

BS5837:2012

Tree Survey

Land east of College Lane
Hurstpierpoint

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1. Introduction

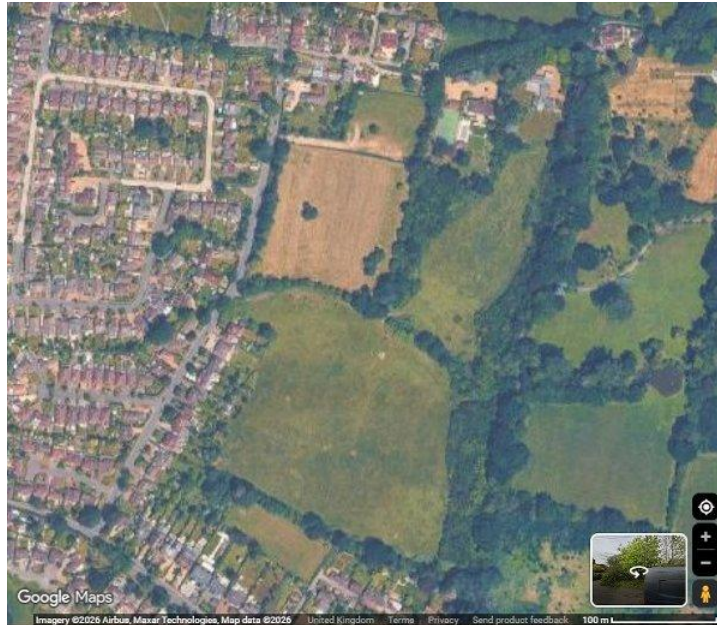
- 1.1. TGA Ltd was instructed by Thakeham Homes Ltd in February 2026 to survey the trees at Land east of College Lane, Hurstpierpoint in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- 1.2. The survey was carried out on 4th February 2026 to record the species and dimensions of the trees, and to assess the trees on site for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development.
- 1.3. This report has been revised following a revision to the topographical survey, and a further tree survey carried out on 15th July 2026, with trees G59 – T80 added.
- 1.4. The reference for the Tree Survey Plan that accompanies this report is TGA. 2786.TSP.001A.
- 1.5. The survey plan is based on the supplied topographical survey by Survey Solutions reference 81023BWLS-01_05 dated 17/11/2025.
- 1.6. The local planning authority is Mid Sussex District Council. According to a search of the councils online mapping service on 10th February 2026, there are no tree preservation orders (TPOs) at the site, and the site is not within a conservation area.
- 1.7. According to a search of www.magic.gov.uk there is no Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) on or adjacent to the site.

2. Survey method & limitations

- 2.1. The survey has been carried out following BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. Further notes on survey method are included in the comments section of the schedule where required.
- 2.2. Trunk diameters were measured at 1.5m above ground level using a diameter tape. For trees that were offsite or inaccessible at the time of survey, stem diameters may be estimated. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter given may be an estimated average or an estimated maximum.
- 2.3. Tree heights were measured with a Haglof clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer.
- 2.4. Crown clearance is interpreted as the height of lowest foliage from the crown above ground level.
- 2.5. Tree canopies were measured in four directions using a Leica Disto laser measure. Where required dimensions were estimated by pacing. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy extent of tree groups will be based on the topographical survey, or by measuring a maximum canopy radius for each tree.
- 2.6. Categories are based on the Table 1 - Cascade chart for tree quality assessment from BS5837:2012. A is high quality; B is moderate quality; C is low quality, and U category trees are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years.
- 2.7. Where trees are located on neighbouring land dimensions are estimated.
- 2.8. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts was not possible.
- 2.9. Where trees were not plotted on the topographical survey their positions must be considered as estimated.
- 2.10. This report provides tree survey data in accordance with BS5837:2012. The survey was not carried out for health and safety purposes.
- 2.11. Information from this survey may be used for NHBC chapter 4.2 foundation calculations with the limitation that the survey was not carried out explicitly for that purpose. It is recommended that further advice is sought from the author prior to use of this report for this purpose.

3. Overview

- 3.1. The site comprises two fields located to the east of College Lane, with Belmont Lane to the east.



Overview of site included in survey – Google imagery

- 3.2. There is an existing vehicle access at the west from College Lane, and from Belmont Lane at the southeast. The site is bounded by stock proof fencing and close board fence in various states of repair.
- 3.3. There is an existing ditch/water course running through the site at the north of the southern field, with a pond on the eastern side.
- 3.4. The trees located adjacent to Belmont Lane to the east were not surveyed as they are considered unlikely to be influenced by proposed development within the field areas.
- 3.5. A total of 46 individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition, 12 groups were surveyed and recorded.
- 3.6. Eleven of the trees included in the survey are 'A' category. These are all mature oak trees with high individual quality and landscape value.
- 3.7. 18 trees surveyed are 'B' category. 'B' category trees are those with moderate individual quality, or are present growing as groups with collective landscape value, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. 'B' category trees are also those that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).
- 3.8. There are 32 individual trees and 13 groups of trees on the site which are 'C' category. 'C' category trees are those of 'low' quality either due to their low

inherent value due to poor physiological vigour, or structural faults, or their diameter is less than 150mm at 1.5m above ground level.

- 3.9. Where there are 'C' category trees near the boundaries of the site, these have landscape value as screening. To the east of the site, and at the west of the northern field there are copse areas with mixed deciduous trees planted to form future woodland. The individual trees within these groups is less than 150mm so they are necessarily C category, however they have good future potential and are recommended for retention.

- 3.10. There are six 'U' category trees could be removed as good arboricultural practice as part of any development.

Trees T74 & T80 are included on the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory. These were assessed at the time of survey with reference to the RAVEN 2 methodology (Recognition of Ancient and Veteran Trees), as well as guidance on identifying veteran trees within "Veteran Trees: A Guide to Good Management" published by The Ancient Tree Forum. The RAVEN 2 method states that '*at least two of the following should be present: Extensive decay; Extensive hollowing; Senescence; Retrenchment.*'¹ This is not the case with either tree.

- 3.11. A key feature of veteran trees in arboricultural terms is crown dieback and retrenchment, which enables veteran trees to survive beyond the over mature phase of life:

An alternative approach used by some people is to consider that the veteran, or ancient, stage is the final one in the life of a tree when the cross-sectional areas of successive annual rings in the main stem begin to decrease progressively. (Before this stage, successive rings will have already narrowed, but their areas will have been roughly constant, owing to their increasing girth.) In turn, the amount of leaf area that can be supported by the reduced annual increment eventually results in dieback of the crown. For this reason veteran trees are rarely tall with large crowns.

Both trees exhibit a number of veteran features, such as deadwood, and T74 has a hollowing trunk. However both trees are tall with spreading crowns. On this basis both trees are considered high value over mature trees, but not veteran trees.

- 3.12. For further information on individual trees see the comments section within the tree survey schedule below.

¹ <https://flac.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/RAVEN-2.pdf>



College Lane to right. T54 & T55 (left) T57 (centre)



Existing vehicle entrance on College Lane



Southeastern boundary (group G29)



Southern boundary looking west T41 – T45 (left)



Southwest boundary with G51 trees



T18, T19 & T20



Trees on southern boundary



View from northern field looking south



View from Belmont Lane T34 – T66

4. Recommendations

- 4.1. In overview, there is scope for development of the site whilst retaining the 'A' and 'B' category trees, as well as C category trees and existing boundary vegetation as part of the development proposals.
- 4.2. Trees of A and B category are a constraint to development, and their retention is recommended as part of any proposed development layout.
- 4.3. C category trees are not usually considered a constraint to development, but they should be retained where there is no reason for their removal. This is especially the case where C category trees are located on site boundaries such that they have landscape value as screening.
- 4.4. U category trees are in such a condition that they are unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 4.5. Ash dieback disease is present within the area and affecting many of the trees (see information box below). Where trees are affected by the disease this lowers their category to C or U due to their limited life expectancy.

Ash Dieback Disease:

*According to 'Ash Dieback Guidance for Tree Owners, Managers, Contractors and Consultants' published by Arboricultural Association. Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) is a prolific native tree species accounting for 12% of broadleaved woodland in Great Britain and is commonly found in parks, gardens and hedgerows.*

*Ash dieback is caused by a fungus called *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, and causes leaf loss and crown dieback, leading to the death of the tree.*

Not all ash trees will die as a direct result of ash dieback infection, however 100% mortality in natural forests within 30 years can't be ruled out, and mortality between 50% and 75% may be more likely. In plantations 85% mortality is the highest recorded in Europe thus far.

Affected trees situated in high footfall areas can create health and safety risks due to branches falling as well as whole tree failure. It doesn't necessarily follow that all ash trees growing in these areas will need to be removed or that they will all die. The arboricultural association guidance therefore suggests that uninfected ash trees should not be felled unless there are other overriding management requirements to do so.

- 4.6. BS5837:2012 recommends that tree constraints should be considered both above and below ground. Damage to trees below ground occurs when tree roots are severed during excavation, or when soil is compacted such that roots will not grow. BS5837:2012 therefore gives a 'default position' that the proposed layout should be designed to ensure that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained.

- 4.7. Trees provide amenity in terms of their individual ornamental value, as well as their contribution to the landscape. Consideration must be given to their height and spread, shading, factors relating to proximity to dwellings, as well as perceived threat of tree failure. It is therefore important to ensure that adequate space is provided to ensure that there is a satisfactory relationship between retained trees and any proposed layout design.
- 4.8. This will involve optimising site layout and building room use to avoid the end-user becoming resentful of the trees, and seeking excessive pruning or even tree removal. This is especially a consideration with trees located on southern boundaries.
- 4.9. When a final layout design is produced, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be completed to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design, and where necessary recommend mitigation. Where such mitigation is required, an Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan should be produced to provide protection measures as per BS5837:2012 recommendations.

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5. Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(3)	160(1)	2, 2, 3, 3.5	SM	40+	Consistent with having self-seeded. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
T2	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13(4)	350(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	40+	Consistent with having self-seeded. Diameter estimated due to brambles. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
T3	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10(4)	510(1)	6, 5, 5, 3.5	M	20+	Scattered deadwood consistent with age and species. 2m northeast of TP. Trimmed back from road.	B2
G4	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	1.2(0)	50(1)	0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5	SM	20+	Trimmed boundary hedge. First approximately 25m surveyed, remainder assumed to be similar	C2
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(4)	200(1)	3, 3, 3, 4	SM	10+	Consistent with having self-seeded. Diameter estimated due to brambles. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
T6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12(4)	250(1)	3.5, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5	EM	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Consistent with having self-seeded. Diameter estimated due to brambles. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(3)	250(1)	1, 4, 4, 1	EM	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Unbalanced crown shape. Diameter estimated due to brambles.	C2
T8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15(2)	500(1)	5, 4, 7, 6	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Stem on north side of watercourse. Roots unlikely to extend south of watercourse. Diameter estimated due to brambles and fence.	C2
T9	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15(2)	350(1)	5, 5, 7, 3	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Stem on north side of watercourse. Roots unlikely to extend south of watercourse. Diameter estimated due to brambles and fence.	C2
G10	Prunus domestica (Common Plum)	6(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	20+	Group of trees forming screening on boundary.	C2
G11	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Ulmus procera (English Elm), Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	40+	Average estimated dimensions given for group. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening. Group of trees on boundary of fields. Dense brambles throughout group. Edge of canopy as indicated on topo.	C2
T12	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(3)	1200(1)	9, 9, 9, 9	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value. Located on north side of stream. Diameter estimated as base of tree inaccessible.	A2
T13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(1)	750(1)	2, 2, 5.5, 5.5	M	40+	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Subordinate tree to T12 with shared canopy. Main leading stem dead above 5m.	B2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T14	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(2)	350(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	40+	13m west of T12 on north side of stream.	B2
T15	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(3)	1200(1)	7, 5, 10, 7.5	M	40+	Shared canopy with adjacent tree. High individual quality and landscape value. Located on north side of stream. Diameter estimated as base of tree inaccessible. Twin stem from 2m.	A2
T16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(3)	1000(1)	6, 5, 6, 4	M	40+	Shared canopy with adjacent tree. High individual quality and landscape value. Located on north side of stream. Diameter estimated as base of tree inaccessible.	A2
T17	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	10(2)	200(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	<10	Limited life expectancy due to Dutch Elm Disease.	U
T18	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(2)	820(1)	8, 8, 8, 8	M	40+	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. High individual quality and landscape value.	A2
T19	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(2)	1060(1)	8, 8, 8, 8	M	40+	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. High individual quality and landscape value.	A2
T20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(2)	760(1)	7, 7, 5, 5	M	40+	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Dieback and damage in upper crown	B2
T21	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(7)	1110(1)	11, 11, 11, 8	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value.	A2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G22	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	40+	Average estimated dimensions given for group. Mixed deciduous trees planted in copse area adjacent to field. Canopy extent as per topo in relation to field.	C2
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	16(2)	850(1)	5, 10, 10, 10	M	40+	Unbalanced crown shape. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	A2
T24	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12(2)	500(1)	2, 6, 6, 2	M	40+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	B2
G25	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Quercus robur (Common Oak)	2(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	40+	Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey. Formal boundary hedge.	C2
G26	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	40+	Average estimated dimensions given for group. Mixed deciduous trees planted in copse area adjacent to field. Canopy extent as per topo in relation to field.	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G27	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	5(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	20+	Not specified on topo. Trees on linear row along stream within area of brambles.	C2
G28	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	20+	Not specified on topo. Trees in and around pond and stream within area of brambles.	C2
G44	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	40+	Average estimated dimensions given for group. Mixed deciduous trees planted in copse area adjacent to field. Canopy extent as per topo in relation to field.	C2
G29	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(0)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	40+	Average estimated dimensions given for group. Mixed deciduous trees planted in copse area adjacent to field. Canopy extent as per topo in relation to field.	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T30	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	40+	Part of G29 identified as individual tree on topo.	C2
T31	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	40+	Part of G29 identified as individual tree on topo.	C2
T32	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	40+	Part of G29 identified as individual tree on topo.	C2
T33	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14(0)	420(1)	4, 2, 2, 5	M	<10	Consistent with having self-seeded. Unbalanced crown shape. Ivy throughout crown. Low individual quality but value as part of group. Large cavity in stem base at 1m. Raised root structure consistent with historic root heave. Poor structure at base.	U
T34	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14(0)	400(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	20+	Consistent with having self-seeded. Low individual quality but value as part of group. Swollen stem base. Vertical cavity from ground level to 1.5m with exposed decayed heartwood. Well calloused over but not ideal structurally.	C2
T35	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16(5)	500(1)	9, 3, 3, 9	M	10+	Sparse with evidence of Ash dieback visible throughout crown. Limited life expectancy. Unbalanced crown shape. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2
T36	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(5)	300(1)	8, 5, 3, 5	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Unbalanced crown shape. Ivy on main stem. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2
T37	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	10(0)	600(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	M	40+	Ivy throughout crown. Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Multistem clump some stems collapsed.	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T38	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16(5)	500(1)	8, 8, 8, 8	M	40+	Ivy on main stem. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	B2
T39	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	16(2)	1000(1)	13, 10, 10, 10	M	40+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated. High individual quality and landscape value. Low branch on north side extends 3m out from rest of canopy.	A2
T40	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16(3)	500(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	M	40+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Surveyed from beyond bramble line to north.	B2
T41	Abies alba (Common Silver Fir)	16(3)	400(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	M	40+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Surveyed from beyond bramble line to north.	B2
T42	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(3)	250(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	40+	Ivy on main stem. Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Surveyed from beyond bramble line to north. Part of group in rear garden of adjacent property.	B2
T43	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(3)	250(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	40+	Ivy on main stem. Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Surveyed from beyond bramble line to north. Part of group in rear garden of adjacent property.	B2
T45	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(3)	250(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	40+	Ivy on main stem. Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Surveyed from beyond bramble line to north. Part of group in rear garden of adjacent property.	B2
T46	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16(2)	750(1)	9, 9, 9, 9	M	20+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	B2
T47	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	16(2)	900(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	40+	Ivy on main stem. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	B2
T48	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(2)	250(2)	4, 4, 2, 4	EM	10+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T49	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5(2)	150, 150(2)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	20+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2
T50	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(2)	400(2)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	10+	Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2
G51	Picea abies (Norway Spruce), Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Malus (Apple), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum)	6(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	20+	Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey. Numerous trees in adjacent rear gardens. Average estimated dimensions given for group. Landscape value on boundary.	C2
G52	Picea abies (Norway Spruce), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Prunus laurocerasus (Laurel)	8(0)	200(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	M	20+	Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Numerous trees in adjacent rear gardens not shown on topo. Tree canopy plotted on plan using Google imagery.	C2
T53	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(2)	400(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Heavily reduced in the past then regrown to current extents.	C2
T54	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(3)	350(1)	5, 5, 5, 2	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Shared canopy with adjacent tree. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T55	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(3)	350(1)	5, 2, 5, 5	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Shared canopy with adjacent tree. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2
T56	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8(1)	100(4)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	20+	Average estimated diameter given for multiple stems. Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Offsite tree dimensions estimated.	C2
T57	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(3)	800(1)	8, 8, 8, 8	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Shared canopy with adjacent tree. Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Prominent tree on corner of adjacent property.	C2
T58	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(1)	300(1)	2, 4, 4, 2	EM	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Uneven crown shape due to competition with adjacent trees.	C2
G59	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8(0)	150(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	20+	Not shown on topo. Behind dense group of brambles. Stem positions estimated as 10m south of outline of brambles shown on topo.	C2
T60	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	20(3)	500(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	M	40+	Diameter estimated due to brambles.	B2
T61	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	18(3)	350(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	40+	Diameter estimated due to brambles.	B2
G62	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	16(2)	400(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	40+	Ivy on main stem. Offsite tree dimensions estimated. Group of three trees just off boundary. Inaccessible due to fences and brambles.	B2
T63	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5(0)	130(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	<10	Minimal remaining live foliage	U

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T64	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(5)	910(1)	5.5, 9, 10, 4	M	40+	Unbalanced crown shape. Large limbs historically removed at 4m leaving unbalanced crown shape.	B2
T65	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18(3)	600, 400(2)	7, 7, 7, 7	M	40+	Twin stem from base.	B2
T66	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	8(0)	100(16)	4, 2, 4, 4	M	40+	Multiple stems from base. Average estimated diameter given for multiple stems. Ivy throughout crown. Hazel stool. Cut back on road side.	C2
T67	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6(3)	270(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	M	<10	Topped in the past due to power lines. Weak regrowth, minimal live foliage.	U
T68	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6(4)	110(1)	2, 1, 1, 2	SM	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Tall drawn up crown with few side branches.	C1
T69	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6(3)	140(1)	3, 1, 1, 4	SM	10+	Consistent with having self-seeded. Unbalanced crown shape. Low quality and not a development constraint.	C2
T70	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	8(4)	260(1)	3, 2, 3, 3	EM	<10	Leaning stem. Unbalanced crown shape. Low quality and not a development constraint. Dieback throughout upper crown low crown volume.	U
T71	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	8(2)	170(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	SM	40+	Part of group G29 added in update to topo.	C2
T72	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(5)	330(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Offsite tree	C2
T73	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(5)	400(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Offsite tree	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T74	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	22(8)	1460(1)	6, 9, 9, 10	OM	40+	High individual quality and landscape value. Ivy infested tree. Large trunk. Wide spreading buttress roots with hollows between the buttress roots, consistent with erosion of bank beneath it. Large wound on north side from loss of large limb leaving tear out wound. Indication that trunk is hollow below this point due to small cavity, though not certain. Height 22m. No significant volume of crown that the tree could retrench to below 8m in the future. Ivy infested limiting epicormic growth on trunk. The tree has some veteran features, but the tree is not a veteran on the basis that it does not have a retrenched crown. If the tree lost the upper crown in the future, or retrenched to a much lower height, and then continued to live, it would become a veteran. Until then, the tree is a high quality over mature tree with some veteran features, but not a veteran.	A2
T75	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20(4)	1020(1)	8, 8, 8, 8	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value. Slightly sparse crown for age and species.	A2
T76	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8(1)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	<10	Rooting on drainage wall. Dead from 5m upwards.	U
T77	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12(2)	280(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	40+	Consistent with having self-seeded. Ivy on main stem.	C2
T78	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6(0)	200(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	20+	Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening. Dieback in upper crown.	C2
T79	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12(8)	1030(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	M	10+	Limited life expectancy due to Ash dieback disease. Reduced to a pollard type framework.	C2

No.	Species	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T80	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	22(5)	1370(1)	8, 8, 8, 8	OM	40+	Ivy on main stem. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. High individual quality and landscape value. Scattered deadwood consistent with age and species.	A2