



TRACY CLARKE
TREE CONSULTANCY

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Client: Arcus Consultancy Services

Site: Ninfield Greener Grid Park
Potman's Lane
TN39 5JL

Report by: Tracy Clarke MICFor. F.Arbor.A. CEnv

Date: June 2021

Reference: TCTC-17961

OUR CONTACT DETAILS:

Website: www.tracyclarke.co.uk

Email: info@tracyclarke.co.uk

Tel: 01371 811831

Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd.

Registered Office: Fisher Michael | The Old Grange Warren Estate | Lordship Road | Writtle | Chelmsford | England |
CM1 3WT | Company No: 10781437 | VAT Registration No: 269 2078 77

Executive Summary

Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd are instructed to provide an arboricultural survey and impact assessment of the proposal in accordance with BS5837 (2012), Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations.

A total of one hundred and eighty two trees including eight groups, three hedges, and six woodland areas have been assessed, of which the proposal will require the loss of three young trees (T4, T7, T10) one semi-mature tree (T98) and a small section of two groups of trees (G119 and G157) which are internal to the site.

The existing access road will be retained at current dimensions through the site, with no anticipated substructure alterations, will therefore not harm the roots of trees on either side, some minor crown lifting of selected trees will be required to clear the route for HGV vehicles but again this is minor work unlikely to harm the long term health of those trees.

To facilitate the access route into the Greener Grid Park, a section of road will need to be constructed within the root protection areas of trees either side, however provided this is constructed using a 'no-dig' approach the roots of these trees will remain unaffected and their future growth unhindered.

My conclusions are that the information provided to the client has helped to inform the site layout to ensure that the proposal is sustainable in respect of important arboricultural and landscape features and that it complies with national and local planning policies.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Planning Policy Context	3
3	Observations and Tree Information	5
4	Discussion	8
5	Conclusions	11
	Appendix A1 – BS 5837 Tree Data Schedule	12
	Appendix A2 – Tree Work Schedule	13
	Appendix B1 – Tree Survey Plan.....	14
	Appendix B2 – Proposal and Tree Work Plan.....	15
	Appendix B3 – Tree Protection Plan and Heads of Terms Method Statement	16
	Appendix C – Tree Data Analysis.....	17
	Appendix D – Qualifications.....	18

1 Introduction

Terms of reference

1.1 Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd are instructed by Arcus Consultancy Services to:

- provide a BS 5837 (2012) tree survey of trees relevant to the site, with recommendations for works, and
- provide an arboricultural impact assessment report which addresses the impacts on trees from the proposed development for planning submission, and provides measures for their protection during construction

1.2 The proposal is for a Greener Grid Park, using the existing access road.

Method of assessment

1.3 This assessment follows best practice British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012) which provides a methodology for the assessment of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites and aims to guide decision making towards sustainable design and tree cover on all new developments.

1.4 This assessment also has regard to national and local planning policies in consideration of the arboricultural impacts from the development proposals since these policies will guide the decision-making process of the local planning authority.

Scope and limitations

1.5 The tree survey is of a preliminary nature only; all trees have only been inspected from ground level applying ¹Mattheck's (1994) visual tree assessment method (VTA). No detailed decay investigations of the trees or detailed site investigations have been carried out to inform this report.

1.6 This report is not an assessment of tree condition and the risk they represent to people or property, however where defect trees have been noted as requiring works, recommendations are included in the tree schedule included with this report.

1.7 All recommendations are given in the context of the site's current use, or to facilitate the proposed development. Trees are dynamic living organisms, and subject to a change in their condition.

¹ Mattheck, C, Broeler, H. (1994). The body language of trees. A handbook for failure analysis – *Research for Amenity Trees* No.4 Research for Amenity Trees

- 1.8 This report should not be considered as a full assessment of the health and safety of trees on and adjacent to the site, and where trees do have the potential to harm people or property, an inspection of their condition by the relevant owner on an annual basis is recommended.
- 1.9 The assessment of trees within this report is valid for two years from its date.

Background documents supplied

- 1.10 The following documents have been supplied by the client team and relied upon for this report:

Supplier	Name	Date
Arcus Consultancy Services	3215-DR-P-0001 P11- Figure 2 Proposed Site Layout Drawing Revised HGV Track Access Track Drawing (showing track retained as existing dimensions)	March 2021 June 2021
Ratcliff Land & Engineering Surveys Ltd	Topographical Survey	February 2021

2 Planning Policy Context

National and Local Planning Policy

- 2.1 National Planning policy is set out in the government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019, is a material consideration in any planning application and provides a framework for locally prepared plans for housing and other development. This framework policy promotes a presumption in favour of sustainable development, delivering good quality design and change for the better in our built and natural environment over the lifetime of the development. The NPPF recognises that the natural environment is an essential component of the health and wellbeing of society and looks to the planning system to contribute to and enhance the natural environment by protecting and enhancing it, recognizing the wider benefits of ecosystem services in supporting society's needs; minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in places affected by development proposals; establishing coherent and resilient ecological networks; and preventing and mitigating pollution.
- 2.2 Growth for communities delivered by the planning system requires the careful consideration of our natural environment during the design and development process to achieve sustainable development and this report considers how the development complies with the NPPF and how it achieves sustainable development.
- 2.3 Local Planning Authorities are governed in their decision-making process by the principle of sustainable development.
- 2.4 The planning policies of Wealden District Council consist of the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (February 2013) and the saved policies of the adopted Wealden Local Plan (1998).
- 2.5 **WCS13 Green infrastructure:** The districts existing network of green infrastructure will be protected, improved, and enhanced development proposals will not be permitted which would result in the loss of existing open space or harm to Wealden's network of green spaces unless the development proposals either mitigate the effects or alternative suitable provision is made that contributes to the overall network of green space.
- 2.6 **EN12 Protection of trees and woodlands:** The council will seek to retain and enhance the contribution of trees and woodland areas including the amenity value of trees in built up areas, resisting loss of trees which make a valuable contribution to the character of the landscape, a settlement or its setting.
- 2.7 **EN13 Ancient and semi-natural woodland:** The Council will resist development proposals that involve the clear felling or otherwise prejudice the ecology of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands, as defined by English Nature.
- 2.8 **EN14 Landscaping within developments:** In appropriate cases, the Council will require landscaping, including surface treatments, to be carried out as part of development proposals. Where required, such schemes should:- (1) seek to retain existing trees, significant hedgerows and other valuable site features; (2) normally comprise primarily native species; (3) complement the scale and character of the proposed development and the locality; (4) have regard to associated nature conservation benefits; (5) be implemented at the earliest practicable opportunity and thereafter satisfactorily maintained during the early years.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 2.9 The Wealden Design Guide was adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in November 2008 and, as such, the guidance represents an important material consideration in the determination of planning applications. In respect of trees, woodland, ancient trees and woodlands the design guide recommends that appropriate best practice is followed by proposed developments and the council will resist developments which proposed the removal, or otherwise prejudices the ecology of ancient semi-natural woodland.

3 Observations and Tree Information

The Site

- 3.1 The site was visited on 23 and 24 February 2021 to carry out a BS5837 (2012) survey and assessment of trees.
- 3.2 The development site is Ninfield Greener Grid Park, Potman's Lane TN39 5JL.



Fig. 1 Google Earth 2021 – site location

Tree data

- 3.3 The data on the trees surveyed can be found in the tree schedule at Appendix A1. A total of one hundred and eighty two trees including eight groups, three hedges, and six woodland areas have been assessed.
- 3.4 Tree works are identified at Appendix A2 and mainly consists of lifting minor pendulous growth of tree crowns that overhang the existing access road which is intended to carry HGV vehicles for construction purposes.
- 3.5 The surveyed trees and their assessment of quality and value are indicated on the tree survey plan at Appendix B1.
- 3.6 The proposed layout and where relevant, trees for removal are shown at Appendix B2.
- 3.7 The tree protection plan and heads of terms method statement is provided at Appendix B3.
- 3.8 The woodlands W78 and W79 either side of the access road consist mainly of coppiced hornbeam stools of variable condition, they appear to have been coppiced approximately 20-25 years ago, and some stools have regrown quite well, whilst others have only produced one or two regrowth stems and are less vigorous.

- 3.9 The regrowth stems of occasional stools in this area are falling apart due to the advanced decayed condition of the original coppice stool from which they are growing together coupled with the size and weight.
- 3.10 Technically because these woodlands are ancient, BS5837 (2012) recommends they should automatically be categorised as high quality, but many of the original stools are in quite poor condition, and they are therefore categorised as B2 / B3 to reflect this. Similarly, individual stools either side of the road are categorised as low quality where they are in poorer condition to enable some degree of distinction in the quality of trees along this road edge to inform design where necessary.
- 3.11 An analysis of the tree quality and value, species mix and age diversity relevant to this proposal is included at Appendix C, which helps to understand the sustainability of the existing tree population on site.

Site soils and influence on rooting

- 3.12 Soil conditions will have a significant effect upon tree growth and will influence:
- The species that will grow successfully.
 - Rooting depths for different species.
 - The available soil volume that can be used by roots and therefore the likely tolerance of trees and other vegetation to soil disturbance
- 3.13 As a guide, ²Cranfield University Soilscape map describes the soils at the site as **Soilscape 8:** Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.

Legal status of trees / woodlands and Designations

- 3.14 At the time of writing the report it has not been possible to identify whether the surveyed trees are legally protected by a tree preservation or by virtue of being within a conservation area.
- 3.15 The removal or pruning of any legally protected trees requires prior written Local Planning Authority (LPA) approval unless granted through full and detailed planning consent where the works have been clearly specified and agreed as necessary to implement that consent.
- 3.16 The site sits outside the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, but includes two designated ancient semi-natural woodlands; Kilnwood which sits either side of the existing access road through the site, and Pipe Wood which sits to the north west of the proposed Greener Grid Park development area:

² <http://www.landis.org.uk>

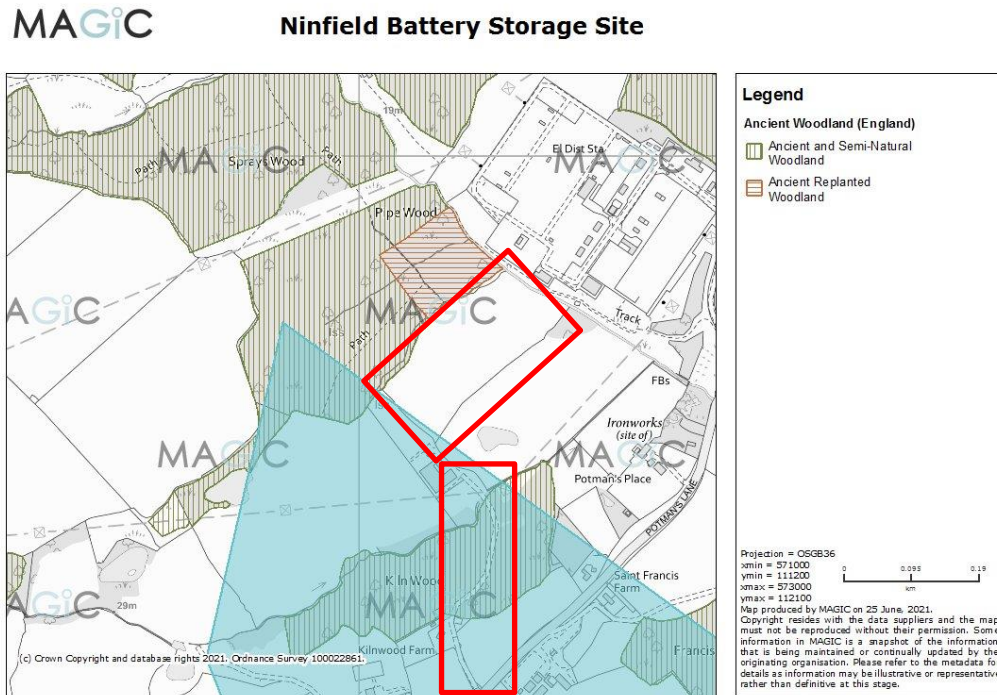


Fig.2 Extract of DEFRA on line mapping indicating Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodlands. Red Rectangles indicating areas of the proposed site

4 Discussion

Key arboricultural impacts

4.1 The following arboricultural impacts have been identified in relation to the proposed development:

Activity	Potential Impact			
	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Loss for Development	0	G119	T4, T7, T10, T98	0
	<p>T4, T7, T10 and T98 are small, young or semi-mature trees that overhang the existing access road, and where pruning would not be practical to address potential vehicle impacts, they are proposed for removal. These are insignificant low value trees that do not make a valuable contribution to the area.</p> <p>A small section of the eastern end of G119 will need to be removed to allow the extension of the existing access road into the proposed Greener Grid Park area / field. This group mainly consists of semi-mature trees with the occasional mature hawthorn, it is also not visually prominent and the remaining trees either side will ensure the remainder of G119 can continue to function as a potential wildlife corridor, as such there will be limited impact from its removal.</p>			
Tree Loss for Arboricultural Reasons	No trees are proposed for removal for arboricultural reasons			
³RPA and tree crown Impact	The general impacts on retained trees can be managed by following the requirements of the tree protection plan and method statement at Appendix B3.			
RPA incursion: Demolition	There are no proposed demolition operations anticipated within the RPA of retained trees.			
RPA incursion: Construction	<p>The proposed access route is currently used for farm traffic and vehicles and will be retained at its current dimensions to provide the access to the Greener Grid Park site for construction vehicles and ongoing maintenance vehicles. Localised, superficial enhancements to infill uneven surfacing may be required to provide level ground, however no excavations or substructure alterations will be required to achieve this.</p> <p>The proposed access route into the Greener Grid Park area will fall within the RPA of three retained trees (T106, T107 and T108). To avoid root severance or compaction, this section of the route will need to be constructed using a no-dig approach. There are several well recognised proprietary systems available that would ensure the long term protection of tree roots here, this should be installed by the manufacturer and carried out under arboricultural supervision prior to any heavy machinery or equipment being transported into the field area. A principle for no-dig construction is indicated on the tree protection plan TCTC-PL-03-01 at Appendix B3.</p>			

³ RPA Section 3.7 of BS5837 (2012): layout design tool indicating 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.

	<p>In line with Natural England Standing Advice (2018) in relation to Ancient Woodland it is recommended that a 15m buffer zone is provided between the edge of the woodland and any built development. The Greener Grid Park area encroaches very slightly into buffer zone of Pipe Wood to the north- west of the site but ensures the RPAs of the woodland edge trees are avoided. The minor encroachment into the buffer zone will therefore not have an adverse arboricultural impact and as the site will be unmanned, and unlit, is unlikely to prejudice the ecology of the natural woodland habitat.</p> <p>A small area of the Greener Grid Park footprint falls within 5% of the RPA of T110, in terms of physiological impact this is likely to be relatively small given the open fields around the tree and its easy ability to compensate with roots elsewhere on the site. Provided this work is carried out with care, any roots carefully pruned, and the works are supervised on site by an arboricultural consultant, the risk from this aspect of the development proposal on T110 is low.</p> <p>All other construction operations are generally outside the RPA of retained trees and provided the tree protection plan and method statement at Appendix B3 is used as a guide for construction operations, this should ensure that any works will not harm retained trees.</p>
RPA Incursion: Soil levels change	No soil level changes are anticipated within the root protection area of retained trees.
RPA Incursion: Underground services and drainage	No information is currently available relating to underground services or drainage for the proposal, however it should be possible to locate the utilities outside the RPA of trees. If it is essential to locate underground drainage or services runs within the RPAs of retained trees these operations should follow the recommendations in the NJUG guidelines ⁴ . In addition, it is also recommended that these works are carried out under arboricultural supervision when being installed.
RPA Incursion Landscape operations	<p>Provided the tree protection plan is used as a guide for landscape operations, this should ensure that any works for improving the hard and soft landscaping features will not harm trees. Any landscaping works within the tree protection areas should be undertaken by hand only avoiding using machinery. Where machinery is unavoidable this should be tracked and light weight only (max of 2 tonnes). Temporary ground protection should always be installed beforehand as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pedestrian</i> – single thickness scaffold boards placed on top of a compressible resistant layer of 100mm of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane. • <i>Pedestrian operated plant</i> – gross weight of 2tonne, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compressible resistant layer of 150mm of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane.
Pruning to facilitate development	Some light crown lifting of selected trees and one hedge along the existing access road is recommended to ensure there is no conflict with construction traffic. This work is minor and not likely to have an adverse effect on the health of those trees.
Future growth of retained trees	This is not considered to be an issue with this proposal.

⁴ National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) *Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*. Volume 4 Issue 2. London: NJUG, 2007

Daylight and sunlight	<p>This is not considered to be an issue with this proposal.</p> <p>Trees are an asset when it comes to the provision of shade and welcome cooling and can provide a natural alternative to the reliance on air conditioning (for example) to mitigate the effects of climate change resulting in warmer temperatures generally in the UK.</p>
-----------------------	--

Changes from the proposal

- 4.2 The anticipated changes to the appearance and character of the area as a result of the proposal are very minor. The loss of three young trees (T4, T7 and T10), and one semi-mature tree (T98) along the access road, will have negligible adverse visual impact. There is a small section of two groups of trees (G119 and G157) within the central / north extents of the site that will also need to be removed to facilitate the access route and proposed cable route for the substation, these are localised losses that can be compensated for elsewhere on the site. All other trees and in particular the ancient semi-natural woodland trees and habitat will be retained and will be appropriately protected in accordance best practice advice and recommendations.
- 4.3 Some minor pruning to lift low crowns over the access route will be required for selected trees to ensure there is no adverse conflict with the passage of construction vehicles, this will be minor work and will have little impact on the long term health of the trees.

Mitigation

- 4.4 Where there is an unavoidable loss of trees, the site provides sufficient space for new tree planting which can be secured through appropriate landscaping conditions, any mitigation will need to be sensitive to the biodiversity and ecology of the wider natural surroundings.

Sustainability and Compliance with planning policy

- 4.5 The proposal ensures that significant trees and woodlands have been considered properly, and that their protection can be achieved in line with best practice. Adverse impacts are entirely avoided or can be minimised by the adoption of best practice construction approaches and the implementation of appropriate tree protection measures.
- 4.6 The development will not harm valuable trees or woodlands, seeks to ensure their protection, and to minimise risk from the implementation of the proposals. The proposed development is sustainable and complies with national and local planning policies as they relate to trees.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 This report demonstrates that trees have been considered properly in accordance with best practice, impacts identified, and mitigation suggested to ensure risks from demolition and construction operations associated with the proposal can be reasonably managed and implemented where necessary.
- 5.2 Subject to adopting the approaches and best practice recommendations within this report and associated drawings it is possible to conclude:
- 5.3 In respect of policy WCS13 Green infrastructure, existing important green infrastructure is retained, and it is demonstrated how this will be protected.
- 5.4 In respect of policy EN12 Protection of trees and woodlands, the proposal seeks to retain the contribution of all trees and woodland areas which make a valuable contribution to the character of the landscape, a settlement, or its setting.
- 5.5 In respect of policy EN13 Ancient and semi-natural woodland, the advice on the constraints of trees and woodlands by Natural England has been followed with the exception of a marginal incursion by the built footprint into the woodland buffer zone. Their safe retention, protection, and the ecology they provide will not be prejudiced by the proposal.
- 5.6 In respect of policy EN14 Landscaping within developments, the proposal seeks to retain important existing trees, significant hedgerows, and other valuable site features; and can provide the space for new planting to compensate for any unavoidable losses.
- 5.7 The proposal can incorporate the existing trees and woodlands sustainably and therefore complies with national and local planning policies.

Appendix A1 – BS 5837 Tree Data Schedule



Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T1	1 Abies sp. (Fir sp.)	4.0	13	1	1.5		2.0		2.0		2.0		0.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.	23/02/2021	7.6	1.6	40+	C1/C2
Tree T2	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	6.0	26	1	3.8		2.0		1.0		2.5		1.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Slight growth bias to north	23/02/2021	30.6	3.1	40+	C1/C2
Tree T3	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	3.0	11	1	2.5		0.0		0.0		2.5		1.5	L	Young	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Good. Suppressed crown - Major.	23/02/2021	5.5	1.3	40+	C1/C2
Tree T4	1 Abies sp. (Fir sp.)	5.0	10	1	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		1.0	L	Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Bark wound - Mechanical. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Stunted growth	23/02/2021	4.5	1.2	40+	C1/C2
Hedge H5	1 Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble) 1 Rosa canina (Dog-rose) 1 Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn/Sloe) 1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	1.3	8 AVE	1	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Gappy hedge, clipped / formally managed	24/02/2021	2.9	1.0	20-40	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Hedge H6	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May) 1 Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	2.0	10 AVE	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Clipped / formally managed	24/02/2021	4.5	1.2	20-40	C2		
Tree T7	1 Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	4.0	9	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	L	Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Branch - Broken. Lower bark on stem removed	24/02/2021	3.7	1.1	10-20	C1			
Hedge H8	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May) 1 Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn/Sloe)	1.5	10 AVE	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Clipped / formally managed, bit gappy	24/02/2021	4.5	1.2	20-40	C2			
Tree T9	1 Juglans sp. (Walnut sp.)	3.5	7	1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	L	Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch - Broken.	23/02/2021	2.2	0.8	40+	C1			
Tree T10	1 Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	2.5	10	1	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good.	24/02/2021	4.5	1.2	40+	C1			
Tree T11	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	3.0	12	1	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible.	24/02/2021	6.5	1.4	40+	C1			

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T12	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	13.0	80 COM	4	7.0		9.0		7.0		7.0		1.5	M	Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Debris. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Branch - Broken. Branch - Suspended. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Decay / structural defect - Base. Ivy or climbing plant. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Woodland edge tree, part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	294.5	9.7	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T13	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	14.0	48 COM	3	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.5	M	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Debris. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Ivy or climbing plant. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Woodland edge tree, part of coppiced woodland block Original coppice stool with significant decay around basal area, regrowth stems in good condition but over all low quality	24/02/2021	105.9	5.8	20-40	C1/C2
Group G14	2 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	6.0	15 AVE	1	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		1.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Part of woodland undergrowth Average stem diameter given	24/02/2021	10.2	1.8	20-40	B2
Tree T15	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	13.0	41 COM	2	7.0		7.0		7.0		4.0		1.5	M	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Decay / structural defect - Base. Fused stems. Ivy or climbing plant. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Woodland edge tree, part of coppiced woodland block Original coppice stool is significantly decayed, regrowth stems in good condition	24/02/2021	76.2	4.9	20-40	B2/B3

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T16	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	17.0	53 COM	6	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		4.0	M	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Part of coppiced woodland block Part of the original stool has recently failed - mature regrowth stems have fallen over	24/02/2021	131.4	6.5	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T17	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	50 COM	4	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		4.0	M	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Part of coppiced woodland block One stem cut to ground level	24/02/2021	114.0	6.0	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T18	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	3.0	6	1	1.0		1.5		3.3		3.6		1.0	L	Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Natural regeneration, leaning towards road	24/02/2021	1.6	0.7	40+	C1
Tree T19	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	52 COM	7	3.4		2.5		7.0		6.3		3.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Branch - Broken. Branch - Suspended. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	126.7	6.3	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T20	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	46 COM	6	3.7		2.5		3.5		6.5		6.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Branch - Broken. Branch - Suspended. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, matures stems from very old coppice stool	24/02/2021	98.0	5.6	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T21	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	20 COM	5	3.0		2.0		4.4		5.5		6.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Branch - Broken. Branch - Suspended. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, semi mature stems from old coppice stool Shaded out by other trees	24/02/2021	18.3	2.4	20-40	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T22	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	40 COM	5	4.5		3.0		4.0		4.6		5.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Branch - Broken. Branch - Suspended. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, matures stems from coppice stool	24/02/2021	73.3	4.8	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T23	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	19.0	78	1	6.3		9.2		8.6		5.6		3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems.	23/02/2021	275.2	9.4	40+	B1/B2
Tree T24	1 Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	12.0	24	1	4.7		6.0		6.4		0.0		4.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Crack - Longitudinal / shear crack. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Fungal fruiting body - structural decay suspected.	24/02/2021	26.1	2.9	0-10	U
Tree T25	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	20.0	89	1	9.0		8.0		9.0		8.0		4.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Root decay - Localised. Root decay - Suspected. Significant decline observed Decayed lower stem / buttress root to south when probed (30cm depth) Loose bark south side lower stem	24/02/2021	358.3	10.7	0-10	U
Tree T26	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	18	1	3.2		2.0		3.0		4.5		15.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, mature stem from decayed coppice stool	24/02/2021	14.7	2.2	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T27	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	25 COM	2	3.2		3.0		3.0		4.5		14.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, mature stem from decayed coppice stool	24/02/2021	29.3	3.1	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
 Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
 Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
 L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T28	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	20.0	28 COM	3	5.0		4.0	4.0		4.5		8.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, mature stem from coppice stool	24/02/2021	37.9	3.5	20-40	B2/B3	
Tree T29	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	36 COM	6	5.0		5.0	4.4		3.9		7.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Mechanical. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, mature stem from large decayed coppice stool	24/02/2021	61.1	4.4	20-40	B2/B3	
Tree T30	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	36 COM	6	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0		18.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Mechanical. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, mature stem from coppice stool	24/02/2021	61.1	4.4	20-40	B2/B3	
Tree T31	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	14.0	14 COM	2	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0		8.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Bark wound - Mechanical. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, mature stem from coppice stool, suppressed	24/02/2021	9.0	1.7	10-20	C1/C2	
Tree T32	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	20.0	31 COM	10	5.0		3.0	3.0		5.5		5.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Mechanical. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, mature stem from coppice stool, suppressed	24/02/2021	45.2	3.8	10-20	C1/C2	
Tree T33	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	20.0	49 COM	11	5.0		3.0	3.0		5.5		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Part of coppiced woodland block, maturing stems from large decayed coppice stool	24/02/2021	112.0	6.0	20-40	B2/B3	
Tree T34	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	21	1	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5		12.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major.	24/02/2021	20.0	2.5	40+	C1	

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T35	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	21 COM	2	5.0		3.0		3.0		5.5		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	20.4	2.5	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T36	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	20.0	24	1	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		12.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major.	24/02/2021	26.1	2.9	40+	C1
Tree T37	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	50 COM	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		14.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block, large historic coppice stool	24/02/2021	117.3	6.1	40+	B2/B3
Tree T38	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	14.0	13 COM	2	2.8		2.8		0.0		1.5		4.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	8.2	1.6	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T39	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	33 COM	2	4.0		4.0		2.5		4.0		14.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	50.0	4.0	40+	B2/B3
Tree T40	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	28 COM	4	4.0		3.0		4.0		4.0		16.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Extensive. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	35.5	3.4	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T41	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	24 COM	3	4.0		3.0		4.0		5.8		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Bark wound - Mechanical. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Extensive. Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	26.6	2.9	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T42	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	18	1	4.0		4.0		2.5		4.0		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	14.7	2.2	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T43	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	25 COM	3	4.0		2.0		1.0		5.2		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block One stem with ivy	24/02/2021	30.5	3.1	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T44	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	17	1	3.0		1.5		1.0		3.0		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Poor. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Major. Once part of old coppice stool	24/02/2021	13.1	2.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T45	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	33 COM	5	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	50.9	4.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T46	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	31 COM	3	4.8		5.0		3.8		4.8		8.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block Pink paint numbers on stem	24/02/2021	44.0	3.7	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T47	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	18.0	17	1	5.0		2.0		3.0		5.0		8.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Mechanical.	24/02/2021	13.1	2.0	10-20	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T48	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	26 COM	5	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	32.6	3.2	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T49	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	27 COM	2	4.0		4.5		4.0		4.0		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Minor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	33.5	3.3	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T50	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	24 COM	4	4.0		4.0		2.5		4.0		12.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	26.1	2.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T51	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	45 COM	9	6.0		4.0		4.0		6.7		5.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	91.6	5.4	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T52	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	19.0	26 COM	5	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		7.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	32.6	3.2	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T53	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	19.0	34 COM	6	6.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		7.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	53.2	4.1	20-40	B2/B3

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T54	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	19.0	15 COM	2	3.8		4.0		0.0		4.8		7.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	10.9	1.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T55	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	24 COM	3	5.0		5.0		2.0		4.0		10.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	26.6	2.9	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T56	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	30 COM	4	4.5		5.7		2.0		4.0		10.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	40.7	3.6	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T57	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	48 COM	6	4.5		4.0		8.5		6.5		7.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	108.6	5.9	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T58	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	29 COM	7	4.5		4.5		3.0		4.5		10.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	38.3	3.5	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T59	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	37 COM	7	5.3		5.0		6.0		5.0		10.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	62.1	4.4	20-40	B2/B3

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T60	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	16.0	17 COM	3	3.6		5.7		2.0		1.0		6.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	13.6	2.1	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T61	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	12.0	16 COM	4	3.6		5.7		2.0		1.0		5.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Major. Part of coppiced woodland block Ivy on one stem, mature stool semi mature regrowth	24/02/2021	11.6	1.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T62	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	21.0	39 COM	6	5.0		5.0		5.3		5.7		10.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	69.5	4.7	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T63	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	22.0	51	1	7.0		7.3		4.6		7.0		5.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Minor. Because of late age - borderline B category	24/02/2021	117.7	6.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T64	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	29 COM	6	7.0		5.6		3.0		4.0		4.5	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Part of coppiced woodland block Pink paint on stem	24/02/2021	39.1	3.5	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T65	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	20.0	61	1	10.0		9.0		8.0		7.0		8.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Minor. Lower branches shaded out	24/02/2021	168.3	7.3	40+	B1/B2
Tree T66	1 other (Other)	4.0	7	1	3.5		2.0		1.5		1.5		1.5	M	Young	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Suppressed crown - Major. Rabbit guard around stem	24/02/2021	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T67	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	11.0	27 COM	2	3.6		3.6		3.5		3.6		2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Mammal. Bark wound - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Part of woodland understorey / mix	24/02/2021	33.0	3.2	10-20	C1
Tree T68	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	14.0	22	1	4.5		4.0		2.0		4.0		4.5	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Lower crown. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base.	24/02/2021	21.9	2.6	20-40	B2/B3
Group G69	5 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	11.0	12 AVE	1	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		0.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Mammal. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Average stem diameter given	24/02/2021	6.5	1.4	40+	C2
Tree T70	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	12.0	16	1	5.5		3.6		3.2		4.0		4.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Natural regeneration	24/02/2021	11.6	1.9	20-40	C1
Tree T71	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	12.0	11	1	4.0		1.0		2.5		4.5		5.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. One stem from decayed stool	24/02/2021	5.5	1.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T72	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	18.0	24 COM	4	5.5		5.0		4.0		5.2		4.5	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Mechanical. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of coppiced woodland block	24/02/2021	26.1	2.9	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T73	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	12.0	17 COM	3	4.5		3.5		3.5		4.3		3.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Entwined stems	24/02/2021	13.6	2.1	40+	C1
Tree T74	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	12.0	13	1	2.2		2.5		1.5		2.0		4.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Suppressed crown - Major. Entwined stems	24/02/2021	7.6	1.6	40+	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T75	Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	10.0	17 COM	3	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		5.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Mature stool with semi mature dying regrowth	24/02/2021	13.6	2.1	0-10	U
Tree T76	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	12.0	15	1	4.5		1.0		4.5		4.5		4.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Suppressed crown - Major. Branches over road shortened to edge of road up to 3m agl	24/02/2021	10.2	1.8	40+	C1
Tree T77	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	20.0	33	1	5.7		6.0		4.7		4.3		5.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Pink paint on stem	24/02/2021	49.3	4.0	20-40	B1/B2
Woodlan W78	1 Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	21.0	25 AVE	1									0.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Possibly remnant ancient coppice sweet chestnut woodland. Many decaying historic stools with a mix of semi-mature- early mature regrowth Many stools are extensively decayed, recoppicing in near future would prevent risk of collapse of which there is recent evidence. Some stools are struggling due to shade from more dominant stools Understorey layer very limited Standard trees include oak, hornbeam, birch Numbers in group not counted Average stem diameter and height given	24/02/2021	28.3	3.0	20-40	B2/B3
	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)																				
	1 Ilex aquifolium (Holly)																				
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)																				
	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)																				
	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category		
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW											
Woodlan W79	1 Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	21.0	25 AVE	1									0.0	L	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Possibly remnant ancient coppice sweet chestnut woodland. Many decaying historic stools with a mix of semi-mature- early mature regrowth Many stools are extensively decayed, recoppicing in near future would prevent risk of collapse of which there is recent evidence. Some stools are struggling due to shade from more dominant stools Understorey layer very limited Standard trees include oak, hornbeam, birch Numbers in group not counted Average stem diameter and height given	24/02/2021	28.3	3.0	20-40	B2/B3		
	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)																						
	1 Ilex aquifolium (Holly)																						
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																						
	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)																						
	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)																						
	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)																						

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Woodlan W80	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	16.0	25 AVE	1									1.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Mix of young - early mature Trees along western edge are young with stem diameters of 10cm, mature tree stems at least 10m from road edge Numbers in group not counted	24/02/2021	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)																				
	1 Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)																				
	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)																				
	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)																				
	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Woodlan W81	1 Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)	7.0	10 AVE	1	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Mature trees within centre of block, at least 18-20m from edge of road, at significantly lower level - stem diameter estimated at 60cm Semi mature natural regeneration around outer edges, tree stems 4m from edge of road to the east, stem diameter average of 10cm	24/02/2021	4.5	1.2	40+	C2
	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)																				
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)																				
Group G82	1 Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	1.5	2	1									0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Mainly bramble with occasional her young alder saplings	25/06/2021	0.2	0.2	10-20	C2
Group G83	1 Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	1.5	2 AVE	1									0.0	L	Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Mainly bramble with very occasional young alder regeneration	25/06/2021	0.2	0.2	10-20	C2
	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)																				
Tree T84	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12.0	60 COM	3	4.0		4.0		5.0		4.0		3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Fork - Weak with included bark. Ivy or climbing plant. Old hedge line Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	166.3	7.3	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T85	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	50	1	6.0		3.0		6.0		6.0		3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Arboricultural work - Historic. Ivy or climbing plant. C1 individual Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	113.1	6.0	40+	B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T86	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	14.0	28 COM	4	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.5			4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Ivy or climbing plant. Old hedge line Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	35.5	3.4	20-40	B2		
Tree T87	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	41	1	2.5	3.0	6.0	6.8			3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant.	24/02/2021	76.0	4.9	40+	B2		
Tree T88	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	45	1	5.0	6.0	4.0	4.0			3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	B2		
Tree T89	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	44	1	5.0	6.0	4.0	4.0			1.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Suppressed crown - Minor.	24/02/2021	87.6	5.3	40+	B2		
Tree T90	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	15.0	72 COM	2	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0			3.0	L	Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Suppressed crown - Minor. Part of old hedgeline One secondary stem to east decayed stump	24/02/2021	235.2	8.7	40+	B2		
Tree T91	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	15.0	35	1	5.0	5.0	3.0	7.0			1.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Soils around roots high content of manure and water	24/02/2021	55.4	4.2	40+	B2		
Tree T92	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	15.0	52	1	3.0	6.0	6.0	7.5			3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	122.3	6.2	40+	B2		

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T93	Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	60	1	3.0		9.0		6.4		7.0		3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	162.9	7.2	40+	B2
Tree T94	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	15.0	35	1	4.5		6.0		6.0		7.0		3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	55.4	4.2	40+	B2
Tree T95	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	38	1	4.5		5.0		5.0		5.0		3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Soil around roots high level of manure and water	24/02/2021	65.3	4.6	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T96	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	38	1	2.0		2.5		6.3		6.0		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Shedding limb / limbs - Historic. Shedding limb / limbs - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	65.3	4.6	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T97	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	49	1	5.0		5.0		5.5		8.0		3.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Debris. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Ivy or climbing plant. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	24/02/2021	108.6	5.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T98	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	3.0	12 COM	2	4.0		2.6		2.6		4.0		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good.	25/06/2021	6.7	1.5	10-20	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T99	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	10.0	49	1	3.5		5.0		6.5		5.6		4.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Upper crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Soil area around roots high content of manure and water	24/02/2021	108.6	5.9	10-20	C1
Tree T100	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10.0	42 COM	2	4.0		3.0		1.0		2.6		4.0	H	Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Dead. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Soil area around roots high content of manure and water Fungal fruiting body Daldinia concentrica on main stems and branches	24/02/2021	81.4	5.1	0-10	U
Tree T101	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	60	1	7.0		7.0		4.8		5.0		3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch - Broken. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Soil around root high content water and manure Decay pocket in bole at 2.5m, not possible to fully assess	24/02/2021	162.9	7.2	40+	B2
Tree T102	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	11.0	20	1	4.5		4.5		0.0		1.0		3.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Suppressed crown - Major.	24/02/2021	18.1	2.4	40+	C1
Tree T103	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	4.0	18	1	0.0		4.0		5.0		2.4		0.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Bark exudation. Suppressed crown - Major. Depression / area of dead bark below old branch stub	24/02/2021	14.7	2.2	10-20	C1
Tree T104	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	35	1	3.7		8.0		7.5		8.6		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Debris. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Suppressed crown - Major.	24/02/2021	55.4	4.2	40+	B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T105	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4.5	16 COM	2	0.0		3.0	3.0		1.0		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Suppressed crown - Major. High content manure in root area	24/02/2021	13.0	2.0	0-10	U	
Tree T106	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	59	1	5.6		5.6	6.3		6.0		3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Metal gate grown in at base Decay at base	26/02/2021	157.5	7.1	10-20	C1	
Tree T107	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	13.0	48	1	7.5		10.9	5.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Unbalanced crown	26/02/2021	104.2	5.8	40+	B1	
Tree T108	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	7.0	36 COM	8	7.0		5.0	5.0		5.0		2.0	L	Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Remnant of historic hedgerow Decay in base	26/02/2021	61.2	4.4	20-40	B3	
Tree T109	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	15.0	54	1	6.9		7.3	8.0		6.0		2.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay in base on N side Minor deadwood throughout crown	26/02/2021	131.9	6.5	20-40	C1	
Tree T110	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	52	1	7.9		8.6	6.0		4.0		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	122.3	6.2	40+	B1	
Tree T111	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	51	1	7.5		2.6	7.0		8.0		1.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	117.7	6.1	40+	B1	
Tree T112	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	60	1	4.9		7.6	7.0		7.0		3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay at base Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	162.9	7.2	20-40	C1	
Tree T113	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	43	1	8.4		6.1	7.0		6.0		3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Early stage of ash dieback suspected	26/02/2021	83.6	5.2	10-20	C1	

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T114	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	36 COM	2	7.1		8.4		3.0		1.5		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Suppressed crown	26/02/2021	59.0	4.3	20-40	C1
Tree T115	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	46 COM	2	5.5		8.3		7.0		7.0		4.0		Mature	Fence has cut into smaller stem	26/02/2021	95.9	5.5	10-20	C1
Tree T116	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	40	1	7.2		6.7		7.0		7.0		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Snapped limbs in crown Susceptible to ash dieback	26/02/2021	72.4	4.8	10-20	C1
Tree T117	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	10.0	36	1	7.5		6.4		5.0		5.0		3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Crown suppressed	26/02/2021	58.6	4.3	40+	B1
Tree T118	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	51	1	5.7		5.9		6.0		5.0		3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Ash dieback suspected Tree is in decline Deadwood throughout crown	26/02/2021	117.7	6.1	0-10	U
Group G119	1 Quercus robur (English Oak) 1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) 1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May) 1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	12.0	25 AVE	1									1.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. A mixed group consisting of semi-mature oak and ash, the occasional mature hawthorn and some late mature hawthorn and hornbeam that are remnants of an historic hedgerow Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted	26/02/2021	28.3	3.0	20-40	B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T120	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18.0	35	1	4.2		4.2		4.2		4.2		10.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decline suspected Susceptible to ash dieback	26/02/2021	55.4	4.2	10-20	C1
Tree T121	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	12.0	27 COM	2	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Remnant of historic hedgerow	26/02/2021	33.5	3.3	20-40	B1
Tree T122	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	12.0	27 COM	2	3.5		6.0		3.5		3.5		3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Remnant of historic hedgerow	26/02/2021	33.5	3.3	20-40	B1
Tree T123	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	14.0	28	1		1.0		6.1		5.0		3.0	5.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	35.5	3.4	40+	B1
Tree T124	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	14.0	56 COM	4		3.0		12.0		5.0		3.0	2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	141.9	6.7	40+	B1
Tree T125	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	14.0	39 COM	2		3.0		12.0		5.0		3.0	2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	70.9	4.8	40+	B1
Tree T126	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	14.0	49 COM	2		3.0		12.0		5.0		7.0	2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	110.8	5.9	40+	B1
Tree T127	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	14.0	51 COM	3		3.0		12.0		5.0		7.0	2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	122.1	6.2	40+	B1
Tree T128	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.0	50	1		7.0		7.4		8.0		7.0	4.0	H	Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Significant decay throughout stem and crown structure Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	113.1	6.0	0-10	U
Tree T129	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	70	1		9.9		9.9		9.9		9.9	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy Not on topographical survey - position estimated	26/02/2021	221.7	8.4	40+	B1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category	
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW										
Tree T130	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	70	1		9.7		9.7		9.7		9.7		3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Minor dieback in outer crown Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	221.7	8.4	20-40	B1
Tree T131	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	10.0	53 COM	3		8.0		7.9		5.0		5.0		1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	131.6	6.5	40+	B1
Tree T132	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	14.0	50 COM	3		5.8		5.8		5.8		5.8		6.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	116.9	6.1	40+	B1
Tree T133	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8.0	11	1		2.8		2.8		2.8		2.8		2.0	N	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Susceptible to ash dieback	26/02/2021	5.5	1.3	10-20	C1
Tree T134	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8.0	11	1		2.8		2.8		2.8		2.8		2.0	N	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Susceptible to ash dieback	26/02/2021	5.5	1.3	10-20	C1
Tree T135	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	8.0	17	1		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		2.0	N	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	13.1	2.0	20-40	C1
Tree T136	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	9.0	28	1		4.2		4.2		4.2		4.2		2.0	N	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	35.5	3.4	20-40	C1
Tree T137	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	7.0	17 COM	2		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		2.0	N	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	14.2	2.1	20-40	C1
Tree T138	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	8.0	34	1		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay in main fork	26/02/2021	52.3	4.1	20-40	C1
Tree T139	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	8.0	42	1		7.2		7.2		7.2		7.2		1.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood major	26/02/2021	79.8	5.0	20-40	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T140	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	8.0	40	1		3.0		3.8		5.0		4.0	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Originally multi-stemmed, other stems have failed leaving one stem and a significantly decayed base Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	72.4	4.8	10-20	C1
Tree T141	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	84	1		9.8		10.8		8.0		5.0	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Leans to E Has shed limbs Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	319.2	10.1	40+	B1
Tree T142	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	16.0	57 COM	2		4.1		11.4		5.2		8.5	2.5	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	150.6	6.9	20-40	B1
Tree T143	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17.0	82	1		4.7		13.0		12.6		12.0	4.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Tree is in decline Ash dieback suspected	26/02/2021	304.2	9.8	0-10	U
Tree T144	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17.0	52 COM	2		6.5		7.9		3.2		4.0	4.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Tree is in decline Ash dieback suspected Fungi fruiting body in fork at 1 metre - probably Pholiota aurivella but too senescent for positive ID	26/02/2021	124.4	6.3	0-10	U
Tree T145	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	11.0	90	1		7.3		5.0		2.0		3.0	3.0	M	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Likely ancient coppice stool - all but 2 stems removed Base decayed	26/02/2021	366.4	10.8	20-40	B3
Tree T146	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	14.0	58 COM	5		6.8		6.8		6.8		6.8	1.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Coppice stool Other side of ditch	26/02/2021	152.9	7.0	40+	B1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Woodlan W147	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	26.0	75 AVE	1									H	Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Surveyed from boundary do not complete: Mixed coppice woodland with standards	26/02/2021	254.5	9.0	40+	A2/A3	
	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)														Coppice understorey of hazel, hornbeam, sweet chestnut and alder. High quality oak standards						
	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)														Potentially ancient woodland						
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1 Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)																				
	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)																				
	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)																				
Tree T148	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	79 COM	7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8				2.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Decline suspected	26/02/2021	285.0	9.5	10-20	C1	
Tree T149	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	35	1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5				4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Dead. Dead tree Fence of neighbouring electricity station potentially within falling distance of tree if it fails from the base Fell - Ground level.	26/02/2021	55.4	4.2	0-10	U	
Tree T150	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	14.0	73 COM	6		5.0	6.3	6.7	3.9			3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good.	26/02/2021	244.3	8.8	20-40	B1	

Stem **green** Estimated value
 Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
 Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
 L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T151	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	12.0	32	1		2.0		6.7		8.0		4.2	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Failed limb at base decayed	26/02/2021	46.3	3.8	10-20	C1
Tree T152	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	90	1		9.4		9.4		9.4		9.4	2.0	H	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood major Other side of river Not on topographical survey - position estimated	26/02/2021	366.4	10.8	40+	B1
Tree T153	1 Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	6.0	30	1		3.0		3.8		8.7		6.4	1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Poor form Not on topographical survey - position estimated	26/02/2021	40.7	3.6	10-20	C1
Tree T154	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	14.0	40 COM	2		3.0		4.4		3.5		4.0	2.5	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed Not on topographical survey - position estimated	26/02/2021	73.5	4.8	20-40	B1
Tree T155	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14.0	33 COM	2		6.0		4.0		2.0		4.0	1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Ash dieback suspected Not on topographical survey - position estimated	26/02/2021	50.1	4.0	0-10	U
Tree T156	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	15.0	45	1		6.0		12.6		7.7		4.6	2.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy Not on topographical survey - position estimated	26/02/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	B1
Group G157	1 Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) 1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) 1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	8.0	20 AVE	1									1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Group of semi-mature to early mature alder and ash with a couple of mature crack willow Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted	26/02/2021	18.1	2.4	20-40	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T158	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.0	25	1		5.2		5.2		5.2		5.2	2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Susceptible to ash dieback	26/02/2021	28.3	3.0	10-20	C1
Tree T159	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	45	1		8.9		1.0		7.4		8.9	3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Unbalanced crown due to location on woodland edge	26/02/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	B1
Woodlan W160	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	45 AVE	1									1.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. A small woodland block of mature oak with some mature alder along the river edge to NE Understorey of hazel and holly Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted	26/02/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	B2
	1 Ilex aquifolium (Holly)																				
	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1 Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Group G161	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	5.0	20 AVE	1								0.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Group of hazel, hornbeam and hawthorn which could be a remnant of historic hedgerow One early mature oak in the group is almost dead	26/02/2021	18.1	2.4	20-40	B2	
	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)																				
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)																				
Tree T162	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	44	1	7.8	4.6	1.8	5.6	4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree	26/02/2021	87.6	5.3	40+	B1				
Tree T163	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	65	1	7.5	9.0	7.2	6.7	3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree	26/02/2021	191.1	7.8	40+	B1				
Tree T164	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	42	1	5.9	2.4	5.2	6.5	3.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree Feature on stem from ground level to 4 metres on N side is indicative of an historic crack	26/02/2021	79.8	5.0	20-40	C1				
Tree T165	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	15.0	78 COM	2	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.7	2.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Old wound on larger stem at 1.2 metres (almost fully occluded) can be probed 20cm Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	281.6	9.5	40+	B1				

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T166	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	11.0	54 COM	2		5.7		6.5		4.8		7.2	2.0	H	Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Very old field maple - remnant of an historic hedgerow Decay in base from lost stems Decay in larger stem Bark wound on smaller stem Fence grown into stem Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	136.4	6.6	20-40	B3
Tree T167	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	16.0	50	1		4.3		4.9		8.1		9.7	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Poor form - kink in stem with decayed tearout wound at 3 metres	26/02/2021	113.1	6.0	20-40	C1
Tree T168	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	9.0	41	1		3.6		7.6		4.9		4.1	1.5	H	Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Very old field maple - remnant of an historic hedgerow Decay in base from lost stems Exposed roots	26/02/2021	76.0	4.9	20-40	B3
Tree T169	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	48	1		5.6		6.7		5.8		2.9	4.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Tree is in significant decline Dieback throughout crown Decayed base	26/02/2021	104.2	5.8	10-20	C1
Tree T170	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	60	1		8.5		6.5		7.6		6.9	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	162.9	7.2	40+	A1
Tree T171	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	11.0	46	1		5.7		7.0		7.3		7.0	2.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Significant damage at base of stem which is decayed	26/02/2021	95.7	5.5	10-20	C1
Tree T172	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	67	1		8.1		8.0		8.0		6.2	6.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	203.1	8.0	40+	A1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Group G173	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	5.0	10 AVE	1								0.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Mostly hazel with occasional old field maple and hawthorn - historic hedgerow remnant	26/02/2021	4.5	1.2	20-40	B2	
	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)																				
Tree T174	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	40	1		6.5	6.0	3.2	6.8	4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Crown suppressed due to adjacent tree	26/02/2021	72.4	4.8	40+	B1			
Tree T175	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	73 COM	2		4.9	6.0	8.8	7.7	4.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Unable to assess fully due to extent of ivy	26/02/2021	242.7	8.8	40+	B1			
Tree T176	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	12.0	73 COM	2		6.9	6.0	6.0	9.4	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Heavily poached around stem No significant defects observed	26/02/2021	243.8	8.8	40+	B1			
Tree T177	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	13.0	54	1		5.5	6.0	6.0	8.0	3.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Poor. Crown appears thin - possibly in decline Heavily poached around stem Not on topographical survey - position estimated	26/02/2021	131.9	6.5	10-20	C1			
Tree T178	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	13.0	50	1		6.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	4.0	M	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Unable to access tree Heavily poached around base of tree	26/02/2021	113.1	6.0	20-40	C1			

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Ninfield

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T179	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	16.0	48 COM	4	7.0		4.0		6.0		5.0		2.5	L	Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Coppice stool - Regrown. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Rooting area has high content manure and water Old hedge line	26/02/2021	106.3	5.8	20-40	B2/B3
Tree T180	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	17.0	55 COM	3	7.4		6.5		5.0		3.0		4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated High manure and water content in soil	26/02/2021	136.8	6.6	20-40	B2
Tree T181	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8.0	16 COM	2	3.0		2.0		3.5		2.0		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch - Broken. Branch - Suspended. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Suppressed crown - Major. High content manure in root area	26/02/2021	13.0	2.0	0-10	U
Tree T182	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	35	1	2.4		2.5		6.0		4.7		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated High manure and water content in soil	26/02/2021	55.4	4.2	10-20	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Table 1 of BS5837 (2012)

Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) * Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline * Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7</p>			RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY

Bat Potential Roost Feature

N: Negligible potential L: Low potential M: Moderate potential H: High potential C: Confirmed Roost

Appendix A2 – Tree Work Schedule

Tree Work Schedule

Site: Battery Storage Site, Ninfield

Date: June 2021

Tree / Group No.	Tag Number	Species	BS Category	Life Stage	Recommended works
T4		Fir	C1/C2	Young	Remove to facilitate widening of access entrance
H5		Mixed species	C2	Semi-mature	Prune back to clear widened access
T7		Apple	C1	Young	Remove to facilitate construction traffic access
T10		Apple	C1	Young	Remove to facilitate construction traffic access
T12		Sweet chestnut	B2/B3	Late mature	Crown lift by 3m over proposed access route by, retaining or shortening main lateral branches if relevant, but focusing on minor pendulous growth initially to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T19		Sweet chestnut	B2/B3	Ancient / Veteran	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed access route focusing on minor pendulous growth to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T23		Oak	B1/B2	Mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed access route focusing on minor pendulous growth to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T25		Sweet chestnut	U	Mature	Crown lift by 0.5m over proposed access route focusing on minor pendulous growth to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T70		Sweet chestnut	C1	Ancient / Veteran	Crown lift by 0.5m over proposed access route focusing on minor pendulous growth to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T73		Hornbeam	C1	Semi mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed access route to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T94		Oak	B2	Early mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed access route by, retaining or shortening main lateral branches if relevant, but focusing on minor pendulous growth initially to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T96		Oak	C1/C2	Early mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed access route focusing on minor pendulous growth to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T97		Oak	C1/C2	Early mature	Crown lift by 1m over proposed access route focusing on minor pendulous growth to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T98		Elder	C1/C2	Semi mature	Fell to ground level to facilitate construction access

Tree / Group No.	Tag Number	Species	BS Category	Life Stage	Recommended works
T101		Oak	B2	Mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed access route by, retaining or shortening main lateral branches if relevant, but focusing on minor pendulous growth initially to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T104		Oak	B2	Early mature	Crown lift by 2m over proposed access route by, retaining or shortening main lateral branches if relevant, but focusing on minor pendulous growth initially to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T106		Oak	C1	Mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed access route by, retaining or shortening main lateral branches if relevant, but focusing on minor pendulous growth initially to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T107		Oak	B1	Mature	Crown lift by 2.5m over proposed access route by, retaining or shortening main lateral branches if relevant, but focusing on minor pendulous growth initially to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T108		Hornbeam	B3	Late mature	Crown lift by 2.5m over proposed access route by, retaining or shortening main lateral branches if relevant, but focusing on minor pendulous growth initially to give 4.5m clearance above ground level
T110		Oak	B1	Mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over site to give 3.5m clearance above ground level for construction access
G119		Mixed native species	B2	Semi mature with occasional mature hawthorn	Partial removal to provide access route into field for battery storage area
T156		Oak	B1	Mature	Crown lift by 1.5m over proposed cable route (TBC) to reduce risk of impact to crown and overhanging branches from the works
G157		Mixed species	C2	Early mature	Partial removal to provide space for cable route (TBC)

NOTE:

All tree works should comply with BS 3998 (2010) - Recommendations. If necessary, appropriate checks by a suitably qualified ecologist should be made before tree works are undertaken, and all works should only be carried out once planning permission has been granted and any pre-commencement planning conditions relating to tree work have been discharged

Appendix B1 – Tree Survey Plan

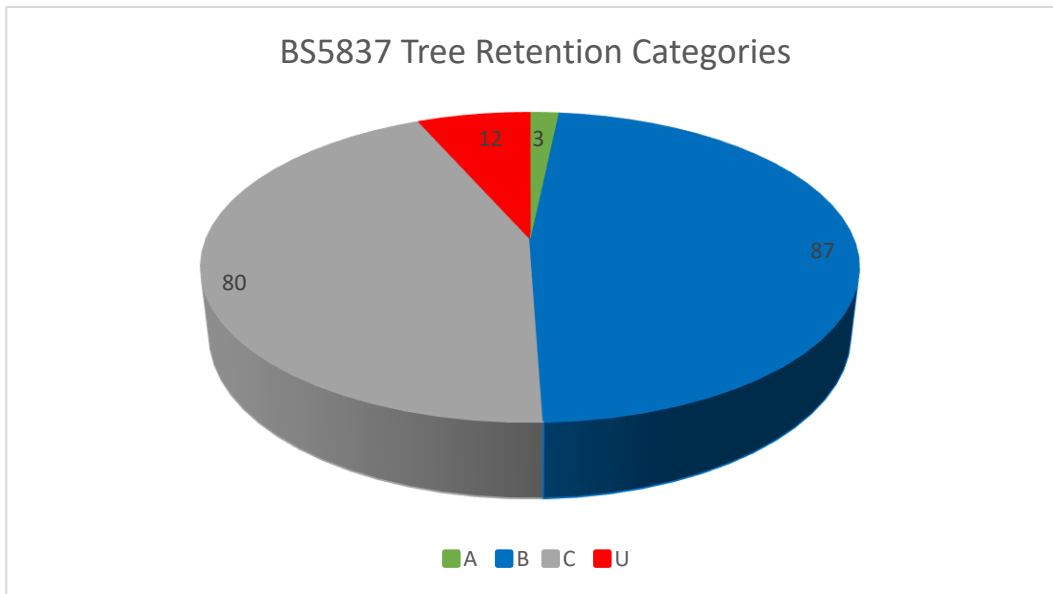
Appendix B2 – Proposal and Tree Work Plan

Appendix B3 – Tree Protection Plan and Heads of Terms Method Statement

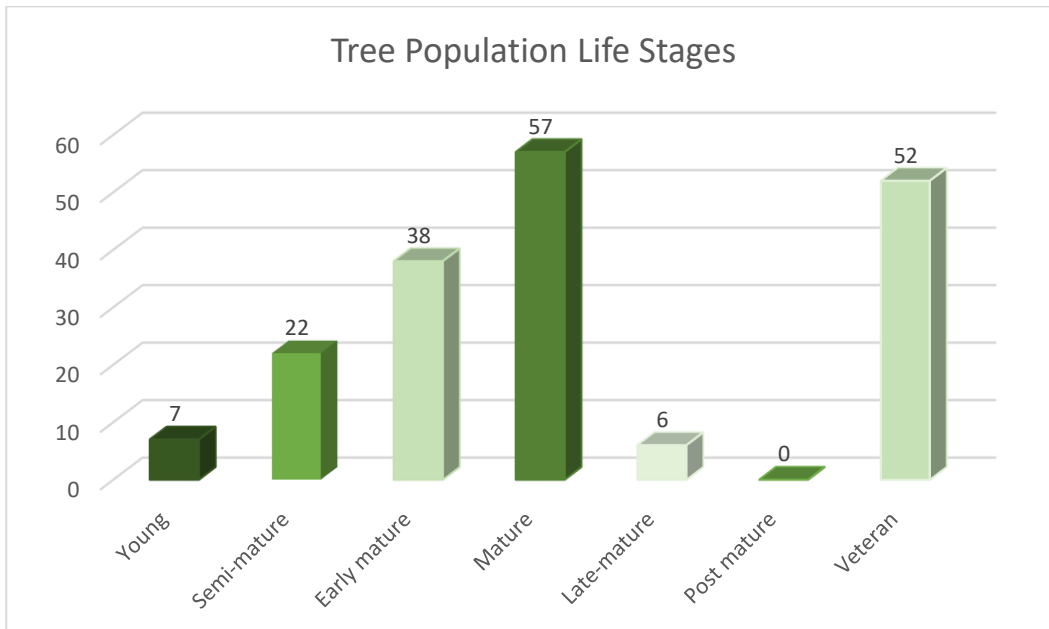
Appendix C – Tree Data Analysis

BS5837 (2012) quality and value of the tree population

A total of A total of one hundred and eighty trees two including eight groups, three hedges, and six woodland areas have been included in the survey:



Life Stage



Appendix D – Qualifications

I am a qualified arboriculturist with significant experience in dealing with trees in relation to the living environment.

I am a Registered Chartered arboriculturist with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association, a Chartered Environmentalist, and I have a Postgraduate Diploma in arboriculture and community forest management from Middlesex University, and a Higher National Diploma in arboriculture and I have over twenty years' experience in the field of arboriculture.

Tracy Clarke MICFor. F.Arbor.A. CEnv



Excellence in Arboriculture



info@tracyclarke.co.uk



www.tracyclarke.co.uk



01371 811831



Head Office:

5 High Street

Great Bardfield

Essex

CM7 4RF



TRACY CLARKE
TREE CONSULTANCY