. 119 and 123) depth will have no impact on significant existing roots.

7.11. The same construction methodology outlined at paragraphs 7.2 to 7.7 above will result in no overall loss in total rooting area and soil compaction will be reduced in comparison to the present surface.

7.12. Construction should be undertaken in dry weather; ideally this should be between May and October when the soil is at its driest and least prone to compaction.

8. Fencing, landscaping and reinstatement

8.1. Care will be taken to ensure that fencing, landscaping and reinstatement do not cause any damage to the existing trees. Prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within RPAs the developer will convene a site meeting to be attended by the site manager or agent, the landscape contractor, the fencing contractor and the arboricultural consultant. The methods of tree protection outlined in this section of the arboricultural method statement shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement shall be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.

8.2. Within RPAs the following points shall be observed:

- Ground levels will not be changed.
- Only lightweight plant or vehicles shall enter the RPAs.
- No fuels or chemicals shall be brought into or stored within these areas.
- Digging (for fence posts etc.) shall be done by hand. Any roots of 25mm diameter and above that are encountered shall not be cut: if such sized roots are found the position of the proposed post will be re-located. Any smaller roots shall be cut cleanly. All roots exposed should be backfilled with sharp sand on the same day they are uncovered.
- No parts of any fencing shall be nailed or otherwise attached to any parts of the retained trees.

- Unwanted vegetation shall be removed manually or by using chemicals that cannot damage the roots of the trees.
- No irrigation or drainage pipes shall be installed within RPAs.

9. Supervision and monitoring

9.1. Once the protective fencing has been erected, the arboricultural consultant will visit the site and inspect these tree protection measures. If the specification or location of these items does not comply with this method statement, the arboricultural consultant will inform the fencing contractor, and adjustments will be made. Once compliance is achieved, the arboricultural consultant will 'sign off' the tree protection measures to the contractor and copy this (in writing) to the client.

9.2. Throughout the construction process the arboricultural consultant will monitor the condition of the trees, and the integrity and effectiveness of the protective fencing. He will visit the site at appropriate intervals, as agreed with the LPA Tree Officer at the pre-commencement meeting, to ensure that the protection measures outlined in this document are adhered to; and will contact the site manager or agent on a weekly basis whilst ground works are being undertaken, and on a fortnightly basis thereafter, to ascertain what works are planned for the coming week and whether any of these require arboricultural input or supervision. Records of all monitoring and supervisory visits will be made and will be forwarded to the client and copied to the LPA.

9.3. The arboricultural consultant shall directly supervise all works that have to be undertaken within RPAs. These include:

- location of protective fencing
- construction of hard surfacing

9.4. The project or site manager will give the arboricultural consultant at least 48 hours written notice of the date of intended construction of any proposed buildings or structures, underground service runs, or areas of hard surfacing that are within the RPAs of any of the trees, so that he/she can attend.

9.5. All drawings or revised drawings issued to the site agent or to sub-contractors, that show details of any works within or abutting RPAs or beneath the crowns of trees

are to be referred in advance to the arboricultural consultant to enable him to advise on any changes to the impact on trees that these drawings may cause, and to be able to provide solutions to avoid or minimise any further tree damage. All such drawings will be approved in writing by the arboricultural consultant before works within or abutting RPAs are proceeded with.

9.6. The arboricultural consultant will issue variation orders to the client in the case of any agreed changes to this method statement, and non-compliance notices in any cases of substantial deviation from the statement. These will be recorded in a final completion statement suitable for submission to the LPA if required.

SJAtrees

June 2026

APPENDIX 1

Tree Survey Schedule



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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(Operations)

Tree Survey Schedule

Land North of Melton Drive, Storrington

April 2023

SJA Ref: 23011-01

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Land North of Melton Drive, Storrington

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Will Hovell and Tom Southgate of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Wednesday the 26th and Thursday the 27th April 2023. Weather conditions at the time were overcast but dry. Deciduous trees were in partial leaf.

The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We did not have access to the trees from any adjacent properties; observations are thus confined to what was visible from within the site and from surrounding public areas.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given. Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.

Given in sequential order, commencing at "1".

2. TPO no.

Number assigned to tree in the Horsham District Council Tree Preservation Orders nos. 698/1990 or 0168/1971, as shown in the TPO schedules and plans.

3. Species.

'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe.

4. Height.

Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres.

5. Trunk diameter.

Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or where the trunk forks into separate stems between ground level and 1.5m, measured at the narrowest point beneath the fork. Given in millimetres.

6. Radial crown spread.

The linear extent of branches from the base of the trunk to the main cardinal points, rounded up to the closest half metre, unless shown otherwise. For small trees with reasonably symmetrical crowns, a single averaged figure is quoted.

7. Crown break.

Height above ground and direction of growth of first significant live branch.

8. Crown clearance.

Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres.

9. Age class.

Young: Seedling, sapling or recently planted tree; not yet producing flowers or seeds; strong apical dominance.

Semi-mature: Trunk often still smooth-barked; producing flowers and/or seeds; strong apical dominance, not yet achieved ultimate height.

Mature: Apical dominance lost, tree close to ultimate height.

Over-mature: Mature, but in decline, no crown retrenchment

Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for species; but showing signs of veteranisation, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, a crown showing retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

Ancient: Beyond typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing, a crown that has undergone retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

10. Physiology.

Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

11. Structure.

Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.

Good: No significant morphological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.

Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired morphological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Indifferent: Significant morphological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Poor: Significant and irremediable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irremediable morphological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

12. Comments.

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

- Health and condition
- Safety, particularly close to areas of public access
- Structure and form
- Estimated life expectancy or potential
- Visibility and impact in the local landscape

13. Category.

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012; adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to arboricultural biodiversity.

Category U: Trees 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.

- (1) 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).
- (2) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.
- (3) 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.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

- (1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.
- (2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.
- (3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

- (1) 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 minor 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.
- (2) Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees present in numbers but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- (3) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

- (1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- (2) 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 landscape benefits.
- (3) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Land North of Melton Drive, Storrington

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1-2		Sycamore	12.5m	#T1 270mm #T2 380mm	N 2.25m E 3.5m S 1m W 4.5m	1m	W 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt along small access track; single trunks; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; suppressed crowns as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable trees of very limited merit; of short term potential; obscured from public view; inessential components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)
3		Norway maple	14.5m	280mm 265mm 330mm 415mm	N 1.5m E 4.5m S 5m W 5m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Part of tree belt along small access track; multi-stemmed from 1m showing acute unions with bark to bark contact; deadwood up to 75mm diameter in lower crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
4		Monterey cypress	21m	1385mm	N 10m E 7.5m S 10.75m W 8m	2.5m	S 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; dominant specimen of small row of cypress trees; prominent buttress roots; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing minor limbs throughout crown; storm damage in crown; of moderate potential; upper crown visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road; not in keeping with the character of the area.	B (1)
5		Monterey cypress	19.5m	790mm	N 7.5m E 5m S 8.75m W 2.5m	4m	S 4.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of small row of cypress trees; prominent buttress roots; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; cavity from base to 1.5m on SW side of trunk, 150mm across, minor internal decay; acute main unions with bark to bark contact; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of short term potential; obscured from public view; not in keeping with the character of the area.	C (1)
6-7		Monterey cypress	8m	#T6 450mm est. #T7 375mm est.	N 1m E 2m S 6m W 2m	2m	S 1m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Off site trees; heavily suppressed; moribund; significant storm damage.	U
8		Monterey cypress	20m	1195mm	N 8.5m E 7m S 9m W 6.75m	2m	S 2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; animal burrows around base; prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 2m showing acute union with vertical crack from 1.5m up to union, N leader at risk of failure; storm damage in crown; of short term potential; obscured from public view; not in keeping with the character of the area.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
9-10		European larch	19m	#T9 510mm #T10 655mm	N 4m E 3.75m S 4.5m W 6.75m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Situated at edge of small woodland group; prominent buttress roots; single trunks; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road; significant components of the group in which they stand.	B (1)
11		English oak	14m	570mm	N 7.5m E 4m S 3m W 8.5m	1.75m	W 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate potential; visible for 150m of Fryern Road but does not stand out as an individual; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
12		European larch	19m	415mm	N 8.5m E 3m S 2m W 6.5m	2m	N 5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; minor phototrophic lean NW; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate potential; visible for short stretch of Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
13		Ash	16m	300mm 305mm	N 7m E 4.5m S 2m W 5m	4.5m	N 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; twin-stemmed from 05.m showing acute union with bark to bark contact; moderate phototrophic lean N; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
14		English oak	9m	365mm	N 11.5m E 6m S 1m W 3m NW 9m	1.75m	N 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; single trunk; tensile unions; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of squat form; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
15-20		European larch	18m	#T15 490mm #T16 360mm #T17 330mm #T18 330mm #T19 300mm #T20 425mm	N 6.25m E 3m S 2m W 4m	2m	N 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; single trunks; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; obscured from public view; inessential components of the group in which they stand; of moderate potential.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
21-22		European larch	21m	#T21 590mm #T22 615mm	N 5.25m E 7.5m S 2m W 2.5m	4m	E 2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; prominent buttress roots; single trunks; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crowns; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; significant components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)
23		English oak	14m	605mm	N 2m E 8.25m S 10.75m W 7m	2m	S 0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Situated at edge of small woodland group; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of squat form; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; no significant defects observed; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
24-29		European larch	19m	#T24 465mm #T25 320mm #T26 485mm #T27 405mm #T28 415mm #T29 420mm	N 4.5m E 3m S 2m W 2.75m	2m	S 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; single trunks; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; significant components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)
30		English oak	9m	620mm	N 1.5m E 6.5m S 8.25m W 6m	1.5m	S 0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Situated at edge of small woodland group; twin-stemmed from 1.75m showing tensile union; visible surface decay on inner sides of stems from union to apex; both leaders historically failed at 4.5m; of squat form; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
31-33		European larch	19.5m	#T31 525mm #T32 420mm #T33 560mm	N 2m E 2.75m S 4.75m W 3.25m	3m	S 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; single trunks; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crowns; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; significant components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
34		English oak	13.5m	375mm	N 1m E 3m SE 9.25m S 8m SW 6.75m W 1.5m	2m	S 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated at edge of small woodland group; single trunk; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; of moderate potential; visible in narrow views from Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
35		Goat willow	10m	440mm 350mm est. 300mm est. 365mm 480mm	N 7m NE 3m E 5m SE 9.5m S 9.5m SW 8.25m W 8.75m NW 9.5m	1.25m	0m	Mature	Average	Poor	Situated at edge of small woodland group; multi-stemmed from base showing acute unions with bark to bark contact; multiple snapped and failed structural limbs, typical of species; significant epicormic growth throughout structure; of squat form; short-lived species; of short term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
36		Ash	12m	350mm est.	N 4m E 4.5m S 4m W 3.5m	2m	W 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; inspection of base impeded by dense brambles; swept stem E; tensile main unions; of short term potential; visible from Fryern Road but too small to contribute significantly to landscape.	C (12)
37		Ash	16m	580mm	N 9m E 8.5m S 8.5m W 9.5m	2m	W 1.75m	Mature	Average	Poor	Twin stemmed from base unions splitting apart, at risk of failure.	U
38		Ash	18m	430mm	N 7.5m E 7.5m S 6.75m W 8.75m	3m	W 1.75m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; crossing and rubbing branches in mid crown; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; minor dieback at branch tips; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road.	B (2)
39		Ash	16m	280mm	N 6m E 5.5m S 2m W 7.75m	4m	W 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Above average epicormic growth on structural limbs; significant dieback at branch tips.	U
40		Ash	16.5m	400mm est.	6m	4m	W 4m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Moribund.	U

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
41		Holly	11m	265mm 4 stems @ 150mm est. 2 stems @ 200mm est.	N 5.75m E 2m S 5m W 3.5m	1m	W 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base; ivy-covered; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
42		Box elder	10m	220mm est.	N 2.75m E 4m S 2.5m W 1.5m	2m	E 1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; historically topped to 3m; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; of short term potential; visible in narrow views from Melton Drive.	C (12)
43		Portuguese laurel	6m	320mm	N 4m E 4.25m S 2m W 3.75m	1.25m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Cavity at base; small squat specimen; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of minor screening value only; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
44	T31	Monterey pine	22m	850mm est.	N 6.5m E 7m S 7m W 6m	3m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
45		Scots pine	19m	375mm est.	N 7.25m E 6m S 3m W 3.5m	6m	N 5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; drawn up and suppressed; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
46	T28	Monterey pine	20m	625mm est.	N 7.75m E 4.5m S 6.5m W 6.25m	6m	N 1.75m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; single trunk; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; dieback in upper crown; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
47	T25	Monterey pine	19m	1200mm est.	N 14.5m E 9m S 10m W 5m NW 14m	8m	N 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; tensile main unions; storm damage in upper crown; deadwood up to 150mm diameter in crown; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
48	T24	Hybrid black poplar	21m	800mm est.	N 16.25m E 6.75m S 7m W 4m	7m	N 3.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; drawn-up and suppressed; twin-stemmed from 4m showing tensile union; on site crown extent historically reduced; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of short term potential; short-lived species; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
49	T22	Monterey pine	23m	1100mm est.	N 17.75m E 5m S 8m W 9m NW 15.25m	7m	N 2.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; twin stemmed from 1m with significant bark to bark contact; deadwood up to 150mm diameter in lower crown; E leader leans significantly into site; of moderate potential; of low quality but moderate landscape value; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
50	T20	Monterey pine	19m	950mm est.	N 8.25m E 7.5m S 7m W 9.5m	3.5m	N 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; tensile main unions; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
51	T18	Corsican pine	18m	500mm est.	N 2m E 6.5m S 7m W 4.5m	6m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of row of large off site trees; inspection severely limited due to boundary and dense ivy; crown does not extend into site; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
52	T17	Corsican pine	18m	400mm est.	N 6m E 5.75m S 6.5m W 7.25m	9m	N 6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; twin-stemmed from 4m showing acute union with bark to bark contact, S leader suppressed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
53	T12	Monterey pine	18m	900mm est.	N 11m E 8.5m S 8m W 6.75m	6m	N 1.75m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; tensile main unions; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
54		Monterey pine	18m	625mm est.	N 7.5m E 8m S 6m W 5.5m	5m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; minor lean E; tensile main unions; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
55		Corsican pine	16m	400mm est.	N 4.75m E 6.5m S 6m W 3m	5m	N 3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive but mostly obscured by larger adjacent specimen; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
56	T10	Monterey pine	23m	1100mm est.	N 11m NE 11m E 8m S 9m W 5m	3m	NE 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimen; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; prominently visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
57	T9	Monterey pine	24m	1300mm est.	N 9m E 5m S 8m W 10m	6m	N 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; twin-stemmed from 2m showing tensile union, sub-dominant leader extends into site; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; prominently visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; Essential component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
58-59		Wild cherry	17m	#T58 400mm est. #T59 450mm est.	N 7.75m E 6.5m S 7.5m W 4m	6m	N 6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; part of row of large off site trees; inspection severely limited by boundary and dense foliage; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; minor outward leans due to proximity to adjacent specimen; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive but obscured by adjacent trees; inessential components of the group in which they stand.	C (12)
60		Corsican pine	17m	375mm est.	N 5m E 3m S 5.5m W 6m	5m	N 1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive but obscured by adjacent trees; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
61	T8	Monterey pine	22m	1100mm est.	N 9.5m E 7.5m S 8m W 8.25m	3m	N 3m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; slightly sparsely foliated; of moderate potential; prominently visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
62	T6	Monterey pine	16m	750mm est.	N 9.5m E 6.5m S 3m W 3m	4m	N 4m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; tensile main unions; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; slightly sparsely foliated; of moderate potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
63-64	T7/T5	Hybrid black poplar	24m	#T63 900mm est. #T64 950mm est.	N 10m E 9m S 10m W 9m	9m	N 8m	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site trees; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of bases impeded by boundary; historically topped to 10m, regenerative growth forms crowns; of short term potential; short-lived species; of low quality but high landscape value; prominently visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; significant components of the group in which they stand.	B (2)
65	T4	Wild cherry	23m	350mm est.	N 7.25m E 5.25m S 2m W 7m	2.75m	N 1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of short term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
66-67	#67 T1	Hybrid black poplar	19m	#T66 800mm est. #T67 800mm est.	N 11m E 4.5m S 9m W 5m	8m	N 6m	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site trees; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of bases impeded by boundary; historically topped to 10m, regenerative growth forms crowns; of low quality but contribute significantly to green character of the area; visible for 200m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; of short term potential; short-lived species; significant components of the group in which they stand.	B (2)
68		Hybrid black poplar	12m	800mm est.	4m	10m	10m	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; part of row of large off site trees; inspection of base impeded by boundary; historically topped to 10m, minor regenerative growth present; of short term potential; short-lived species; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and crown visible along Melton Drive; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
69		Portuguese laurel	6m	350mm est.	N 5m E 4.5m S 2m W 4.75m	1.5m	N 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; small ornamental tree; of low quality and limited arboricultural value.	C (12)
70		Corsican pine	21m	550mm est.	N 5.75m E 4.5m S 6m W 6.25m	3m	N 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; inspection of base impeded by boundary; single trunk; tensile main unions; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; clearly visible for 300m stretch of Fryern Road.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
71		Sycamore	20m	430mm 530mm 250mm 515mm 680mm	N 4.5m E 10m S 6.75m W 6.75m	3m	N 3m W 8m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of row of trees along small access track; exposed surface roots W; prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from base with water pocket in centre; heavily ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
72		Sycamore	20m	780mm ivy	N 5m E 10m S 3.5m W 3.75m	5m	SE 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of row of trees along small access track; prominent buttress roots; many basal suckers; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
73		Sycamore	21m	540mm ivy 630mm ivy	N 5m E 12m S 4.75m W 7m	5m	W 10m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Part of row of trees along small access track; prominent buttress roots; leader at W side of base historically removed; cavity on NW side at 0.5m, 350mm deep, visible internal hollowing; twin-stemmed from 1.75m showing acute union with no bark to bark contact and prominent reaction wood below; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor dieback at branch tips in upper crown; of short term potential; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
74-75		Sycamore	17m	#T74 610mm #T75 580mm	N 3m E 8m S 3m W 7.25m	4m	W 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of row of trees along small access track; exposed surface roots around base; prominent buttress roots; many basal suckers; ivy-covered; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of short term potential; obscured from public view; inessential components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
76		Sycamore	18m	700mm est.	N 3.75m E 11m S 4.5m W 6.5m	1m	W 2.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Trunk measured at 1.75m; part of row of trees along small access track; exposed surface roots around base; prominent buttress roots; cavity on N side from base to 1.5m, 600mm wide, 400mm deep, visible internal decay; leader on W side at 1m historically removed; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; ivy-covered; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; N side if crown newly released following removal of adjacent specimen; of short term potential; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
77		English oak	15.5m	785mm	N 7m E 6m S 8.5m W 6m	3.5m	3m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Significant deadwood in lower and upper crown; significant dieback at branch tips; notably reduced shoot extension growths; above average epicormic growth on structural limbs; located 3m N of building, adjacent to lake, see screenshot 1.	U
78		English oak	16m	950mm est.	N 6m E 5.5m S 9.25m W 10m	4m	S 5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Situated at edge of lake; bark delamination on W side of base with visible decay beneath; single trunk; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; above average epicormic growth on structural limbs; above average dead wood in crown; slightly sparsely foliated; of moderate potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
79		Ash	14m	225mm 175mm 300mm all est.	N 5m E 4.5m S 5.25m W 5m	2.75m	S 3m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Multi-stemmed from base; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; significant dieback at branch tips.	U
81		Goat willow	9m	275mm 290mm 225mm 350mm all est.	N 5.75m E 6.5m S 4.75m W 6.25m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated adjacent to small access track; multi-stemmed from base; S side crown historically heavily reduced; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; short-lived species; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
82		Sweet chestnut	18m	970mm ivy 835mm ivy	N 8m E 7.75m S 4.5m W 8m	10m	10m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated along small access track; prominent buttress roots occluding over adjacent specimen; twin-stemmed from 1.25m showing acute union with no bark to bark contact; lower crown up to 10m historically heavily reduced; ivy-covered; storm damage in crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; of moderate potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
83		Sycamore	16m	480mm 250mm 210mm 160mm 260mm	N 4.75m E 8.5m S 7.75m W 7m	2m	E 4m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Situated directly adjacent to T82, trunks occluding into each other; multi-stemmed from base; phototrophic lean S; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimen; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
84		Sweet chestnut	10m	230mm 445mm	N 3.5m E 7.25m S 6.5m W 6.75m	1m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Situated on steep slope adjacent to small access track; multi-stemmed from base with decaying failed leader on S side; of squat suppressed form; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
85		Sycamore	18m	370mm 545mm	N 7m E 8.25m S 6.5m W 6.5m	2.5m	E 5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Situated on steep slope adjacent to small access track; exposed surface roots on E side of base with minor cavities extending into base; multi-stemmed from base; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
86-88		Sycamore	17m	#T86 280mm 520mm #T87 200mm 320mm 420mm #T88 335mm all ivy	N 4m E 6.5m S 4m W 2.75m	3m	E 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated within small group of trees along small access track; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; unremarkable trees of limited merit; of short term potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; significant components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)
89		English oak	17m	785mm	N 5.75m E 5.5m S 9m W 6.75m	4m	N 4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Situated on steep slope along access track to Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; above average epicormic growth on structural limbs; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor dieback at branch tips; of long-term potential; visible in narrow views from Fryern Road.	B (1)
90		English oak	20m	1185mm	N 13m E 10.25m S 12m W 9m	4m	N 5m	Mature	Average	Good	Situated on steep slope along access track to Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 150mm diameter in lower crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; of domed form; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible in narrow views from Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands.	A (1)
91		Sycamore	11m	220mm 205mm 2 stems @ 190mm	N 5.5m E 2.75m S 6m W 4.5m	2m	N 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated on steep slope along access track to Fryern Road; multi-stemmed from base showing acute unions with bark to bark contact; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; glimpsed in narrow views from Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
92		English oak	16m	410mm ivy	N 6.75m E 6.25m S 6.5m W 1m	2.75m	SE 6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; above average dead wood in crown; of moderate potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
93		English oak	18m	950mm est.	N 8m E 6.5m S 7m W 5.75m	2m	SE 5.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Situated along access track to Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; heavily ivy-covered; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 200mm diameter in lower crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; glimpsed in narrow views from Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
94		English oak	16m	400mm est.	N 6.25m E 4m S 7.25m W 1.5m	2.25m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated along access track to Fryern Road; single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; heavily ivy-covered; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
95		Sycamore	16m	395mm ivy	N 6m E 5.25m S 3.5m W 1m	5m	SE 6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated along access track to Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; visible in long views from Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
96-98		Sycamore	17m	#T96 470mm 3 stems @ 375mm 350mm #T97 400mm 2 stems @ 300mm 200mm #T98 500mm 390mm 325mm all est.	N 7m E 3.5m S 5.5m W 4.25m	2.75m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; situated along small access track to Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from bases showing acute unions with bark to bark contact; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; of moderate potential; glimpsed in narrow views from Fryern Road; significant components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)
99		English oak	19m	900mm est.	N 6.5m E 4m S 11.5m W 9.5m	4m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Situated along access track to Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; storm damage in S side crown at 10m, low risk of failure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; glimpsed in narrow views from Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands.	B (12)
100		English oak	21m	1100mm est.	N 8m E 8.5m S 10.5m W 6.75m	5m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Good	Situated along access track to Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; dense creeper growing up trunk to 15m; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 150mm diameter in lower crown; of domed form; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible for short stretch of Fryern Road.	A (1)
101		English oak	17m	1010mm	N 10m E 8.5m S 10m W 6.5m	4.5m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Situated at entrance of access road to Fryern Road; surface root severed along edge of track, 100mm diameter; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; lower crown historically reduced; of domed form; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; slightly sparse upper crown; of long-term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road but partially obscured by other trees.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
102		English oak	24m	1195mm	N 9.75m E 9.5m S 12.75m W 6.75m	2.5m	E 1m	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; situated on E side of Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; historic storm damage on N side of crown at 5m leaving 200mm diameter stubs; upward growth habit with domed form; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; high quality specimen and prominent feature along Fryern Road.	A (12)
103		English oak	18m	850mm est.	N 6.5m E 8.5m S 6m W 7.25m	3m	E 4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; above average dead wood in crown; minor dieback at branch tips; of moderate potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
104		English oak	20m	1000mm est.	N 8.75m E 12m S 8.25m W 9m	2.5m	E 5m	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; of domed form; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands.	A (12)
105		English oak	18m	575mm est.	N 6.75m E 4m S 7.5m W 9m	1.75m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; tensile unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimen; no significant defects observed; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; of moderate potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
106		Ash	9m	200mm est. 2 stems @ 175mm est.	N 4m E 3m S 2.75m W 4m	2m	E 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from 1m; ivy-covered; historically topped to 6m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
107		English oak	15m	675mm est.	N 3.5m E 10.5m S 6m W 6m	4m	E 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile unions; historically topped leading to squat form; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (2)
108		English oak	19m	800mm est.	N 8m E 9.75m S 7.75m W 9.5m	5m	E 3m	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunk; tensile main unions; dead ivy covered; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; of domed form; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands.	A (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
109		English oak	15.5m	700mm est.	5.5m	3m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunk; tensile main unions; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; lower crown historically heavily reduced;; of domed form; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
110		Turkey oak	13m	375mm est.	N 4.75m E 7m S 4m W 7.5m	3m	E 5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunk; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	B (1)
111		English oak	13m	850mm est.	N 6.5m E 8.25m S 5.75m W 7m	5m	E 5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 150mm diameter in crown; trunk and upward structural limbs historically failed at 10m resulting in sparse squat form made up to epicormic regeneration; minor cavities and hollowing present throughout upper structure ; of moderate potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
112-113		English oak	21m	#T112 925mm est. #T113 1000mm est.	N 7m E 10.25m S 8.5m W 9.5m	4.5m	E 3m	Mature	Average	Good	Off site trees; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunks; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; lower crown historically reduced; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of domed form; of long-term potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; essential components of the group in which they stand.	A (12)
114		Ash	14m	4 stems @ 225mm	N 3.75m E 3.5m S 5m W 4m	3m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Part of row of tress along Fryern Road; multi-stemmed from base; above average epicormic growth on structural limbs; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
115		Leyland cypress	13m	425mm est.	5.25m	3m	W 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; asphalt built up around base; single trunk; ivy-covered; acute main unions with bark to bark contact; not in keeping with the character of the area; visible for short stretch of Fryern Rod but does not contribute to arboricultural character of the area; of short term potential.	C (12)
116		English oak	15m 19m	750mm est.	N 7m E 6.75m S 5.75m W 7.25m	4m	E 5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; storm damage in crown; minor dieback at branch tips; of long-term potential; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
117		Sycamore	15m	175mm est. 4 stems @ 250mm est.	N 4.25m E 4.5m S 3.75m W 4.5m	2m	E 1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; multi-stemmed from base; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of short term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
118		English oak	22m	1100mm est.	N 9m E 6.75m S 6.75m W 9.5m	5m	E 7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 2m, union obscured; E leader leans E over road, correcting upwards at 6m ; deadwood up to 100mm diameter overhanging road; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands.	A (2)
119-120		Common lime	22m	#T119 805mm ivy #T120 870mm	N 5m E 6.75m S 5.25m W 4.75m	4m	3m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Situated on E side of Fryern Road; many basal suckers; prominent buttress roots; single trunks; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; upward growth habit; crowns historically reduced; above average dead wood in crowns; dense crowns with crossing and rubbing branches, typical of species; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; clearly visible for 250m stretch of Fryern Road.	B (12)
121		Wild cherry	12m	250mm est.	N 3.5m E 3m S 4.25m W 4m	1.75m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of tress along Fryern Road; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; small suppressed specimen; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; visible for short stretch of Fryern Road; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
122		English oak	21m	950mm est.	N 9m E 9.75m S 6.75m W 8.5m	4m	E 8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 200mm diameter in lower crown; storm damage in crown regenerative growth forms upper crown; no significant defects observed; of long-term potential; visible as part of wider feature along Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
123		English oak	21m	930mm	N 6.5m E 9.5m S 10.5m W 4.75m	4m	S 7m W 12m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; situated on E side of Fryern Road; single trunk; tensile main unions; W side crown up to 12m historically heavily reduced; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of long-term potential; clearly visible for 300m stretch of Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands; minor surface wound on S side of base up to 0.4m, 200mm wide, no evidence of internal decay, moderate reaction wood around periphery.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
124		English oak	18m	900mm est.	N 5.75m E 7m S 7.75m W 7m	4m	SE 4.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; part of row of trees along Fryern Road; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; established epicormic growth forms lower E crown; cavity at 8m on NE side of trunk, 100mm x 350mm, visible hollowing but depth indeterminable; lower crown historically reduced; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate potential; clearly visible for 300m stretch of Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
125-126		Leyland cypress	#T125 10m #T126 14m	#T125 250mm 100mm #T126 325mm 225mm all est.	3m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; situated within garden at junction between Fryern Road and Melton Drive; acute main unions with bark to bark contact; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; not in keeping with the character of the area; of short term potential.	C (12)
127		Purple plum	5m	245mm	N 1m E 2.5m S 3.25m SW 4m W 3m	1.75m	S 1.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; small ornamental tree.	C (12)
128-129		Ash	12m	#T128 3 stems @ 200mm est. #T129 275mm est.	4m	2.5m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site trees; heavily ivy-covered; historically topped to 4m; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road and Melton Drive.	C (12)
130-131	A1 (TPO 0168)	Common lime	20m	#T130 670mm #T131 665mm	N 4.5m E 6.5m S 4.5m W 6m	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Terminal trees of avenue along Melton Drive; exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots; many basal suckers recently removed; single trunks; significant epicormic growth on trunks up to 4m; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; crowns up to 8m historically reduced; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; part of prominent feature along Melton Drive and clearly visible for 50m stretch of Fryern Road.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
132-133		Common lime	20m	#T132 640mm #T133 790mm	N 4.5m E 6.5m S 4.5m W 6m	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of avenue of trees along Melton Drive; prominent buttress roots; many basal suckers recently removed; single trunks; significant epicormic growth on trunks up to 4m; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; crowns up to 8m historically reduced; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; part of prominent feature along Melton Drive and clearly visible for 50m stretch of Fryern Road.	B (12)
134		Sycamore	13m	295mm 315mm 160mm	N 4.2m E 4.8m S 2.9m W 3m	1.5m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Decay cavity at trunk base, entrance diameter, 705mm x 190mm; horizontal depth 400mm; cavity can be vertically probed 800mm above entrance, revealing hollow trunk; second entrance to same cavity present at 1.3m, 100mm x 170mm entrance diameter; two more cavity entrances present at same height of similar entrance diameter, that do not link to main cavity, depths 500mm and 300mm; multi-stemmed from 1.5m, with much basal epicormic growth; tensile unions throughout crown; main stem to S historically topped at approx. 4m; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
135		Ash	20m	630mm 420mm 635mm ivy all	N 5.7m E 3.9m S 5m W 2.7m	1.2m	E 12m	Veteran	Average	Poor	Exposed surface root to N, 4.2m long, 90mm in diameter; lapsed coppice with hollow trunks, featuring seven cavity entry points, max. entrance diameter, 350mm x 370mm, all others of similar sizes; three main stems present above boles; heavily ivy-covered; canopy unions obscured by ivy; upper-crown visible in long distance glimpses from Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	A (13)
136		Sweet chestnut	13m	185mm 310mm 175mm 290mm 165mm ivy all	N 2.3m E 6.5m S 5.3m W 7m	0m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; tensile unions throughout crown; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
137		English oak	10m	460mm ivy	N 0m E 0m S 0m W 5m	2.2m	W 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered; slightly leaning to W; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
138		Sweet chestnut	21m	650mm 755mm 725mm ivy 730mm	N 8.2m E 3.9m S 5.9m W 8.5m	0m	E 11m	Veteran	Average	Moderate	Lapsed coppice; four-stemmed from base, without above ground stem contact; three x areas of exposed heartwood featuring incipient decay at base, max. 1100mm x 900mm featuring unidentifiable remains of fungal fruiting bodies; cavities can be vertically probed inside the trunk at two points; for 300mm and 370mm above the cavity entrance; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; two ivy covered stems; tensile unions throughout crown; upper-crown visible in long distance glimpses from Fryern Road; essential component of the group in which it stands.	A (13)
139		English oak	13m	610mm ivy	N 1.5m E 1m S 3.2m W 8m	3m	W 2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; heavily ivy covered; trunk leans to W; canopy unions obscured by ivy; obscured from public view; significant component of the group in which it stands.	B (1)
140		Sweet chestnut	11m	510mm	N 2m E 1.5m S 4m W 7m	2.5m	E 6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multiple areas of exposed sapwood featuring incipient decay at base; up to 340mm in diameter, historic pruning wound present at base where stem was removed; further cavity present is 600mm x 250mm featuring remains of unidentifiable fruiting body; tensile main unions; much epicormic basal growth; asymmetrical crown to W; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
141		Sweet chestnut	20m	1065mm	N 5.9m E 6m S 3.6m W 8m	3m	E 13m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; prominent buttress roots to E; tensile unions throughout crown; upper crown visible in long distance glimpses from Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
142		Sweet chestnut	19m	670mm	N 1.8m E 4.3m S 3.3m W 7m	5m	E 15m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Decay cavity at base on E side; 415mm x 950mm entrance diameter; horizontal depth 240mm, featuring remains of unidentifiable fungal fruiting body; occluding on S section but occlusion growth dead to N; can be probed vertically inside for 260mm above entrance; no significant differences in tone away from immediate area around cavity, were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; tensile unions throughout crown; deadwood up to 150mm est. in diameter, present in crown; upper crown visible in long distance glimpses from Fryern Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
143		Sycamore	17m	675mm	N 3.1m E 3.9m S 4.7m W 8.9m	2.5m	E 11m	Mature	Average	Poor	Exposed surface roots amongst animal setts to NE; two cavities at base, up to 810mm x 180mm entrance diameter; horizontal depth 310mm; cavity can be vertically probed inside trunk, for a further 300mm above entrance; interior wood, soft, crumbly and brown; not occluding; two cavities linked, indicating partially hollow trunk; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; tensile unions throughout crown; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
144-145		Sweet chestnut	22m	#T144 955mm #T145 910mm	N 7m E 6m S 6m W 10.2m	3m	E 12m	Veteran	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy covered trunks and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crowns; deadwood up to 150mm est. in diameter; obscured from public view; essential components of the group in which they stand.	A (13)
146-147		Sycamore	16m	#T146 550mm #T147 230mm 500mm 500mm 255mm all ivy	N 7m E 6m S 6m W 8m	0.4m	E 4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	#146 features water filled cavity at base, 320mm x 125mm entrance diameter, horizontal depth 160mm; #147 four stemmed from base, featuring tensile unions; ivy covered trunks and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout upper crowns, where visible; obscured from public view; significant components of group in which they stand.	B (1)
148-150		Sycamore	20m	#T148 530mm ivy #T149 610mm ivy #T150 535mm ivy 160mm 240mm 140mm	N 7m E 6.5m S 7m W 7.5m	0m	E 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at bases; heavily ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crowns, where not obscured by ivy; upper crowns visible in long distance glimpses from Fryern Road; significant components of the group in which they stand.	B (1)
151		English oak	14m	450mm	4m	3m	E 3m	Over-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Dead tree.	U
152		Sweet chestnut	10m	260mm	N 6.1m E 5.5m S 2.8m W 0.5m	2.5m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; asymmetrical crown, leaning to E into powerlines.	C (1)
153		Ash	21m	995mm 670mm ivy both	N 9m E 8m S 8m W 8m	1.5m	W 17m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from 1.5m; tensile main unions; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function and ash dieback colonisation; of short term potential; readily visible from public footpath; significant component of group in which it stands.	U
154		Sycamore	18m	605mm ivy	N 5m E 7m S 4m W 4m	4m	W 10m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; newly wind exposed, due to the removal of formerly adjacent specimen; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; readily visible from public footpath; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
155		English oak	14m	695mm	N 4m E 8m S 5m W 4m	4m	W 7m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; newly wide exposed on two sides, due to the removal of formerly adjacent specimens; tensile unions throughout crown; asymmetrical crown to E, as suppressed by adjacent specimens now removed; readily visible from public footpath; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
G1		Various	Max 21m Avg 18m	Max 550mm Avg 300mm	3.5m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group consisting of European larch, English oak, elder and elm; predominantly a plantation of densely-spaced and now drawn-up larch; smaller semi mature oaks situated around edges; dense understory of elder and elm; low quality individuals, but as a group currently a prominent feature within site and visible across field from 150m long stretch of Fryern Road; slightly inconsistent with predominantly broadleaved arboricultural character of local area; unlikely to be of long-term potential as likely to be harvested in future.	B (12)
G2		Various	Max 9m Avg 5m	Max 275mm Avg 150mm	2.5m	0.5m	W 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; group Consisting of Leyland cypress, holly, elder and elm; forms boundary to adjacent property; historically managed to low level form; dead semi mature elm specimens throughout group; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of low level screening value only; of short term potential; glimpsed in narrow views from Melton Drive.	C (12)
G3		Various	Max 20m Avg 10m	Max 400mm Avg 175mm	4m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; group consisting of Leyland cypress, ash, Norway maple and hazel; W extent formed of small cypress trees and coppiced hazel with larger established specimens further E; of moderate potential; upper crowns visible from Melton Drive and Fryern Road.	C (2)
G4		Various	Max 9m Avg 5m	Max 225mm Avg 100mm	2.5m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group consisting of goat willow, elder, Portuguese laurel and Monterey pine; situated along S boundary; dominated by small self seeded goat willows; of low quality but provides screening to adjacent properties; of short term potential; visible for 150m stretch of Fryern Road but does not contribute to the arboricultural quality of the site.	C (12)
G5		Various	Max 9m Avg 7m	Max 200mm Avg 75mm	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group consisting of Scots pine, common alder, goat willow and blackthorn; situated along N boundary; young Scots pine specimens on boundary to Fryern Road; N boundary dominated by young alder specimens with understory of self seeded alder and blackthorn; of low quality but provides boundary screening and contributes to green character; of short term potential.	C (12)
G6		Various	Max 13m Avg 13m	Max 225mm Avg 100mm	3m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group consisting of sycamore, elm, ash, holly and hazel; situated on either side of small access track; forms understory to larger established trees; predominantly self seeded sycamore; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; limited contribution to wider feature; W extent visible in narrow views from Fryern Road; of short term potential.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G7		Various	Max 8m Avg 3m	Max 200mm Avg 75mm	2m	0.5m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Situated to N of building and E side of track; group consisting of hazel, goat willow and sycamore; exclusively made up of young, self seeded specimens; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
G8		Various	Max 6m Avg 5m	Max 275mm Avg 100mm	3.5m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	On W side of track, running E to W, separating house from barn; group consisting of rhododendron and hazel; dominated by dense rhododendron; provides low level screening to adjacent property; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; not in keeping with the character of the area; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
G9		Common lime	Max 14m Avg 12m	Max 350mm Avg 300mm all est.	4m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated between barn and lake to E; inspection conducted from Distance due to limited access; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a screen; historically pollarded to 3m; of low quality and limited arboricultural value outside of the screening it provides; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
G10		Various	Max 18m Avg 15m	Max 350mm Avg 275mm	4m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	W of access track, at junction to house, E of small building; group consisting of sycamore, sweet chestnut and elm; situated on steep slope adjacent to small track; densely spaced drawn-up self-seeded specimens; ivy-covered; understory of young self seeded sycamore and elm; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
G11		Various	Max 10m Avg 6m	Max 225mm Avg 100mm	2.5m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group consisting of hawthorn, sycamore, elder, hazel, privet, holly and silver birch; situated along access track to Fryern Road; densely spaced specimens forming boundaries between properties; historically maintained to low level form; of low level screening vale only; contributes to green character of immediate area but obscured from all long public views; of short term potential.	C (1)
G12		Leyland cypress	Max 4.5m Avg 3m	Max 175mm Avg 100mm	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; situated at entrance to access track from Fryern Road; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; historically topped to 4m; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; not in keeping with the character of the area; of short term potential; visible for short stretch of Fryern Road but does not contribute to the green character of the area.	C (1)
G13		Various	Max 9m Avg 3m	Max 200mm Avg 75mm	1m	0.5m	0m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Off site row of trees; consisting of English elm, ash and dense bramble; young, self-seeded specimens showing a significant number of dead or moribund individuals; five largest trees surveyed individually as nos. 36 to 40; almost certainly a row of mature elms and thus a significant component of the green infrastructure prior to Dutch elm disease in the 1970s & 80s; now makes a reduced contribution to green infrastructure and visible in long-distance views from Fryern Road; but currently of low quality and of limited potential unless planted up with alternative species.	C (2)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.6.1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', BS 5837:2012. This is the minimum area which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. RPAs are portrayed initially as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be restrictions to root growth the circle is modified to reflect more accurately the likely distribution of roots.

Tree No.	Species	RPA	RPA Radius
1-2	Sycamore	33.0m ² 65.3m ²	3.2m 4.6m
3	Norway maple	194.4m ²	7.9m
4	Monterey cypress	706.9m ²	15.0m
5	Monterey cypress	282.3m ²	9.5m
6-7	Monterey cypress	91.6m ² 63.6m ²	5.4m 4.5m
8	Monterey cypress	646.0m ²	14.3m
9-10	European larch	117.7m ² 194.1m ²	6.1m 7.9m
11	English oak	147.0m ²	6.8m
12	European larch	77.9m ²	5.0m
13	Ash	82.8m ²	5.1m
14	English oak	60.3m ²	4.4m
15-20	European larch	108.6m ² 58.6m ² 49.3m ² 49.3m ² 40.7m ² 81.7m ²	5.9m 4.3m 4.0m 4.0m 3.6m 5.1m
21-22	European larch	157.5m ² 171.1m ²	7.1m 7.4m
23	English oak	165.6m ²	7.3m
24-29	European larch	97.8m ² 46.3m ² 106.4m ² 74.2m ² 77.9m ² 79.8m ²	5.6m 3.8m 5.8m 4.9m 5.0m 5.0m
30	English oak	173.9m ²	7.4m
31-33	European larch	124.7m ² 79.8m ² 141.9m ²	6.3m 5.0m 6.7m
34	English oak	63.6m ²	4.5m
35	Goat willow	348.2m ²	10.5m
36	Ash	55.4m ²	4.2m
37	Ash	152.2m ²	7.0m
38	Ash	83.6m ²	5.2m
39	Ash	35.5m ²	3.4m
40	Ash	72.4m ²	4.8m
41	Holly	103.4m ²	5.7m
42	Box elder	21.9m ²	2.6m
43	Portuguese laurel	46.3m ²	3.8m
44	Monterey pine	326.9m ²	10.2m
45	Scots pine	63.6m ²	4.5m

46	Monterey pine	176.7m ²	7.5m
47	Monterey pine	651.4m ²	14.4m
48	Hybrid black poplar	289.5m ²	9.6m
49	Monterey pine	547.4m ²	13.2m
50	Monterey pine	408.3m ²	11.4m
51	Corsican pine	113.1m ²	6.0m
52	Corsican pine	72.4m ²	4.8m
53	Monterey pine	366.4m ²	10.8m
54	Monterey pine	176.7m ²	7.5m
55	Corsican pine	72.4m ²	4.8m
56	Monterey pine	547.4m ²	13.2m
57	Monterey pine	706.9m ²	15.0m
58-59	Wild cherry	72.4m ²	4.8m
		91.6m ²	5.4m
60	Corsican pine	63.6m ²	4.5m
61	Monterey pine	547.4m ²	13.2m
62	Monterey pine	254.5m ²	9.0m
63-64	Hybrid black poplar	366.4m ²	10.8m
		408.3m ²	11.4m
65	Wild cherry	55.4m ²	4.2m
66-67	Hybrid black poplar	289.5m ²	9.6m
		289.5m ²	9.6m
68	Hybrid black poplar	289.5m ²	9.6m
69	Portuguese laurel	55.4m ²	4.2m
70	Corsican pine	136.8m ²	6.6m
71	Sycamore	568.2m ²	13.4m
72	Sycamore	275.2m ²	9.4m
73	Sycamore	311.5m ²	10.0m
74-75	Sycamore	168.3m ²	7.3m
		152.2m ²	7.0m
76	Sycamore	221.7m ²	8.4m
77	English oak	278.8m ²	9.4m
78	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
79	Ash	77.5m ²	5.0m
81	Goat willow	150.6m ²	6.9m
82	Sweet chestnut	706.9m ²	15.0m
83	Sycamore	194.6m ²	7.9m
84	Sweet chestnut	113.5m ²	6.0m
85	Sycamore	196.3m ²	7.9m
86-88	Sycamore	157.8m ²	7.1m
		144.2m ²	6.8m
		50.8m ²	4.0m
89	English oak	278.8m ²	9.4m
90	English oak	635.3m ²	14.2m
91	Sycamore	73.6m ²	4.8m
92	English oak	76.0m ²	4.9m
93	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
94	English oak	72.4m ²	4.8m
95	Sycamore	70.6m ²	4.7m
96-98	Sycamore	346.2m ²	10.5m
		171.9m ²	7.4m
		229.7m ²	8.6m
99	English oak	366.4m ²	10.8m
100	English oak	547.4m ²	13.2m
101	English oak	461.5m ²	12.1m
102	English oak	646.0m ²	14.3m
103	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m

104	English oak	452.4m ²	12.0m
105	English oak	149.6m ²	6.9m
106	Ash	45.8m ²	3.8m
107	English oak	206.1m ²	8.1m
108	English oak	289.5m ²	9.6m
109	English oak	221.7m ²	8.4m
110	Turkey oak	63.6m ²	4.5m
111	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
112-113	English oak	387.1m ²	11.1m
		452.4m ²	12.0m
114	Ash	91.6m ²	5.4m
115	Leyland cypress	81.7m ²	5.1m
116	English oak	254.5m ²	9.0m
117	Sycamore	127.0m ²	6.4m
118	English oak	547.4m ²	13.2m
119-120	Common lime	293.2m ²	9.7m
		342.4m ²	10.4m
121	Wild cherry	28.3m ²	3.0m
122	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
123	English oak	391.3m ²	11.2m
124	English oak	366.4m ²	10.8m
125-126	Leyland cypress	32.8m ²	3.2m
		70.7m ²	4.7m
127	Purple plum	27.2m ²	2.9m
128-129	Ash	54.3m ²	4.2m
		34.2m ²	3.3m
130-131	Common lime	203.1m ²	8.0m
		200.1m ²	8.0m
132-133	Common lime	185.3m ²	7.7m
		282.3m ²	9.5m
134	Sycamore	95.8m ²	5.5m
135	Ash	441.8m ²	11.9m
136	Sweet chestnut	123.2m ²	6.3m
137	English oak	95.7m ²	5.5m
138	Sweet chestnut	706.9m ²	15.0m
139	English oak	168.3m ²	7.3m
140	Sweet chestnut	117.7m ²	6.1m
141	Sweet chestnut	513.1m ²	12.8m
142	Sweet chestnut	203.1m ²	8.0m
143	Sycamore	206.1m ²	8.1m
144-145	Sweet chestnut	412.6m ²	11.5m
		374.6m ²	10.9m
146-147	Sycamore	136.8m ²	6.6m
		279.5m ²	9.4m
148-150	Sycamore	127.1m ²	6.4m
		168.3m ²	7.3m
		176.0m ²	7.5m
151	English oak	91.6m ²	5.4m
152	Sweet chestnut	30.6m ²	3.1m
153	Ash	651.0m ²	14.4m
154	Sycamore	165.6m ²	7.3m
155	English oak	218.5m ²	8.3m
G1	Various	136.8m ²	6.6m
G2	Various	34.2m ²	3.3m
G3	Various	72.4m ²	4.8m
G4	Various	22.9m ²	2.7m
G5	Various	18.1m ²	2.4m

G6	Various	22.9m ²	2.7m
G7	Various	18.1m ²	2.4m
G8	Various	34.2m ²	3.3m
G9	Common lime	55.4m ²	4.2m
G10	Various	55.4m ²	4.2m
G11	Various	22.9m ²	2.7m
G12	Leyland cypress	13.9m ²	2.1m
G13	Various	18.1m ²	2.4m

APPENDIX 2

Tree Protection Plan



Arboricultural Impacts: Summary		
(For details, see below)		
Impact		No. of Trees
Trees to be removed		1
Groups of trees to be removed		0
Groups of tree to be partially removed		2
TPO trees to be removed		0
Trees to be pruned		1
Trees where supervised demolition needed with RPAs		0
Trees where manual excavation needed within RPAs		0
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs		13
Trees with proposed underground services within RPAs		0
Trees to be Removed		
No	Species	Category
35	Goat willow	C (2)
G2 (Partial)	Various	C (12)
G4 (Partial)	Various	C (12)
Trees to be pruned		
No.	Species	Works (Outline only)
41	Holly	Reduce western crown extent by 1.5m leaving it no closer than 1.5m from the bank.
Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS3998: 2010. Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.		
Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs		
No.	Species	Type of structure
3	Norway maple	Proposed footpath
41	Holly	Proposed footpath
47	Monterey pine	Proposed footpath
57	Monterey pine	Proposed footpath
61	Monterey pine	Proposed footpath
70	Corsican pine	Proposed footpath
115	Leyland cypress	Proposed footpath
119	Common lime	Proposed footpath
120	Common lime	Proposed footpath
123	English oak	Proposed footpath
126	Leyland cypress	Proposed footpath
127	Purple plum	Proposed footpath
133	Common lime	Proposed footpath

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding, or a 2m high scaffolding framework, with uprights at maximum 3m spacings, every other one braced to the ground with 45 degree struts, supporting standard anti-climb 'Horas' welded mesh fence panels secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases pinned to the ground by scaffold uprights sunk to a minimum depth of 600mm, individual panels fixed to each other with at least 2 clamps and to scaffolding with heavy-duty cable ties. *TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT* or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 2.

Above Soil Surfacing

Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level (orange hatching) or above the depth of the shallowest significant roots, as per root investigation (cyan hatch), so no roots are severed, and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to minimise compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing. Edge supports will also be installed above existing soil level.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will directly supervise all construction works that have to be undertaken within root protection areas. These include:

1. Location of protective fencing.
2. Construction of above-ground hard surfacing.

ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Melton Drive, Storrington

Client: Matthew Homes

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Drawing no: SJA TPP 26134-041b

Based on: MATT250834 SL01 P11a & 7649 Eng Base

Drawn by: FJC	Date of Issue: June 2026	Scale: 1: 750 @ A1
Checked by: FPS	Tel: (01737) 813058	sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.: 38	Category 'U' trees: 40	Canopies of trees to be retained:
Category 'A' RPA:	Category 'B' RPA:	Category 'C' RPA:
Trees to be removed:	Protective fencing:	Trees to be pruned:
Above soil surfacing:	Veteran tree buffer:	Indicative pruning line:

For further information refer to the SJAtrees Tree Survey Schedule.

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