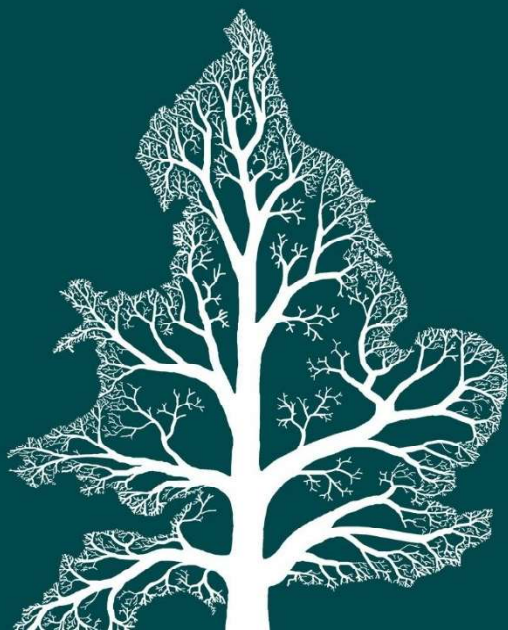


Tree Condition Report

& Management Recommendations



**Acorn Avenue, Eastlands Lane, Fairfield and
Cottages Recreational Ground
Cowfold
RH13 8BL**



Dated
10th February 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1. Instruction

- 1.1.1. I am instructed by Olivia Bennison of Cowfold Parish Council to conduct an Arboricultural Survey at various sites within Cowfold and produce my findings in a report.

1.2. Scope and Purpose of the Report

- 1.2.1. The purpose of the report is to highlight any issues which may be of concern from a safety perspective. The context and condition of trees are assessed and hazards and potential hazards are recorded. Appropriate recommendations are made in order to reduce risk to acceptable levels.
- 1.2.2. Only trees where remedial works have been recommended are included within this report.
- 1.2.3. Our survey methodology is described in Appendix 2.

1.3. Tree Survey and Tree Data Schedule

- 1.3.1. The *Tree Location Plan* and *Tree Data Schedule* in Appendix 5 contain information gathered for each tree during a ground-level survey undertaken on 29th January during clear, dry weather conditions. The survey was conducted by Carl Lothian.

1.4. Brief Site Description

1.4.1. Fairfield Cottages Recreational Ground

- 1.4.2. Fairfield Cottages Recreational Ground comprises a large public recreation ground including football pitches, a skatepark, a children's playground, a car park, and associated buildings. The site is immediately adjacent to the A272, Fairfield Cottages, and a large open field to the east.

1.4.3. Acorn Avenue

- 1.4.4. The site at Acorn Avenue comprises a children's play area, a pond, and areas of public green space located within a residential setting. The site is accessible via footpaths that pass through the area. The site is bordered by residential dwellings.

1.4.5. Eastlands Lane

- 1.4.6. The site at Eastlands Lane comprises an area of public green space located between a residential area and Eastlands Lane. The Parish Council Clerk advised that trees located between Eastlands Lane and the boundary fence do not form part of the current survey and have therefore been excluded from the scope of assessment.

1.5. Author

- 1.5.1. This report was compiled by Carl Lothian – BSc (Hons) (Arboriculture) MA ArborA. Details of the author's experience that qualify him to produce such a report are detailed in Appendix 4.
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2. Tree Condition and Recommendations

In this section I have grouped all of the trees according to the type of work recommended. Photographs of trees and recorded defects can be found within Section 3. The table at Appendix 5 includes all trees in chronological order. The Tree Location Plan can also be found there.

2.1. Remove Dead and Damaged branches

2.1.1. Trees that require remedial pruning works in order to make them safe are listed below:

Ref.	Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	Survey Notes	Inspection Limitations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommended Works	Priority	Inspect Frequency (yrs)	Safety Category
T003		Early Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	92	10	10	10	10		Parkland tree. Target - playground.	Compacted soil around base associated with play area Defects: Significant deadwood over playground area	None	Normal	Normal	Remove deadwood over 5cm diameter (high priority) mulch ground around play area (low priority)	High	3	2
T004		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	17	100	5	5	9	7		Parkland tree.	Defects: Significant dead branch to south c. 30cm diameter, 9m length. Significant bark wound at base to north with extensive decay developing. Stem sounded, acceptable condition at present. Occasional minor cavities developing to stem.	None	Fair	Fair	Reduce length of dead branch by 4m and monitor.	High	1.5	3
T010		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	17	100	8	8	8	8		Parkland tree. Target - building. Target - footpath. Target - road.	Boggy, waterlogged ground in root area. Defects: Sparse upper canopy, tree in decline. Significant deadwood present. Decaying branch with 'hazard beam' to east at 5m.	None	Poor	Fair	Remove deadwood over 5cm diameter and Decaying branch (high priority). Undertake soil amelioration (low priority) and monitor condition.	High	1.5	3
T011		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	103	10	10	10	10		Parkland tree. Target - dwelling. Target - road.	Defects: C. 30cm diameter decaying branch to south at c. 11m over play area (rope swings). Occasional minor cavities developing to stem and canopy. Occasional significant deadwood over play area.	None	Fair	Normal	Remove decaying branch and deadwood over 5cm diameter.	High	3	3

Additional Notes: Deadwood is present within these trees and forms an important natural habitat for a variety of species. However, a balance must be achieved between maintaining ecological value and safeguarding site users. In this instance, we recommend removing deadwood with a diameter greater than 5cm that extends over potential targets. Any deadwood that does not extend over potential targets can be retained. Moreover, rather than completely removing the large dead branch (and associated habitat) from T4, simply shortening it by 4m will greatly reduce the lever arm acting on it, and thus likelihood of it failing.

2.2. Monitoring Defects

2.2.1. Which have features that require monitoring as part of regular professional inspections are listed below:

Ref.	Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	Survey Notes	Inspection Limitations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommended Works	Priority	Inspect Frequency (yrs)	Safety Category
T001		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	21	110	14	11	12	12		Parkland tree. Target - dwelling. Target - road.	Defects: Ganoderma fruiting bodies at base to north and east. Sounding mallet suggests acceptable at present. Several significant cavities developing to stem and scaffold limbs where branches previously failed. Occasional significant deadwood over road.	Vegetation	Normal	Fair	Monitor progression of decay as part of future inspections. Remove deadwood >5cm diameter over road.	Moderate	1.5	2
T002		Early Mature	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	35	4	4	2.5	2.5		Parkland tree. Target - playground.	Defects: Ash dieback 75%-50% remaining canopy	Vegetation	Fair	Fair	Monitor for ash dieback	Moderate	1.5	2
T005		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	100	8	8	8	8		Parkland tree. Target - building	Defects: Perished fungal bracket at base to north. Stem sounded, acceptable condition at present. Occasional significant deadwood (low target occupancy). Occasional minor cavities developing.	None	Normal	Fair	Monitor condition of stem	Moderate	1.5	2
T006		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	137	10	10	10	10		Parkland tree. Target - building	Defects: Perished fungal bracket at base to southeast. Sounding mallet indicates stem is in acceptable condition at present. Minor damage to buttress to southwest, mallet indicates significant patch of associated dead bark higher on stem, probe indicates solid timber beneath. Minor deadwood and cavities developing to canopy.	None	Normal	Fair	Monitor condition of stem.	Moderate	1.5	2
T008		Early Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	18	91	7.5	9	4	8		Target - building Target - car park.	Defects: Low vitality, scattered dead twigs to upper canopy.	None	Fair	Normal	Monitor condition	Moderate	1.5	2
T010		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	17	100	8	8	8	8		Parkland tree. Target - building Target - footpath. Target - road.	Boggy, waterlogged ground in root area. Defects: Sparse upper canopy, tree in decline. Significant deadwood present. Decaying branch with 'hazard beam' to east at 5m.	None	Poor	Fair	Remove deadwood over 5cm diameter and Decaying branch (high priority). Undertake soil amelioration (low priority) and monitor condition.	High	1.5	3
G012		Early Mature	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	22	45	5	5	5	5		Parkland tree. Target - road.	Trees in overall healthy physiological condition. No obvious symptoms of ash dieback. Defects: Easternmost ash has tight union at base where multiple stemmed (acceptable condition at present due to upright stems).	None	Normal	Normal	Monitor for ash dieback	Low	3	1

Additional Notes: some of the oak trees have fungal fruiting bodies present, indicating internal decay. This is a normal part of the natural life cycle of veteran and mature trees and is not necessarily a cause for concern. As trees age, heartwood is progressively broken down and recycled, and trees are able to accommodate internal hollows with minor impact on their overall structural integrity.

However, given the location of these trees and the presence of nearby targets, it is recommended that the extent and progression of internal decay is monitored as part of future inspections. This may be undertaken using non-invasive techniques such as a sounding mallet. Should more extensive decay be identified, further assessment using specialist diagnostic equipment may be required to better understand the internal condition of the trees.

G12 do not currently show signs of Chalara Ash Die back. However, it is likely they will be infected within the next 10 years. Therefore, it would be prudent to monitor their condition as part of future professional inspections, as well as informal inspections. More information on this disease can be found at the following websites:

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/disease/ash-dieback> ;

<https://www.forestryresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/pest-and-disease-resources/ash-dieback-hymenoscyphus-fraxineus/>

and <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/tree-pests-and-diseases/key-tree-pests-and-diseases/ash-dieback/>.

2.3. Decay Detection Required

2.3.1. Trees with extensive decay present (or suspected) that require a more detailed inspection with specialist decay detection equipment are listed below:

Ref.	Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	Survey Notes	Inspection Limitations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommended Works	Priority	Inspect Frequency (yrs)	Safety Category
T009		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	140	8	9	9	8		Parkland tree. Target - dwelling. Target - footpath. Target - garden	Defects: Ganoderma fruiting body at base to north, mallet indicates extensive decay to northeast. Occasional minor cavities and tear wounds developing within canopy.	None	Normal	Fair	Decay detection required.	High	1.5	3

Additional Notes: A sounding mallet indicated the internal decay to be more significant than the other oak trees with fungal fruiting bodies, due to a hollow sound to the northeast. The use of a Picus Tomograph, Residril and/or increment borer is required in order to map out the extent of decay. Please contact Crown Tree Consultancy to arrange for such an inspection.

2.4. Trimming Back

2.4.1. Trees that need to be trimmed back from buildings are listed below:

Ref.	Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	Survey Notes	Inspection Limitations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommended Works	Priority	Inspect Frequency (yrs)	Safety Category
T007		Early Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	95	8	8	8	8		Parkland tree. Target - road.	Branches encroaching overhead services (previously pruned back) Defects: No significant defects observed, occasional minor cavities developing.	None	Normal	Normal	Reduce branches encroaching services back to previous pruning points.	Low	3	1

No Additional Notes: T7 has previously been pruned back away from the cables. Branches have now grown back and are encroaching the cables. We recommend these be pruned back to the previous pruning points.

2.5. Soil Amelioration

2.5.1. Trees with compacted/waterlogged rooting environments that would benefit from soil amelioration are listed below:

Ref.	Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	Survey Notes	Inspection Limitations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommended Works	Priority	Inspect Frequency (yrs)	Safety Category
T003		Early Mature	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	16	92	10	10	10	10		Parkland tree. Target - playground.	Compacted soil around base associated with play area Defects: Significant deadwood over playground area	None	Normal	Normal	Remove deadwood over 5cm diameter (high priority) mulch ground around play area (low priority)	High	3	2
T010		Mature	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	17	100	8	8	8	8		Parkland tree. Target - building. Target - footpath. Target - road.	Boggy, waterlogged ground in root area. Defects: Sparse upper canopy, tree in decline. Significant deadwood present. Decaying branch with 'hazard beam' to east at 5m.	None	Poor	Fair	Remove deadwood over 5cm diameter and Decaying branch (high priority). Undertake soil amelioration (low priority) and monitor condition.	High	1-5	3

Additional Notes: Options are available for mechanical soil amelioration, including the use of specialist equipment such as Terravents and air-spade techniques, with soil conditioners (for example biochar) incorporated into the soil profile. Such approaches are typically focused within the upper soil horizons, noting that the majority of tree roots are generally located within the top c.300 mm of soil.

As an alternative to the use of costly and potentially disruptive equipment, a low-impact approach may be undertaken. This could involve manually loosening the soil to a depth of approximately 300 mm using a garden fork, with the aim of improving soil aeration and drainage across the rooting area. This process may be carried out at regular intervals, for example at approximately one-metre spacings, across the area beneath the tree canopy (dripline), and not within 0.5m of the base and buttress roots.

In addition to the initial soil loosening, the soil surface may then be covered with a layer of woodchip mulch to a depth of approximately 50 mm. Care should be taken to ensure that mulch is not placed directly against the base of the tree and does not come into contact with buttress roots or exposed surface roots. Mulch should not be applied when the ground is waterlogged or excessively dry; therefore, it may be preferable for such works to be undertaken later in the spring or during early summer.

The aim of this work is to relieve compaction, improve the structure of the soil, and prevent further compaction from occurring.

2.6. Work Priority and Future Inspections

2.6.1. In order to assist with the budgeting of funds, all works have been allocated a priority based on the perceived risk associated with each defect. A schedule is proposed below for the timing of operations. Works may be undertaken sooner, though it is not recommended that the suggested timescales are extended.

Work Priority	Definition	Tree Number
Urgent	As soon as possible	None
Very High	Within 1 month	None
High	Within 3 months	T003, T004, T009, T010, T011
Moderate	Within 1 year	T001, T002, T005, T006, T008
Low	Non essential works	T007, G012

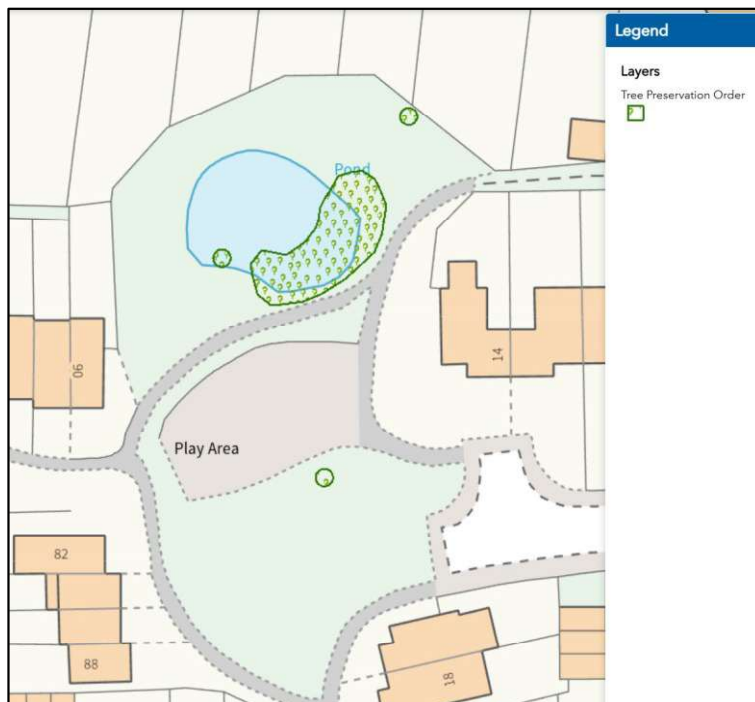
2.6.2. Following completion of these works the trees shall be in an acceptable condition. However, trees are dynamic organisms and should be inspected regularly. The table below suggests a schedule of future inspections based on the condition and location of each tree:

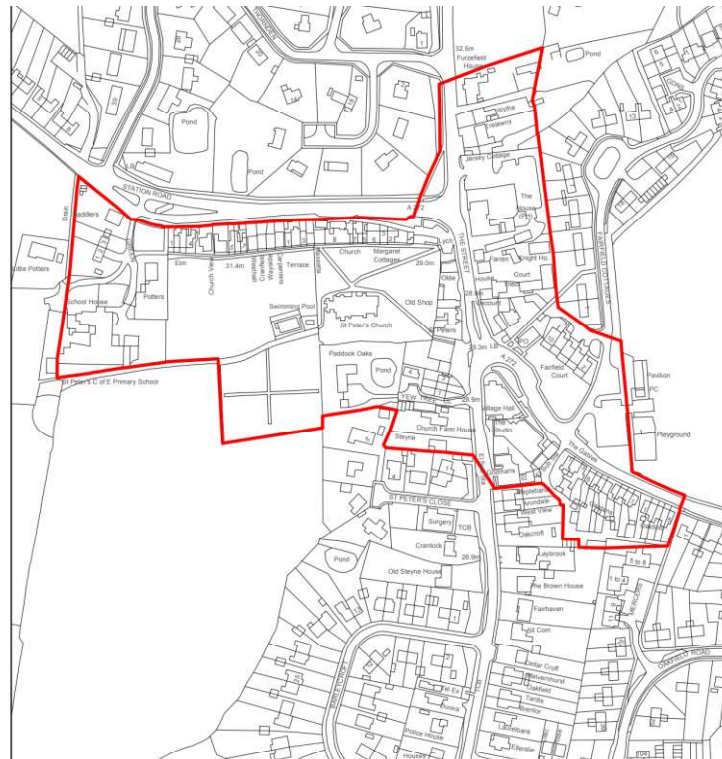
Inspection Frequency (years)	Tree Number
0.5	None
1	None
1.5	T001, T002, T004, T005, T006, T008, T009, T010
3	All other trees surveyed

2.6.3. The trees should be inspected sooner if there is a noticeable decline in their condition, or following extreme weather events.

2.7. Statutory Protection

2.7.1. On 10th February 2026, we accessed the local authority website. Screen-shots are produced below:





Revisions :

- Fairfield Cottages Recreational Ground borders the Cowfold Conservation Area.
- There are tree preservation orders affecting trees within the sites. Trees affected are believed to be T9, T10, T11 and G12 (our numbering system).
- There are tree preservation orders immediately adjacent to the sites.

2.8. Tree Protection – General Notes

- 2.8.1. Heavy fines exist for carrying out unauthorised works to protected trees, so we advise that further checks are made in case new Orders have been created since the time of writing this report.
- 2.8.2. Before undertaking works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, consent needs to be obtained from the local authority which will provide application forms and advice to potential applicants. The removal of dead wood is exempt.
- 2.8.3. Where the works are proposed for reasons of safety or ill health, a report from a suitably qualified arborist will usually be required. Trees that are dead, dangerous or dying are technically exempt from protection, though it would be prudent to give the local authority 5 days notice of intention and take photographs before undertaking works without prior consent being granted. Potentially unlimited fines exist for unauthorised works to protected trees.
- 2.8.4. Where trees are located in a Conservation Area, works are not permitted without first giving the local authority 6 weeks' notice of intention. During this time the local authority may elect to create a Tree Preservation Order or to inform the applicant that they have no objection to the proposed works. If the local authority does not respond within 6 weeks, then the intended work may be undertaken. Note: the local authority cannot refuse consent for works to trees within a conservation area; they may only create a tree preservation order if they wish to have further control over what works are undertaken.

3. Photographs

Photo 1. T1



Photo 2. T1 (Ganoderma fruiting body)



Photo 3. T1 (Ganoderma fruiting body)



Photo 4. T1 (significant cavity developing to stem, good wound wood)



Photo 5. T2



Photo 6. T3



Photo 7. T3 (dead wood)



Photo 8. T3 (compact soil)



Photo 9. T4



Photo 10. T4 (large dead branch)



Photo 11. T4 (bark wound)



Photo 12. T4 (cavity developing)



Photo 13. T5



Photo 14. T5 (dead wood)



Photo 15. T5 (perished fungal fruiting body)



Photo 16. T6.



Photo 17. T6 (dead bark at base)



Photo 18. T6 (fungal fruiting body)



Photo 19. T7



Photo 20. T7 (juxtaposition with overhead services)



Photo 21. T7 (previous pruning points)



Photo 22. T8



Photo 23. T9



Photo 24. T9 (bark wound with *Ganoderma* sp. fruiting body)



Photo 25. T10



Photo 26. T10 (top of canopy sparse)



Photo 27. T10 (poor soil condition)



Photo 28. T11



Photo 29. T11 (decaying branch)



Photo 30. T11 (decaying branch)



Photo 31. T11 (dead wood).



Photo 32. G12



Appendix 1: Safety Categories

A *Safety Class* has been assigned to each tree according to its condition, defects observed, and the works that have been recommended. An explanation of each category is offered below:

- Safety Class 1:** Trees in good condition. No significant defects apparent or likely to develop in the foreseeable future. No significant works are usually recommended to maintain them in an acceptable condition.
- Safety Class 2:** Trees with **minor defects**. Pruning works or monitoring are usually recommended to ensure that they are in an acceptable condition (unless they are remotely located).
- Safety Class 3:** Trees with **significant defects**. Works are usually recommended in order to bring them into an acceptable condition (unless they are remotely located).
- Safety Class 4:** Trees with **major defects**. These trees often require removal or significant pruning works (unless they are remotely located).

It should be noted that not every tree falls neatly into one of the 4 categories listed above. Trees are complex organisms and often have multiple defects. In which case, the category deemed to be most appropriate is selected. Moreover, Class 2, Class 3 and 4 trees may not always be recommended works, for example if they are remotely located although they may be hazardous, they pose a low risk. Similarly, Class 1 trees may be recommended works even if a low risk is associated with them, for example if they are interfering with infrastructure.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

- A2.1 A ground level visual survey was carried out using the *Visual Tree Assessment* technique described by Mattheck and Broeler (1994) endorsed by the Arboricultural Association (LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, 2007) Our survey method is guided by best practice documentation including Common sense risk management of trees (National Tree Safety Group, 2024).
- A2.2 The level of detail to which trees were inspected was based on their context (e.g. location, targets, site history) and visible condition of reasonably observable parts.
- A2.3 An initial visual check was carried out, including a general view of the trees and their context, from accessible viewpoints, to identify if a higher level of inspection was required, or to make recommendations to ensure a tree or tree parts can be assessed in greater detail.
- A2.4 Before progressing to a higher level of inspection, a judgement was made as to the likely importance of additional information, in regard of the tree’s context and condition.
- A2.5 A higher level of assessment of the tree or tree parts may involve a closer inspection from differing angles and tapping and probing tree parts from ground level. It may not be possible to observe each tree from every aspect (due to undergrowth, ivy, hedges, walls or property boundaries).
- A2.6 For full inventory surveys, a higher level of assessment was undertaken for all trees unless otherwise stated or unless access or visibility prevented this.
- A2.7 If sufficient information to make a management recommendations could not be gained from the initial check or higher-level inspection, a further detailed inspection was recommended - for example in the form of a climbed inspection or using specialist decay detection equipment.
- A2.8 Where the condition of a tree within its context was deemed to be unacceptable, recommendations were made according to a scale of priority to reduce the risk posed by the tree.
- A2.9 Finally, a *safety category* was allocated as described in section 2.
- A2.10 Measurements were estimated or, where accuracy was essential, obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape.

Appendix 3: Tree Data Glossary

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree Data Schedule**.

A3.1 General Observations

- A3.1.1

Numbering System: Each item of vegetation has its own unique number prefixed by a letter such that T1 = Tree 1, G2 = Group 2, H3 = Hedge 3 and W4 = Woodland 4 S5 = Shrub.
- A3.1.2

Other Reference: Usually provided where the tree is given a numbered tag to aid identification on site. May also be used to extend the numbering system, for example G1A, G1B to differentiate trees within a group.
- A3.1.3

Life Stage:

Young Usually less than 10 years old.

Semi-Mature Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy).

Early-Mature Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy).

Mature Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy).

Lat-Mature Tree is past maturity and of a considerable age for the species but lacks the special characteristics associated with veteran trees

Veteran Tree is mature or late-mature and significant habitat features associated with advanced age are present, such as hollowing and deadwood.
- A3.1.4

Species: Common names and scientific names are given.
- A3.1.5

Height: Measured from ground level to the top of the crown.
- A3.1.6

Stem Diameter: Taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible. On multi-stemmed trees this measurement may be taken at ground level.
- A3.1.7

Crown Spread: Measured north, east, south and west. This is taken from the centre of the stem and usually rounded up to the nearest metre.
- A3.1.8

Photo: This is a photograph of the tree to aid with its identification on site, and to provide an overview of its location, form and condition. A photograph may not always be provided for every tree.
- A3.1.9

Location and Targets: A description of the location and potential target areas should the tree or a part of the tree fail. Targets areas are within a tree’s potential falling range where individuals or property might be harmed for example: Highways, buildings and footpaths.

Target occupancy Some targets may be described with an occupancy (High, Moderate, Low, Very Low).

High target occupancy areas are frequently or constantly visited most days, such as busy roads, frequently used railways and busy high streets, or where valuable property is frequently or constantly present.

Low target occupancy areas are infrequently visited, such as intermittently used footpaths, or residential gardens where no other targets are present.

Moderate target occupancy areas are areas of intermediate occupancy.

Very Low target occupancy areas are rarely visited, such as the middle of a woodland away from footpaths, or areas where access is not permitted.

A3.1.10

Survey Notes: Tree form and pruning history may be recorded along with an account of any significant defects. Defects and descriptive terms are dealt with in more detail at the end of this section.

- A3.1.11 Recommendations:** Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.
- A3.1.12 Priority Scale:** Depending upon potential hazards, and the likelihood of failure, recommendations should be carried out according to the following priority scale:
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Urgent | To be carried out as soon as possible. |
| Very High | To be carried out within 1 month. |
| High | To be carried out within 3 months. |
| Moderate | To be carried out within 1 year. |
| Low | To be carried out within 3 years. |
- A3.1.13 Inspection Frequency:** An interval of 6 months, 1 year, 1.5 years or 3 years is allocated before the next inspection is due. Wherever practical, consideration should be given to seasonal changes so that deciduous trees are not always surveyed in winter when they have no leaves, or in summer when leaves may obscure branches within the upper crown.
- A3.1.14 Physiological Condition:**
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Good | Notably Healthy and with no symptoms of disease or stress. |
| Normal | Healthy and with no symptoms of significant disease and/or stress. |
| Fair | Minor symptoms of disease and/or stress present, vitality is impaired. |
| Poor | Significant symptoms of disease and/or stress present, vitality is low. |
| Very Poor | Extensive symptoms of disease and/or stress and vitality is very low. |
| Dead | Tree is dead |
- A3.1.15 Structural Condition:**
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Good | Notable condition, having no significant structural defects or where works have likely improved the trees safety factor. |
| Normal | Having no significant structural defects. |
| Fair | Notable structural defects observed, works may be recommended depending on context but not usually required. |
| Poor | Significant structural defects observed, works may be recommended depending on context. |
| Very Poor | Major structural defects observed, works may be recommended depending on context. |
- A3.1.16 Safety Category:** These are explained in detail in Appendix 1.

A3.2 Evaluation of Defects

- A3.2.1** Cavities, wounds, deadwood etc are all evaluated as follows:
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Major | Such that structural integrity is, or will become, compromised and the tree is, or will inevitably become, hazardous. |
| Significant | A defect that may over time become a major defect, though not necessarily so. This will depend on a range of factors such as the vitality of the tree and its ability to respond. |
| Minor | A defect that is not likely to compromise the structural integrity of the tree. |

Appendix 4: Arboriculturalists Qualifications

Qualifications & Experience of Carl Lothian – BSc (Hons) (Arboriculture).

Carl began his career undertaking a Level 3 extended diploma in arboriculture and forestry at Merrist Wood College in 2015. Upon completion of his diploma, Carl worked with several tree surgery firms completing a range of arboricultural works. In 2018 Carl began his BSc (Hons) in arboriculture and urban forestry, graduating with a first-class degree and attaining the Institute of Chartered Foresters student of the year award.

After graduating, Carl worked as a TreeRadar technician where he carried out tree root and decay surveys with specialist ground-penetrating radar equipment. During this time Carl was fortunate enough to work at prestigious sites, such as the Palace of Westminster and the National Maritime Museum.

Whilst working at Crown, Carl has undertaken a range of tree surveys and written reports relating to development, safety, subsidence, and decay detection. Carl is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association.

Appendix 5: Tree Data Schedule and Tree Location Plan

The Tree Data Schedule and any drawings accompanying this report follow this page.

Ref.	Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo		Location & Targets		
T001		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	21	110	14	11	12	12				Parkland tree. Target - dwelling. Target - road.	Defects: Ganoderma and east. So at present developing branches significant d
T002		Early Mature	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	35	4	4	2.5	2.5				Parkland tree. Target - playground.	Defects: Ash dieback
T003		Early Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	92	10	10	10	10				Parkland tree. Target - playground.	Compacted play area Defects: Significant d
T004		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	17	100	5	5	9	7				Parkland tree.	Defects: Significant diameter, 9 at base to developing. condition at developing
T005		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	100	8	8	8	8				Parkland tree. Target - building	Defects: Perished fun sounded, a Occasional occupancy). developing.
T006		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	137	10	10	10	10				Parkland tree. Target - building	Defects: Perished fun Sounding ma condition at to southwest of associated indicates sol and cavities

Ref.	Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	
T007		Early Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	95	8	8	8	8		Parkland tree. Target - road.	Branches (previously p Defects: No significant minor cavity
T008		Early Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	18	91	7.5	9	4	8		Target - building Target - car park.	Defects: Low vitality canopy.
T009		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	140	8	9	9	8		Parkland tree. Target - dwelling. Target - footpath. Target - garden	Defects: Ganoderma mallet indica Occasional developing
T010		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	17	100	8	8	8	8		Parkland tree. Target - building Target - footpath. Target - road.	Boggy, water Defects: Sparse upper Significant branch with
T011		Mature	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	103	10	10	10	10		Parkland tree. Target - dwelling. Target - road.	Defects: C. 30cm dia c. 11m over p minor cavity Occasional area.
G012		Early Mature	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	22	45	5	5	5	5		Parkland tree. Target - road.	Trees in condition. dieback. Defects: Easternmost multiple stem present due



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