



HURSTWOOD FARM HAYWARDS HEATH

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

(Including Tree Survey Schedule)

for

BARRATT DAVID
WILSON HOMES
SOUTHERN
COUNTIES

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. For the Arboricultural Method Statement see section 4.
- 1.2. The site is currently multiple land parcels at Hurstwood Farm, Haywards Heath, located either side of Hurstwood Lane.
- 1.3. The proposed development is the construction of 375 residential dwellings with associated infrastructure.
- 1.4. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees on site, and where necessary recommends mitigation.
- 1.5. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout development in the form of barriers and/or ground protection.
- 1.6. Given the number of trees on the site, the development proposals incorporate the majority of the better, more sustainable specimens.
- 1.7. Where proposed new hard surfaces encroach into the RPA of retained trees, sensitive surface construction will be required.
- 1.8. Where excavation is required within retained RPAs, a sensitive methodology will be required.
- 1.9. Where small structures are located within retained RPAs, a bespoke foundation design will be required.
- 1.10. Secondary and temporary protection fencing alignments will be required to adequately protect retained RPAs throughout the development.
- 1.11. Access Facilitation pruning will be required to provide adequate clearances from surfaces and buildings.
- 1.12. The site is adjacent to multiple parcels of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland.
- 1.13. None of the surveyed trees are subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), nor is the site within a Conservation Area.
- 1.14. Number of trees to be removed as a direct result of the current design (see section 4 for details):

BS Category	Number of individual trees (including individuals from groups)	Whole tree groups/hedges
U	8	0
A	2	0
B	3	1
C	33	8

- 1.15. Sectional removals and pruning will also be required from wider tree groups to facilitate the development.
- 1.16. The site is subject to Outline approval granted by Mid Sussex District Council (planning ref: DM/22/2272) and Lewes District Council (planning ref: LW/22/0517).
- 1.17. The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document:
 - Root Protection Area – RPA
 - Construction Exclusion Zone – CEZ
 - Tree Protection Plan – TPP
 - Tree Protection Fencing – TPF

2. Introduction

- 2.1. ACD Environmental Ltd. (ACD) have been instructed to prepare the following Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement by Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties. Reference should be made to the latest revision of the corresponding Tree Protection Plan (BDWSC24849-03A).
- 2.2. This report has been revised (rev A) to reflect updated impacts from a more recent layout design and assessment of the supplied drainage scheme.
- 2.3. This Method Statement is to be made available to all operatives on site during the construction process, so that they understand the scope and importance of the measures set out for tree protection. Implementation of the protection methods and other details within this report are integral to ensuring protection for the retained trees.
- 2.4. For details of trees to be retained, and locations and types of special protection methods, reference should be made to the latest revision of Tree Protection Plan (ref: BDWSC24849-03A), which should be displayed prominently on site for all staff to see.
- 2.5. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor/engineer with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to. The AutoCAD version of the Tree Protection Plan is available on request.
- 2.6. This report is based on the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 2.7. The site falls within the boundary of two Local Planning Authorities; Mid Sussex District Council and Lewes District Council, who can be contacted at:
Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC):
Address: Oaklands, Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1SS.
Email: servicesupport@midsussex.gov.uk
Telephone: 01444458166
Lewes District Council (LDC):
Address: Lewes District Council, Planning First, Lewes District Council, 6 High Street, Lewes, BN7 2AD.
Email: planningfirst@lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk.
Telephone: 01273471600
- 2.8. The site is subject to Outline approval granted by Mid Sussex District Council (planning ref: DM/22/2272) and Lewes District Council (planning ref: LW/22/0517).
- 2.9. Correspondence received from Mid Sussex District Council confirms that none of the surveyed trees are subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), nor is the site within a Conservation Area.
- 2.10. A search of the online 'Magic' mapping service provided by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs¹ indicates multiple parcels of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland within or adjacent to the site.

¹ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

- 2.11. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, Unit 7, Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, GU7 1XW, 01483 425714, quoting the site address and report reference number.

3. Scope and Method of Survey

- 3.1. The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.
- 3.2. This report is based on the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 and is not a health and safety survey. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken.
- 3.3. No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.
- 3.4. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Survey Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix 'G' has been used to indicate a group of trees, 'H' for hedges and 'W' for woodlands. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 3.5. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- 3.6. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions. Where stems or branches are obscured by Ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 3.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.
- 3.8. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.
- 3.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 3.10. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey. According to the National Soil Resources Institute online mapping service at <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> the soil on site is expected to be: "*Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage*".

- 3.11. Tree locations are based upon the topographical survey drawing of the site supplied by Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties. Where stem locations were not included on the topographical survey, locations have been estimated. Where group constituents within woodland parcel W165 were not included on the supplied topographical survey, stem locations have been taken from a previously conducted tree survey of the site produced by Simon Jones Associates Ltd. (SJA), drawing reference: SJA_TPP_21408-041b.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 4.1. The site is currently multiple land parcels at Hurstwood Farm, Haywards Heath, located either side of Hurstwood Lane.
- 4.2. The proposed development is the construction of 375 residential dwellings, allotments and a burial area with associated infrastructure.
- 4.3. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Any potential tree impacts are identified as per BS5837:2012 section 5.4, and details are given of proposed mitigation.
- 4.4. Any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees are identified, such that mitigation to significantly reduce or avoid this impact can be detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan as recommended in BS5837:2012 section 5.4.2.
- 4.5. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout the development.
- 4.6. The tree survey schedule for the site can be seen at Appendix 2 of this report.
- 4.7. This assessment is based upon the supplied layout drawing produced by IDP Group Ltd., drawing reference: 'C5990_SK002_01_revA'.

4.8. Evaluation of impact of proposed tree losses

Table 1: Trees to be removed as part of the development proposals.

BS Category	Number of individual trees (including individuals from groups)	Whole tree groups/hedges
U	8	0
A	2	0
B	3	1
C	33	8

- 4.8.1. Trees G1(x4), T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, G8, G31, G32(x7), T63, T65, T66, T88, G89(x2), T90, T91, T92, T93, T103, T105, T106, T107, T110, G111, H112, G114, T115, H117, T118, T122, T123, T128, T129, G145, G147, T148, T149, G150, T151, T152, T153, T191, T195, G197(x2) G166(x4) and G204(x2) are to be removed to facilitate the development proposals.
- 4.8.2. Further to the above, sectional removal and pruning will be required from tree groups and hedges H30, G59, W108, G109, G113, G133, G137, H141, G143, G146, W165, G166, G182 and G206.
- 4.8.3. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline, and a dashed red cross within the emblem on the latest revision of the corresponding Tree Protection Plan ACD reference BDWSC24849-03A.

- 4.8.4. Trees T148 and T149 are 'A' category Sycamore and Monterey Pine specimens, respectively. Both trees were shown for removal as part of the approved Outline development applications for the site by both relative local planning authorities.
- 4.8.5. X4 Holly specimens are to be removed from G166. Whilst G166 is an overall 'A' category group, the x4 Holly's to be removed are small constituents and would be considered 'C' category individually. These trees are not considered to be of a significance that their removal should pose a constraint to the development of the site.
- 4.8.6. G114, T151 and T153 are 'B' category a Goat Willow group, Monterey Pine and Sycamore specimens, respectively. These trees were shown as removed as part of the approved Outline planning application by both relative local planning authorities.
- 4.8.7. T88 is a 'B' category Sycamore specimen that requires removal to facilitate a new footpath. Removal of this tree will allow for installation of the proposed footpath whilst minimising surfacing encroachment to other higher value adjacent trees.
- 4.8.8. Trees T2, T7, T63, T91, T92, T93, T191 and T123 are 'U' category specimens within limited remaining life expectancy. Given the low expected remaining contribution of these trees, and their location adjacent to areas of proposed development, removal of these trees is recommended, and removal of such trees would be considered good arboricultural management regardless of development of the site.
- 4.8.9. The remaining trees to be removed are 'C' category and as such are not considered to be of a value that their removal should pose a considerable constraint to an otherwise satisfactory development proposal.
- 4.8.10. In relation to the conception and design of development proposals, BS5837:2012 section 5.1.1 states: *"The constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground should inform the site layout design, although it is recognised that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. Certain trees are of such importance and sensitivity as to be major constraints on development or to justify its substantial modification. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal"*.
- 4.8.11. It is therefore deemed acceptable to remove the listed trees and, as part of the detailed landscape design for the scheme, include suitable and sustainable replacements as and where appropriate to adequately mitigate their removal.

4.9. Trees to be pruned

- 4.9.1. At this time, the following tree surgery works are proposed to facilitate delivery of the development proposals:

Tree number	Species	Operation
H21	Beech	Cutback eastern canopy aspect as shown on TPP to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed building footprint.
H30	Leylandii	Cut back eastern hedge face to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed bin/cycle store structure and form a formal hedge face.
G35	Ash, Laurel, Holly, Blackthorn, Hazel	Crown lift lower branches overhanging footpath footprint up to 3.5m

Tree number	Species	Operation
G57	Common Oak, Ash	Cut back western crown aspect as shown on TPP to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed building footprint.
G59	Hawthorn, Holly, Hazel, Elder	Cutback southern and eastern group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G109	Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Lime, Hornbeam	Cutback southern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G113	Hazel, Apple, Lime, Blackthorn, Common Oak, Field Maple, Wild Cherry	Cutback southern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G116	Goat Willow, Common Oak, Blackthorn, Beech, Ash, Holly, Hazel, Elder	Cutback western group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G133	Common Oak, Ash, Hazel, Holly, Hawthorn, Goat Willow	Cutback southern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G133	Common Oak, Ash, Hazel, Holly, Hawthorn, Goat Willow	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP to facilitate proposed drainage route.
G137	Hazel	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP to facilitate proposed drainage route.
H141	Laurel	Cutback eastern hedge face as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m clearance from proposed surfacing footprint.
G142	Common Oak, Hawthorn	Canopy lift lower branches over proposed surfacing footprint to 3.5m.
G143	Goat Willow, Hawthorn, Holly	Sectional removal from northern and southern group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m clearance from proposed surfacing and garden boundary footprints.
G146	Common Oak, Ash, Wild Cherry, Holly, Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	Cutback western group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G164	Hawthorn, Silver Birch, Common Oak, Field Maple, Wild Cherry, Blackthorn, Hazel, Lime	Cutback eastern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed garden boundary footprint.
W165	Common Oak, Ash, Silver Birch, Hornbeam, Beech, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Cutback southern and eastern group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprints.
G166	Common Oak, Ash, Beech, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Cutback northern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G182	Blackthorn	Sectional removal as shown on TPP to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed surfacing footprint.
G206	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Elder	Sectional removal from western group aspect as shown on TPP to facilitate construction of proposed footpath.
G206	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Elder	Cutback northern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.

4.9.2. All trees and groups to be pruned are shown on the latest revision of the corresponding Tree Protection Plan with a red-dashed canopy outline.

- 4.9.3. Further to the above specific pruning works, Access Facilitation Pruning is to be conducted as required throughout the duration of the development:
- 4.9.4. BS5837:2012 describes the term 'Access Facilitation Pruning' as *"One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site"*. For any Access Facilitation Pruning required to be conducted, the project arboriculturist should first be consulted to ensure that pruning is conducted to the bare minimum required to allow the continuation of the development.
- 4.9.5. All trees will be subject to Access Facilitation Pruning as required throughout the duration of the development, and shall not exceed the following thresholds:

Tree number	Operation
All Trees	Lift lower crowns overhanging proposed pedestrian surfaces to 3.5m.
All Trees	Lift lower crowns overhanging proposed vehicular surfaces to 5.5m.
All Trees	Reduce crowns to allow 0.5m clearance from proposed surfacing footprints
All Trees	Reduce crowns to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed building footprints

- 4.9.6. If any further tree surgery works are required, a proposed specification will be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority before any works are carried out.

4.10. Demolition

No special demolition procedures need be observed on this site, other than respecting the tree protection fencing.

4.11. Protection for retained trees

BS5837:2012 section 6.2.1. states: *"All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection (see 5.5) before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPA, vertical barriers should be erected to create a construction exclusion zone. Where, due to site constraints, construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded in this manner from all or part of a tree's RPA, appropriate ground protection should be installed (see 6.2.3)." As such, protection for all retained trees is shown on the Tree Protection Plan according to this specification.*

4.12. Barriers

- 4.12.1. BS5837:2012 figure 2 recommends a default specification for protective barrier. This is a weld mesh panel design, mounted upon a well braced scaffold framework. A specification for adequate tree Protection Fencing is shown below and has been included on the corresponding Tree Protection Plan; this consists of Heras fence panels in 'boots', braced against impact by attachment to scaffold uprights secured firmly into the ground – this is perfectly adequate for this site where there are to be areas of high intensity development. Any alternative specification proposed for use must first be approved by the relevant MSDC and LDC prior to use on site.

- 4.12.2. All tree protection fence should be erected before any works start on site whatsoever and clearly indicated as Tree Protection Fencing by attached weatherproof signage (see example below).
- 4.12.3. Primary protective fencing alignments have been shown on the Tree Protection Plan (*orange, double circles*) with a minimum offset of 0.5m from proposed surfacing, boundaries and excavation, and 1.5m from all proposed building footprints. The primary fencing alignment should be accurately erected before any development works start onsite whatsoever, and once in place, considered sacrosanct for the entire duration of development.
- 4.12.4. Where hard surfaces are proposed within the RPA of retained trees, the soft ground within the RPA must be protected at all times prior to the installation of the final wearing surface. As such temporary and secondary fencing alignments have been shown on the Tree Protection Plan where required.
- 4.12.5. Temporary fencing alignments shown on the TPP (Blue, squares) should erected at the start of the development, alongside the primary fencing alignment, as shown on the Tree Protection Plan. This fencing alignment is only to be removed immediately prior to the construction of the new surfacing within the RPA which it is protecting. Following completion of the new surface installation, the temporary fencing alignment should be re-erected where areas of retained RPAs remain outside of the new surface, which is to act as adequate ground protection for the remainder of the development.
- 4.12.6. Secondary fencing alignments as shown on the TPP (*Pink, single circles*) should be erected as shown on the Tree Protection Plan immediately prior to development works within retained RPAs and then remain in-situ and considered sacrosanct for the remainder of the development.

4.13. Ground protection

- 4.13.1. In certain areas, offsets of the protective fencing required to construct buildings or prior to the installation of surfacing will require protection of soft ground within retained RPAs. Potential damage cause by foot traffic and associated works can be mitigated by the use of ground protection as specified in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3. To ensure the ongoing survival of the retained trees, this specification is detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement.

4.14. New Hard Surfaces within RPAs

- 4.14.1. Retained trees and groups T9, T10, T14, T15, T16, T22, H30, T33, T34, G36, G57, G62, T67, T68, T69, T86, T94, T95, G104, W108, T120, T121, T125, T126, G139, G142, T160, W165, G166, T180, T188, T189, T190, T192, T203, T208, G209, T210 have new hard surfacing proposed within the soft ground of their projected RPAs.
- 4.14.2. Where shown on the corresponding TPP, surfaces for pedestrian footpaths and cycleways proposed inside current soft ground of retained RPAs should be constructed above existing ground levels with use of a Cellular Confinement System (CCS) such as 'Cellweb' within the construction profile and include a porous wearing surface in order to prevent soil compaction by spreading the loading forces the surface is subject to and allowing continued water and gaseous exchange through the surface and into the soil below.

- 4.14.3. The use of a three-dimensional cellular confinement system, such as 'Cellweb' is an acceptable approach, which aims to fulfil the above design criteria. This system maintains the passage of oxygen and water to root systems; avoids root loss through severance or asphyxiation and minimises the potential for soil compaction. It is achieved by laying a Geotextile membrane directly onto unchanged soil levels, with a three-dimensional cellular confinement system ('Cellweb') laid on top filled with no fines granular fill, and a porous finishing surface.
- 4.14.4. It is anticipated that using a no-dig surface design means that installation of permanent hard surfacing in the areas shown on the Tree Protection Plan is unlikely to cause significant adverse impact on the trees to be retained.
- 4.14.5. The Arboricultural Method Statement describes installation of a typical no-dig surface. This follows the recommendations set out in Section 7.4 of British Standard 5837:2012. The author of this report is not an engineer and therefore detailed engineering design, and analysis must be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.
- 4.14.6. The Tree Protection Plan indicates the areas of surfacing incursion within retained RPAs. It should be considered as part of any detailed design of the layout that wider areas of no-dig surfacing may need to be provided to ensure that excavation does not occur within the RPA of retained trees. It should also be considered that the wider development will need to suitably tie into areas of surfacing installed over retained existing ground levels.
- 4.14.7. Retained RPAs must be protected during all stages of the development including demolition, prior to the installation of the final surfacing. This should be achieved by the erection of fencing as specified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP), or where this is not possible for whatever reason, with use of adequate ground protection to form a temporary trackway. Installing the surface may require the re-positioning of the tree protection fencing as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan and in line with and associated Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 4.14.8. Due to the unsuitability of CCS to be used in high-traffic vehicular surfacing, or the need to tie in proposed surfacing with existing development, areas of highway surface footprints encroaching into the RPA of retained trees and connecting footpaths as shown on the TPP are to be excavated to standard profile depth using a sensitive excavation methodology. Whilst this will ultimately mean that any roots within the excavation footprint will need to be severed, a sensitive methodology will ensure that root pruning is conducted in a suitable manner with proper technique, and that any impact due to root pruning conducted can be suitably quantified to inform if further removals or management are required following completion.
- 4.14.9. Where new surfacing is proposed within the 15m ASNW buffer directly connected to the relative parcel of woodland, the surface should be installed above existing ground levels to ensure that the seed-bank associated with the ANSW is not disturbed or destroyed. This may take the form of a less intensive 'woodland' path design rather than use of CSS.

4.15. Construction within RPAs

4.15.1. BS5837:2012 states at section 5.3.1: *“The default position should be that structures (see 3.10) are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the tree(s) (see Clause 7). If operations within the RPA are proposed, the project arboriculturist should:*

a) demonstrate that the tree(s) can remain viable, and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA:

b) propose a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth.”

4.15.2. A proposed bin-store structure is shown within the RPA of tree T120. Given the location of this structure closer to the stem of the tree of the adjacent highway surfacing footprint, which is to be excavated. To reduce further root loss the foundation of this structure is to be built over existing ground levels using a bespoke design to reduce impact within the RPA. An indicative design is shown on the Tree Protection plan and in the Method Statement below.

4.15.3. A proposed cycle store structure is shown partially within the periphery of the RPA of T160. Given the limited encroachment of this structure on the edge of the RPA, this feature is to be installed with the use of a sensitive excavation methodology.

4.15.4. It is confirmed that there is no large building construction proposed within the RPA of retained trees or groups.

4.16. Services

4.16.1. The Tree Protection Plan includes a scheme of proposed adoptable drainage. Where services routes or basin footprints pass within retained RPAs, a sensitive excavation methodology will be required for use to minimise potential impacts to rooting structures.

4.16.2. X2 constituents from G197 as shown on the corresponding TPP will be required for removal to allow connection of the proposed drainage scheme to an existing watercourse.

4.16.3. Sectional removal from groups G133 and G137, as well as removal of trees T128 and T129 will be required to implement the proposed adoptable drainage scheme.

4.17. Levels and Landscaping

4.17.1. Full details of any changes in ground levels on site remain to be finalised. Any alterations to levels close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability.

4.17.2. Unless no-dig methodology is proposed for installation of surfaces within RPAs the original levels in these areas must be noted, retained, and integrated into the engineering design of the site. Landscaping operations within the RPAs of retained trees must be carried out in a sensitive manner and be subject to a detailed method statement and arboricultural supervision.

4.18. Boundaries

All plot boundaries will need to be designed, positioned, and installed to avoid damage to retained trees. When within RPAs, this will include hand excavation of all post holes, and the lining of any post holes with a non-porous membrane to stop leachates from the concrete damaging tree roots.

4.19. Supervision & monitoring

The development process should be subject to arboricultural supervision and monitoring, especially areas where incursion into the RPA of retained trees is required. Therefore, a pre-commencement site meeting is advised with monthly site monitoring visits. Supervision is recommended during the installation of all special details, such as no-dig surfaces and construction.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LATEST REVISION OF THE CORRESPONDING TREE PROTECTION PLAN REFERENCE: BDWSC24849-03A

5.1. Phasing of operations for tree protection

5.1.1. Implementation of tree protection measures on the site must be carried out in the following order:

- 1) Tree removals and tree surgery.
- 2) Line of tree protection fence to be set out to node points by surveyor.
- 3) Accurate erection of tree protection fence and ground protection.
- 4) Pre-commencement site meeting (if required)
- 5) Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic.
- 6) Demolition/site clearance.
- 7) Construction.
- 8) Removal of tree protection fencing.
- 9) Remedial tree surgery (if required).

5.1.2. The above phasing must not be changed without approval from the project arboriculturist and agreement with the Council.

5.2. Site supervision

5.2.1. The development process will require arboricultural input where construction work inside the construction exclusion zone is proposed, and for the installation of any special detail or conduction of special methodology (e.g., no-dig surface, sensitive excavation etc.). Therefore, input and/or supervision is to be sought from the project arboriculturist at the following stages:

- 1) Tree removals and access facilitation pruning.
- 2) Accurate erection and any realignment of tree protection measures.
- 3) Pre-commencement site meeting with Local Authority Tree Officer and site manager.
- 4) Sensitive excavation within retained RPAs.
- 5) Installation of no-dig surfacing within retained RPAs.
- 6) Installation of bespoke foundations for bin/cycle stores.

5.2.2. Arboricultural supervision is to be carried out at all crucial stages throughout the development process to ensure detailed tasks are carried out as per the approved methodology, and during any other, unplanned incursions into protection areas, for whatever reason.

5.2.3. This supervision will require the arboriculturist to be present throughout the task, to ensure all the arboricultural objectives are met.

5.2.4. If the task is to take a long period of time, provided the arboriculturist is satisfied, and after an initial 'toolbox talk', the supervision may be reduced to telephone contact between the site foreman/contractor and arboriculturist.

5.3. Tree protection areas

- 5.3.1. Based on tree survey data, tree protection areas have been determined for every retained tree in the form of a Root Protection Area (RPA). These areas are designed to protect at least a functional minimum of tree root mass in order to ensure that the trees survive the construction process and should be respected by all construction personnel throughout the duration of the development.
- 5.3.2. Parcels of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) have been identified within and adjacent to the development boundary. ASNW are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600AD and provide irreplaceable value. As per the advice given by Natural England, a 15m buffer zone should be given to ASNW to help preserve the woodland and associated seedbank in the soil. This 15m buffer has been shown on the Tree Protection Plan based upon the parcel of woodland identified as ancient by DEFRA. A protective fencing alignment and bespoke designs/methodology have been prescribed to help protect this area during development works.
- 5.3.3. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

5.4. Restrictions within tree protection areas

- 5.4.1. Inside the exclusion area of the fencing, the following shall apply:
- No mechanical excavation whatsoever.
 - No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision.
 - No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist.
 - No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools).
 - No storage of plant or materials.
 - No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings.
 - No vehicular access.
 - No fire lighting.
- 5.4.2. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:
- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees.
 - No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

5.5. Avoiding damage to stems and branches

- 5.5.1. Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity of retained trees to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs, and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury to them and might make their safe retention impossible.
- 5.5.2. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity of trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is at all times maintained. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this without pruning works known as 'access facilitation pruning'.

5.5.3. Access facilitation pruning shall be kept to the barest minimum necessary to facilitate development and shall be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance below (Tree Surgery). Under no circumstances shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.

5.6. Tree protection fencing

5.6.1. The Tree Protection Plan (see the latest revision of: BDWSC24849-03A) shows the alignment of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF), which is to be installed prior to any of the following taking place:

- Demolition.
- Plant and material delivery.
- Soil stripping.
- Utility installation.
- Construction works
- Landscaping.

5.6.2. Stages for installation of TPF:

- 1) Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access.
- 2) Setting out of fencing points.
- 3) Fencing erected.
- 4) Site accessible to demolition/construction traffic.

5.6.3. The primary fencing alignment has been specified to have a minimum offset of 0.5m from all proposed surfacing, plot boundaries and excavation for working room. A minimum 1.5m offset has been allowed from all proposed building construction to facilitate scaffolding erection and working room.

5.6.4. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

5.6.5. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior approval of the relevant Local Planning Authorities (MSDC & LDC). Secondary and temporary TPF alignments should be implemented using the same design and methodology as the primary fencing alignment.

5.6.6. The prescribed TPF construction specification is suitable for areas of high intensity development, and shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels, well braced to resist impacts by attachment to scaffold uprights set firmly into the ground. A detailed specification can be found below and on the TPP.

5.6.7. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.

5.6.8. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence.

5.6.9. All weather notices should be erected on the barriers (for example see figure below).



Figure 1: Tree protection sign (download from) <http://www.acdenvironmental.co.uk>

TREE PROTECTION FENCING & EXCLUSION ZONE

All Tree Protection Fence (TPF) shall be installed prior to any plant activity on site whatsoever, including demolition, utility installation, groundworks, and soil stripping. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

Tree Protection Fence shall comprise of Heras type panels on 'boots', well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.

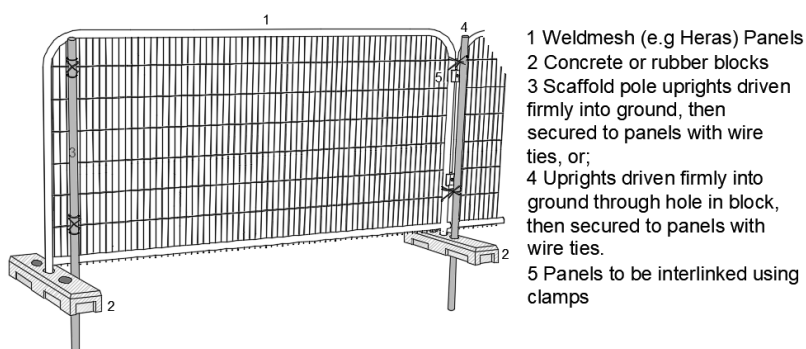
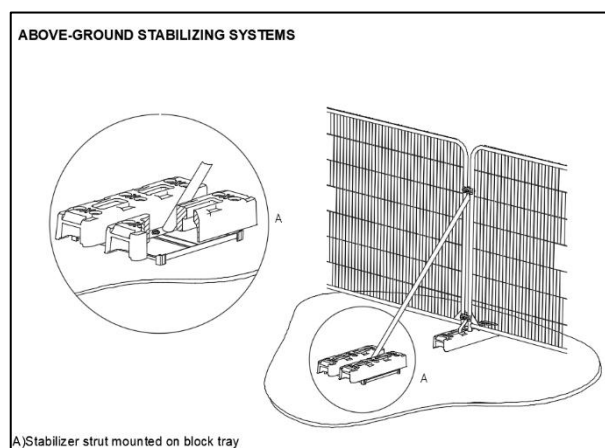


Figure 2: Adequate Tree Protection Fencing specification

Figure 3: Above ground stabilisation method for TPF where bracing cannot be secured into the ground (such as hard surfacing)



5.7. Ground protection

- 5.7.1. Where areas of soft ground are exposed outside of the protective fencing alignment adequate ground protection is to be installed.
- 5.7.2. Ground protection must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction, and damage to the soil. As advised in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3:
- 5.7.3. New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane:

c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g., proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

- 5.7.4. Stages for ground protection installation²:

No plant machinery to be used in the area of ground protection for whatever reason

- 1) Discuss procedure with project arboriculturist.
- 2) Dismantle primary TPF and re-erect in secondary location as shown on TPP.
- 3) Any shrubs, saplings, or trees to be removed, are to be cut, or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
- 4) Lay woven geotextile over existing ground surface by hand.
- 5) Cover the area with compressible layer, woodchip for example, using hand tools only.
- 6) Cover compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards or plywood boards.
- 7) Confirm surface is acceptable for use with project arboriculturist.
- 8) Area ready for construction access.

- 5.7.5. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Ground Protection must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

- 5.7.6. There is to be no-excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities.

²For protection from foot traffic only

5.8. Site storage, parking, welfare facilities

- 5.8.1. The site will require provision for; site storage, contractor parking, welfare facilities, temporary services/drainage, material drop of points, etc.
- 5.8.2. No details of these provisions are available at the time of writing of this report.
- 5.8.3. None of the above provisions will be sited within RPAs of retained trees without the input or the project arboriculturist and the consent of the Local Authority.

5.9. Tree surgery and removal

- 5.9.1. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline and a red-dashed cross through the emblem, and all trees requiring pruning are shown with a red-dashed canopy outline for the section to be removed on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference PRI24849-03.
- 5.9.2. The following surgery works are to be carried out:

Tree number	Species	Operation
G1	Common Oak	Remove group (x4) to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
T2	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T3	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T4	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T5	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T6	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T7	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G8	Common Oak	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
H21	Beech	Cutback eastern canopy aspect as shown on TPP to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed building footprint.
H30	Leylandii	Cut back eastern hedge face to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed bin/cycle store structure and form a formal hedge face.
G31	Hazel, Hawthorn, Ash	Remove group to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
G32	Hawthorn	Remove x7 group constituents as shown on TPP to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
G35	Ash, Laurel, Holly, Blackthorn, Hazel	Crown lift lower branches overhanging footpath footprint up to 3.5m
G57	Common Oak, Ash	Cut back western crown aspect as shown on TPP to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed building footprint.
G59	Hawthorn, Holly, Hazel, Elder	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP. Grind out any remaining stumps.
G59	Hawthorn, Holly, Hazel, Elder	Cutback southern and eastern group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
T63	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T65	Common Oak	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T66	Common Oak	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T88	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G89	Sycamore	Remove group (x2) to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
T90	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T91	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T92	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T93	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T103	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.

Tree number	Species	Operation
T105	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T106	Common Oak	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T107	Common Oak	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
W108		Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP. Grind out any remaining stumps.
G109	Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Lime, Hornbeam	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP. Grind out any remaining stumps.
G109	Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Lime, Hornbeam	Cutback southern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
T110	Goat Willow	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G111	Hazel, Apple, Lime, Blackthorn, Common Oak, Field Maple, Wild Cherry	Remove group to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
H112	Blackthorn	Remove hedgerow to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
G113	Hazel, Apple, Lime, Blackthorn, Common Oak, Field Maple, Wild Cherry	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP. Grind out any remaining stumps.
G113	Hazel, Apple, Lime, Blackthorn, Common Oak, Field Maple, Wild Cherry	Cutback southern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G114	Goat Willow	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T115	Common Oak	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G116	Goat Willow, Common Oak, Blackthorn, Beech, Ash, Holly, Hazel, Elder	Cutback western group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
H117	Beech	Remove hedgerow to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
T118	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T122	Holly	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T123	Holly	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T128	Hazel	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T129	Ash	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G133	Common Oak, Ash, Hazel, Holly, Hawthorn, Goat Willow	Cutback southern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G133	Common Oak, Ash, Hazel, Holly, Hawthorn, Goat Willow	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP to facilitate proposed drainage route.
G137	Hazel	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP to facilitate proposed drainage route.
H141	Laurel	Cutback eastern hedge face as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m clearance from proposed surfacing footprint.

Tree number	Species	Operation
G142	Common Oak, Hawthorn	Canopy lift lower branches over proposed surfacing footprint to 3.5m.
G143	Goat Willow, Hawthorn, Holly	Sectional removal from northern and southern group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m clearance from proposed surfacing and garden boundary footprints.
G145	Common Oak	Remove group(x3) to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
G146	Common Oak, Ash, Wild Cherry, Holly, Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP. Grind out any remaining stumps.
G146	Common Oak, Ash, Wild Cherry, Holly, Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	Cutback western group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.
G147	Common Oak	Remove all trees in group as shown on TPP to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
T148	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T149	Monterey Pine	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G150	Sycamore	Remove group to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
T151	Monterey Pine	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T152	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T153	Sycamore	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G164	Hawthorn, Silver Birch, Common Oak, Field Maple, Wild Cherry, Blackthorn, Hazel, Lime	Cutback eastern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed garden boundary and bin/cycle store footprint.
W165	Common Oak, Ash, Silver Birch, Hornbeam, Beech, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP. Grind out any remaining stumps.
W165	Common Oak, Ash, Silver Birch, Hornbeam, Beech, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Cutback southern and eastern group aspects as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprints.
G166	Common Oak, Ash, Beech, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Remove x4 Holly specimens as shown on TPP to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
G166	Common Oak, Ash, Beech, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Sectional removal from group as shown on TPP. Grind out any remaining stumps.
G166	Common Oak, Ash, Beech, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Cutback northern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.

Tree number	Species	Operation
G182	Blackthorn	Sectional removal as shown on TPP to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed surfacing footprint.
T191	Oak	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
T195	Hawthorn	Remove tree to ground level. Grind out remaining stump.
G197	Common Oak, Hazel, Holly, Goat Willow, Alder, Silver Birch	Remove x2 group constituents as shown on TPP to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
G204	Hawthorn	Remove group(x2) to ground level. Grind out remaining stumps.
G206	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Elder	Sectional removal from western group aspect as shown on TPP to facilitate construction of proposed footpath.
G206	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Elder	Cutback northern group aspect as shown on TPP to allow 0.5m working room from proposed surfacing footprint.

- 5.9.3. All trees to be removed or pruned in the table above are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 5.9.4. Further to the above specific tree surgery works, Access Facilitation Pruning is to be conducted to all trees as required throughout the duration of the development.
- 5.9.5. BS5837:2012 describes the term 'Access Facilitation Pruning' as *"One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site"*. For any Access Facilitation Pruning required to be conducted, the project arboriculturist should first be consulted to ensure that pruning is conducted to the bare minimum required to allow the continuation of the development.
- 5.9.6. All trees will be subject Access Facilitation Pruning to as required throughout the duration of the development and shall not exceed the following thresholds:

Tree number	Operation
All Trees	Lift lower crowns overhanging proposed pedestrian surfaces to 3.5m.
All Trees	Lift lower crowns overhanging proposed vehicular surfaces to 5.5m.
All Trees	Reduce crowns to allow 0.5m clearance from proposed surfacing footprints
All Trees	Reduce crowns to allow 1.5m clearance from proposed building footprints

- 5.9.7. If any further surgery works are proposed, it will be submitted to and approved by Mid-Sussex District Council and Lewes District Council before being carried out.
- 5.9.8. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work, industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the Council.
- 5.9.9. The tree surgery contractor is responsible for carrying out any relevant health and safety risk assessment, and insurance, prior to any work being carried out.
- 5.9.10. The statutory protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if

bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.

- 5.9.11. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either; cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.
- 5.9.12. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

5.10. Installation of underground services

- 5.10.1. If for whatever reason installation within RPAs is required, the project arboriculturist and local authority must be notified prior to any tree protection barrier removal and the following details adhered to.
- 5.10.2. Stages for installing services within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
 - 2) Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to area and facilitate trenching.
 - 3) Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools.
 - 4) Using an air-pick excavate the trench, keeping to minimum dimensions required.
 - 5) If roots over 10mm diameter are encountered, they will be retained and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required).
 - 6) Feed in services.
 - 7) Back fill trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported topsoil (to BS3882:1984), firming down with heels.
 - 8) Repeat step 7 until trench is filled.
 - 9) Re-erect tree protection fencing as per approved plan.
- 5.10.3. An alternative to the method of excavation above, for trenching within RPA's, is by using an 'air-spade' or similar. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. ACD can provide details of contractors supplying air-spade services if required.
 - 5.10.4. Alternatively, trenchless technology such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.
 - 5.10.5. Reference can be made to National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 (NJUG Vol 4) for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

5.11. Sensitive Excavation within RPAs

- 5.11.1. All areas of required sensitive excavation (including an allowance for working room) are indicated on the corresponding Tree Protection Plan
- 5.11.2. Stages of excavation within RPAs:

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting, 'toolbox talk' and supervise the operation.
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area (if required).
- 3) Identify sensitive area to be excavated and mark out with spay or pegs
- 4) Where realistically feasible excavated using hand-tools only with additional use of an air-spade as required.
- 5) For more significant excavations or dense soils, use of a digger with a no-tines bucket may be used under close supervision from the project arboriculturist.
- 6) If roots 25mm^Ø or over are found during excavation, clear by hand around them, ensuring they are not damaged, and cover with damp material (e.g. hessian) and keep moist until backfilled.
- 7) Roots under 25mm^Ø may be severed as required to implement the required excavation.
- 8) Significant roots may only be severed following assessment and approval by the project arboriculturist - including a photographic record made of roots prior to pruning to be used for reference if required at a later date.
- 9) Roots severance should proceed as below:
 - i. Cleanly sever roots with bypass secateurs, loppers or pull cut saw at right angles to root.
 - ii. Avoid tearing or ripping the root.
 - iii. Backfill as soon as possible to cover cut root ends.

5.11.3. If for whatever reason, the project arboriculturist feels that a tree's stability has been compromised during the excavation operation, then the LPA shall be contacted, and the arboricultural officer (or appropriate landscape officer) notified. A decision can then be made as to the best way forward.

5.12. Hard surface removal

5.12.1. Stages for hard surface removal within tree protection areas and RPAs:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Dismantle fencing as required to access area.
- 3) Plant machinery to run only on existing hard surfaces with consent from arboriculturist.
- 4) Plant may be used to carefully peel up existing tarmac and concrete.
- 5) Other surfaces are to be removed by hand (paving etc.).
- 6) Where any subbase is not likely to contain roots, and only on approval from project arboriculturist, it may also be carefully removed.
- 7) Underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur.
- 8) Any exposed roots³ and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported topsoil (to BS3882:1984). Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand.
- 9) Tree protection fencing to be erected in final position as shown on plan.

5.12.2. If the area around the retained trees is to be left following the removal of the existing hard surface, before a new hard surface is laid or soft landscaping implemented, then the line of protective fencing MUST be correctly re-established immediately the hard surface removal work has been completed.

³Should any roots over 25mm diameter, have grown above the final soil level and be a hindrance to any new surface installation, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.

- 5.12.3. If, for whatever reason there is a delay before the area is left exposed prior to awaiting a new surface, then a temporary surface must be implemented, or the area fenced off.

5.13. Resurfacing/repair of existing roads

- 5.13.1. Tree protection measures will remain in place until work commences and when removed all personnel to be working within the area are to be made aware of the extent and nature of the area.
- 5.13.2. All work within protected areas to be supervised at all times by project arboriculturist.
- 5.13.3. Stages for repair/replacement of existing hard surface within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
 - 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
 - 3) Plant machinery to run only on existing tarmac surface.
 - 4) Plant may be used to carefully peel up existing tarmac.
 - 5) Other hard landscape features are to be removed by hand (paving etc.) or carefully lifted with plant.
 - 6) Sub-base to be retained.
 - 7) Sub-base to be enhanced if required.
 - 8) New tarmac surface to be installed.
- 5.13.4. Should any roots over 25mm diameter be encountered during deconstruction of the old profile, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.
- 5.13.5. Any new kerbing must be installed within the current hard construction profile. No new excavation closer to the tree will be permitted.

5.14. Installation of no-dig road surface or cycleway with CCS

- 5.14.1. To ensure that tree roots, within the ground under this proposed surface, continue to survive during and after construction a cellular system such as CellWeb (Geosynthetics Ltd, 01455 617139, www.geosyn.co.uk) of 200mm depth is to be used⁴.

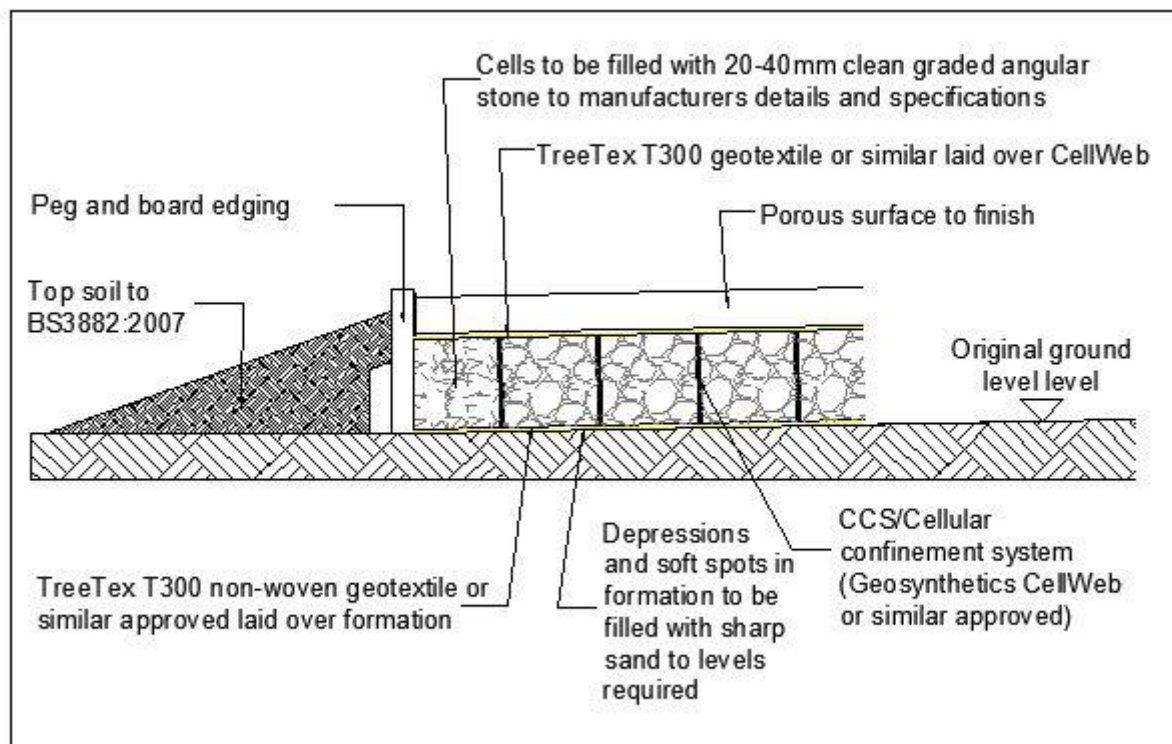


Figure 4: Indicative design of a no-dig surface profile including CCS

- 5.14.2. Stages for Installation of the cellular confinement surface:

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Dismantle temporary TPF location as shown on TPP to leave primary fencing alignment.
- 3) Remove existing ground vegetation by using a specific herbicide (as advised by a specialist) or manual removal with hand tools only where feasible. For larger areas use of an excavator located outside of the RPA with a 'toothless' grading bucket may be used to conduct a surface scrape no more than 50mm depth under direct supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. Agreed removal of shrubs, saplings or trees, within the protected areas of retained trees are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
- 4) Retain all original ground levels after vegetation removal and 50mm surface scrape. No further excavation whatsoever.

(continued)

⁴This approach describes installation of a typical no-dig surface. The author of this report is not an engineer and therefore detailed engineering design and analysis must be carried out before installation.

- 5) Remove any existing hard surfaces (paving, tarmac etc.) Hand tools should be used if possible. If machinery is required for this operation, it must be used only on existing surfaces or outside the protection areas and tree canopies (approval from project arboriculturist must be sought before using machinery). The subbase of existing surfaces or foundations should be left in-situ where possible to avoid unnecessary root disturbance and provide a base for the new surface.
- 6) Install a non-woven Geotextile (such as Fibretex F4M) directly over soil grade level (levelled where necessary, by non-compacted washed sand) and fix in place.
- 7) Lay the cellular system over the Geotextile, which is secured open under tension during the infill process with steel staples or wooden pegs.
- 8) Install kerbs and edgings directly on top of existing soil grade level. For light structures, a treated peg and board may be acceptable. For more substantial structures, railway sleepers, haunched concrete with road pins, drilled kerbstones, gabions or cast in situ kerbs will be appropriate.
- 9) Fill the cellular system ensuring any machinery works only on already filled areas. Typical infill consists of no-fines angular granular material 20-40mm, which will remain un-compacted.
- 10) Install porous wearing surface.
 - Small Block Paving.
 - Lay a second layer of Geotextile separation fabric over the infill.
 - Lay a sharp sand-bedding layer to recommended depth.
 - Place block paviors as per manufacturer's instructions.
 - Washed Gravel.
 - Place second layer of Geotextile separation fabric over the filled cellular confinement system.
 - Place pea shingle/ gravel to required depth.
 - Porous Asphalt.

5.14.3. Any variation to the above specification must meet the following design criteria for low-invasive surfaces to provide the conditions for continued tree survival and growth:

- Maintain oxygen diffusion through new surface to rooting area (5-12% by volume⁵).
- Maintain sufficient passage of water to the rooting area (12-40% by volume⁶).
- Maintain existing ground levels to avoid root damage (severance and/or asphyxiation).
- Avoid compaction by maintaining a soil structure sufficient to sustain root growth (soil bulk density below 1.4g/cc⁷).

5.14.4. Site analysis of the soil type and its structural characteristics will be required prior to determining the specific depth of products to be adopted for example, footpaths normally require a depth of 100mm and, 150mm to 200mm depths are used for residential driveways, while greater depths may be required for the passage of heavier traffic such as for construction access and delivery vehicles.

⁵ Tree Roots in the Built Environment 2006, Roberts Jackson Smith HSO

⁶Tree Root Growth Requirements, Dr Kim. D. Coder, University of Georgia. July 2000

⁷ Arboriculture, Tree Management of Shade Trees and Vines 2004, Harris, Clarke, Matheny

- 5.14.5. If ground levels are to be raised more than 150mm this should be achieved by the use of a granular material, which does not inhibit vertical gaseous diffusion. For example: no-fines gravel, washed aggregate, structural soil (min. 20% sand content) or cobbles.
- 5.14.6. Ideally, the surface should be installed between May and October when the ground is driest and least prone to compaction. The approved wearing course is to be laid over the Cellular System. Where it covers in excess of 20% of the RPA or is wider than 3m within the RPA, the new surface should be constructed in a manner to permit infiltration of moisture and gaseous diffusion (pervious). Where the wearing course is in excess of 20% of the RPA or wider than 3m, a specially engineered surface will need to be designed to meet the above criteria.

5.15. Low-impact woodland footpath construction

- 5.15.1. A suitable alternative design for footpaths construction within retained RPAs in areas requiring a more informal context can be delivered using the below indicative design constructed over existing ground levels. All final surfacing designs must be reviewed and worked up by a suitably qualified engineer prior to installation onsite

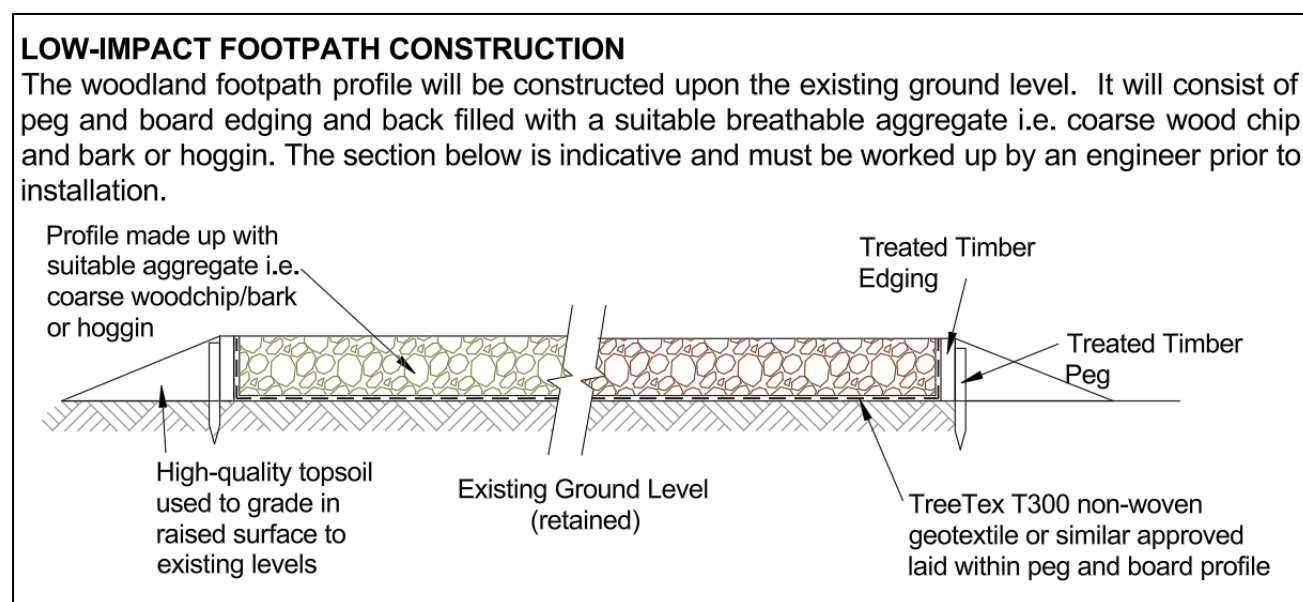


Figure 5: Indicative design for a low-impact footpath design.

- 5.15.2. Stages for Installation of a low impact footpath surface:

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Dismantle temporary TPF and/or erect in secondary TPF as shown on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 3) Remove existing ground vegetation by using a specific herbicide (as advised by a specialist) or manual removal with hand tools only where feasible. For larger areas use of an excavator located outside of the RPA with a 'toothless' grading bucket may be used to conduct a surface scrape no more than 50mm depth under direct supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. Agreed removal of shrubs, saplings or trees, within the protected areas of retained trees are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
- 4) Retain all original ground levels after vegetation removal and 50mm surface scrape. No further excavation whatsoever.

- 5) Install edgings and fix in place with treated wooden pegs.
- 6) Install a non-woven Geotextile (such as Fibretex F4M) directly over soil grade level (levelled where necessary, by non-compacted washed sand) within edging footprint and fix in place.
- 7) Fill footpath profile with proposed surfacing material (e.g. woodchip or no-fines aggregate) and spread by hand. (material may be carefully placed into the footpath with use of plant/machinery located outside of retained RPAs or situated on adequate ground protection (such as section of already installed footpath)).
- 8) Where required install a batter at the edges of the path using high-quality topsoil to marry footpath into existing ground levels.

5.16. No-dig building construction

5.16.1. Structure to be installed as per engineers approved specification.

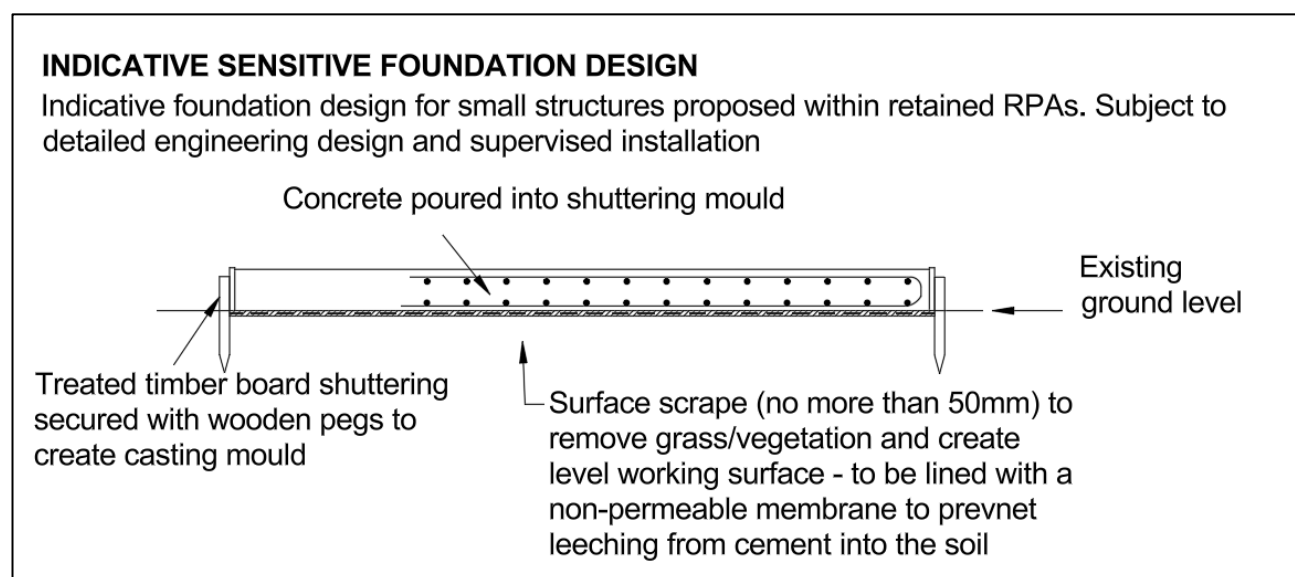


Figure 6: Indicative foundation design for small structures within retained RPAs.

5.16.2. Stages for construction:

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Dismantle temporary TPF and as shown on TPP leaving primary fencing alignment in-situ.
- 3) Temporary TPF to be taken down only when commencement of work is imminent.
- 4) Grass sward to be removed as necessary using hand tools or low ground-pressure plant (e.g., Bobcat or similar) to conduct a surface scrape of no more than 50mm.
- 5) Shuttering mould to be constructed over existing ground levels and fixed in place with timber pegs.
- 6) Shuttering mould to be lined with a non-permeable membrane.
- 7) Slab base cast into shuttering mould with reinforcement added as required.
- 8) Once suitably cured, mould shuttering to be removed.
- 9) Remaining construction built on slab with no further excavation.
- 10) Good quality topsoil to be used to suitably marry-in raised foundation with existing ground levels.
- 11) TPF to be re-erected in temporary position to protect exposed RPAs.

- 5.16.3. Any alternative foundation design, for example: pile and beam foundations, must be designed and located to cause minimal impact to the trees root system. This will include building above the current soil grade and using floating or cantilevered floors within the structure.
- 5.16.4. No plant machinery can be sited within the RPA. The use of back-acters or diggers to deposit construction materials within the area is acceptable, provided this can be achieved without causing damage to the trees canopy, and only under arboricultural supervision. The exception to this rule is when the use of piling rigs is required. In most cases it will not be possible to site a normal sized rig under the trees canopy, and a 'mini rig' will be required. To facilitate use of such a rig within the RPA without causing soil compaction, ground protection must be used. This can be in the form of large metal plates or trackway placed on a substantial compressible layer (for example: woodchips).
- 5.16.5. Arboricultural supervision will be employed during all work within the RPA
- 5.16.6. Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all costs. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

5.17. Soft landscaping within RPA

- 5.17.1. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within exclusion zones will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area. Removal of existing vegetation will be carried out by hand; turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.

5.18. Turfing

- 5.18.1. Stages for turfing gardens and open spaces:

No plant machinery⁸ to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 9) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 10) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 11) Existing poor-quality turf may be removed with a turf stripper.
- 12) Use good quality topsoil to level any low-lying areas and hollows and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area.
- 13) Import turves by hand in wheelbarrow.
- 14) Lay turves.

⁸ Including rotovators

5.19. Planting

5.19.1. Should the soil be compacted or have a poor structure which may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.

5.19.2. Stages for planting within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Remove existing vegetation by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper.
- 3) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 4) Import good quality topsoil by hand (with wheelbarrow) into area.
- 5) Level to a depth of no more than 100mm with hand tools.
- 6) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted).
- 7) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.

5.19.3. No works will be carried out within any protected areas if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur.

5.20. Remediation for planting areas

5.20.1. Planting areas to be clearly defined prior to remedial works.

5.20.2. Area to be assessed for compaction and other damage.

5.20.3. Trial pit to be excavated to assess current soil quality.

5.20.4. If current soil quality is acceptable but compacted, then decompaction methods are to be employed. For example, rotovating to a depth equal to planting depth or tilling of soil with air excavation tool.

5.20.5. With poor quality soil in planting area, whole scale replacement of planting area soil is to be implemented. Provide as necessary to make up any removed topsoil and to complete the work. Soil grade should be Premium as advised by BS3882 and compacted under foot.

5.21. Soil remediation measures for compaction within RPAs (if required)

5.21.1. Stages for soil remediation for compaction within RPA. The following works must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced soil remediation contractor:

- 1) Soil test to be undertaken to identify soil texture, nutrient content and pH. Based on the results, appropriate remediation measures to be undertaken.
- 2) Compaction test to be undertaken to identify soil compaction level.
- 3) Appropriate soil decompaction measures using a Terravent to reduce any compaction that may have occurred. To be used in a 1m matrix over the entire area previously covered by the fill.
- 4) Add layer of well composted mulch to a depth of 100-200mm over the RPA area.

5.21.2. Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all costs. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

5.21.3. No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason.

5.22. Installation of boundary fencing within protected areas

5.22.1. Stages for installing wooden fence posts:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 3) Dig post holes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
- 4) Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
- 5) Line hole with non-porous lining, for example durable polythene bag.
- 6) Insert post and fill post hole with concrete to ground level.
- 7) Trim polythene to ground level.

Henry Pinn *Arb L4 (ABC)*
Senior Arboriculturist

04 November 2025

Revision A: 17th December 2025

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Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

BS5837:2012 Table 1 - Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years		*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g., where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>	
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years		Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g., the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g., veteran trees or wood-pasture)	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
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm		Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	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

SITE: Hurstwood Farm, Haywards Heath
CLIENT: Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties
SURVEY DATES: 16th, 20th & 21st May 2025
Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

SURVEYOR: Henry Pinn

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
G1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8.5(0.5)	230(1)	5	5	5	5	SM	20+	Group of similar specimens. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(2)	210(1)	4	4	4	4	SM	<10	Standing dead. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	U
T3	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	9.7(1)	210,170,200,22 0,300(5)	3.8	5.2	3.8	5.2	EM	10+	Multi-stemmed structure from 1m with tensile unions. Tip dieback throughout.	C2
T4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.5(0.5)	240,180(2)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	SM	10+	Twin stemmed from 1m with compressed union. Established basal growth contributing to crown form.	C2
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.5(0.5)	330,390(2)	6	6	6	6	SM	10+	Twin stemmed from 0.5m with tensile union. Established basal growth contributing to crown form.	C2
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7(0.5)	320,270,180,12 0,210(5)	6	7	6	7	SM	10+	Multi-stemmed from 1m with tensile unions.	C2
T7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(1.5)	420(1)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	EM	<10	Significant decline with only minor tip growth remaining.	U
G8	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5(1)	90(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	20+	x2 similar adjacent specimens. Dieback on both upper crowns from 1.5m, though lower growth is still vigorous. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T9	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15(2)	420(1)	4.8	4.8	4.8	2	EM	10+	Triple stem from 2m with tensile unions. Suppressed crown due to adjacent competition.	C2
T10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15(1.5)	340,290,160,28 0(4)	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	EM	20+	Multi-stemmed from 1.5m. Eastern secondary stem is compressed with some minor historical cambium wounding almost fully sealed.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi-mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Hurstwood Farm, Haywards Heath
CLIENT: Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties
SURVEY DATES: 16th, 20th & 21st May 2025

SURVEYOR: Henry Pinn

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T11	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15(1.5)	330,300(2)	6	6	6	2.5	EM	20+	Twin stemmed from 1m with tight union. Large deadwood in lower crown. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T12	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15(1)	290,320,170(3)	8	4	8	8	EM	20+	Triple stemmed from 0.5m with tensile unions. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T13	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5(1)	240(1)	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	SM	10+	Unremarkable tree. Poor form.	C2
T14	Populus X canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	36(10)	1310(1)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	M	40+	Significant tree on edge of woodland parcel. Height is estimated.	A1
T15	Populus X canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	36(10)	1100(1)	6	6	6	6	M	40+	Significant tree on edge of woodland parcel. Stem base inaccessible, all dimensions estimated.	A1
T16	Populus X canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	36(10)	1400(1)	12	12	12	12	M	40+	Significant tree on edge of woodland parcel. Stem base inaccessible, all dimensions estimated.	A1
W17	Populus X canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak)	36(10)	1000(1)	8	8	8	8	M	20+	Woodland parcel of very large Poplar specimens with dense understory. Area inaccessible all dimensions are average group estimate of overstory poplar constituents. Dieback of Ash specimens visible throughout.	B2
G18	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5(0.5)	70(5)	3	3	3	3	SM	10+	Group of similar specimens forming a cohesive group around perimeter of basin area. Average group dimensions recorded. Location estimated.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi-mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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CLIENT: Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties
SURVEY DATES: 16th, 20th & 21st May 2025

SURVEYOR: Henry Pinn

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
W19	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Populus X canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8(0.1)	150(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	20+	Wooded area of mostly Semi mature specimens and dense understory. Average group dimensions recorded.	B2
T20	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13(3)	420(3)	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	M	20+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Triple stem structure visible over fence. All dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
H21	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	4.5(0.5)	90(1)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	SM	20+	Offsite hedge with overhanging crown. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T22	Malus sp. (Apple)	4.5(2)	280(2)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	M	10+	Offsite tree with overhanging crown. All dimensions estimated.	C2
H23	Ligustrum vulgaris (Privet)	1.5(0.1)	70(1)	1	1	1	1	M	10+	Boundary hedgerow. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
H24	Ligustrum vulgaris (Privet)	1.5(0.1)	70(1)	1	1	1	1	M	10+	Boundary hedgerow. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T25	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20(4)	800(1)	10	8.5	8.5	8.5	M	40+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Inaccessible, all dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	A2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi-mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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SURVEY DATES: 16th, 20th & 21st May 2025

SURVEYOR: Henry Pinn

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
H26	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	2.5(0.1)	90(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	10+	Boundary hedge. Mostly maintained at 2.5m with some understory specimens left to grow. Average group dimensions. Location estimated.	C2
T27	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9(3.5)	260,120,120,120,120,180(6)	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	EM	10+	Boundary specimens consisting of multiple stems.	C2
H28	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	6(0.1)	280(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	10+	Offsite boundary hedge. Historically topped at approx. 4.5m.	C2
T29	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	6(1)	280(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	M	10+	Offsite Boundary specimen. All dimensions estimated. Location estimated.	C2
H30	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	6(0.1)	280(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	10+	Offsite boundary hedge. Historically topped at approx. 4.5m.	C2
G31	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4.5(0.1)	150(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Group of multiple specimens forming a cohesive canopy. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
G32	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3.5(0.5)	120(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Similar specimens scattered throughout field. Average dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, locations estimated.	C2
T33	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17(3.5)	1200(1)	8	8	5	8	M	40+	Significant offsite tree. Stem base inaccessible, all dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T34	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18(0.1)	980(1)	8	12	12	12	M	20+	Offsite boundary tree. Triple stemmed from 2.5m, eastern stem grows significantly over boundary. Wounding visible to cambium of lower southern branch. All dimensions estimated.	B2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi-mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Hurstwood Farm, Haywards Heath
CLIENT: Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties
SURVEY DATES: 16th, 20th & 21st May 2025

SURVEYOR: Henry Pinn

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
G35	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	14(3)	450(1)	9	9	9	9	M	20+	Boundary group of Ash growing around dense understory of multiple species. Individual stem locations not on topographical survey, locations estimated. Average overstory dimensions recorded. Some tip dieback visible throughout northern-most Ash constituents.	B2
G36	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17(2)	600(2)	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	M	20+	Boundary tree of x2 adjacent species firing a cohesive canopy. Rubbing/crossing branches throughout. Overhead services run through crown. Stem base inaccessible behind fencing, all dimensions estimated.	B2
T37	Cedrus atlantica f. glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar)	13.5(3)	500(1)	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	M	20+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Ornamental specimen.	B2
T38	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	8.5(2.5)	280(1)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	EM	20+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Twin stem from 2m. Ornamental variation. All dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T39	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	6(1)	90(15)	5	5	5	5	M	10+	Boundary tree. Multi-stemmed stool from base.	C2
T40	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	10(1.5)	250(10)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	M	20+	Offsite tree with overhanging crown. Compressed stem unions from base up to 1m.	B2
T41	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(1)	100(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM	10+	Small offsite tree in neighbouring garden.	C2
H42	Laurus nobilis (Bay)	3(0.1)	70(3)	1	1	1	1	SM	10+	Offsite Boundary hedge. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T43	Malus sp. (Apple)	4.5(2)	300(1)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	EM	10+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Previously reduced with crown of regrowth. All dimensions estimated.	C2
T44	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	6.5(3)	320(1)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	EM	10+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T45	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	4(1.5)	250(6)	5	4	4	4	EM	10+	Offsite tree with overhanging crown. Previously unsympathetically topped.	C2
H46	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	3.5(1)	120(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	10+	Offsite Boundary hedge. Previously topped.	C2
T47	Malus sp. (Apple)	4.5(1.5)	320(1)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	EM	10+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. All dimensions estimated.	C2
T48	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	5(0.5)	340(1)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	EM	10+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. All dimensions estimated. Ornamental value.	C2
H49	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	2.5(0.1)	90(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	10+	Boundary hedge growing along fenceline.	C2
T50	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	19(5)	400(1)	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	M	20+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Overhead services run through crown. All dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
G51	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Rosa rugosa (Dog Rose), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble)	6(0.1)	90(1)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	EM	10+	Boundary vegetation. Bramble smothered.	C2

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T52	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(4)	340(1)	4	5.6	5.6	5.6	EM	40+	Tree in the boundary. Ivy smothered stem. Some historic damage to lower north branches consistent with flail. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T53	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(4)	360,300(2)	4.2	7	4.2	7	EM	40+	Tree in the boundary. Twin stemmed from 1m with tensile union. Some historic damage to lower north branches consistent with flail.	B2
T54	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(4)	360,300(2)	4.2	7	4.2	7	EM	40+	Tree in the boundary. Twin stemmed from 1m with tensile union. Some historic damage to lower north branches consistent with flail.	B2
T55	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(4)	340(1)	5.4	3.5	5.4	5.4	EM	40+	Tree in the boundary. Ivy smothered stem. Some historic damage to lower north branches consistent with flail. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T56	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	15(1)	250(10)	6	6	6	6	EM	20+	Tree within edge of surrounding group. Multi-stemmed structure visible from base. All dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
G57	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17(2)	500(1)	8	8	8	8	M	20+	Wooded parcel of mature trees and understory surrounding dilapidated building. Average group dimensions recorded. Ash specimens throughout showing signs of tip dieback and decline.	B2
T58	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	22.5(6)	1150(1)	11	10.5	10.5	10.5	M	40+	Significant tree on roadside boundary. Large deadwood visible in crown.	A1

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
G59	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	7(0.1)	150(1)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	10+	Boundary vegetation of predominantly Hawthorn. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
T60	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15(2)	150,230(2)	4	8.8	8.8	8.8	EM	20+	Boundary tree growing above dense understory. All diameters estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T61	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	26(3.5)	580(2)	9	11.2	9	11.2	M	40+	Significant tree in the boundary growing above dense understory. Twin stemmed from 1m. Stem base inaccessible, diameter estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	A2
G62	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	23(0.5)	650(2)	11	11	11	11	M	40+	Mature tree group bounding drainage basin. Predominantly Oak with some Ash. Understory of Goat Willow and Hawthorn throughout. Stem bases inaccessible, average group dimensions recorded. Some instances of declining Ash visible throughout group.	A2
T63	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9(1.5)	440(1)	3.5	2.3	3.5	3.5	EM	<10	Dilapidated Ash tree. Large open cavity at base up to 2m with decayed heartwood and gatepost occlusion visible, bee nest in cavity. Historic tear wound at 3m with peripheral occlusion. Tip dieback throughout crown.	U
T64	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	8(0.1)	280(5)	7.5	7.5	7.5	4	EM	10+	Specimen on edge of group. Collapsed stem. Average diameter recorded.	C2
T65	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4(1)	100(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	40+	Small tree growing adjacent to fenceline. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T66	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	3.5(1)	100(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	SM	40+	Small tree growing adjacent to fenceline. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T67	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(1)	1320(1)	9	9	9	9	OM	40+	Significant tree along internal field boundary. Significant buttressing around stem base. Historic cambium damage at stem base West side with exposed sapwood. Large deadwood visible in crown.	B2
T68	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12.5(0.5)	320,300,420(3)	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	EM	20+	Multi-stemmed from base with tensile unions visible. Established basal growth contributing to lower crown. Small cavity at base of eastern stem with exposed heartwood visible. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T69	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	7(1.5)	570,380(2)	3.2	3.8	3.1	6.7	EM	10+	Twin stemmed from 1m with tensile union. Poor form with squat structure. Stems grow horizontally from approx. 6m consistent with suppression from overhead competition. Deadwood and storm damage throughout.	C2
G70	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12(0.5)	260(3)	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	EM	20+	Group of similar specimens located around pond edge. Mostly multi-stemmed structures from 0.5m. Average group dimensions recorded.	B2
T71	Alnus sp. (Alder)	19(2)	420,340(2)	3	4	3	4	M	20+	Tree located on edge of pond. Crown suppressed due to adjacent competition. Diameter estimated.	B2
T72	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	18(10)	780(1)	5.3	6	4	8	M	20+	Large tree withing surrounding group. Asymmetrical crown due to adjacent competition.	B2

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T73	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.5(0.5)	420(1)	4.2	1	2.7	6.7	EM	10+	Twin stemmed from 2m with tensile union. Suppressed crown formation. Minor tip dieback visible.	C2
G74	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	19(0.5)	320(5)	5.2	10	5.2	5.2	M	20+	Similar adjacent multi-stemmed specimens located on edge on pond. Average group dimensions recorded.	B2
T75	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.5(0.5)	630(1)	5.5	3	4.6	10	M	20+	Large historic cambium wound on stem Southside from base to 2.5m, cavity visible in wound suitable for bats. Moderate and large sized deadwood throughout crown. Heavily asymmetrical crown formation.	B2
T76	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16(0.5)	450(1)	4	4.4	4.9	12.5	M	20+	Large historic cambium wound on stem Southside from base to 2.5m, cavity visible in wound suitable for bats. Moderate and large sized deadwood throughout crown. Heavily asymmetrical crown formation.	B2
T77	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16(8)	610(1)	1.8	7.2	5.2	3.3	M	<10	Large cavity in Northside of stem from base up to approx. 8m with cubical rot of exposed heartwood visible. Large deadwood throughout crown. Bat roost potential.	U
T78	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	7(7)	520(1)	0	0	0	0	OM	<10	Remaining stem of dead tree. Burrowing and follows throughout. Ecological value.	U
T79	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16(8)	710(1)	4.9	4.1	3.4	6	M	20+	Tree located within wider group surrounding pond. Suppressed crown due to surrounding competition.	B2
T80	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12(2)	330(1)	6	4	6	6	EM	10+	Tree located within wider group surrounding pond. Suppressed crown due to surrounding competition.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T81	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16(0.5)	450(1)	7.6	7.5	7.4	5.5	M	20+	Notable tree on edge of pond. Suppressed crown due to surrounding competition.	B2
T82	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15(0.1)	480(1)	6.7	3.7	6.1	9	M	20+	Tree on edge of group. Suppressed crown formation.	B2
T83	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(0.5)	290(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Understory specimen. Cavity from base up to 2m with stem hollowing visible. Bat roost potential.	C2
T84	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	0.5(0)	400(1)	0	0	0	0	M	<10	Failed tree fallen into pond.	U
T85	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8(3)	350(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Understory tree. Limited value. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T86	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16(0.1)	680,290,140(3)	5.7	2.5	6.6	9.2	M	20+	Notable tree in edge of group. Twin stemmed from base. Historic wound at stem base south side, partially sealed with cavity, no decayed wood visible in remaining exposed wound at base, tree has a significant westward growth bias.	B2
T87	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8(3)	340(1)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	EM	10+	Ivy smothered tree. Dead branches visible throughout crown. Diameter estimated.	C2
T88	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16(0.1)	710(1)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	M	20+	Notable tree on edge of pond and footpath. Dense basal growth, diameter estimated.	B2
G89	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12(4.5)	380(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+	Similar adjacent specimens. Ivy smothered stems. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
T90	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6(0.1)	190(1)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	SM	10+	Small tree on edge of group. Dense basal growth.	C2
T91	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18(5)	630(1)	4	4	4	4	M	<10	Large tree in significant decline. Large dead sections with boring into dead material visible. Within potential falling distance of path. Ecological value.	U

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T92	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18(5)	640,320(2)	4	8	4	4	M	<10	Large tree in significant decline. Large dead sections with boring into dead material visible. Large, hollowed cavity in main stem at approx. 5m south-side. Within potential falling distance of path. Bat roost potential.	U
T93	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(0)	450(1)	0	0	0	0	M	<10	Standing dead stem. Ecological value.	U
T94	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(6)	380,250(2)	3	3	8	8	M	10+	Twin stemmed from base forming a widespread structure, stem union obscured. Tree grows out over pond. Dieback visible in crown.	C2
T95	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16(1)	600(1)	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	M	20+	Good form. No significant defects visible.	B2
T96	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16(12)	660(1)	5.3	5.3	4	3.5	M	20+	Notable tree in edge of pond. Moderate deadwood visible in crown. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T97	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6(0.5)	200(1)	5	5	5	5	SM	40+	Squat structure. Not on topographical survey, location estimated. Inaccessible, all dimensions estimated.	C2
T98	Unknown (Unknown)	9(4)	400(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	<10	Standing dead tree. Stem inaccessible, all dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	U
T99	Alnus sp. (Alder)	10(2)	250(1)	4	7	4	4	EM	10+	Tree on edge of pond. Inaccessible, all dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T100	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16(12)	450(1)	6	8	6	6	M	10+	Tree has significant eastward growth bias. Tree inaccessible, all dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T101	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	10(1)	250(6)	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	M	10+	Multi-stemmed from base with tight unions. Tree inaccessible, all dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T102	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6(0.5)	200(1)	6	6	6	6	SM	10+	Squat structure. Tip dieback visible. Not on topographical survey, location estimated. Inaccessible, all dimensions estimated.	C2
T103	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	9(1)	480,290(2)	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	EM	20+	Twin stem from 0.5m with tensile union.	C2
G104	Alnus sp. (Alder)	6(1)	220(2)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	x2 Alder specimens adjacent to pond edge. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
T105	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	9(1)	200(5)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	20+	Multi-stemmed from base with tight unions. Average diameter estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T106	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4.5(1)	180(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	40+	Tree in open field location. Good form. Currently limited value but significant future potential. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T107	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4.5(1)	180(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	40+	Tree in open field location. Good form. Currently limited value but significant future potential. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
W108	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	22(0.5)	800(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Roadside tree belt of mature trees and dense understory. Average group dimensions recorded.	A2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi-mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Hurstwood Farm, Haywards Heath
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SURVEYOR: Henry Pinn

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
G109	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Tilia sp. (Lime), Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	6(0.1)	250(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Understory vegetation of mixed species. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
T110	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	6(0.5)	200,120(2)	3	3	3	5.5	EM	10+	Unremarkable tree on edge of internal field boundary group. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
G111	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5(0.5)	280(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	SM	20+	Group of similar specimens established intermittently along internal field boundary. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, locations estimated.	C2
H112	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	2.5(0.1)	70(1)	1	1	1	1	SM	10+	Section of Blackthorn growing along internal boundary fenceline. Average dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
G113	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Malus sp. (Apple), Tilia sp. (Lime), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(0.1)	300(1)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Group of various species forming a cohesive canopy. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, group extent estimated.	B2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi-mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
G114	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	15(0.5)	480(1)	8	8	8	8	M	20+	Group of similar specimens growing above surrounding group. Stems inaccessible due to dense understory, all dimensions are an average group estimate.	B2
T115	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8(0.5)	400(1)	3	6.8	6.8	3	EM	40+	Tree on edge of surrounding group. Stem inaccessible due to dense understory, all dimensions estimated.	C2
G116	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6(0.1)	150(1)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	EM	20+	Understory vegetation of mixed species spread evenly throughout. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
H117	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	3(0.1)	90(1)	1	1	1	1	SM	10+	Hedgerow regularly maintained. Average dimensions recorded.	C2
T118	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(3)	240,220(2)	2	2	4.6	4.6	EM	10+	Twin stemmed from base. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
G119	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Alnus sp. (Alder)	14(3)	360(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Group of mixed species growing adjacent to each other on edge of pond. Average group dimensions recorded. Not all stem locations on topographical survey, some locations in group estimated.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi-mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T120	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	16.5(2)	880(2)	8	8	8	8	M	20+	Significant tree on edge of pond. Twin stemmed from 1m with tensile union. Stem base grows with a significant north-western bias, corrective growth from 1.5m. Some dieback visible at crown apex. Large deadwood visible in crown. Tree partially inaccessible due to dense understory. All dimensions estimated.	B2
T121	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16(2.5)	700,600(2)	8	8	8	8	M	20+	Significant tree on boundary. Twin stemmed from 1m. Stem inaccessible due to dense understory, diameters estimated. Dieback throughout crown, downgraded.	C2
T122	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	9(2)	400(1)	2.5	3	2.5	2	M	10+	Part of roadside group located on embankment. Limited value.	C2
T123	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	8(2)	350(1)	2	2	2	2	M	<10	Part of roadside group located on embankment. Limited remaining life expectancy.	U
T124	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	9(2)	375(1)	2	2.5	2.5	2	M	10+	Part of roadside group located on embankment. Limited value.	C2
T125	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	11(2)	460(1)	2	2.5	2.5	2	M	10+	Part of roadside group located on embankment. Limited value.	C2
T126	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12(0.5)	560(1)	3	3	5	5	M	40+	Tree located along roadside boundary on embankment. Suppressed crown due to adjacent competition.	B2
T127	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	9(1.5)	455(1)	2	2.5	2.5	2	M	10+	Historic central stem dead with crown structure made up of established regrowth.	C3
T128	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	6(2.5)	125(9)	4.5	5	4.5	4	EM	20+	Part of roadside group located on embankment. Limited value.	C2
T129	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18(1)	250,250,150, 150,150,200(6)	4	4	4.5	4	OM	10+	Tree located adjacent to roadside on embankment.	C3

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T130	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(7)	400(1)	3.5	4	2.5	3	EM	40+	Part of group located adjacent to road on embankment.	B2
T131	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18(1)	250(5)	4	5	4.5	4	OM	10+	Tree located adjacent to road on embankment.	C3
T132	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18(1)	200(8)	6.5	5.5	6.5	5.5	OM	10+	Tree located adjacent to road on embankment.	C3
G133	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	8(0.1)	200(1)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Area of mixed species boundary vegetation forming a cohesive canopy. Average group dimensions recorded. Group extent estimated.	C2
T134	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5(0.5)	100(4)	2	2	2	1	SM	<10	Small, unremarkable roadside specimen. Limited life expectancy.	U
T135	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	8(1)	120(8)	4	4	4	4	SM	20+	Small, unremarkable roadside specimen with limited value.	C2
G136	Alnus sp. (Alder)	14(2.5)	340(3)	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	M	10+	Group of similar stems adjacent to pond. Overhead services run through crowns. Ivy smothered stems. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
G137	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	8(0.1)	70(20)	6	6	6	6	M	10+	Linear group of similar Multi-stemmed Hazel stools located on roadside embankment. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
G138	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6(3)	90(6)	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	M	10+	x2 similar specimens located on roadside embankment. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
G139	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16(4)	340(3)	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	M	20+	x3 similar multi-stemmed specimens located on roadside embankment. Ivy smothered stems. Average group dimensions recorded.	B2
G140	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5(3)	90(6)	3	3	3	3	M	10+	Understory specimens located on roadside embankment. Average group dimensions recorded. Group extent estimated.	C2
H141	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	8(0.5)	90(5)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	M	10+	Offsite boundary hedge with overhanging crown. Average dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C3
G142	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6(1)	220(1)	4	4	4	4	SM	20+	Area of scattered Oak and Hawthorn planting. No individual stem locations on topographical survey, group extent estimated. Average group dimensions recorded.	B2
G143	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	9(0.5)	280(1)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Group of predominantly Goat Willow and Hawthorn bounding drainage channel. Average group dimensions recorded.	B2
T144	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(0.5)	690(1)	9	9	9	9	M	40+	Notable tree withing surrounding group. Ivy smothered stem and central crown.	B2
G145	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5(0.1)	250(1)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	SM	40+	Group of x3 Oaks located in centre of field. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
G146	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	8(0.1)	250(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Understory and edge constituents of roadside group. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
G147	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6(0.5)	250(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	SM	20+	Area of scattered Oak specimens throughout. Average group dimensions recorded. No individual stem data on topographical survey, group extent estimated.	C2
T148	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18(0.5)	460,490,410,38 0,380(5)	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	M	40+	Significant tree in centre of field area. x5 stems from base with tensile unions. Good crown form.	A2
T149	Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)	25(10)	1240(1)	6	5.7	13.4	8.1	M	40+	Significant tree adjacent to boundary. Uncommon example of species given large size. Stem bifurcates into large twin stem at approx. 5m with one stem growing with a significant southward bias forming a widespread crown structure.	A2
G150	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14(0.5)	300(1)	6	6	6	6	EM	10+	Group of similar specimens growing in close proximity, forming a cohesive canopy. x1 dead stem within group. Average group dimensions recorded. Not all stem locations shown on topographical survey, some locations in group estimated.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T151	Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)	21(10)	530(1)	4	3.6	3.5	3.2	M	20+	Notable tree adjacent to boundary. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T152	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7(0.5)	250,330(2)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	EM	10+	Unremarkable specimen. Twin stemmed from 0.5m with compressed union. Small stem cavity just above union with peripheral wound wood.	C2
T153	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	22(1)	1010(1)	9	9	9	9	M	20+	Notable tree within the interior of site. Good form. Cambium dysfunction observed on stem Southside from base up to approx. 8m with flaking bark revealing sapwood, no decay visible, unknown cause.	B2
T154	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(1)	650(1)	2.5	7	8.5	8.4	EM	40+	Tree on the Southern end of mature linear group. Significantly suppressed crown formation due to overhead competition.	C2
T155	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	24(0.5)	840(1)	11	12	7	10	M	40+	Significant tree on boundary. Historic pruning over roadside, fully healed with established regrowth.	B2
T156	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14(2)	420(1)	2.8	2.6	4.8	8.2	EM	20+	Tree within boundary linear group. Suppressed crown due to surrounding competition.	C2
T157	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	28(1.5)	650(1)	4.4	5.8	4.3	8.8	M	20+	Notable boundary tree within linear group. Stem bifurcates at approx. 6m.	B2
T158	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(2)	620(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	M	20+	Main stem has historically collapsed at circa. 10m with canopy reforming from growth remaining branches. Cavity visible at stem base west side, unclear extent of internal hollowing.	C2
T159	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	28(4)	700(1)	4.5	10.5	3.7	6.5	M	20+	Notable tree along boundary. Suppressed crown formation due to surrounding competition.	B2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T160	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	28(1.5)	1010(1)	7.2	6	8.8	8.5	M	40+	Significant tree in corner of site. Suppressed lower Eastern crown due to surrounding competition.	A2
T161	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	28(5)	650(1)	8	11	6	3.5	M	20+	Notable tree on boundary. Stem grows with an Eastward bias, no signs of heave at base.	B2
T162	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18(3)	460(1)	5.4	4.2	4	5	M	20+	Tree in corner of site. Suppressed crown formation due to surrounding competition.	B2
T163	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6(1)	470(1)	3	1	3	3	EM	10+	Significant decay of internal heartwood, remaining structure consists of outer cambium 'shell', with crown of remaining branches. Ecological value.	C2
G164	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Tilia sp. (Lime)	8(0.1)	280(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	20+	Offsite group of mixed species along roadside edge providing landscape value. Average group dimensions recorded.	B2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
W165	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam), Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	22(0.5)	800(1)	11	11	11	11	M	40+	Woodland tree belt of mixed mature trees and dense understory vegetation. Average group dimensions recorded. Individual constituent RPAs shown on plan (locations estimated). Group canopy informed by satellite imagery.	A2
G166	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	22(0.5)	650(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Woodland tree belt of mixed mature tree stock and dense understory vegetation. Average group dimensions recorded.	A2
T167	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	20(5)	580(1)	1.2	7.5	7.8	3.5	EM	10+	Tree on boundary forming cohesive canopy with adjacent trees. Cavity in stem East side at 1.5m with decay, hollowing and peripheral wound wood present. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T168	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	20(4)	550(1)	5.3	8.8	7.4	2	EM	20+	Tree on boundary forming cohesive canopy with adjacent trees. Stem kinks at base with corrective growth from 3m. Historic tear wound at 4m almost fully sealed. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2

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SITE: Hurstwood Farm, Haywards Heath
CLIENT: Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties
SURVEY DATES: 16th, 20th & 21st May 2025

SURVEYOR: Henry Pinn

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T169	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	20(4)	400(1)	5.7	7.3	9.2	4	EM	20+	Tree on boundary forming cohesive canopy with adjacent trees. Significant buttressing at base and root curl. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T170	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20(2)	900(1)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	M	40+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Wooden seat around stem base. All dimensions estimated. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	A2
G171	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	8(1)	500(1)	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	EM	20+	Group of similar offsite trees on boundary forming a cohesive canopy. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T172	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19.5(0.5)	620(1)	9	9	9	9	M	40+	Offsite tree on boundary. Metal wire occluded into stem. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
H173	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	3(0.1)	90(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Boundary hedgerow. Predominantly Hornbeam with other species scattered throughout.	C2
T174	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(5)	800(1)	8	8	8	8	M	40+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. Ivy smothered stem. Good form and high individual value. All dimensions estimated.	A1
T175	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	8(1.5)	320(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Offsite tree on boundary. All dimensions estimated.	C2

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T176	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	10(1.5)	230(2)	3	5.2	5.2	3	EM	10+	Offsite tree on boundary. Stem bifurcates at 1.5m.	C2
T177	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	10(2)	340(1)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	EM	20+	Offsite tree in neighbouring garden. All dimensions estimated.	C2
H178	Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3(0.1)	90(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	10+	Boundary hedgerow and vegetation. Predominantly Beech with some Hawthorn scattered throughout. Average dimensions recorded.	C2
T179	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	11.5(2.5)	360(1)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	EM	20+	Tree on boundary with good individual form.	B2
T180	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	15.5(4)	650(3)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	M	40+	Significant offsite tree on the boundary. Multi-stemmed from base. All dimensions estimated.	A2
T181	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	8(2.5)	280(1)	2	4.5	4.5	2	EM	10+	Offsite tree on the boundary. Suppressed crown due to adjacent competition. All dimensions estimated.	C2
G182	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	5(0.1)	90(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	10+	Area of Blackthorn growth. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
T183	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	9(2.5)	350(1)	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	EM	20+	Offsite tree with overhanging crown. Not on topographical survey, location estimated. All dimensions estimated.	B2
W184	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	16(1)	350(1)	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	M	40+	ASNW parcel. Mixed species predominantly Birch and Oak with associated understory. Average group dimensions recorded. Canopies overhang fence by approx. 4m average.	A2
T185	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(1)	500(1)	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	EM	40+	Offsite tree on edge on ASNW with individual form. Diameter estimated.	B2

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
T186	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(1)	840(1)	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	M	40+	Notable tree on field boundary. Minor suppression of lower Western crown due to adjacent competition.	B2
T187	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	6(0.1)	380(1)	6	6	6	6	EM	10+	Scrappy specimen with limited value. Diameter estimated due to dense understory.	C2
T188	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17(0.5)	1050(1)	10	10.2	9.6	8.6	M	40+	Notable tree of moderate individual value.	B2
T189	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17(1)	560(1)	7.2	7.9	2.7	6.6	EM	20+	Located within interior of site forming a cohesive canopy with adjacent linear group. Suppressed crown due to adjacent competition.	C2
T190	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17(1)	560(1)	4.6	7.4	3.5	6.7	EM	20+	Constituent of internal tree group. Forming cohesive canopy with adjacent trees.	C2
T191	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8(8)	200(1)	0	0	0	0	SM	<10	Dead stem.	U
T192	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17(0.5)	840(1)	7	10	9.5	8	M	40+	Notable tree located within the interior of site. Forming a cohesive canopy with adjacent tree, but still moderate individual form.	B2
G193	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5(0.5)	200(1)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	EM	10+	Area of small specimens forming a cohesive canopy. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
G194	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6(0.5)	250(1)	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	SM	40+	x2 similar adjacent specimens. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
T195	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5(0.1)	250(1)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	SM	10+	Unremarkable specimen.	C2

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
W196	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	20(0.5)	600(1)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	M	40+	Offsite woodland tree belt with overhanging crowns. Predominantly Oak specimens with dense understory throughout. Crowns overhang fence by 6.6m average. Average group dimensions recorded.	A2
G197	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Alnus sp. (Alder), Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	27(0.5)	800(1)	13	13	13	13	M	40+	Belt of mature trees along the boundary of predominantly Oaks with associated understory vegetation. Group separated from adjacent ASNW parcel by offsite PRow. Large deadwood visible in group constituents. Some instances of standing dead trees visible within. Average group dimensions recorded.	A2
T198	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20(1)	670(1)	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	M	40+	Tree set apart from boundary group with individual form.	A2
G199	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	4(0.1)	90(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	SM	10+	x2 small specimens in central field location. Limited value. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	C2
T200	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5(1)	180(1)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	SM	40+	Small tree in central field location. Limited current value, future potential.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments	BS Cat
W201	Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut), Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	23(0.5)	450(1)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	M	40+	Offsite ASNW parcel on far side of boundary PRow. Average group dimensions recorded.	A2
W202	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Larix decidua (European Larch), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	17.5(0.5)	400(1)	9	9	9	9	M	40+	Boundary woodland parcel of mixed species. Average group dimensions recorded.	A2
T203	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(3)	870(1)	9.5	9	8.2	5.4	M	40+	Standalone tree adjacent to PRow. Highly visible from surrounding area.	A2
G204	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4(0.5)	150(2)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	x2 similar adjacent specimens next to PRow. Average group dimensions recorded.	C2
T205	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5(1)	200(1)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	SM	40+	Small tree on the boundary.	C2
G206	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6(0.1)	120(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Vegetation growing along fenceline. More scattered to East of group. Predominantly Hawthorn. Bramble smothered. Average dimensions recorded.	C2
T207	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8(0.5)	300(1)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	SM	40+	Small offsite tree on the boundary. Ivy smothered stem. Diameter estimated.	C2
T208	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15(0.5)	650(1)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	M	20+	Notable tree growing above boundary vegetation. Ivy smothered stem. Diameter estimated.	B2

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G209	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(1)	650(1)	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	M	40+	x2 similar offsite trees. Ivy smothered stem. Average group dimensions recorded. Not on topographical survey, location estimated.	B2
T210	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(3)	360(2)	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	M	20+	Notable tree growing above boundary vegetation. Twin stem from 0.5 with obscured union.	B2

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A large, stylized leaf graphic in a lighter shade of green, positioned on the left side of the dark green background. The leaf is elongated and tapers to a point, with a central vein and several smaller veins branching off. It is oriented diagonally, from the bottom left towards the top right.

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