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Arboricultural Implications Report

Proposed development at

Hurst Farm

Hurstwood Lane

Haywards Heath



February 2024

Ref. SJA air 23497-01

SUMMARY

S1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of low magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 1** of this report.

S2. There are no incursions into the ancient woodlands; and consequently, the proposals will not result in any loss of ancient woodland, will avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland, and will comply with current UK Planning and development guidance.

S3. Our assessment of the impacts of the indicative proposals on the existing trees concludes that no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. The proposed removal of 50 individual trees, of which only eleven are mature trees and only four are category 'B' specimens, which will represent a very minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site. The proposed scheme incorporates scope for considerable replacement planting, which will deliver a net increase in tree numbers and mitigate the tree removals. Accordingly, the proposed tree removals will not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

S4. The proposed pruning is minor in extent, will not detract from the health or appearance of these trees, and complies with current British Standards.

S5. The indicative incursions into the RPAs of trees to be retained are minor. Many can be avoided or reduced but subject to implementation of the measures recommended on the TPPs and set out at **Appendix 1**, no significant or long-term damage to the root systems or environments of retained trees will occur for any RPA incursions that remain.

S6. None of the proposed dwellings or private gardens on the illustrative masterplan are likely to be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this will interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers, and which might otherwise lead to pressure on the LPA to permit felling or severe pruning that it could not reasonably resist.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Instructions

1.1.1. SJAtrees has been instructed by WSP UK Limited to visit Hurst Farm, Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath and to survey the trees growing within and adjacent to this site.

1.1.2. We are further asked to identify which trees are worthy of retention within a proposed development of the site; to assess the implications of the development proposals on these specimens, and to advise how they should be protected from unacceptable damage during construction.

1.2. Scope of report

1.2.1. This report and its appendices reflect the scope of our instructions, as set out above. It is intended to accompany an outline application planning application to be submitted to Mid Sussex District Council and complies with local validation requirements, and with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* ('BS 5837').

1.2.2. This report is in support of an outline planning application for the:

“Outline application with all matters reserved, except access, for the erection of up-to 375 new homes, a two-form entry primary school, burial ground, allotments, open space with associated infrastructure, landscaping and parking areas”

1.2.3. This report summarises and sets out the main conclusions of the baseline data collected during the tree survey and identifies those trees or groups of trees whose removal could result in a significant adverse impact on the character or appearance of the local area (Section 3). It then details and assesses the impacts of the proposed development on the adjacent ancient woodland (section 4) and on individual trees and groups of trees, including those to be removed (Section 5), those to be pruned (Section 6), those which might incur root damage that might threaten their viability (Section 7) and those that might become under pressure for removal after occupation because of

shading (Section 8). A summary and conclusions, with regard to local planning policy, are presented in Section 9.

1.3. Site inspection

1.3.1. A site visit and tree inspection were undertaken by Tom Wawman and Ben Oates of SJA trees, on 25th and 26th November 2015. Further site visits were undertaken on the 15th and 16th March and Friday 3rd June 2016. The tree inspection details were then updated by a site visit undertaken by Anthony Harte on Thursday 19th August 2021. Weather conditions at the time were overcast but dry

1.4. Site description

1.4.1. The site currently mostly comprises agricultural fields bounded in a few places by hedgerows, but most of those are relics that now form belts of trees or are lacking in any vegetation and instead comprise wooden post and barbed wire fences. The site is split by Hurstwood Lane which runs north-east to south-west. Within the north-western half of the site stands Hurstwood Grange, a former farm with its associated outbuildings that have recently been converted to office units; there are also a number of detached and semi-detached residential properties to the north-east of the office buildings. To the west, south-west and south of Hurstwood Grange there are a number of balancing ponds surrounded by mature trees.

1.4.2. There is a narrow strip of remnant woodland lining either side of Hurstwood Lane with the south-eastern side having formerly been part of a much larger woodland known as Hurst Wood, the remaining thin strip of woodland on the south-eastern side of Hurstwood Lane has been designated as ancient by Natural England. There are further areas of woodland located adjacent to the site to the north, east and north-west. The A272 runs to the north-west of the site.

1.4.3. The boundary between Mid Sussex District Council and Lewes District Council runs across the part of the site to the east of Hurstwood Lane, with the eastern section located within Lewes District Council and the western being within Mid Sussex District Council.

1.4.4. There are two further areas of woodland abutting the north-east (Asylum Wood) and south-east (Hurst Wood) boundaries which have been designated as ancient by Natural England.

1.5. Soil type

1.5.1. The British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology map of the area indicates the site lies above a bedrock of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand. The DEFRA Magic Map Application indicates that the local soil scape is a slightly acid, loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage.

1.5.2. Whilst no site investigation or soil analysis has been undertaken, the British Geological Survey map suggests that that the soil is likely to be susceptible to compaction.

1.6. Statutory controls

1.6.1. At the time of writing, we understand that none of the trees located within the Mid Sussex District Council boundary are covered by a tree preservation order (TPO). Lewes District Council's website does not provide sufficient information to determine if any TPOs are currently in force on the site within its boundaries.

1.6.2. The site is not within a conservation area.

1.6.3. There could be hedgerows on site which meet the criteria to be deemed "Important" in the context of archaeology, the landscape and wildlife criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations, 1997¹. However, at the time of writing we have not carried out a full hedgerow survey to establish which hedgerows these may be.

1.7. Non-statutory designations

1.7.1. The woodland within the site adjacent to the eastern edge of Hurstwood Lane, as discussed above (W1) as well as the areas of woodland which abut the site to the north (W3), east (W4), and south-east (W5) are classified as 'ancient' by Natural England. Ancient woodland, which is considered to be an important and irreplaceable

¹ The Hedgerows Regulations 1997; STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1997 No. 1160.

habitat, is defined by Natural England as “land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD”.

1.7.2. The plantation to the north-west of the site (W2) is on an area of former ancient woodland, termed as a ‘Plantation on ancient woodland site’, or ‘PAWS’. A ‘PAWS’ is an area of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees, whether native or exotic. These sites often retain ancient woodland features such as soils, ground flora, fungi, and woodland archaeology, and are also considered to be an important and irreplaceable habitat.

1.7.3. In addition, the roughly square portion of land to the north-west between the site and the PAWS, is an area of translocated soil that was from an area of ancient woodland removed to facilitate the recent development to the north; on the far side of the A272 between the A road and the former hospital site.

1.7.4. An overview of the ancient woodland locations is shown in **Figure 2** below.

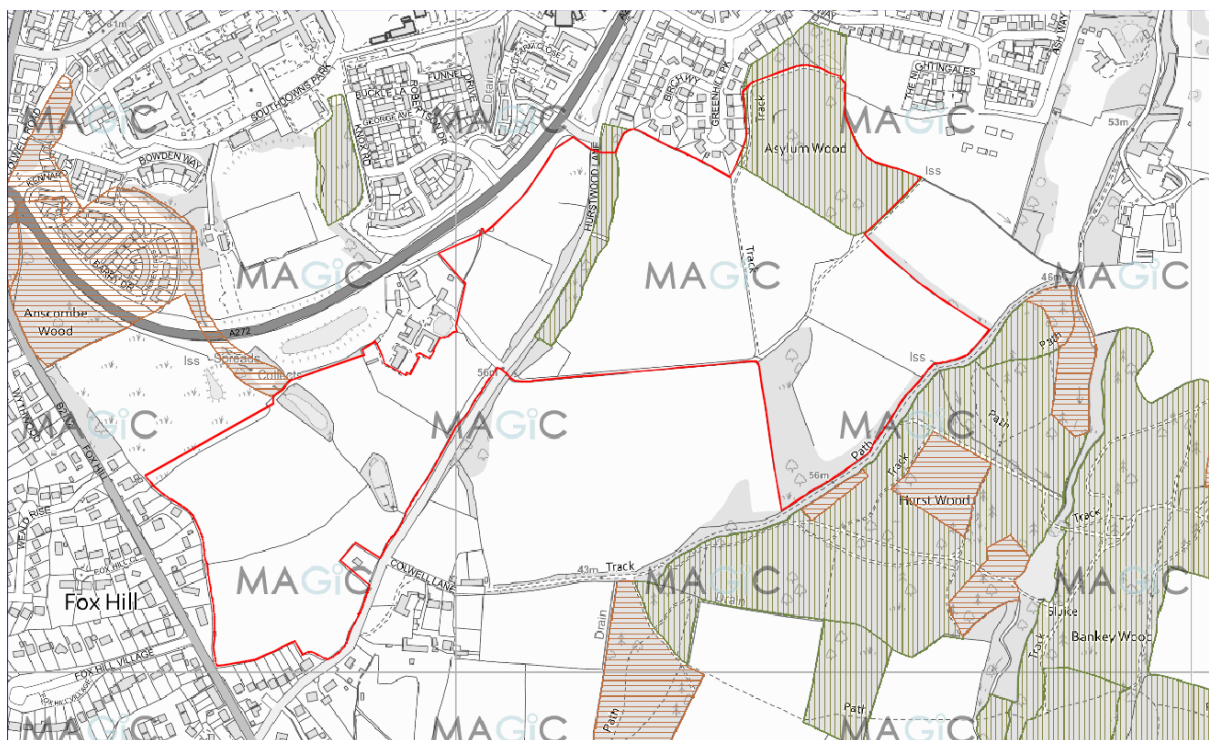


Figure 2: ‘Magic’ map image showing ancient woodlands adjacent to the site

1.7.5. Current UK planning and development guidance in relation to the development of sites adjacent to ancient woodland² is that to avoid negative effects on ancient woodland an appropriate buffer zone of semi-natural habitat of at least 15m should be left between the development and the woodland, but if other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, a larger buffer may be needed.

1.7.6. There are no trees within or abutting the site that can be classified as ‘Ancient’ or ‘Veteran’. Ancient and veteran trees are also considered to be irreplaceable habitats, and contribute to a site’s biodiversity, cultural and heritage value, and the National Planning Policy Framework (see below) states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient or veteran trees should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

² Ancient woodland and veteran trees: protecting them from development (14 January 2022). www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. National policy context

2.2. Planning policy - national

2.2.1. Under Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The effects of proposed development on trees are therefore a material consideration, and this is normally reflected in local planning policies.

2.2.2. The National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF')³ sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied in both plan and decision-making. Paragraph 2 makes it clear that the NPPF is itself a material consideration in the determination of planning application. Paragraph 11 states that **"Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development."**

2.2.3. In paragraph 135, within Section 12 "Achieving well-designed and beautiful places" the NPPF states: **"Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:**

- a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;**
- b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;**
- c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);**

³ The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2023). Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;

e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and

f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.”

2.2.4. Paragraph 136 in this section states: “Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.”

2.2.5. The section titled “Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change” states at paragraph 158: “Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.”

2.2.6. In paragraph 180, within Section 15 “Conserving and enhancing the natural environment” the NPPF states: “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

[...] d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans;

2.2.7. In paragraph 186, under the ‘Habitats and biodiversity’ section, the NPPF states: “When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists....”

2.3. Local policy context

2.3.1. Local planning policies are contained within the adopted Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (March 2018).

2.3.2. The relevant sections of Policy DP26 “Character and Design” of the District Plan states, *inter alia*:

“All development and surrounding spaces, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings and replacement dwellings, will be well designed and reflect the distinctive character of the towns and villages while being sensitive to the countryside. All applicants will be required to demonstrate that development:...

- protects open spaces, trees and gardens that contribute to the character of the area;
- protects valued townscapes and the separate identity and character of towns and villages;...”

2.3.3. Policy DP37 “Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows” of the District Plan states:

“The District Council will support the protection and enhancement of trees, woodland and hedgerows, and encourage new planting. In particular, ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees will be protected.

Development that will damage or lead to the loss of trees, woodland or hedgerows that contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/ or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, will not normally be permitted.

Proposals for new trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of suitable species, usually native, and where required for visual, noise or light screening purposes, trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of a size and species that will achieve this purpose.

Trees, woodland and hedgerows will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- incorporates existing important trees, woodland and hedgerows into the design of new development and its landscape scheme; and
- prevents damage to root systems and takes account of expected future growth; and
- where possible, incorporates retained trees, woodland and hedgerows within public open space rather than private space to safeguard their long-term management; and
- has appropriate protection measures throughout the development process; and
- takes opportunities to plant new trees, woodland and hedgerows within the new development to enhance on-site green infrastructure and increase resilience to the effects of climate change; and
- does not sever ecological corridors created by these assets.

Proposals for works to trees will be considered taking into account:

- the condition and health of the trees; and
- the contribution of the trees to the character and visual amenity of the local area; and
- the amenity and nature conservation value of the trees; and
- the extent and impact of the works; and • any replanting proposals.

The felling of protected trees will only be permitted if there is no appropriate alternative. Where a protected tree or group of trees is felled, a replacement tree or group of trees, on a minimum of a 1:1 basis and of an appropriate size and type, will normally be required. The replanting should take place as close to the felled tree or trees as possible having regard to the proximity of adjacent properties.

Development should be positioned as far as possible from ancient woodland with a minimum buffer of 15 metres maintained between ancient woodland and the development boundary.”

2.4. Tree survey and baseline information

2.4.1. We surveyed individual trees with trunk diameters of 75mm and above⁴, trees with trunk diameters of 150mm and above growing in groups or woodlands, and shrub masses, hedges and hedgerows⁵ growing within or immediately adjacent to the site; and recorded their locations, species, dimensions, ages, condition, and visual importance in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations.

2.4.2. The baseline information collected during the site survey was recorded on site using a hand-held digital device. This information was then imported into an Excel spreadsheet and used to produce the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 2**. The numbers assigned to the trees in the tree survey schedule correspond with those shown on the appended tree protection plan.

2.4.3. We surveyed trees as groups where they have grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically (trees that provide companion

⁴ BS 5837, paragraph 4.2.4 b), recommends that all trees over 75mm stem diameter should be included in a pre-planning land and tree survey.

⁵ Ibid, 4.4.2.7

shelter), visually (e.g., avenues or screens) or culturally⁶. However, where it might be necessary to differentiate between specific trees within these groups, we also surveyed these individually.

2.4.4. We inspected the trees from the ground only, aided by binoculars as appropriate, but did not climb them. We took no samples of wood, roots or fungi. We did not undertake a full hazard or risk assessment of the trees, and therefore can give no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability.

2.4.5. We have categorised the trees in accordance with BS 5837, and details of the criteria used for this process can be found in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule.

2.4.6. We have applied this methodology in line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, giving greater weighting to the contribution of a tree to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to biodiversity, where its removal might have a significant adverse impact on these factors.

2.5. Tree constraints

2.5.1. In line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, we have assessed whether any trees should be retained in the context of a proposed development. To do this, we identified the main arboricultural features within or immediately adjacent to the site, whose removal we considered could have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the local landscape, on amenity or on biodiversity.

2.5.2. Whilst BS 5837 states that trees in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are all a material consideration in the development process, the retention of category 'C' trees, being of low quality or of only limited or short-term potential, will not normally be considered necessary should they impose a significant constraint on development.

⁶ Ibid, 4.4.2.3

2.5.3. Furthermore, BS 5837 makes it clear that young trees, even those of good form and vitality, which have the potential to develop into quality specimens when mature **“need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site’s potential”**⁷.

2.5.4. Moreover, BS 5837 states that **“... 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”**⁸.

2.5.5. The ‘Root Protection Areas’ (RPAs)⁹ of the trees identified for retention were calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS 5837; and were assessed taking account of factors such as the likely tolerance of a tree to root disturbance or damage, the morphology and disposition of roots as influenced by existing site conditions (including the presence of existing roads or structures), as well as soil type, topography and drainage. Where considered appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs (although not their areas) were modified based on these considerations, so that they reflect more accurately the likely root distribution of the relevant trees.

2.5.6. To assess whether the trees identified for retention would be in a sustainable relationship with the proposed development (without casting excessive shade or otherwise unreasonably interfering with incoming residents’ prospects of enjoying their properties, and thereby leading inevitably to requests for consents to fell), we plotted a segment or “shading arc” from each trunk, with a radius equal to the current height of the tree concerned, from due north-west to due east. This gave an indication of potential direct obstruction of sunlight and the shadow pattern cast through the main part of the day¹⁰.

2.5.7. Based on these principles and recommendations, the tree survey and assessment of suitability for retention informed the production of a tree constraints

⁷ Ibid. 4.5.10.

⁸ Ibid. 5.1.1.

⁹ The minimum area around a retained tree “deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.” BS 5837, paragraph 3.7.

¹⁰ BS 5837, paragraph 5.2.2 Note 1.

plan (TCP) which indicates the most suitable trees for retention, and their associated below-ground and above-ground constraints.

2.5.8. As a design tool, the TCP also indicates how close to those trees selected for retention the proposed development could be positioned, in terms of three key criteria:

- a). avoidance of unacceptable root damage;
- b). avoidance of the necessity for unacceptable pruning works; and
- c). avoidance of future felling or pruning works to prevent unacceptable shading or apprehension on behalf of the occupants.

2.6. Arboricultural impact assessment and tree protection plan

2.6.1. Once finalised, we assessed the arboricultural impacts of the proposed layout, by overlaying it onto the TCP, and produced the tree protection plan (TPP) presented at **Appendix 3**. This is based on the following drawings:

- Illustrative masterplan by IDP Architects (ref: C5116_010-11 Rev M);
- Land use parameter plan by IDP Architects (ref: C5116_0000-01 Rev K);
- Blue and Green Infrastructure parameter plan by IDP Architects (ref: C5116_0000-07 Rev G); and
- Proposed vehicles and pedestrian site access options by WSP (ref: 70081355-WSP-XX-XX-DR-CV-0001 P04)

2.6.2. The TPP identifies the trees which will be removed to accommodate the proposed development, either because they are situated within the footprints of proposed structures or surfaces, or because in our judgment they are too close to these structures or surfaces to enable them to be retained. These are shown by means of **red crosses** on the TPP.

2.6.3. The TPP also shows how trees to be retained will be protected from damage during construction, and the measures identified are set out and described at **Appendix 1** to this report. The implementation of, and adherence to, these measures can readily be secured by the imposition of appropriate planning conditions.

2.6.4. For the trees shown to be retained, all measurements for pruning specifications, percentage estimates of RPA incursions and shading issues have been calculated using AutoCAD software.

2.6.5. Details of the impacts identified within these categories, and our assessment of their respective significance, are analysed in Sections 4 to 8 below.

2.6.6. Based on these findings, we have assessed the magnitude of the overall arboricultural impact of the proposals according to the categories defined in **Table 1** below.

Impact	Description
High	Total loss of or major alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development situation fundamentally different
Medium	Partial loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development situation will be partially changed
Low	Minor loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development changes will be discernible but the underlying situation will remain similar to the baseline
Negligible	Very minor loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development changes will be barely discernible, approximating to the 'no change' situation

Table 1: Magnitude of impacts¹¹

¹¹ Determination of magnitude based on DETR (2000) Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies, as modified and extended.

3. THE TREES

3.1. Survey findings

3.1.1. We surveyed a total of 457 individual trees, 33 groups of trees, six hedgerows and five areas of woodlands growing within or immediately adjacent to the site. Their details are found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3**. A summary of this information can be found at **Table 2** below.

		No.	% of total
Number of individual trees		457	n/a
Number of groups of trees		33	n/a
Number of hedgerows		6	n/a
Number of woodlands		5	n/a
No. of different species		30	n/a
Broadleaves		445	97
Conifers		12	3
Most common	English oak	230	50
2 nd	Sycamore	62	14
3 rd	Ash	56	12
4 th	Hornbeam	19	4
5 th	Hawthorn	11	2
No. over 25m in height		22	5
No. over 20m in height		142	31
No. over 15m in height		284	62
No. over 1500mm trunk diameter		0	0
No. over 1000mm trunk diameter		8	2
No. over 500mm trunk diameter		196	43
No. over 250mm trunk diameter		375	82
Age: Veteran		0	0
Age: Over Mature		2	1
Age: Mature		147	32
Age: Semi-mature		247	54
Age: Young		61	13

Table 2: Summary of information in tree survey schedule

3.1.2. The arboricultural character of the site is mostly defined by the trees which line Hurstwood Lane, the trees around the balancing ponds and the areas of woodland to the north-east and east of the site. As these are the most visually prominent in the landscape and, as a whole, they make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the site.

3.1.3. As can be seen at **Table 2**, the arboricultural character of the site is predominantly native, deciduous and broad-leaved, with English oak being the dominant species.

3.2. Assessment of suitability for retention

3.2.1. As noted above in Section 2.2, local planning policies require the retention of trees that “**contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/ or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance**”. The individuals and groups of trees within or adjacent to the site, whose attributes we consider meet these criteria, are as follows:

- the belt of trees growing either side of Hurstwood Lane; most of these trees are on highway land, and those on the east side of the road at its northern end are within an area of ancient woodland (W1);
- the area of ancient woodland (W1) growing along the eastern side of Hurstwood Lane, this area is readily visible from Hurstwood Lane and provides screening of the eastern portion of the site from this road;
- the copse of trees (W2) situated just off site over the northern boundary between it and the bypass. This is an area of planted ancient woodland (PAWS), and the larger trees within it are readily visible in views from the west and east on the bypass and across the site;
- the groups of trees and the individual oak no. 221 to the south of this copse, running in a north-south direction, down the middle of the site;
- the ancient woodland (W4) known as Asylum Wood, growing adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. The woodland is readily visible in views from the residential development to the west and north of the wood;
- the ancient woodland (W5) located to the south-east of the site, adjacent to Colwell Lane, which is known as Hurst Wood; and
- the off-site belt of mature trees (G43) growing adjacent to the northern boundary of the site with species including English oak, Holm oak, silver birch, Goat willow and Hawthorn.

1.1.3. 38 individual trees and two groups of trees have been assessed as category 'U'. These are trees that are unsuitable for retention, on the basis of them being 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. On-site trees that need removing solely to accommodate a proposed development are not placed in this category. Category 'U' trees are indicated on the accompanying tree locations and protection plans by **bracketed red** numbers.

1.1.4. There are 78 category 'A' trees and 162 category 'B' specimens. The remaining 179 trees are assessed as category 'C' trees, being either of low quality, very limited merit, only low landscape benefits, no material cultural or conservation value, or only limited or short-term potential; or young trees with trunk diameters below 150mm; or a combination of these.

1.1.5. Of the groups of trees, hedges, and woodlands, two have been assessed as category 'A', sixteen as category 'B', twenty-four as category 'C' and the remaining two as category 'U'.

4. IMPACTS ON ANCIENT WOODLAND

4.1. Details

4.1.1. As noted above, current planning policy guidance requires that unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists, development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland should be refused.

4.1.2. The proposed road connection from the western development parcel onto Hurstwood Lane encroaches into the ancient woodland 15m buffer zone from the woodland but this is located on the far side of the road, which already sits within the woodland buffer. The only other incursions into ancient woodland buffer zone are the track running through the buffer on the east of the central woodland belt W1 and the proposed track within the southern of the woodland W2.

4.2. Assessment

4.2.1. There will be no loss of ancient woodland, and no direct damage to it as a result of either construction or occupation of this development.

4.2.2. The existing road, Hurstwood Lane, is an historic track that appears (according to old OS maps available online) to have always been tree lined. It was therefore present before the notion of allowing ancient woodland buffers had been enshrined in planning policy. Nevertheless, it is a road and is regularly driven on and covers 17% of the ancient woodland total buffer zone area.

4.2.3. With so much of the woodland's buffer zone already compromised by the road, the new access into the site on the far side of the road will not have an additional impact or cause the decline of the woodland itself. As such, the scheme developed to minimise the impact on the ancient woodland. The selected route through the row of trees to the west of Hurstwood Lane was considered the best option as it requires the removal of a group of low-quality sycamore, compared with high densities of mature oaks elsewhere along the Lane.

4.2.4. The purpose of a buffer zone in protecting against encroachment is to protect the ancient woodland from increases in light levels, noise, pet predation, fly-tipping, pollution, soil contamination and incursions into the RPAs of trees growing within the ancient woodland. With so much of the buffer already compromised this additional sideroad, located on the far side of the existing road from the woodland is unlikely have any additional impact. Furthermore, the scheme is proposing the stopping up of Hurstwood Lane further to the south to prevent through-traffic using the lane. This is likely to result in an overall reduction of usage along the lane thereby decreasing the impacts associated with the existing road.

4.2.5. The total incursion into the buffer zone by the new access road equates to only 1.6% and as such represent a very minor increase in the area of hard surfacing already present. No parts of the additional hard surfacing will encroach into any of the RPAs of the trees growing within the ancient woodland.

4.2.6. Whilst the number of additional cars using Hurstwood Lane to access the site at certain times might increase, but as explained above, this will be offset by the closure of the road to through-traffic. It is unlikely that this will result in pollution by car significantly above the baseline levels of pollution. Any increase is likely to be temporary as the transport industry converts from petrol and diesel vehicles to electric. Consequently, it is expected that in general, the base-line levels of pollution within the buffer zone will be similar to those currently present and decreasing in time as cars transition to electric rather than petrol or diesel.

4.2.7. To help mitigate the potential adverse impacts on the ancient woodland buffer, the landscaping strategy could incorporate additional roadside understorey planting to increase the density of low-level cover, thereby decreasing the range of common pollutants (such as noise, light and particulate) into the woodland itself.

4.2.8. The incursion into the ancient woodland buffer of W1 by a new footway/cycleway along the east side of the woodland. There is no reason why this could not be constructed using a material such as 'hoggin' that is capable of developing into a semi-natural habitat and therefore not result in any deterioration of the woodland itself. However, as this is an outline application there would be scope in the detailed design to shift this track outside the buffer entirely.

4.2.9. The only other incursion into the ancient woodland buffer, is the proposed footway/cycleway connecting to the existing path along the southern end of W2. There is no reason why this could not be constructed using a material such as 'hoggin' that is capable of developing into a semi-natural habitat and therefore not result in any deterioration of the woodland itself. However, as this is an outline application there would be scope in the detailed design to shift this track outside the buffer entirely.

4.2.10. Accordingly, there will be no loss or deterioration of the ancient woodland, and the planting of the buffer zone will enhance and maintain the landscape character of the area.

5. TREES TO BE REMOVED

5.1. Details

5.1.1. The outline proposals, as shown on the illustrative masterplan, indicate that this potential layout that would fit within the parameters being applied for, would necessitate the removal of 50 individual trees, four groups of trees and the partial removal of a further six groups of trees. Whilst this is just one possible layout within these parameters and the exact numbers of trees to be removed will not be known until the reserved matters stage, the access proposals are detailed, and it is evident that most of those trees would need to be removed in any event.

5.1.2. Of those 50 trees, only four (English oaks nos. 187, 188, 351 and holly tree no. 484) are category 'B', all others are category 'C' or 'U'. Three (groups G6, G10 and G20) of the four groups of trees to be removed are assessed as category 'B' but these are all young or semi-mature.

5.2. Assessment

5.2.1. Only 11 of the 50 trees to be removed are mature specimens of species of large size: all the other trees shown for removal in relation to the indicative masterplan, as young, semi-mature or of small ultimate size. The significance of this is threefold. Firstly, for obvious reasons mature trees tend to be larger in size and therefore are likely to be more visible and to make a greater contribution to the landscape. Secondly, mature trees are more likely to have formed associations with wildlife and to support other flora or fauna (for example, young trees infrequently contain splits, cracks or cavities that might provide roosting sites for bats); and thirdly, mature trees have a significantly greater capacity than smaller trees to actively sequesterate and store carbon¹². Accordingly, the removal of 11 or 7% of the 151 large mature trees on or

¹² Stephenson N. L., Das A. J., Zavala M. A. (2014) Rate of tree carbon accumulation increases continuously with tree size. *Nature*, volume 507.

adjacent to the site minimises the impacts on the benefits that mature trees provide in relation to smaller ones.

5.2.2. Of those 11 mature trees (25, 36, 63, 188, 200, 203, 210, 234-236 and 351) currently shown for removal, nos. 52, 200 and 234-236 are assessed as category 'U'. These, and the other 10 category 'U' trees shown for removal across the site to accommodate the illustrative masterplan, are unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposed development, in that they cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years.

5.2.3. Those tree removals currently shown on the tree protection plan that warrant further discussion are included in the following paragraphs.

5.2.4. The English oak no. 25 is to be removed to accommodate the proposed access connection from Hurstwood Lane from Parcel 2. The specimen has degraded fungal fruiting bodies present at its trunk base, consisting of three brackets measuring 80mm by 150mm. In addition the canopy displays evidence of reduced physiological condition, such as dieback in crown and abundant deadwood.

5.2.5. Our assessment concludes that the physiological pathways in the oak are being disrupted leading to a decline in its health and significantly reducing the specimen's quality and longevity. So whilst the specimen is a significant component of the group, the specimen is likely to be lost in any event irrespective of development in the next ten to twenty years in any event.

5.2.6. The English oak no. 351 is to be removed to accommodate the proposed access connection from Hurstwood Lane to the eastern development parcel. The connection point is in a sensitive area with significant arboricultural constraints, which include the ancient woodland, the ancient woodland 15m buffer, the category A English no. 353 and a further five category 'B' oaks (nos. 93-95, 351 and 352).

5.2.7. The design of the road layout was subject to a detailed arboricultural impact assessment, which resulted in the proposed route following the least harmful passage through the trees. The loss of the English oak no. 351 was unavoidable, but its removal has allowed the layout to avoid impacts on the ancient woodland and its associated buffer and the four adjacent oaks. The retention of the oaks (nos. 93-95) on the west

side of Hurstwood Lane and those to the north (nos. 352-354) will mitigate the visual impact of the removal.

5.2.8. The mature sycamore tree no. 36 is at the southern end of the western parcel and would need to be removed to facilitate the proposed access to the new school site. This tree is adjacent to Hurstwood Lane and the property known as Bramble Dykes. The tree, whilst mature, is assessed as category 'C' due to its poor structural condition relating to the triple-stemmed form with weak unions. The highway standards governing how a new access to a school must be constructed in terms of appropriate widths of highway, footway and cycleway, mean that the retention of this tree is not feasible.

5.2.9. The Corsican and Monterey pines (nos. 203 and 210 respectively) are at the northern end of the western parcel and need to be removed, along with ten sycamores, to facilitate access into the site from Hurstwood Lane. Access into this portion of the site is an essential element of the scheme which can only be accessed from the lane and it cannot come forward without access. It was the subject of substantial discussion during the evolution of the layout and parameters plan. Trees pose a significant constraint to the essential access to the parcel.

5.2.10. The solution was to provide access through the most 'tree friendly' point in the continuous tree belt. As much of the road is lined with mature English oaks there is only one obvious point and that is through the section dominated by younger sycamore. Several trees not immediately adjacent to the road would also need to be removed, including the mature pine trees, but it was felt that the impact of tree removals would be less if on-site trees were removed instead of the more prominent English oaks lining the road.

5.2.11. Whilst vehicular access into the site is one thing, the associated sightlines and visibility splays required for the safe operation of those access it another. Initial assessment of the access arrangements for a 30mph speed limit impacted a significant number of addition roadside oak trees and hence a reduction in the speed was sought. Reducing the speed limit to 20mph significantly reduces the impact. However, the residual impact is that the two English oaks nos. 187 and 188 are to be removed to accommodate the visibility splays for the access road into the west parcel from Hurstwood Lane in the north section of the site.

5.2.12. The proposed access roads require visibility splays and sight lines to be free from visual obstruction, which include trees. The design team considered the various options and established that a 20mph traffic limit was the optimal solution for minimising tree impacts as this reduces the width of sight lines and length of visibility splays.

5.2.13. Based on the design developments outlined above, the tree removals were limited to two individuals (oaks nos. 187 and 188), as opposed to a far greater number based on a 30mph traffic limit.

5.2.14. The removal of the oaks will result in an additional 11m of canopy loss from tree belt along the west side of Hurstwood Lane (in addition to the removal of sycamore group G20), but the visual impact of the loss is largely mitigated through the retention of the woodland to the east and the remaining oaks nos. 182-186 and 198 -193.

5.2.15. Holly (no. 482) is to be removed to allow for the construction of a proposed footway and road junction. It is a relatively small specimen with a maximum height of 11m and as such given its small size and size and proximity of other trees in the area, the removal of the holly will not have a significant impact on the character of the local landscape.

5.2.16. Corsican Pine (no. 203) & Sycamore (no. 207): These two trees are to be removed to allow for the construction of the proposed road junction at the northern section of the site. The Corsican pine is a tall drawn-up specimen and the sycamore is relatively small at only 14m high, it is suppressed by adjacent trees with an asymmetric crown as a result. Given the proximity and size of other trees in the area, the removal of these trees would not have a significant impact on the character of the local landscape.

5.2.17. The other category 'B' tree currently shown for removal is the semi-mature holly tree no. 484. This tree is only 9m tall and is of long-term potential. It's a significant component in a group of similar specimens growing on a bank in a prominent position within the site. Its removal would be necessary due to the various access arrangements focussed in this area, including an existing access into the site, connections with secondary roads and the site-wide network of footway/cycleways.

These removals might be avoidable in a reserved matters scheme, but it seems unlikely due to the concentration of factors focussed in this area.

5.2.18. The fifteen category 'U' trees to be removed are unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposed development, in that they cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years. Not all category 'U' trees are shown for removal, only those impacted upon or presenting a hazard to the proposals are shown for removal. Other category 'U' trees can be retained for their habitat value where they do not present a risk to the construction of and future use of the site.

5.2.19. Of the 179 category 'C' trees on site, 31 are to be removed: these are either of low quality, low value, or short-term potential. For these reasons, their removal will have no significant impact on the character or appearance of the area.

5.2.20. For these reasons, despite a small number of mature tree removals and the removal of four category 'B' specimens, bearing in mind the significant number of trees that can be retained across the site, the currently proposed removals would not have a significant impact on the character or appearance of the site or surrounding area.

5.2.21. Furthermore, the proposals incorporate considerable scope for new and replacement tree planting, which will aim to deliver a net increase in tree numbers on site. This will mitigate the proposed removals, improve the age class balance of the trees on site and enhance the local landscape. The establishment of the replacement planting will progressively reduce the magnitude of the impact of the proposed removals on the character and appearance of the site.

5.2.22. In the light of these considerations, and taking account of the numbers, sizes and locations of the trees to be retained, including those that are off-site, the felling of the trees and groups identified for removal will represent only a very minor alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site.

6. TREES TO BE PRUNED

6.1. Details

6.1.1. The proposals are insufficiently detailed to assess the full extent of pruning that may be required. However, the indicative layout does have a network for footways and cycleways that pass beneath the canopies of five trees, currently shown for retention, whose canopies are low enough to necessitate pruning if the current layout were to be built.

6.1.2. The detailed access drawings demonstrate the need for a further three English oaks (nos. 186, 352 and 353) to be crown raised to accommodate visibility splays or sight lines.

6.1.3. To give an indication of the current likely extent of pruning required to implement the indicative scheme, **Table 3**, below provides this information.

Tree no.	Species	Proposed works
56	Ash	Raise eastern crown extent to 2.5m to accommodate footway or cycleway
143	English oak	Crown raise south and south-west to 2.5m to accommodate footway or cycleway
144	English oak	Crown raise south and west to 2.5m to accommodate footway or cycleway
147	Ash	Crown raise east and south-east to 2.5m to accommodate footway or cycleway
186	English oak	Crown lift east canopy to 3.5m above ground level to accommodate visibility splays
242	Part of a group	Prune to provide 2m clearance from proposed building
352	English oak	Crown raise east, south and west canopy to 3.5m above ground level to accommodate sight lines
353	English oak	Crown raise east and south canopy to 3.5m above ground level to accommodate sight lines

Table 3: Trees to be pruned to facilitate development

6.2. Assessment

6.2.1. The extent of pruning proposed to the trees listed in **Table 3** is minor. Branches to be removed are small in size and will result in a maximum wound size no greater than 100mm in diameter; this will have an insignificant effect on the health and physiological condition of these trees and complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 3998:2010, *Tree work – Recommendations*.

6.2.2. The three oaks (nos. 186, 352 and 535) are to be crown lifted to provide unobstructed sight lines up to 3.5m above ground level. The sight lines (dense orange hatch) and visibility splays (solid pink lines) are labelled and shown on the TPP at **Appendix 4**. This work may also require the removal of low-profile undergrowth. The proposed pruning would be minor with only small branches removed such that there will be an insignificant effect on tree health.

6.2.3. In terms of impact upon the landscape, the proposed pruning is minor in extent, and will be largely screened in views by either the remainder of the trees' canopies, or by other trees growing within or adjacent to the site. It will have a negligible effect on the appearance of the trees when viewed from outside the site itself, and accordingly will not detract from the character or appearance of the site.

6.2.4. Following the pruning specified, none of the proposed dwellings will lie within 2m of the extents of the canopies of trees to be retained, thereby providing adequate working space for construction, and a reasonable margin of clearance for future growth.

7. ROOT PROTECTION AREA INCURSIONS

7.1. Details

7.1.1. Currently shown on the illustrative masterplan, as reflected in out TPP (**Appendix 3**) there are 20 incursions where excavations within RPAs would be anticipated and 43 where the incursions would be mitigated through above soil surfacing. However, this is just the illustrative masterplan that shows one possible layout in the context of the parameters being applied for.

7.2. Assessment

7.2.1. The incursions by parts of the proposed building foundations, vehicular access routes and the site's network of footways and cycleways into the RPAs of the trees shown on the TPP will be assessed in greater detail at the reserved matters stage in accordance with the following hierarchical methodology.

Avoid or reduce

7.2.2. Whilst the detailed location and design of the new dwellings, proposed vehicle access routes, including roads and footpaths have yet to be detailed, in many instances shifting an indicative road or path one or two metres in a particular direction would remove an RPA incursion. For example, excavation for foundations within the RPA of the oak tree no. 92 could be avoided if this new dwelling is located 1.5m to the south-west. Similarly, through consultation with an arboricultural consultant, the best (most tree friendly) location for the network of footways and cycleways could be found which avoid many or most of the 43 incursions currently shown to be constructed above soil. Details such as these can be dealt with at the reserved matters phase.

7.2.3. The most significant incursions shown on the illustrative layout are the access arrangements and associated infrastructure (footways, bell-mouths and visibility splays). The specifics for construction and footpath widths etc., that are to current Highways Authority standards would need to be considered in greater detail and compromise found where possible to reduce the impact of proposals on the significant oak trees that line Hurstwood Lane.

7.2.4. However, this may not be possible in every case and some RPA incursions may be necessary, for example where there are proposed vehicle access routes including roads and footpaths within RPAs (such as English oaks nos. 20 and 21) or if there is no scope to move a path because it would conflict with a proposed dwelling or piece of essential infrastructure. In these instances, RPA incursions can be minimised by making sure that the road or footpath is as narrow as possible and is at the periphery of a tree's RPA. Again, this is something that can be resolved at the reserved matters phase.

Above soil surfacing or low invasive construction

7.2.5. In many instances where RPA incursions are unavoidable, taking account of the existing topography and proposed levels may allow for design and construction of the new surfaces to be entirely above existing soil level, and accordingly no excavation will be required. New above soil surfaces will incorporate an appropriate cellular confinement system, filled and finished with suitable porous materials, to minimise soil compaction. To ensure no damage occurs to the roots or rooting environments of the relevant trees. Installation will be undertaken under the control and supervision of the arboricultural consultant.

7.2.6. Where the existing topography or proposed levels will not allow for new surfaces to be constructed entirely above existing soil levels, a low invasive construction technique will be adopted. Only the minimum depth will be excavated for the construction of internal access roads. Where this is within the RPAs of trees to be retained, installation will be undertaken under the control and supervision of the arboricultural consultant to avoid any unnecessary over-dig and so that any roots that are encountered are treated appropriately.

Manual excavation

7.2.7. In very few instances, for example the access which passes the English oak trees nos. 24 and 27 into the central western parcel (located as it is with minimum possible incursions into the RPAs of both trees, thus seeking both their retention) excavation for a new surface or foundation will be necessary. Every effort will be made in the reserved matters phase to remove or reduce incursions such as this, but the

excavations required for the construction of roads or footways, to adoptable standards, will require some excavation.

7.2.8. To minimise impacts on those specimens where excavation within RPAs will be necessary, excavation will be undertaken manually, under the direct control and supervision of an appointed arboricultural consultant, so that any over dig into the RPAs is avoided, and any roots encountered can be treated appropriately.

7.2.9. The necessary precautions to prevent other incursions into the RPAs of retained trees and to protect them during construction can be assured by the erection of appropriate protective fencing, as shown on the TPP at **Appendix 3**.

7.2.10. Accordingly, all RPA incursions will be reviewed at the detailed design phase and removed or reduced wherever reasonably practicable and all residual incursions

8. RELATIONSHIP OF RETAINED TREES TO NEW DWELLINGS

8.1. Details

8.1.1. The illustrative masterplan is not sufficiently developed for detailed assessment of tree related shade and apprehension to take place. This will be a matter for assessment at the reserved matters stage. Suffice to say the shape of development parcels have been drawn in knowledge of the tree related constraints on them.

8.2. Assessment

8.2.1. Currently, the illustrative masterplan shows some dwellings or private gardens that would be subject to some shade cast by trees, especially those mature oak trees currently lining Hurstwood Lane. However, in most of these instances the proposed dwellings are side-on to the trees that shade them, with the windows of main habitable rooms facing towards gardens or public open spaces.

8.2.2. In the few instances where dwellings directly face the trees that shade them, there is scope for detailed design to shift them further from the trees, or to adopt an open plan layout with windows designed to be as large as possible. In any event, even those plots that are within the shadow patterns of retained trees have gardens and at least one elevation that will not be shaded to a significant degree.

8.2.3. The sizes and dispositions of the indicative private gardens are such that they will not be unduly shaded and will receive reasonable sunlight and daylight.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1. Summary

9.1.1. There are no incursions into the ancient woodlands; and consequently, the proposals will not result in any loss of ancient woodland, will avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland, and will comply with current UK Planning and development guidance.

9.1.2. Our assessment of the impacts of the indicative proposals on the existing trees concludes that no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. The proposed removal of 50 individual trees, of which only eleven are mature trees and only four are category 'B' specimens, which will represent a very minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site. The proposed scheme incorporates scope for considerable replacement planting, which will deliver a net increase in tree numbers and mitigate the tree removals. Accordingly, the proposed tree removals will not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

9.1.3. The proposed pruning is minor in extent, will not detract from the health or appearance of these trees, and complies with current British Standards.

9.1.4. The indicative incursions into the RPAs of trees to be retained are minor. Many can be avoided or reduced but subject to implementation of the measures recommended on the TPPs and set out at **Appendix 1**, no significant or long-term damage to the root systems or environments of retained trees will occur for any RPA incursions that remain.

9.1.5. None of the proposed dwellings or private gardens on the illustrative masterplan are likely to be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this will interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers, and which might otherwise lead to pressure on the LPA to permit felling or severe pruning that it could not reasonably resist.

9.2. Compliance with national planning policy

9.2.1. As the proposals will retain all the main arboricultural features of the site, its arboricultural attractiveness, history and landscape character and setting will be maintained, thereby complying with Paragraph 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

9.2.2. As the proposals will not result in the loss or deterioration of any ancient woodland or any ancient or veteran trees, they comply with paragraph 186 of the NPPF.

9.3. Compliance with local planning policy

9.3.1. As the proposed development will not result in the removal of trees which **“contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance”** it complies with Policies DP26 and DP37 of the adopted Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (March 2018).

9.4. Conclusion

9.4.1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of low magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 1** of this report.

APPENDIX 1

Outline Arboricultural Method Statement

Outline arboricultural method statement

A1.1. Tree Protection Plan

A1.1.1. The TPPs at **Appendix 3 and 4** show the general and specific provisions to be taken during construction of the proposed development, to ensure that no unacceptable damage is caused to the root systems, trunks or crowns of the trees identified for retention. These measures are indicated by coloured notations in areas where construction activities are to occur either within, or in proximity to, retained trees, as described in the relevant panels on the drawing.

A1.2. Pre-start meeting

A1.2.1. Prior to the commencement of any site clearance, ground preparation or construction works the developer will convene a pre-start site meeting. This shall be attended by the developer's contract manager or site manager, the fencing/boarding contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend. If appropriate, the tree felling/surgery contractor should also attend. At that meeting contact numbers will be exchanged, and the methods of tree protection shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to the TPP required as a result of the meeting shall be circulated to all attendees.

A1.3. Site clearance

A1.3.1. No clearance of trees or other vegetation shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below). If any vegetation clearance is required behind the line of the protection fencing this will be made clear at the pre-start meeting and arrangements will be made to do this prior to the fencing's erection, under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant, who will ensure it doesn't cause any soil compaction or damage to the roots of trees to be retained.

A1.3.2. Except where within the RPAs of trees to be retained, all trees and other vegetation to be removed may be cut down or grubbed out as appropriate; but within

the RPAs of trees to be retained, trees and vegetation will be cut by hand to ground level and stumps will be either left in place or ground out with a lightweight self-powered stump grinding machine. No excavators, tractors or other vehicles will enter the RPAs.

A1.4. Ground preparation

A1.4.1. No ground preparation or excavation of any kind, including topsoil stripping or ground levelling, shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below).

A1.5. Tree protection fencing

A1.5.1. Construction exclusion zones (CEZs) will be formed by erecting protective fencing around the RPAs of all on-site trees to the specification recommended in BS 5837, Section 6.2, prior to the commencement of construction. This will consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum intervals of 3.5m. Onto this, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as shown in **Figure 2** of that document. "**TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT**" or similar notices will be attached with cable ties to every third panel.

A1.5.2. The RPAs of the off-site trees will also be enforced by the erection of protective fencing to the same specification, prior to the commencement of construction, thereby safeguarding them from incursions by plant or machinery, storage and mixing of materials, or other construction-related activities which could have a detrimental effect on their root systems.

A1.5.3. The recommended positions of the protective fencing are shown by **bold blue lines** on the TPP. The precise positioning of the fencing around the trees will be considered in conjunction with any other protective hoarding/fencing which may be required around the site boundary.

A1.5.4. Within the CEZs safeguarded by the protective fencing, there will be no changes in ground levels, **no soil stripping**, and no plant, equipment, or materials will be stored. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement will not be stored or discharged within 10m of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials will be agreed in

advance and be clearly marked. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, will be attached to any of the trees. No fires will be lit within 10m of any part of any tree.

A1.6. Ground protection

A1.6.1. To allow space for construction and protection from soil compaction where proposed structures are in close proximity to RPAs of trees to be retained, the ground between the protective fencing and the footprints of the proposed structures will be covered by appropriate ground boarding, in accordance with the guidelines of Section 6.2.3.3 of BS 5837. The locations where these measures will be required are marked by **pink hatching** on the TPP.

A1.6.2. For purely pedestrian traffic, scaffold boards (or similar) will be used. Scaffold boards will comply with British Standard BS 2482: 2009 *Specification for timber scaffold boards* and be at least 225mm in width and 38mm thickness; they will be butted up and attached to each other with wooden battens or metal tie straps, and laid either on an above-ground scaffold framework, or secured to the ground with steel pins above a compressible material (a 75mm deep layer of woodchips may be appropriate) laid on top of a geotextile membrane of an appropriate specification.

A1.6.3. For wheeled or tracked traffic, ground boarding will be designed by a structural engineer, to take account of the type of soil and the likely loadings. Temporary aluminium roadway ('Trakway' or similar), interlocking plastic tread boards ("Ground-Guards" or similar), or reinforced concrete slabs may be appropriate. These will also be laid on top of a compressible material above a geotextile membrane.

A1.7. Manual excavation within RPAs

A1.7.1. The first 750mm depth of excavations required within the RPAs of the trees to be retained (as shown by **bold orange lines** on the TPP) will be dug by hand, using a compressed air soil pick if appropriate, and under on-site arboricultural supervision, to safeguard against the possibility of unacceptable root damage being caused to these specimens. Any roots encountered of over 25mm diameter will be cut back cleanly to the face of the dig nearest to the tree, using a sharp hand saw or secateurs, and their cut ends covered with hessian to prevent desiccation.

A1.8. Proposed hard surfaces within RPAs

A1.8.1. Unacceptable damage to the roots and rooting environments of the trees to be retained during the construction of proposed hard surfaces that encroach within RPAs will be avoided by building them above existing soil level, to avoid digging and thus severing of roots; and an appropriate ground covering will be used beneath the sub-base, to prevent or minimise compaction of the soil. This will be done in accordance with Section 7.4 of BS 5837. The locations where these measures will be required are marked by red **cross-hatching** on the TPP.

APPENDIX 2

Tree Survey Schedule



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Tree Survey Schedule

Hurst Farm, Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

August 2021

SJA Ref: 21408-01

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Hurst Farm, Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Tom Wawman and Ben Oates of Simon Jones Associates Ltd., on Wednesday 25th and Thursday 26th November 2015. Weather conditions at the time were overcast but dry. Deciduous trees were in partial leaf. A further site visit was undertaken by Tom Wawman and Matthew Jones on Tuesday 15th and Wednesday 16th of March 2016. Weather conditions at the time were dry and deciduous trees were not in leaf. A site visit was also undertaken by Matthew Jones on Friday 3rd June 2016. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright; deciduous trees were in full leaf. A further site visit was undertaken by Anthony Harte on Thursday 19th August 2021. Weather conditions at the time were overcast but dry.

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

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given.

Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.

Given in sequential order, commencing at no. 1.

2. Species.

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

3. & 4. Height & Trunk diameter.

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

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

Given in millimetres.

5. Radial crown spread.

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

6. Crown break.

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

7. Crown clearance.

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

8. Age class.

Young: Age less than 1/3 life expectancy

Semi-mature: 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy

Mature: Over 2/3 life expectancy

Over-mature: Mature, and in a state of decline

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

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

9. Physiology.

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

10. Structure.

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

Very good: No significant physiological or structural defects, an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure; a particularly good example of its species.

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

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

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

Poor: Significant and irreparable physiological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of early or premature collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable physiological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

11. Comments.

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

-Health and condition

-Safety, particularly close to areas of public access

-Structure and form

-Estimated life expectancy or potential

12. Category.

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012, Table 1, adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to biodiversity.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

- Trees that have a serious, irreparable, 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.

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

(1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.

(2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

(3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

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

(1) Trees that might be included in category 'A', but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage) such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category 'A' designation.

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

(3) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

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

(1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

(2) Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.

(3) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Hurst Farm, Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
1	Ash	18m	180mm 140mm 250mm all est. 490mm 295mm 185mm all ivy	7m NE 8m SE 7m SW 8m NW	4m SE	3m NW	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; ivy-covered; crown shows minor dieback resulting in small-sized deadwood (up to 60mm diameter) scattered occasionally throughout; dieback possibly indicative of incipient infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'; entire crown visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road; significant component of group in which it stands but of reduced physiology.	C (2)
2	English oak	18m	920mm	8.1m NE 10.3m SE 6.5m SW 7m NW	5m NW	4m SE 4m NW	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; growing in uneven ground on sharply sloping bank; ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; horizontal seam in bark consistent with historic girdling at 1.5m, encircling full circumference of trunk; broad, spreading, dominant crown with small-sized deadwood scattered sparsely throughout, consistent with species and age; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road; essential component of group in which it stands.	B (23)
3	English oak	18.5m	640mm (over ivy)	4m N 3m E 2.5m S 4.5m W	5m N	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; single trunk; ivy on trunk extending to top of canopy; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; growing on edge of roadside bank; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
4	English oak	20m	840mm (over ivy)	4.5m N 9m E 5m S 6m W	5m W	2m W	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending into canopy; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; large spreading crown; suppressed on N and S side by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
5	English oak	19m	est. 550mm	5m N 4m E 5m S 7m W 7m NW	4.5m W	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending into crown; asymmetric crown due to adjacent specimens; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
6	English oak	19m	700mm (over ivy)	3.5m N 2.5m E 6m S 6m W	8m W	8m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk; asymmetric crown due to adjacent specimen; manor dead wood over road; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
7	Holly	9.5m	405mm	3.5m N 2.5m E 3m S 2m W	2m S	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; twin-stemmed from 2m with evidence of included bark union; wound on trunk on NW side at 1.5m measuring 260mm long by 100 mm across, exposed heartwood showing signs of early decay; area sounded with acoustic mallet, no distinct variation in tones noted; view of tree obscured from Hurstwood Lane by higher value specimens; previously reduced at 7m; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of long-term potential.	C (123)
8	Ash	13m	150mm 350mm	4m N 1.5m E 4.5m S 4.5m W	2.5m W	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; twin-stemmed from 0.5m with tight union and included bark; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood lane obscured by other high value specimens; prominent buttress roots; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
9	English oak	18m	est. 550mm (over ivy)	5.5m N 4.5m E 5m S 5m W	3m S	2m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending almost to the top of the crown; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
10	Ash	14m	320mm	3m N 2.5m E 3.5m S 3.5m W	5m NW	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; exposed roots on NW side with evidence of animal burrowing between the buttresses; asymmetric crown due to adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
11	Holly	11m	x7 stems est. 240mm	4.5m N 2.5m E 2.5m S 3m W	2m W	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base; evidence of included bark unions at base; stem to NE is dead; crown has previously been reduced; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by high value specimens; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
12	English oak	18m	570mm (over ivy)	4m N 3m E 1.5m S 2m W	5m SW	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending to top of the crown; asymmetric crown due to adjacent specimen; area of dead bark with early indications of decay at base of tree on N side measuring 180mm across by 280mm; dead wood in crown consistent with a tree of this age and species; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (2)
13	English oak	19m	670mm (over ivy)	4m N 3m E 4m S 4.5m W	5m E	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending almost to the top of the crown; mechanical wound at base of tree on S side measuring 100mm in diameter; wound is partially occluded; exposed heartwood appears sound; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of this age and species; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
14	English oak	20m	720mm (over ivy)	3m N 4m E 3m S 5m W	3m S	3.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending almost to the top of the crown; mechanical wound at 0.5m on NE side of trunk measuring 290mm by 370mm; exposed heartwood appears to be sound; area sounded with acoustic mallet, no distinct variations in tone noted; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
15	English oak	18m	810mm (over ivy)	4.5m N 3m E 6m S 9.5m W	4m NW	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending to top of the crown; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (1)
16	English oak	19m	850mm	7m N 5m E 5m S 9m W	4m N	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; located close to boundary of site, set back slightly from Hurstwood Lane, single trunk to around 4m then bifurcates into 2 stems; evidence of storm damage in crown; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; major dead wood in crown; electric wires within the crown; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
17	English oak	17m	720mm (over ivy)	6m N 6m E 7m S 7m W	4m SE	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending into canopy; above average dead wood in crown; mechanical wound on trunk on SE side at 1m measuring 150mm long by 80mm across; above average epicormic growth in crown; storm damage evident in crown; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of this age and species; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
18	English oak	15m	680mm (over ivy)	5m N 6m E 5.5m S 6m W	4m N	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk which extends into canopy; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of this age and species; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
19	Hazel	6m	x7 stems 60mm	3m	3m	3m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; Multi-stemmed from base; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; previously coppiced growing on side of bank; some of the stems are dead; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
20	English oak	19m	820mm (over ivy)	6.5m N 4m E 7m S 8.5m W	4.5m NW	4.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
21	English oak	20m	820mm (over ivy)	5.5m N 6.5m E 6m S 7m W	3.5m SE	3.5m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy-covered; wound on trunk on NW side at 0.5m measuring 540mm long by 80mm across; exposed heartwood appears sound; above average epicormic growth in crown; dead wood in crown which is consistent with tree of this age and species; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
22	Sycamore	15m	410mm	5m N 5m E 5m S 4m W	3.5m SE	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; twin-stemmed from 4m; evidence of included bark union; set back from the road adjacent to site boundary; exposed buttress roots to NW; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
23	Norway maple	15m	285mm 110mm 120mm 330mm 155mm	5m N 6m E 5.5m S 5.5m W	3.5m E	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base; included bark union between the 2 main stems with elephant ears; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
24	English oak	19m	880mm (over ivy)	8m N 7.5m E 8m S 8m W	6m S	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk extending almost to the top of the crown; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; evidence of storm damage within crown; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
25	English oak	19m	1160mm	9m N 9m E 3m S 9m W	5m E	4m	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; decayed fungal fruiting bodies present at base of tree on NE side, consisting of three brackets measuring 80mm by 150mm; dieback in crown; above average dead wood in crown; evidence of previous storm damage; ivy on trunk; asymmetric crown due to adjacent specimen; of low quality but high landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
27	English oak	17m	620mm (over ivy)	5m N 5m E 8m S 7.5m W	3.5m S	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; ivy on trunk; asymmetric crown due to adjacent specimens; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
28	Ash	21m	est. 450mm est. 450mm	6.5m N 7m E 6m S 8m W	5m W	2.5m W	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; twin-stemmed from 1m; included bark union between main stems; unable to survey base of tree due to presence of dense vegetation; ivy on trunk which has been severed at the base and has now died off; dead wood in crown; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
29	Ash	15m	est. 300mm est. 350mm	4m N 4m E 5m S 6m W	2m W	2m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; twin-stemmed from base; ivy on trunk; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
30	English oak	22m	1110mm (over ivy)	8m N 10m E 11m S 10m W	8m W	9m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; large tree with open spreading crown; ivy on trunk; wound on trunk on W side measuring 280mm long by 180mm across; exposed heartwood appears sound; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; of moderate quality but high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
31-32	English oak	11m	270mm 220mm	4m N 6m E 5m S 4.5m W from #31	1.5m W	3.5m W	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; single trunks; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
33	Horse chestnut	12m	x8 stems est. 250mm	5.5m N 6m E 5.5m S 6m W	1m W	0.5m W	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; tree is growing within field boundary hedge; has previously been managed as part of the hedge and has now re-grown as a multi-stemmed tree; major dead wood in crown to W; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
34-35	English oak	14m 11m	#34 est. 250mm 250mm #35 est. 280mm 240mm	5m N 5m E 14m S 5.5m W from #34	1m W	1m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provide screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; tree no. 34 is twin-stemmed from 1m, tree no. 35 is twin-stemmed from base; trees are growing within field boundary hedge; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
36	Sycamore	17m	445mm 380mm 330mm (over ivy)	5.5m N 5m E 5.5m S 6.5m W	5m W	6m W	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; triple-stemmed from 1m; included bark union between stems on S side; crown has been reduced away from Hurstwood Lane and below power lines on SE side; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
37	Monterey cypress	8m	est. 180mm	2m	1m NW	1m NW	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
38	Portuguese laurel	5.5m	est. 260mm	3.5m	1.5m NE	1.5m 1.5m NE	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; ornamental tree; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
39	Apple	5.5m	est. 250mm	3m	2m NE	2m NE	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; domestic fruit tree; crown has previously been reduced; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
40	Sycamore	9m	est. 160mm	3.5m N 3.5m E 3.5m S 2.5m W	1m N	2m W	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from 2m with evidence of included bark union; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
41	Ash	7.5m	est. 200mm	4m N 4m E 4m S 4m W	1m N	1.5m N	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
42	Goat willow	7.5m	est. 100mm est. 140mm	3.5m N 1m E 2.5m S 3.5m W	2m NW	1m NW	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; twin stemmed from base; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
43	Apple	4.5m	est. 120mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	1m W	1.5m 1.5m W	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; domestic fruit tree; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
44	Apple	6m	est. 310mm	4m N 4m E 4m S 4m W	1.5m W	4.5m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; domestic fruit tree; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
45	Flowering cherry	3.5m	est. 55mm	2m	2m N	2m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; small ornamental tree; small recently planted specimen; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
46	Goat willow	9.5m	x6 stems est. 180mm	5m N 5m E 5m S 5.5m W	1.5m N	2m NW	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base with evidence of included bark unions; decay on one of the central stems at 2m; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
47	Hazel	6m	x10 stems est. 80mm	4m N 4m E 4m S 4m W	1m N	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; previously coppiced specimen; multi-stemmed from base; growing on site boundary with half of the base of the tree located within the site, the other half located in rear garden of adjacent property; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
48	Norway maple	6m	est. 150mm @1m	2m N 2m E 2m S 2m W	2m W	4.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
49	Blue cedar	14m	est. 320mm	4.5m N 5m E 5m S 4.5m W	2.5m N	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
50	Sycamore	17m	420mm 460mm 295mm	6.5m N 8m E 8m S 7m W	2.5m E	3m N	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; located adjacent to road; middle of the crown has been pruned to allow for the power line to go through it; ivy on trunks extending into the crown; multi-stemmed from base with evidence of included bark; above average epicormic growth in crown; extensive sucker growth at base; readily visible in views from SW of site; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
51	Ash	18m	est. 620mm	7m N 7.5m E 8m S 7m W	5m E	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; large tree growing on W boundary of the site; evidence of storm damage in crown; dead wood in crown; visible in views from the road to W of site; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
52	English oak	15m	est. 800mm	8m N 5m E 6m S 8m W	6m N	9m	Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Off site tree; dead tree; extensive ivy on trunk and in crown; tree appears to be dead; no evidence of live growth visible; been heavily reduced in the past; offers high conservation/ecological value; of low quality and no potential.	U
53	Ash	18m	est. 600mm	6.5m N 6m E 3m S 6m W	5m N	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; asymmetric crown as it has been pruned away from power lines to SE; access to base of tree restricted due to dense vegetation; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
54	English oak	14m	est. 400mm	5m	4m N	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; access to base of tree and trunk restricted due to dense vegetation; tree not readily visible from any public space; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
55	Ash	15m	est. 360mm	7m N 7m E 7m S 7m W	5m N	1m N	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; access to base of tree restricted; single trunk; not readily visible from any public spaces; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
56	Ash	20m	est. 720mm	9m N 11m NE 11m E 10m S 10m W	3.5m E	0.5m E	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; located in rear garden of property to SW of site; access to base of tree restricted; trunk divides into 3 at 3.5m; decay present at union of lowest branch with main trunk on E side at 3.5m; decay on NE side of trunk at 2m; unable to get close enough to trunk to establish severity of the decay; wound opening is approximately 100mm long by 50mm across; not visible from public areas; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
57	English oak	18m	est. 900mm (over ivy)	7.5m N 7.5m E 7m S 11m W	7m E	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; dense ivy covering to trunk and crown; access to base of tree restricted; asymmetric crown due to adjacent specimen; not readily visible from public spaces; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
58	English oak	21m	est. 720mm	9m N 8m E 8m S 8m W	4.5m E	10m N	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk divides into 3 stems at around 6m; open, spreading crown; minor deadwood in crown consistent with a tree of this age and species; not readily visible from public spaces; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
59	Apple	5m	est. 180mm est. 170mm	3m N 3m E 4m S 3m W	1m N	1.5m N	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; domestic fruit tree; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
60	Sycamore	15m	est. 320mm est. 280mm est. 320mm est. 300mm	6.5m N 5.5m E 5.5m S 5.5m W	4m N	4m N	Mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from 1m; evidence of included bark unions; ivy on trunk; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
61	Sycamore	18m	est. 660mm	8m N 8.5m E 8m S 8.5m W	2m W	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; located within wooded area surrounding SuDS feature; twin-stemmed from 2.5m; prolific basal growth on S side of trunk; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
62	Ash	15m	550mm	2m N 3m E 9m S 10.5m W	4m N	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Hazardous	located within wooded area surrounding SuDS feature; large, longitudinal split in trunk from ground level to 1.5m with extensive decay within the split area; heavily leaning trunk towards the S; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
63	Ash	17m	480mm @1m	0m N 2m E 10m S 1.5m W	7m S	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Hazardous	Originally twin-stemmed; stem to N has failed and is lying on the ground within the SuDS area; remaining stem has extensive decay at the base; heavy lean towards S; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
64	Sycamore	10m	260mm	2m N 3m E 4.5m S 3m W	3m S	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Extensive decay on trunk on N side from ground level to 2m and again at 4m; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
65	Scots pine	15m	690mm	5m N 2m E 5m S 5m W	8m S	8m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; tree has lost the top of its crown previously; dead wood in crown consistent with tree of age and species; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
66	Scots pine	8m	540mm	0m	m		Semi-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing, dead trunk; of low quality and no potential.	U
67	Scots pine	17m	580mm	5m N 5m E 4m S 2.5m W	8.5m S	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Located within wooded area surrounding SuDS feature; wound on W side of trunk extending from ground level to around 9m with woodpecker holes and extensive decay evident at around 3.5m; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of little potential.	U
68	Ash	17m	570mm	1.5m N 6m E 8.5m S 4m W	3m S	1.5m S	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Located within wooded area surrounding SuDS feature; large wound on trunk, extending from 0.5m above ground level to 3m on NE side; probed to a depth of 160mm; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
91	Ash	15m	495mm 515mm	6m N 7.5m E 4m S 4m W	4.5m S	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; twin-stemmed from 1m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; dominant specimen; growing on the edge of a steep bank; readily visible in views across the site; of low quality; but of high landscape value and moderate cultural value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
92	English oak	17m	est. 750mm 850mm	9m N 8m E 9.6m S 7.5m W	4m	5m S	Over-mature	Low	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; dominant specimen; growing on the edge of a steep bank; sparsely foliated; above average dead wood in crown; significant dieback at branch tips; notably reduced shoot extension growths; stag-headed; readily visible in views across the site; of low quality but of high landscape and significant cultural value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
93	English oak	21m	625mm ivy	2m NE 2m SE 8m SW 7.1m NW	2.5m SW	0.5m SW 4m NW	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; forms companion shelter with trees nos. 94 and 95; sub-dominant to tree no. 95; asymmetrical crown; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road; in keeping with character of the landscape; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
94	English oak	21m	780mm ivy	10.4m NE 2.5m SE 5.2m SW 8.3m NW	2m SW	2.5m E 4m W	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; forms companion shelter with trees nos. 93 and 95; sub-dominant to tree no. 95; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly sparsely foliated; upper crown slightly stunted consistent with suppression; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
95	English oak	21m	765mm ivy	5.7m NE 7m SE 11.6m SW 7.8m NW	6m SW	4.5m SW	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; 'desire line' of compacted ground located to W, directly adjacent to trunk base; mechanical wound (310mm width x 350mm height) on trunk base to E, consistent with vehicle impact; exposed wood appears solid; trunk ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; occasional lower limb shows recent pruning resulting in fresh wound (up to 180mm diameter); forms companion shelter with trees nos. 93 and 94; dominant but asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; crown beginning to 'stag head' resulting in above average small-diameter deadwood (up to 60mm diameter) scattered throughout upper canopy; sparsely foliated; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road; significant component of group in which it stands	B (2)
96	Holly	13m	570mm	4.8m NE 5.2m SE 4m SW 3m NW	3m	0m SE 0.5m NW	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Off site tree; growing on uneven ground on moderately sloping bark; uncommonly large trunk diameter for species; twin-stemmed 2m with tight compression fork; appears to be in state of decline with upper 8m of crown showing significantly sparse foliage	U
97	English oak	20m	635mm	6m N 5m E 5.5m S 4m W	3.5m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; stag horn branch on SE side, but not within falling distance of the road; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
98	Beech	20m	775mm	6.5m N 9.5m E 8.5m S 11.5m W	2m W	4m NW	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
99	English oak	20m	765mm	9.5m N 6.5m E 5.5m S 8m W	4m N	2m N	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; prominent buttress roots; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
100	Wild cherry	10m	310mm	4m N 2.5m E 1m S 1.5m W	2m E	3m	Semi-mature	Low	Hazardous	Off site tree; infected with bacterial canker of cherry; very extensive lesions and decay; at risk of collapse; not within falling distance of the road; of low quality and no potential.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
101	English oak	16m	320mm (over ivy)	3m N 3m E 3m S 2m W	5m N	2m	Young	Average	Good	Off site tree; heavily ivy-covered; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; of high quality and only moderate cultural value; of long-term potential.	C (1)
102	Ash	18m	295mm 330mm	3.5m N 2.5m E 3.5m S 3.5m W	8m	8m	Young	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; twin-stemmed from 1m; inessential component of group in which it stands; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
103	English oak	23m	830mm	8m N 7.5m E 8m S 6.5m W	3.5m N	5m	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; dominant specimen; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
104	English oak	23m	545mm	2.5m N 3.5m E 3m S 5m W	4.5m W	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; Lifebelt on trunk at 0.2m and 1m, not entire circumference and not structurally compromising; robust single stem of ivy on trunk; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
105	English oak	16m	420mm	4m N 1m E 1m S 3m W	5m NW	5m N	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; suppressed specimen; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; but of low landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (1)
106	English oak	23m	785mm	7m N 6m E 5m S 4.5m W	4m W	4m NW	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; dominant specimen; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
107	English oak	21m	715mm	8m N 5m E 7.5m S 7.5m W	6m	5.5m	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; low stag horn branch on NE side, not within falling distance of the road; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
108	English oak	23m	495mm	6m N 5m E 4m S 2.5m W	6m E	7m N	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; of high quality and moderate landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
109	English oak	20m	590mm (over ivy) 730mm (over ivy)	9m N 9m E 3.5m S 7.5m W	3m W	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
110	Ash	9m	280mm	4m N 0m E 0m S 1.5m W	3m W	4m N	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
111	Holly	8.5m	200mm 280mm (over ivy) 165mm 160mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	1m	0.3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; growing on the edge of a field bank and ditch; multi-stemmed from base; understorey specimen; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
112	Ash	10m	260mm	4m N 0m E 0m S 4m W	3m W	3m W	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
113	English oak	22m	610mm (over ivy)	5m N 5m E 2m S 4m W	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; heavily ivy-covered; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
114	Ash	11m	est. 280mm	2.5m N 0m E 0m S 1.5m W	8m	8m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
115	English oak	23m	625mm	7m N 2.5m E 7m S 7.5m W	6m NW	4m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
116	English oak	23m	680mm (over ivy)	8.5m N 5m E 8m S 5m W	6m N	6m N	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; heavily ivy-covered; dominant specimen; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
117	English oak	12m	490mm	4m N 2m E 0m S 1m W	4.5m N	4m N	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Off site tree; small suppressed specimen; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and cultural value; but of low landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (1)
118	English oak	22m	625mm	5m N 4m E 5.5m S 6.5m W	5m NW	4m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
119	English oak	14m	495mm	4m N 3.5m E 4m S 2.5m W	4.5m W	4m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
120	English oak	12m	460mm	6m N 5m E 3m S 6m W	5m W	4.5m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
121	English oak	12m	375mm (over ivy)	4.5m N 0.5m E 0m S 1m W	9m N	9m N	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality; of low landscape but moderate cultural value; of long-term potential.	C (123)
122-127	English oak	11m to 13m	335mm 390mm 300mm 345mm 330mm 330mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	3m	3m	Young	Low	Indifferent	Off site trees; group of small self-seeded suppressed specimens; sparsely foliated; notably reduced shoot extension growths; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
128	English oak	18m	560mm	4m N 5m E 6m S 4.5m W	8m N	8m N	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; robust single stem of ivy on trunk; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
129	English oak	13m	570mm	6m N 7.5m E 3m S 4.5m W	5m W	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; stag's horn branches in lower crown; within falling distance of the road; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
130	Wild cherry	10m	410mm	6m N 4m E 0m S 4m W	1.5m	3m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off site tree; infected with bacterial canker of cherry; of low quality; of moderate landscape value and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
131	English oak	10m	370mm	1m N 3m E 2m S 1m W	5m	4m E	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site tree; suppressed specimen; robust single stem of ivy on trunk; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality; of low landscape but moderate cultural value; of medium-term potential.	C (123)
132	English oak	18m	430mm	2.5m N 3m E 2.5m S 2.5m W	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
133	English oak	18m	390mm	3m N 2m E 2m S 3.5m W	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; woodpecker hole in primary branch on roadside canopy at approximately 12m height; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and landscape value; of significant cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
134	English oak	14m	est. 450mm	0m	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Off site tree; dead tree.	U
135	English oak	19m	540mm	6.5m N 7m E 8m S 2m W	4m	1.5m N	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
136	English oak	20m	670mm	7.5m N 2.5m E 2.5m S 5m W	1m NW	4m	Mature	Average	Good	Dominant specimen; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
137	English oak	19m	575mm	7m N 2.5m E 4.5m S 3m W	2.5m NW	3m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Dominant specimen; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
138	English oak	17m	690mm	11m N 0m E 9m S 11m W	0.5m E	1m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Asymmetrical crown as completely overtopped and dominated by another oak growing only 1m to S of it, hence canopy leans heavily to NW; this tree could be removed without harming the integrity of this group of trees around this particular pond; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
139	English oak	20m	550mm 360mm	4.5m N 4m E 8m S 10m W	5m N	2m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
140	English oak	22m	390mm 690mm 590mm	6m N 9m E 5.5m S 10m W	3m W	1.5m W	Mature	Average	Moderate	Three stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; dominant specimen; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
141	English oak	19m	320mm 310mm 290mm 410mm 410mm 440mm	4m N 10m E 6m S 10m W	2m	1m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; touching stems forming wound grafts; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
142	English oak	19m	400mm 480mm 460mm	9m N 10m E 4m S 8m W	2m W	2m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; touching stems forming wound grafts; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
143	English oak	19m	500mm 540mm	3.5m N 6m E 10m S 8m W	3m SW	1m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Twin stemmed from base; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; growing on the edge of a SuDS; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
144	English oak	19m	580mm	8m N 7.5m E 8.5m S 6m W	3.5m	1.5m S	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; dominant specimen; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
145-147	Ash	12m 11m 10m	380mm 330mm 230mm	5m N 6.5m E 8m S 6.5m W	2m S	1m S	Young	Average	Poor	Decay at base; cavity at base; of low quality; of moderate landscape value and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
148	Ash	17m	405mm	4m N 3m E 2.5m S 3m W	0.5m	1.5m E	Young	Below average	Poor	Cavity at base; hollow trunk; sparsely foliated; notably reduced shoot extension growths; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of low quality; of moderate landscape value and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
149	English oak	19m	520mm	9m N 7.5m E 6m S 8.5m W	4.5m N	2m E	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from the road; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
150	Ash	21m	480mm	7m N 7m E 6m S 9m W	5m E	6m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Buttress roots on W side growing over the top of the retaining wall for the SUDS feature; sub-dominant stem on W side with significant cavity to approximately 1m height from ground level; trunk bifurcates at 3m with tight compression fork and evidence of included bark; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	B (2)
151	Ash	19m	225mm	4m N 0m E 0m S 0m W	6m	7m N	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Significant wound to trunk at 0.5m from ground level with exposed degrading wood; good rolls of wound wood forming around the sides of the wound; suppressed specimen; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
152	Ash	11m	225mm W 230mm E	3m N 5.5m E 3.5m S 6m W	0.3m	1m E	Young	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 750mm; significant cavity in both stems with exposed degrading wood; small suppressed specimen butting up against retaining wall of SUDS feature; inessential component of the group within which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
153	English oak	19m	685mm	6m N 8m E 9m S 9m W	3m	1.5m NE	Mature	Average	Good	Dominant specimen; readily visible in views across the site; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
154	Ash	18m	605mm	8m N 7m E 3m S 8m W	1.5m	4m NE	Mature	Average	Moderate	Dominant specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
155	English oak	15m	595mm	1m N 9m E 5m S 9m W	3m	1m E	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Dominant specimen; readily visible in views across the site; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
156	English oak	16m	455mm	7m N 9m E 8m S 9m W	4m W	5m E	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Dominant specimen; readily visible in views across the site; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; growing on the edge of a SuDS; member of a group of trees that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
157	Ash	12m	390mm 405mm	5m N 6m E 6m S 7m W	2m	1m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Sub-dominant stem to W with cavities and heartwood decay from 0.5m to 1.5m; leans out over SUDS feature; main stem has large wound from ground level to 1m with exposed degrading heartwood; significant rolls of wound wood forming; slightly reduced shoot extension growth; buttress roots growing over retaining wall of SUDS feature; readily visible in views across the site; member of a group of trees that makes a significant contribution to the character of the site; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
158	Ash	11m	225mm 340mm	7m N 7m E 3m S 0m W	2m	1m E	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 1m; decay at base; cavity at base; suppressed specimen; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
159-161	English oak	16m 17m 18m	360mm 385mm (over ivy) 535mm	3m N 4m E 5m S 5m W from #160	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; mutually drawn up and suppressed; English oak no. 161 has bottle-butt; roadside specimens; members of a belt of trees that together form a significant feature in the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
162	English oak	23m	645mm (over ivy)	4m N 5m E 7m S 3m W	6m	6m E	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; ivy-covered; dominant specimen; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
163	English oak	22m	460mm (over ivy)	2.5m N 4m E 2m S 3m W	3m E	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; ivy-covered; dominant specimen; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and moderate landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
164	English oak	19m	495mm	1m N 1m E 3m S 4m W	5m W	4m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; significant tear-out wound in upper crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
165	English oak	23m	615mm	7.5m N 4m E 4m S 7m W	8m	6m N	Mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; dominant specimen; lifebelt on trunk; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
166	Beech	6m	325mm	6m N 30m E 0m S 3m W	1m NW	1m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
167	English oak	23m	525mm	5m N 3m E 4m S 4m W	6m	6m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; dominant specimen; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
168	English oak	20m	405mm	8m N 1m E 2m S 2m W	4m	4m N	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
169	English oak	20m	480mm (over ivy)	2m N 4m E 5m S 4m W	4m SE	3m SE	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; ivy-covered; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
170	English oak	21m	640mm (over ivy)	8m N 5m E 2m S 6m W	5m W	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; heavily ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from the road; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
171	English oak	23m	960mm (over ivy)	9m N 9m E 6m S 4m W	6m	5m N	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; heavily ivy-covered; dominant specimen; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
172	Ash	4m	est. 200mm	0m N 9m E 0m S 0m W	0m	0m E	Young	Low	Hazardous	Off site tree; uprooted tree, lying on ground; branches being struck by vehicles; of low quality and no potential.	U
173-176	Sycamore	11m 13m 12m 11m	340mm (over ivy) 330mm (over ivy) 185mm (over ivy) 310mm (over ivy)	5m N 9m E 5m S 5m W	3m	4m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; ivy-covered; slightly leaning trunk; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
177-180	Sycamore	10m 12m 9m 9m	#177 480mm (over ivy) #178 400mm (over ivy) #179 320mm (over ivy) #180 295mm #180 320mm	4m N 4m E 4m S 4m W	2m	3m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; ivy-covered; members of a belt of trees that together form a significant feature in the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
181	Sycamore	12m	360mm (over ivy)	1m N 1m E 5m S 4m W	4m W	5m E	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Off site tree; ivy-covered; notably reduced shoot extension growths; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
182	English oak	12m	650mm (over ivy)	5m N 4m E 7m S 8m W	2m W	1m W	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site tree; ivy-covered; stag-headed; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of low quality; but of high landscape value and moderate cultural value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
183-184	Sycamore	15m 14m	355mm (over ivy) 400mm (over ivy)	6m N 4m E 3m S 2m W from #183	5m	5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; heavily ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; members of a belt of trees that together form a significant feature in the landscape; roadside specimens; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
185	English oak	18m	560mm (over ivy)	5m N 4m E 7m S 6m W	4m W	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Off site tree; heavily ivy-covered; roadside specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; readily visible from the road; member of a belt of trees that together forms a significant feature in the landscape; skyline belt of trees that is readily visible in views from the housing estate to the west; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
186	English oak	20m	630mm	4.8m N 6.4m E 6.7m S 6.7m W	4.5m W	6.5m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; crown locally dominant over neighbouring specimens; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road. significant component of group in which it stands;	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
187	English oak	20m	460mm ivy	1m N 4m NE 5m E 6.3m S 5m W	5.5m S	6m S 12m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; partially sub-dominant to tree no. 188 with which it forms companion shelter; asymmetrical crown; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
188	English oak	20m	540mm ivy	4m N 4m E 2.5m S 5m W	15m	15m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site trees; ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; forms companion shelter with tree no. 187; above average dead wood in lower crown consistent with suppression; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
190	Sycamore	20m	625mm	6.5m N 8m E 5.1m S 3.6m W	6m SE	5m SE	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent, spreading buttress roots extending up to 3.5m, 3m and 2.8m to S, SW and W respectively consistent with shallow rooting and adaptation to leaning form; slightly leaning trunk E; twin-stemmed from 4.5m with tensile union though stems close together with potential to eventually fuse; asymmetrical crown as formerly suppressed by adjacent tree no. 189, since failed; slightly sparsely foliated; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands but of partially reduced physiology and impaired form.	B (2)
191	Sycamore	18m	450mm	6m N 4m E 4.5m S 3.6m W 5.5m NW	3m NW	2.5m S 2m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; SE root spreading and circling around to SW by up 1m from trunk; suppressed, asymmetrical crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; obscured in full views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
192	Sycamore	7m	450mm	4m N 1.6m E 3.2m S 3.9m W	1.5m S	1m N 2m S	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Significant cavity at trunk base with central zone of trunk hollowed out to at least 1.5m from ground; cavity connected by two open wounds to S and W; central stem above cavity snapped out at 7m and shows significant degradation by fungal decay; crown confined to lowest lateral limbs; individual potentially of some habitat value.	U
193	English oak	23m	985mm	7.6m N 4.1m E 8.5m S 9.1m SW 9.3m W	3m W	9m E 1m S 1.5m W 1m NW	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots spreading outwards from trunk base by up to 2.8m SW; moderate epicormic growth up to 120mm diameter at point of origin scattered along trunk, established and beginning to form structural limbs; suppressed by adjacent specimens to E resulting in one-sided crown with E side of trunk clear of lateral limbs to height of 16m save for occasional small sized epicormic limb; tensile main branch unions; occasional fully occluded pruning wound up to 220mm diameter on trunk; snapped out limb at 6.5m SW resulting in wound with partially degraded deadwood stub (180mm width x 700mm length); snapped out limb 8m W, located 800mm from trunk resulting in wound (280mm diameter) with epicormic growth; unable to assess but remnant of partially degraded stub present; small-sized deadwood up to 50mm diameter scattered sparsely throughout crown consistent with age and species; visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
194	Sycamore	23m	680mm	5.6m N 5.1m E 3.8m S 5.8m W	4.5m W	3.5m W	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent, spreading buttress roots extending up to 3m, 2.5m and 1.8m to W, S and N, respectively, consistent with shallow rooting; twin-stemmed from 12m with tensile union; wound (200mm x 400mm) at base of E stem, facing SW - unable fully assess but exposed wood appears solid; tall, drawn-up specimen with high crown; lowest lateral limbs W comprise established epicormic forming structural limbs; E side of trunk clear of lateral limbs to trunk divide at 12m; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
195	Sycamore	9m	595mm	3.8m N 2.7m E 2.9m S 4.4m W	2.5m NE	W2m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Prominent spreading buttress roots consistent with shallow rooting; trunk base to W shows wound (150mm x 400mm) leading into cavity with inward depth of at least 500mm, consistent with partially hollow trunk base; trunk topped out at 9m; crown confined to remaining lowest lateral limbs which mostly comprise mix young and established epicormic regrowth.	C (2)
196	Sycamore	20m	655mm	3.4m N 6m E 3m S 8.5m W 6.4m NW	2m W	W1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent spreading buttress roots consistent with shallow rooting extending outwards from trunk base by up to 2.5m, 3m and 2.5m to SW, W and N respectively; twin-stemmed from 6m with tensile union; multiple small-sized pruning wounds, mostly occluded, on trunk and stems; wound with cavity formation at 6.5m NW with inwards depth of 100mm showing poor wound wood formation and burrs on upperside; crown partially reduced in past with established epicormic regrowth (of average 70mm diameter) arising from pruning points to form new limbs; mutually suppressed crown; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands but arboricultural quality partly diminished by extent of pruning.	B (2)
197	English oak	19m	810mm	5.5m N 10m E 9.1m S 10.6m W	2.5m W	1m SW 1m W	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Degraded fungal fruitbodies consistent with decay fungus spindleshank (<i>Collybia fusipes</i>) present on buttress root to N; area of slightly necrotic bark on lower trunk to S, located 800mm from ground and directly adjacent to fungal fruitbodies; epicormic growth (up to 200mm diameter at point of origin) on main lower trunk to W, sufficiently established as to form structural limbs; crown comprises five main limbs arising from 5m; lowest limb at 5m to E, appears historically snapped-out at 5m from trunk with established epicormic regrowth arising from upperside of wound (350mm diameter); significant tear-out wound (450mm x 600mm) at 9m N on trunk with thick but irregular wound wood formation; exposed wood appears solid but weathered; this wound's location directly beneath main stems represents potential weak point for their attachment to trunk should decay develop in wound; tensile main branch unions; all main structural limbs have been heavily pruned resulting in established slightly drawn-up epicormic regrowth arising from pruning points (up to 250mm diameter at point of origin); broad, spreading, dominant crown; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands but heavy pruning diminishes arboricultural quality.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
198	English oak	14m	640mm @ 1.3m	1.5m N 1.5m E 7m SE 6.7m S 9m W	2m W	1m SW	Mature	Below average	Poor	Multiple burrs on lower trunk; topped out at 11m with epicormic regrowth arising from pruning wound and forming stem leader; suppressed, asymmetrical crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; slightly sparsely foliated consistent with suppression; visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; significant component of group in which it stands but of partially reduced physiology and impaired form.	C (2)
199	Sycamore	11m	235mm 310mm	5.6m N 5m E 4.7m S 3.5m W	1m N	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 0.5m with compression fork; wound with cavity formation at base of W stem, facing E; crown heavily reduced in past; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (2)
200	Sycamore	18m	985mm	9.6m N 7.8m E 10.7m S 10m W	2.5m	N1.5m S1.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	prominent, spreading buttress roots consistent with shallow rooting; trunk to SW shows significant area of mechanical wounding up to 350mm width and extending from ground to 2.5m; bark on lower trunk to 2.5m partially necrotic in parts, beginning to come loose from trunk and sloughing off easily upon impact with acoustic mallet; some of this necrotic bark extends upwards onto main stems; wound (120mm width) on W side of trunk at 2m extending upwards to main union at 3m with exposed wood appearing solid; three stemmed from 3m with tight compression fork and evidence of included bark; represents significant potential weak point in tree's structure; otherwise main branch unions tensile; broad, spreading, open-grown crown; obscured in direct views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; of impaired structure and reduced physiology.	U
201	Sycamore	17m	435mm 360mm 390mm 490mm 350mm	8.9m N 9.4m E 7.5m S 5.9m W	2m E	1.5m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent spreading buttress roots consistent with shallow rooting; five-stemmed from base; central union obscured by soil and leaf litter; tensile main branch unions; broad, open grown crown; obscured in direct views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees.	C (2)
202	Sycamore	16m	265mm 505mm	6.9m N 6m E 4.9m S 6.8m W	1.5m N	1m NE 1m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 1.5m with tight compression fork; W stem shows longitudinal wound (70mm width x 700mm height) originating at 900mm from ground; this wound shows cavity formation to inward depth of 100mm with exposed wood discoloured white and with multiple insect exit holes; obscured in direct views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (2)
203	Corsican pine	21m	515mm	5.5m N 3.3m E 3m S 3.5m W	17m	17m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Tall, drawn-up specimen with high crown typical of species; slightly sparsely foliated; partially obscured in views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; non-native species out of keeping with character of landscape.	C (2)
204	Sycamore	14m	390mm	6.4m N 5m E 2.9m S 2m SW 3.8m W	4m N	4m N	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; obscured in direct views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
205	Sycamore	11m	355mm	4.5m N 4.5m E 2.5m S 5.6m W	2.5m	2m N	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Significant wound with cavity formation at trunk base to S; exposed wood shows degradation by fungal decay; represent significant weak point in tree's structure; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	U
206	Sycamore	9m	280mm	4.4m N 3.2m E 9.7m SE 9.8m S 2m W 3.5m NW	2.5m S	2m S	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Historically three-stemmed from base with compression fork; N stem previously failed leaving significantly degraded basal wound; W stem dead and remains standing; E stem shows live growth but is overtopped and suppressed.	U
207	Sycamore	15m	355mm	3.3m N 1.9m E 3.1m S 3.8m W	1.5m S	3.5m N 2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; obscured in direct views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (2)
208	Sycamore	14m	190mm 275mm 270mm	6.1m N 7.2m NE 3.2m E 8m S 1.8m W	2.5m NE	2.5m NE	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Three-stemmed from base with tight compression fork and evidence of included bark; N stem shows moderate-sized longitudinal wound with cavity formation at 1.5m N; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (2)
209	Sycamore	14m	230mm 255mm	5m N 3.8m E 4.2m S 2m W	1.5m S	1.5m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 1m with tensile union; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; obscured in direct views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (2)
210	Monterey pine	24m	1220mm	7.5m N 5m E 16m S 14.2m SW 8.1m W	14m S	14m S	Mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 4.5m with tensile union; W stem grows S and shows significantly elongated form with canopy confined to farthest extent of limb resulting in notable end-weight and increased lever arm-effect and likely forming potential weak point in tree's structure; limb also shows notable 'crook', self-correcting upright at 8m; bark on underside of crook displays significant buckling suggesting potential limb subsidence; E stem shows storm damage in the past which has since been pruned out leaving a very misshapen crown; significant component of group in which it stands; non-native species out of keeping with character of landscape; of notably impaired structure and form.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
211	English oak	14m	640mm	7m N 8.6m E 8.3m S 6m W	2m E	0.75m E	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Growing on the edge of steep bank; ivy-covered which impedes full inspection; iron bar occluded into trunk; trunk leans slightly toward ditch at top of bank; subsidiary stem at 1.2m overhangs ditch; main stems forks into two at 5.5m; evidence of torn- out branch at this location; incipient included bark at junction point at 5.5m width; crown slightly sparsely foliated; tree is slightly, but not significantly, higher than other trees in this unmanaged hedgerow; hidden in direct views from Hurstwood Lane to E by surrounding trees; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
212- 213	Fastigate hornbeam	7m 6m	x3 stems 95mm x3 stems est. 100mm	1.5m N 1.5m E 1.5m S 1.5m W	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; small ornamental trees; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
214	Ash	5m	est. 130mm	2m N 1m E 1m S 2m W	2m	3m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; recently planted and readily replaceable; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
215	Sycamore	7m	200mm 140mm 170mm 250mm 175mm	5m N 3m E 4m S 3m W	1m	1m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; of only low-level screening value; of no material conservation or other cultural value; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
216	Sycamore	7.5m	165mm 280mm 165mm 200mm	3m N 4m E 3.5m S 4m W	2m	1m	Semi- mature	Low	Poor	Off site tree; twin stemmed from base; exudations on trunk; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
217	Sycamore	8m	295mm 270mm 195mm 220mm	4m N 5m E 5m S 4m W	1m	1.5m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; short trunk; growing on the edge of a ditch; has appearance of having been previously pollarded; notably reduced shoot extension growth; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
218	Goat willow	8m	x15 stems est. 150mm	8.5m N 6m E 2m S 9m W	0.3m	0m	Young	Average	Poor	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base; partially collapsed; of low quality; of low landscape but moderate cultural value; of little potential.	U
219	Common alder	11m	270mm 0195mm 0250mm 0330mm 0300mm (all over ivy) est.	4.5m N 4.5m E 3m S 4.5m W	1m	1m	Semi- mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; ivy-covered; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
220	Common alder	8.5m	est. 170mm (over ivy) est. 270mm (over ivy)	4m N 1m E 0m S 3m W	2m N	1m N	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Off site tree; twin stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; ivy-covered; suppressed specimen; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
221	English oak	18m	1330mm	8.5m N 7.5m NE 9m E 11m SE 9m S 12m SW 9m W 8m NW	3m N	2m	Over-mature	Below average	Poor	Significant wound on trunk on E side and SE side consistent with animal damage, approximately 2m in circumference at ground level to over 1m height at its highest point; good rolls of wound wood forming around the periphery of the wound; many buttress roots with mechanical damage to upper surface; evidence of decay and hollowing at base of tree; significant swelling and reaction wood creating an "Eiffel Tower" effect compensating for the extensive basal decay; soil eroding from around roots; has the appearance of partially uprooting; large dominant specimen; tree bears veteran characteristics; evidence of having been previously crown reduced; likely due to minimising the effect of wind-loading; tree could be crown reduced all over by approximately 4m, however, the effects of this on the stability of the tree is uncertain from purely a visual inspection alone; evidence of storm damage/wind damage in the crown but healthy re-growth; shoot length and density indicating the tree is in strong physiological condition despite its structural defects; very wind exposed specimen, hence the damage in the crown, but probably therefore fairly wind secure at present as long as the main buttresses retain their integrity; many buttresses on the SW side of the tree facing the prevailing wind; damage at base but particularly cavities, cracks and splits in the crown following storm damage all give this tree potential for bat roosting; readily visible in views from the new development on the other side of the bypass and visible in views from some of the houses to SW; of moderate quality but of high landscape and significant cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (23)
222	Sycamore	13m	270mm 450mm 280mm	5m N 6m E 5.5m S 4m W	3m	1m	Young	Average	Poor	Three stemmed from base; animal damage near base; much epicormic growth on trunk; previously topped; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
223	Scots pine	9m	360mm 550mm	3.5m N 3.5m E 5m S 6.5m W	7.5m	2.5m SE 3.5m S 1.5m SW	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 0.5m-1m with tight compression fork and evidence of included bark; dead strip of cambium from centre of main bifurcation from 0.5m - 2.5m, spiralling around sub-dominant stem; upper crown appears to have split and twisted in the past but since sealed the wounds creating an umbrella-like canopy; specimen full of character; readily visible in views across the site; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
224	Common alder	16m	est. 380mm 400mm	2m N 7m E 3m S 5.5m W	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the group within which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
225	Scots pine	19m	755mm	6.5m N 7m E 5m S 7m W	6m W	5m W	Mature	Average	Good	Large dominant specimen; shotgun wound to trunk on S side, but not significant; slight bottle-butt; essential component of the group within which it stands; readily visible in views from S; of high quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
226	Ash	14m	245mm 270mm	3m N 0m E 2m S 6m W	3m S	1.5m SW	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Pruning wound at 1.5m on SE side with a 'King Alfred's cake' bracket growing from dead cambium; twin-stemmed from 1.5m with tension fork; crossing and rubbing branches throughout crown causing wounding and decay; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
227	Sycamore	12m	270mm 435mm	4m N 4m E 4m S 5m W	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 1m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; squirrel damage in crown; notably reduced shoot extension growths; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
228	Goat willow	12m	x9 stems est. 120mm	3m N 4.5m E 4m S 1m W	0.1m	1m SE	Young	Average	Poor	Multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality; of low landscape but moderate cultural value; of short-term potential only.	C (123)
229	Scots pine	10m	est. 450mm	0m N 0m E 8m S 0m W	4m	4m E	Mature	Average	Poor	Heavily leaning trunk; canopy entirely offset from base; 45' lean; at risk of collapse due to gravity; of low quality; of moderate landscape value and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
230	Common alder	10m	est. 250mm	7m N 5m E 2.5m S 3m W	3m NE	3m N	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Asymmetric crown as previously suppressed by a tree that has since been felled into the SuDS feature; inessential component of group in which it stands; entirely in keeping with the character of the site; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
231	Scots pine	17m	630mm	6m N 2.5m E 2.5m S 4m W	8m SW	14m E	Mature	Average	Good	Growing on the edge of a steep bank; entirely in keeping with the character of the site; essential component of the group within which it stands; of high quality and moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
232	Sycamore	11m	550mm	9m N 9m E 8m S 5m W	3m	1.5m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Squirrel damage in crown; notably reduced shoot extension growths; essential component of the group within which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
233-236	Various	4m to 18m	est. 250mm to est. 600mm	6m N 6m E 6m S 6m W	5m	3m	Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Species include Ash and two dead Scots pine. The ash have hollow trunks with significant tear-out wounds. Infected with decay fungus shaggy polypore (<i>Inonotus hispidus</i>).	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
237-243	Various	6m to 8m	#237 240mm #238 165mm 240mm 270mm #239 280mm 275mm #240 240mm 245mm 315mm #241 370mm #242 280mm #243 215mm 170mm 220mm 230mm 180mm	3m N 4m E 5m S 3m W	2m	2m S	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; species include sycamore and ash. Row of trees growing on the site side of a ditch; notably reduced shoot extension growths; tree no. 38 asymmetrical crown as completely overtopped and dominated by another oak growing only 1m to S of it, hence canopy leans heavily to NW; this tree could be removed without harming the integrity of this group of trees around this particular pond; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of long-term potential.	C (2)
244	Hybrid black poplar	35m	1210mm	10m N 10.5m E 10.5m S	8m SW	3m SW	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; plantation crop; out grown its setting; of moderate quality and high landscape value; but of short-term potential only.	C (2)
245	Hybrid black poplar	25m	730mm	5m N 7m E 2m S 0m W	11m	10m	Mature	Average	Hazardous	Off site tree; hollow trunk; at risk of collapse; plantation crop; out grown its setting; of low quality but high landscape value; but of little potential.	U
246	Hybrid black poplar	35m	1180mm	10m N 10m E 10m S 10m W	10m	15m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off site tree; plantation crop; out grown its setting; member of a group of trees (W2) that together forms a significant feature of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; but of short-term potential only.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
247	English oak	20m	600mm	6m E 4m S 5.5m N 6.5 W	4.5m	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk specimen growing only 1m from adjacent tree to N; significant wound on S side from 1m to 3m, non-occluded in the middle section of this for a length of 650mm, decayed wood within but cannot be probed to a depth of more than 50mm; strong wound wood growth around; high crown that has been suppressed by the other tree to N lower down but it forms the dominant canopy on this NW corner of this group around this pond; becomes 2 stemmed at 5m, just below, but no evidence of included bark as yet; tree of moderate quality and value; of long term potential.	B (12)
251	Ash	23m	640mm	4.5m N 5.3m E 5.2m S 3.1m W	10m	11m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; essential component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
252	Hornbeam	16m	320mm	3m N 3.3m E 5.4m S 5.4m W	4m S	2m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; wound on trunk on N side at 1.5m measuring 150mm long by 30mm across exposed heartwood, appears sound, no variations in tone when area sounded with acoustic mallet; asymmetric crown as suppressed and overtopped by adjacent specimen; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
253	Hornbeam	16m	300mm	4.6m N 4m E 3.5m S 5m W	8m E	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk leaning to the N, wound on trunk on W side at 1m as a result of loss of stem at this point, able to probe vertically to a depth of around 100mm, wound on trunk at 4.5m on SW side which is non-occluded appears to have decay present at this point; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
254	English oak	23m	670mm	6m N 6m E 7m S 5m W	9m W	9m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; lowest branch on NW side at 6m is dead and is 180mm diameter; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
255	English oak	19m	695mm	3.5m N 7.5m E 7.5m S 2.7m W	4.5m S	5m SE	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; above average dead wood in crown; above average epicormic growth on trunk, lowest branch on NE at 3.5m is dead measures around 200mm in diameter; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
256	English oak	22m	605mm	6m N 7m E 7.5m SE 6m S 5m W	11m S	11m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots around circumference of base; single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk; deadwood in crown consistent with tree of this age and species; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
257	English oak	22m	890mm	3m N 10.5m E 5.5m S 7.5m SW 5.5m W	8m SE	8m SE	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
258	Sycamore	17m	360mm (over ivy)	5.2m N 4.2m E 4.5m S 4.3m W	9m W	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Located on the edge of Hurst Wood Lane; single trunk; ivy-covered; above average deadwood in crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
259	Sycamore	17m	310mm	3.4m N 4m E 2.2m S 2.6m W	9m NE	9m NE	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
260	English oak	22m	640mm (over ivy)	3.4m N 4.8m E 5.5m S 4m W	8m E	8m E	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent roadside tree; single trunk; ivy-covered; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential..	A (2)
261	Hornbeam	16m	400mm	4.6m N 5.2m E 5.5m S 4.6m W	7m S	7m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; partially occluded pruning wounds on trunk extending into crown; above average deadwood in crown, canopy overtopped by adjacent oak t12; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
262	English oak	22m	560mm	3.5m N 3.4m E 5.1m S 91m SW 5.2m W	10m SE	11m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; canopy somewhat drawn up and suppressed; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
263	Hornbeam	11m	270mm	7m N 2m E 2m S 3m W	2m S	3m S	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Single trunk; tree has partially uprooted and is leaning severely to the N; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
264	Hornbeam	7m	200mm @500mm	3m N 2.5m E 1m S 6m W	4m W	4m	Young	Low	Poor	Tree is in decline with the majority of the crown being dead and suppressed as overtopped by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
265	Hornbeam	15m	215mm	2.5m N 5m E 3m S 3.4m W	9m S	9m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average deadwood in crown, canopy is suppressed as overtopped by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
266	English oak	23m	665mm	5.2m N 5.8m E 3.5m S 7m W	10m W	10m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; above average dead wood in crown; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
267	English oak	23m	590mm	3m N 6.7m E 4.5m S 3m W	16m W	15m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots particularly to the W and E; single trunk; tall narrow canopy which is one sided as suppressed by adjacent specimens, deadwood in lower crown consistent with tree of this age and species; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
268	English oak	20m	595mm	5m N 7.5m E 4.6m S 2m W	9m E	9m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average deadwood in crown, evidence of storm damage in upper crown; asymmetric one sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
269	English oak	22m	560mm	5m N 4m E 7m S 6.7m SW 5m W	11m SE	11m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots to the SE and SW; single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk; high canopy as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
270	English oak	19m	450mm	1m N 1m E 6.2m S 7.2m SW 3.2m W	15m SW	15m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
271	English oak	22m	470mm	2m N 1.8m E 5.3m S 2.6m W	16m SW	17m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average epicormic growth on crown, dead lower branches on W side at 6.5m measuring 120mm in diameter; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
272	Sycamore	17.5m	375mm	5m N 2m E 3.5m S 4m W	4.5m NW	4m NW	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
273	Sycamore	18m	370mm	3.5m N 2m E 2m S 4.2m W	5.5m NW	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
274-275	Sycamore	18m	360mm (over ivy) 400mm (over ivy)	3.3m N 1.2m E 4.7m S 7.2m W from #274	5.5m W	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; single trunk, ivy on trunks; one sided crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
276	English oak	19m	430mm	2.5m N 1m E 3.5m S 3.5m W	17m S	17m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk; major deadwood in crown; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
277	English oak	19m	425mm	1.5m N 1.7m E 4.2m S 3.6m W	11m SW	11m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk; major deadwood in crown, high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
278	English oak	23m	730mm	5m N 4.5m E 6.5m S 8.5m W	11m N	12m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk and in crown; above average dead wood in crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
279	Beech	18m	320mm	5.6m N 4.2m E 3.9m S 5m W	5m W	5.5m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
280	English oak	20m	675mm	5.6m N 11.8m E 6.4m S 4.3m W	10m E	10m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk leaning slightly towards NE, trunk divides at 5m into two, stem to the E has failed previously and is lying on the floor adjacent to the tree; above average deadwood in crown; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
281	English oak	20m	420mm	5.2m N 3.2m E 3m S 3m W 6m NW	12m E	12m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk and in crown; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
282	English oak	22m	590mm	3.3m N 4.3m E 4.6m S 5m W	17m SW	17m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; above average dead wood in crown; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
283	Ash	21m	425mm	5m N 5m E 4m S 4.3m W	12m N	12m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
284	English oak	18m	800mm	9m N 9m E 7.5m S 4m W	6m NE	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average deadwood in crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; above average epicormic growth in crown; large field boundary tree, view from Hurst Wood Lane obscured by other specimens; visible in views to the NE from the residential development; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
285	English oak	19m	810mm	5.4m N 7.2m E 7m S 5.2m W	7m NE	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; above average dead wood in crown; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
286	English oak	18m	650mm (over ivy)	4.5m N 9.5m NE 8.5m E 5.5m S 4.5m W	9m SW	10m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy on trunk, above average epicormic growth on trunk, lowest limb extending to the E has decay on its upper surface extending from trunk for 4m; above average dead wood in crown; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
287	English oak	25m	790mm	3.9m N 6.7m E 6.5m S 5.5m W	10m NE	16m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk which bifurcates at 5m; major deadwood within crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
288	English oak	20m	600mm	4m N 2.8m E 4.2m S 7.8m W	5m W	5m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average dead wood in crown; above average epicormic growth on trunk; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
289	Sycamore	16m	340mm	3.1m N 3.5m E 5.9m S 5.6m W	5m W	6m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Single trunk; wound on trunk extending from 2m to 3.5m on S side measuring 80mm across, exposed wood beneath appears to be decayed, pruning wound on NW side at 0.5m with decay present, wound measures 120mm by 80mm; basal sucker growth; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
290	Sycamore	17m	470mm (over ivy)	2.4m N 5m E 3m S 2m W	5m E	5m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Extensive decay at base of trunk of tree which can be probed to a depth of 300mm, wound on trunk extending from 1.5m to 3m on W side of the trunk, area around this wound had distinct variations in tone when sounded with an acoustic mallet; trunk and canopy covered in ivy, dieback evident in the crown; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
291	English oak	22m	750mm	6.6m N 8.7m E 6.8m S 5.5m W	9m E	11m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; non occluded pruning wounds on trunk, above average deadwood in crown; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
292	English oak	20m	675mm	5.2m N 5.4m E 5.5m S 6.9m W	5m S	6.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average dead wood in crown; storm damage in crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
293	Sycamore	18m	230mm	1m N 3m E 3m S 2m W	1m SW	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk wound on trunk at 4m on E side measuring 200mm long by 90mm across, another wound on trunk at 7m on SE side with decay present, canopy is drawn up and suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality but of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (1)
294	Sycamore	12.5m	320mm	0m N 0m E 2m S 4.6m SW 5m W	5m SW	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Decay at base of tree on N side probed to a depth of 150mm; large wound on trunk on NE side at 2.5m measuring 600mm long by 200mm across, exposed heartwood showing signs of decay; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
295	Sycamore	17m	430mm	2m N 0m E 2m S 4m SW 3.5m W	6m SW	6m	Semi-mature	Below average	Hazardous	Single trunk; extensive decay on trunk which is completely hollow from ground level to 2m, decay on trunk on W side at 3.5m and again on the SW side of the trunk at 3.5m and at 7m on SE side, all these areas of decay potentially link up to join up the decay towards the base of the tree; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
296	English oak	16m	530mm (over ivy)	4m N 2.5m E 4m S 3.5m W	9m W	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; above average dead wood in crown; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
297	Sycamore	16m	180mm	0m N 1m E 2m S 2.5m W	9m SW	9m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
298	Sycamore	16.5m	220mm	3m N 0m E 3m S 3.5m W	8m W	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
299	Sycamore	18.5m	335mm	3m N 2.5m E 2m S 4m W	6m W	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; basal growth to the N and S; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
300	Beech	20m	520mm	5.2m N 6.6m E 5.5m S 5.5m W	3m E	2m NE	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; wound at base of trunk to the NW measuring 320mm by 330mm; deadwood in lower crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
301	English oak	18m	630mm	5m N 5m E 4.6m S 4.4m W	10m N	10m	Mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots to the NW; single trunk, area of bark necrosis on NE of trunk from ground level to 1.5m, woodpecker holes on NE side of trunk, 4m and 4.5m and at 10m; major deadwood in crown, evidence of storm damage resulting in the loss of the top of the crown, major deadwood in crown, bud density is below average; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
302	English oak	18m	840mm	3m N 4.8m E 7.6m SE 4.5m S 4m W	8m SE	8m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Single trunk; decay on trunk on N, NW and NE sides extending to the top of the tree probably as a result of lightning damage, evidence of storm damage in the top of the crown, branch extending from the trunk at 6m on the NE side has a wound with decay present extending to the end of the branch, woodpecker hole on trunk on SE side at 4.5m, old pruning wounds on trunk at 5m and 8m on E side; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
303	English oak	19m	620mm	5m N 9.5m NE 8.5m E 6m S 3m W	5m NE	2m NE	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
304	English oak	20m	550mm (over ivy)	4.4m N 5.5m E 6m S 8m W	12m SW	12m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy covered trunk extending to top of crown, may be hiding any defects beneath; above average deadwood in crown; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
305	English oak	17m	660mm (over ivy)	4.5m N 4.4m E 5m S 10m W	6.5m W	6m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk to 3.5m that divides into three stems, wound on top of stem to the W extending from union with main trunk to 2m, ivy covered trunk which extends into crown; above average deadwood in crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
306	Sycamore	17m	315mm	3.5m N 0m E 2m S 6m W	3m E	4m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
307	English oak	22m	720mm	5.5m N 6m E 8.5m S 6m W	12m S	12m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; swelling at base of trunk consistent with bottle butt however no indication of decay or cavity at this point and no variation in tones noted when sounded with an acoustic mallet; ivy-covered; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; above average dead wood in crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
308	English oak	22m	570mm	4m N 2m E 3.5m S 7.5m W	7m W	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
309	English oak	23m	590mm	4.3m N 4.5m E 5m S 5m W	10m N	10m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; storm damage in crown; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
310	English oak	20m	520mm (over ivy)	4m N 0m E 1m S 9m W	6m W	7m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; above average dead wood in crown; above average epicormic growth on trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
311	Beech	19m	460mm	4m N 5m E 5.5m S 5m W	3m SE	2m SE	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average dead wood in crown; bud density appears normal; ivy-covered; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
312	English oak	19m	610mm	3m N 2m E 0m S 2m W	15m NE	15m	Mature	Low	Poor	Single trunk; area of bark necrosis on trunk on NE side extending from ground level to 4m; tree is virtually dead with only a very small amount of live growth at the very top of the crown; of low quality; of moderate landscape and significant cultural value, but of little potential.	U
313	English oak	17m	400mm	2.5m N 2.5m E 2.5m S 10m W	10m W	11m W	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
314	Ash	16m	275mm est. 180mm	7m N 1m E 2m S 2m W	8m W	8m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Off site tree; woodpecker holes on trunk on S side at 4m, lowest branch extends to the S over the site is dead, bud density is below average; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
315	English oak	17m	est. 360mm	4m N 4m E 4.3m S 4m W	9m S	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
316	English oak	20m	est. 760mm	4m N 9m E 7m S 2m W	7m E	6m E	Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Dead tree; single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	U
317	English oak	20m	760mm	5m N 6.5m E 6m S 4m W	10m S	11m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; above average dead wood in crown; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; essential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
318	Ash	20m	460mm	7m N 7.5m E 6.5m S 3.5m W	11m E	11m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
319	English oak	21m	410mm	3m N 2m E 2m S 2m W	18m W	18m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Single trunk; lower portion of canopy is dead, canopy is drawn up and suppressed by adjacent specimens growing immediately adjacent to t320 hornbeam; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
320	Hornbeam	21m	400mm 235mm	5m N 4.5m E 5.5m S 0m W	14m E	14m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin stemmed from base; growing immediately adjacent to t319, evidence of included bark union; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
321	English oak	20m	460mm	4m N 4.5m E 4m S 1m W	18m E	18m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; above average epicormic growth on trunk; numerous pruning wounds on trunk probably as a result from removal of dead limbs; high canopy as drawn up by adjacent specimens; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
322-323	Hornbeam	15m	#322 est. 180mm #322 270mm #322 260mm #322 est. 140mm #323 est. 210mm #323 est. 450mm	8m N 11.5m E 4m S 0m W	3m SE	1m E	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base with evidence of included bark unions, ivy on trunks; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; not visible from Hurst Wood Lane but visible from residential development to the NE; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
324	Ash	12m	est. 200mm est. 280mm est. 180mm	1.5m N 12m E 2m S 0m W	3m E	2m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three stemmed from base; easternmost stem has wound on the underside at 4m, view from Hurst Wood Lane obscured by other specimens; visible in views to the NE from the residential development; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
325	Sycamore	14m	est. 250mm	3m N 7m E 1.5m S 0m W	3m E	1.5m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Slightly leaning trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
326	English oak	20m	est. 650mm	5m N 7.4m E 9m S 4m W	8m E	7m E	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; view from Hurstwood Lane partially obscured by other trees; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; above average dead wood in crown; storm damage in crown; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
327	Sycamore	8m	180mm	2.5m N 4m E 4m S 1m W	1.5m E	1.5m E	Young	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; small self-seeded specimen; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
328	Sycamore	17m	510mm	2m N 5m E 7m S 1m W	5m E	4m E	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Single trunk; many basal suckers; extensive decay from 1.5m to 3m on E side of the trunk extending the entire width of the trunk probed to a depth of 250mm; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
329	Hornbeam	17m	520mm	3m N 9m E 2m S 0m W	5m E	3m E	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality; of moderate landscape value and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
330	Hornbeam	8m	380mm	3m N 6.5m E 6m SE 1m S 1m W	4m E	2m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Exposed buttress roots some with damage to the upper surface probably caused by animals; single trunk; decay on upper surface of limb extending to the N at 4m, pruning wound at 0.5m above ground on SE side; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
331	English oak	20m	est. 550mm	7m N 5.5m E 4.5m S 5m W	9m E	9m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; canopy has previously been reduced with heavy reduction to the SE side, canopy does not overhang site boundary; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
332	Sycamore	16m	est. 320mm	4m N 4m E 4.5m S 4m W	6m SE	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; bud density appears normal; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
333-334	Hornbeam	8m	#333 est. 350mm #333 est. 200mm #334 est. 190mm #334 est. 200mm #334 est. 180mm	7m N 7m E 7.3m S 8.2m SW 7.3m W	2m SW	1.5m SW	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site trees; multi-stemmed from base; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
335	English oak	18m	est. 540mm	7m N 7m E 7m S 7.5m W	10m S	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; multiple pruning wounds on trunk up to break of crown due to previous crown lifting works; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
336	Hornbeam	9m	est. 230mm est. 250mm	6m N 6m E 5m S 3m W	4m S	4m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; twin stemmed from base; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
337	English oak	16m	est. 500mm (over ivy)	8.2m N 8.2m E 8.2m S 8.2m W	5m E	4m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; ivy-covered; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
338	Hornbeam	9.5m	est. 310mm	4.5m N 5.5m E 6m S 2m W	2m S	1.5m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
339	Western red cedar	9.5m	est. 240mm	2m N 2m E 2m S 2m W	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; multiple pruning wounds on trunk as a result of previous crown lifting works; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
340	Flowering cherry	10m	est. 150mm est. 150mm	3m N 3m E 3.5m S 3m W	2.5m S	3m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; twin stemmed from 1m with evidence of included bark union; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
341	Norway maple	9m	est. 185mm	3m N 3m E 2.7m S 3m W	2m W	4.5m S 2m W	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; bud density appears normal; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
342	Sycamore	7m	220mm	3.5m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	3m S	3m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; wound on trunk on NW side at 2m extending to 2.5m measuring 8m across, exposed heartwood appears sound, area sounded with acoustic mallet no distinct variation in tones noted; should be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
343	Beech	14m	est. 440mm est. 450mm est. 430mm est. 280mm	8m N 8m E 7.8m S 8m W	1.5m S	2m S	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; multi-stemmed from base; included bark union evident on southernmost stem at 4.5m with the onset of elephant ears; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
344	Beech	7m	est. 180mm	3m N 35m E 3m S 1.5m W	1.5m W	2m S	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
351	English oak	20m	780mm	4.4m NE 9m SE 12m SW 2m NW	3.5m SW	4m SW	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Trunk base shows mechanical wound (240mm x 600mm) to W, consistent with vehicle impact; poor wound wood formation; exposed wood displays some degradation by fungal decay as evidenced by hard crumbly texture with multiple insect exit holes present; partial cavity formation as a result with inward depth of 100mm; dead ivy present on trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly sparsely foliated; partially sub-dominant to tree no. 95; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
352	English oak	20m	715mm	3.7m NE 9m SE 6.3m SW 7.1m NW	3.5m E	5m SW 17m NW	Mature	Average	Indifferent	NW trunk clear of branches to 14m; trunk shows historic limb removal resulting in multiple wounds most of which are fully occluded; where wounds are non-occluded, these are up to 220mm diameter, with dysfunctional stubs of deadwood, no wound wood formation and with bark collar displaying loose bark; tensile main branch unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly sparsely foliated; readily visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; contributes to visual amenity of this road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
353	English oak	25m	860mm	8m N 6.75m E 9.75m S 8m W	5m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Growing on a raised bank; mechanical wounding on trunk consistent with vehicular impact; exposed sapwood; significant reactive growth; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
354	English oak	22m	550mm (over ivy)	6m N 6m E 7m S 3.75m W	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Growing on a raised bank; ivy-covered; much epicormic growth on trunk; suppressed specimen; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
355	Ash	14m	365mm (over ivy) 385mm (over ivy) 380mm (over ivy)	3m N 9m E 6m S 3m W	2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Growing on the E side of a raised bank; formerly up to five stems; two stems have failed leaving three remaining stems standing; remaining unions are poor with evidence of included bark; evidence of unions beginning to split apart; stems are heavily ivy covered; evidence of <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> on the deadwood laying on the floor suggesting storm damage is old and the tree has been in this current condition for a long period of time; failed stem hanging in crown; low quality; of moderate landscape value; of little potential.	U
356	English oak	23m	625mm (over ivy)	4.5m N 5m E 4.5m S 5m W	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Growing on a raised bank; ivy-covered; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
357	English oak	24m	985mm	7m N 7m E 7.5m S 8m W	3m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Growing on a raised bank; ivy-covered; broad, spreading canopy; suppressing adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
358	Ash	13m	385mm 310mm	0m N 9.5m E 7.5m S 0m W	4m	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Twin stemmed from base; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
359	Ash	14m	360mm (over ivy)	2.5m	10m	10m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)
360	Ash	18m	360mm	3m N 3.5m E 3m S 3m W	15m	15m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; growing internally within woodland; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
361	English oak	15m	300mm	2.5m	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 6m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (2)
362	Ash	14m	520mm	1.5m N 7.5m E 7.75m S 5m W	2.25m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots growing over historic wall; three-stemmed from 2m; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
363	Ash	16m	290mm 240mm	2m N 2.5m E 9m S 1m W	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Growing on a raised bank; twin stemmed from base; heavily leaning trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
364	Ash	15m	145mm 375mm (over ivy) 180mm	2m N 0m E 6.5m S 3.5m W	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three stemmed from base; cavity at base; one additional stem recently removed; suppressed specimen; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
365	Ash	14m	230mm 385mm 425mm 240mm (all over ivy)	1.75m N 3m E 5.5m S 2m W	2m	0.75m	Mature	Average	Poor	Former coppice now with four main stems; base is hollowing with significant cavities around stem unions, <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> and the decay fungus <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> both evident on trunk; suppressed and growing predominantly to the E and S; growing on the E edge of the woodland; significant component of the woodland in which it stands, entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
366	English oak	23m	910mm (over ivy)	4.6m N 8m E 7.5m S 9m W	5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; storm damage in crown; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
367	English oak	16m	315mm 255mm	2m N 1m E 1.5m S 5m W	10m	10m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
368	Ash	17m	360mm 325mm 260mm	2m N 4.5m E 5m S 2m W	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three stemmed from base; cavities forming at site of historical branch loss; significant reactive growth; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
369	Ash	17m	430mm (over ivy)	0m N 3m E 8.75m SE 7.75m S 0m W	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered; heavily leaning trunk; canopy entirely offset from base; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
370	Ash	12m	est. 350mm est. 290mm	2m N 6m E 8.75m SE 7.5m S 2m W	180m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Multi-stemmed from base; cavities forming at site of historical branch loss; Inonotus hispidus on NE trunk at 3m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
371	Ash	12m	est. 320mm (over ivy)	3m N 5.5m E 5m S 2m W	5m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Cavity at base; exposed sapwood; significant reactive growth; deadwood caused by natural shading in crown; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
372	English oak	19m	880mm (over ivy)	2.75m N 6.5m E 5.25m S 3.75m W	5m	4m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Partially buried trunk, ivy covered; area of necrotic bark at 500mm to 3m level on the S side; ivy becomes thicker and impedes inspection thereafter; cracks within necrotic bark, inward depth of 60mm; possible degraded heartwood; sparsely foliated; asymmetrical crown due to suppression from adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (2)
373	English oak	19m	465mm (over ivy)	2m N 3.25m E 3.5m S 1m W	5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; suppressed specimen; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
374	English oak	25m	885mm (over ivy)	2.5m N 7.25m E 7m S 6.5m W	4m	7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; storm damage in crown; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
375	Ash	24m	700mm	7.5m N 6m E 1.5m S 10.5m W	5m	8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Storm damage in crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
376	English oak	20m	470mm	4m	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Much epicormic growth on trunk; suppressed specimen; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
377	English oak	22m	485mm	3.5m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Much epicormic growth on trunk; growing internally within woodland; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
378	English oak	17m	485mm	2.5m N 1m E 4m S 5.5m W	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
379	Ash	8.5m	450mm (over ivy)	1m	8m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Differences in ground level surrounding the base; area of previously exposed heartwood now fully occluded on the E face of the trunk at 500mm above ground level; area of reactive growth 500mm tall x 200mm wide; four large dead branches in the lower canopy at crown break with splits, tears and cracks throughout creating good conditions for biodiversity; multiple smaller diameter deadwood in the mid canopy; bud density appears good at outer extremities of limbs suggesting that the dead limbs in the lower canopy may be due to natural shading; asymmetrical crown due to suppression from adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with the landscape; large cavity with decay on trunk at 1-3m on W side; natural monolith; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of little potential.	U
380-381	English oak	16m 14m	est. 520mm (over ivy)	6.5m N 8m E 3m S 7m W from #380	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered; storm damage in crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of low quality but high landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
382	English oak	23m	705mm (over ivy)	4m N 7m E 7m S 6m W	6m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Much epicormic growth on trunk; ivy-covered; broad, spreading canopy; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
383	Ash	23m	685mm	4m N 5.3m E 3.25m S 4.75m W	5m	7m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single stem to 5m; historical branch failure at this point; further investigation reveals fungal fruiting body (<i>Inonotus hispidus</i>) on the floor directly beneath this limb, no further evidence of <i>Inonotus</i> within canopy or on trunk however secondary failed limb at 8m on the N side; asymmetrical crown as a result; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; significant component of the woodland in which it stands, entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
384	Ash	26m	700mm (over ivy)	8.75m N 6m E 2m S 9.5m W	5m	10m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Growing on a raised bank; ivy-covered; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
385	English oak	18m	455mm	3m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Suppressed specimen; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
386-388	English oak	26m 26m 26m	610mm (over ivy) 680mm 800mm	6.75m N 6m E 7.25m S 7m SW 7.75m W from #387	6m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Belt of closely growing specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; growing on a raised bank; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
389	English oak	16m	525mm	4.5m N 3.25m E 2m S 2.75m W	8m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Much epicormic growth on trunk; above average dead wood in crown; crown has been heavily reduced or "topped" in past; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)
390	English oak	23m	600mm	2m N 6.5m E 4.25m S 5m W	6m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Growing internally within woodland; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
391	English oak	26m	615mm	2.5m N 8m E 4m S 2.5m W	9m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
392	Ash	11m	365mm 265mm	2m N 7m E 7.5m SE 5m S 2m W	3m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Twin stemmed from base; sub-dominant stem has partially collapsed; heavily leaning trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
393-395	English oak	17m 21m 16m	295mm 555mm 365mm	4.75m N 3.5m NE 2m E 4.75m S 3.75m W from #394	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Belt of closely growing specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; #393 suppressed specimen; #394 dominant specimen within group; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
396	English oak	27m	590mm	5.5m N 6.25m E 5m S 9m W	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
397	English oak	18m	875mm	5m N 5m E 9m SE 6m S 4.25m W	5m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Of moderate quality and cultural value; but of low landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (13)
398	Flowering cherry	6m	220mm	2m N 9m E 0.5m S 0m W	2.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Abnormal swelling or 'Bottle-butt' at base; heavily leaning trunk; canopy entirely offset from base; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
399	English oak	21m	1190mm	11m N 12m E 9.5m S 4.75m W	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Historical barbed wire fence embedded in trunk; deadwood caused by natural shading in crown; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
400	Flowering cherry	12m	est. 225mm	1m N 3m E 2m S 1m W	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; growing internally within woodland; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
401	Hornbeam	10m	325mm 325mm	3m N 4m E 2m S 2m W	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; substantial tree contributing to woodland edge planting; of moderate quality but of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (1)
402-405	English oak	19m to 23m	485mm 485mm 530mm 560mm	4m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
406-410	English oak	20m to 23m	570mm 375mm 460mm 435mm 480mm	3m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
411	English oak	25m	730mm	3.75m N 7m E 7.5m S 4.5m W	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
412-415	English oak	18m to 22m	535mm 400mm est. 600mm 590mm	3.5m	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; #414 above average dead wood in crown; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
416	English oak	14m	est. 500mm	4m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Dead tree; of low quality and no potential.	U
417	English oak	24m	605mm	3m N 4.75m E 5m S 3m W	10m	10m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Deadwood caused by natural shading in crown; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
418	Sycamore	13m	230mm	2.5m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Growing internally within woodland; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
419-421	English oak	24m 20m 24m	555mm 710mm (over ivy) 560mm	8.25m N 7.5m E 7m SE 8m S 9.25m W from #420	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; high crowns; essential components of the woodland in which they stand; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
422-425	English oak	23m 24m 23m 21m	505mm 555mm 670mm 605mm (over ivy)	5m	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
426	English oak	28m	710mm	5.75m N 10m E 5.5m S 4m W	6m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from 6m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
427	Beech	17m	365mm	4.25m N 6.5m E 3.75m S 6.25m W	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from 10m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
428	English oak	25m	915mm	6m N 7.5m E 7.25m S 6m W	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; growing on a raised bank; many basal suckers; large cavity on trunk at 500mm on W side 2m tall x 250mm wide; exposed sapwood; significant reactive growth; differences in tone when lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; historical barbed wire fence embedded in trunk; twin-stemmed from 5m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; broad, spreading canopy; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
429	English oak	25m	355mm	4m N 2m E 1m S 1m W	14m	2m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Exposed sapwood from ground level to at least 15m; much epicormic growth on trunk; stag-headed; moribund; growing internally within woodland; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
430	English oak	26m	580mm	3m N 7m E 3.75m S 3m W	7m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; deadwood caused by natural shading in crown; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
431	Turkey oak	23m	455mm	3m N 3.75m E 2.5m S 3.75m W	6m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; deadwood caused by natural shading in crown; suppressed specimen; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
432	English oak	25m	720mm	2.75m N 8.75m E 5m S 2m W	5m	2.25m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
433	English oak	26m	565mm	4.25m N 4m E 4m S 5.25m W	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 3m; secondary bifurcation points at 4m on both main stems; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
434	English oak	24m	580mm	5.75m N 3.5m E 3.75m S 7.5m W	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed; above average dead wood in crown; storm damage in crown; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of low quality but high landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
435	Silver birch	15m	305mm 140mm	5.5m N 4.25m E 3.5m S 5.5m W	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; suppressed specimen; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
436	English oak	23m	660mm	3.75m N 4.25m E 4.75m S 2.5m W	12m	12m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Significant area of exposed sapwood and poor wound wood formation from 1.5m to top; possible lightning strike; large diameter lower limb failure; significant tear-out wound in upper crown; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; growing internally within woodland; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
437	English oak	20m	810mm	4.75m N 8.5m E 3m S 5.75m W	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily burred trunk; twin-stemmed from 5m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; storm damage in crown; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; growing internally within woodland; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
438	English oak	24m	805mm	6.25m N 5.5m E 10m SE 6.25m S 2.5m W	4m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; storm damage in crown; significant tear-out wound in upper crown; notably reduced shoot extension growths; significant dieback at branch tips; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
439	Silver birch	11m	210mm	1.5m N 1m E 1m S 5.25m W	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Unremarkable tree of very limited merit; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
440	Silver birch	10m	est. 200mm	2m	3m	3m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
441	English oak	22m	355mm	1.5m N 3.5m E 3m S 2m W	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Much epicormic growth on trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
442	English oak	27m	570mm	5.75m N 2.5m E 6.75m S 9m W	5m	7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
443	Beech	16m	215mm	3.5m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
444	English oak	25m	460mm	1m N 3m E 4m S 3.5m W	12m	10m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant tear-out wound in upper crown; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
445	English oak	19m	560mm	4m N 6m E 3m S 2m W	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Partially failed root system, heaving to S of trunk; hung up in adjacent oak; dead tree.	U
446	English oak	17m	435mm	3m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Dead tree; adjacent oak partially failed and hung up in crown.	U
447	English oak	23m	465mm	2.5m N 2.5m E 2.5m S 2.5m W	10m	10m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
448	English oak	26m	755mm (over ivy)	5.75m N 7.25m E 7m S 3.5m W	5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
449-450	Hornbeam	11m 12m	170mm 300mm	4m N 6.5m E 5m S 3m W	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Many surface roots; exposed sapwood; multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; substantial tree contributing to woodland edge planting; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
451	English oak	21m	915mm	7m N 8m E 10.75m S 5m W	5m	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Possible weak union at 5m on NNE side where lowest limb originates; dieback at tips of this branch; slightly sparsely foliated over woodland, probably due to natural shading; essential component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
452	Hornbeam	10m	220mm	5.25m N 3.75m E 3.5m S 5.5m W	0.25m	0.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small suppressed specimen; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
453	English oak	23m	525mm	3.5m N 4.25m E 4m S 4m W	5m	6m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; storm damage in crown; significant component of the woodland in which it stands; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
454	Hawthorn	4.5m	75mm 75mm 90mm	1.75m	0.75m	0.25m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
455	Hawthorn	6m	190mm 170mm 90mm	3m N 1m E 2.25m S 3.5m W	0.25m	0.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three stemmed from base; animal damage near base; small suppressed specimen; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
456	Ash	13m	360mm 335mm	7.5m N 7.75m E 3.75m S 4.5m W	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; deadwood caused by natural shading in crown; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
457	Ash	17m	est. 480mm	8m E 7m S 5.75m W	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered; deadwood caused by natural shading in crown; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; entirely in keeping with character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
458	Hawthorn	6.5m 7.5m	est. 75mm est. 200mm	3.75m N 4.5m E 2.75m S 3m W	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
459	Hawthorn	7m	75mm 90mm 110mm 75mm (all est.)	3.25m N 3m E 2m S 3m W	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; small self-seeded specimen; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
460	Flowering cherry	6.5m	400mm (over ivy)	3.75m N 4m E 2.5m S 3.75m W	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Cavity at base; small self-seeded specimen; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
461	Hawthorn	5m	85mm 75mm 75mm	3m N 2.75m E 1.25m S 2.5m W	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; small self-seeded specimen; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
462	English oak	7.5m	200mm 280mm	5.25m N 2.75m E 4m S 4.75m W	3m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Abnormal swelling or 'Bottle-butt' at base; twin stemmed; suppressed specimen; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
463	Hawthorn	6m	110mm 80mm 75mm 150mm (all est.)	4m N 3m E 1.5m S 2.75m W	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Multi-stemmed from base; squirrel damage in crown; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (2)
464	English oak	3.5m	est. 95mm	1.5m N	1.25m	1.25m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small self-seeded specimen; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
465	English oak	13m	795mm	6.25m N 10.5m E 6.5m S 6.25m W	4m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Metal post surrounded by concrete immediately adjacent to the root flare on SW side of trunk; prominent buttress roots on all sides; moss and lichen growing from 1m to 3m; much epicormic growth throughout crown with evidence of dieback at branch ends; above average deadwood in crown; a stand alone individual tree growing internally to the site and is therefore fully wind exposed; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (123)
466	Hawthorn	7m	425mm @250mm	3.25m N 3.5m E 3.5m S 2.5m W	0.25m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Slightly leaning trunk; historical wounding on trunk; typical self-seeded specimen; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
467-468	English oak	3.5m 5m	95mm @1.25m 110mm	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	Young	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
469	Hawthorn	6.5m	est. 200mm est. 180mm	1m N 3m E 3m S 2.75m W	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; animal damage near base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; small self-seeded specimen; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
470	Holly	6.5m	180mm 90mm 90mm 75mm	1.5m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Multi-stemmed from base; stag-headed; typical self-seeded specimen; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
471	Elder	4m	145mm @750mm	1.75m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Typical self-seeded specimen; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
472	English oak	16m	730mm @1.25m	6.75m N 7.75m E 8.75m S 6.75m W	1.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Established field specimen with no significant defects; readily visible in views from the adjacent properties along N boundary; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
473-474	English oak	9m 13m	215mm 450mm	4.75m N 4.5m E 5.75m S 2.5m W	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Animal damage near base; #473 cavity at 0.5m on S side of trunk; #473 differences in tone when lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; trunks encased in chicken wire; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
475	English oak	11m	450mm	4.75m N 5.75m E 5m S 2.25m W	2m	1.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Exposed sapwood from ground level to 1.25m on NW side of trunk; likely due to animals; trunks wrapped in chicken wire; differences in tone when lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
476	English oak	16m	1030mm @1.25m	7.25m N 10.25m NE 9.75m E 8.5m S 8m W	3m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots on all sides; typical of a stand alone field specimen; single trunk with large diameter partially occluded pruning wound at 1.5m above ground level on the S side; bark to bark contact at the origin of the first major limb at 4m above ground level on the W side; possible weak point; evidence of included bark at this point; short, broad canopy typical of a field specimen; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
477	Goat willow	8m	345mm @750mm	4.5m N 4m E 4.5m S 4.25m W	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Slightly leaning trunk to the S, exposed sapwood on the undersides of those branches consistent with animal damage, whether that be large dog or squirrel; multi-stemmed, many tight branch unions throughout; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
478	English oak	17m	725mm	6m N 7.25m E 7.25m S 7m W	3m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Slightly leaning trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
479	English oak	12m	515mm @1.25m	4m N 5m E 5.25m S 5m W	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; woodland boundary specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
480-481	Hawthorn	5m 5.5m	#480 160mm @1m #481 180mm @1m #481 150mm @1m #481 170mm @1m #481 225mm @1m #481 140mm @1m	3m	0.75m	0.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; typical self-seeded specimen; entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)
482	Holly	9m	350mm est.	2m NE 5m SE 3m SW 2m NW	3m SE	2m SE	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Growing on a raised bank; many basal suckers; basal inspection restricted by dense undergrowth; dog rose throughout canopy; suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane to the E; small-growing species.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
483	Holly	9m	350mm ivy est.	3.6m NE 3.7m SE 3.5m SW 2.5m NW	3m SW	2.5m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Growing on a raised bank; basal inspection restricted by dense undergrowth; ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 3m; decayed cambium from 1.75m to 2.75m on N stem; slightly leaning trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; small-growing species.	C (2)
484	Holly	9m	275mm	4.5m N 2.25m E 3.25m S 3.25m W	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Growing on a raised bank; roots protrude from bank; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; suppressed specimen; significant component of the group within which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
485	Holly	13m	460mm	4.75m N 4.25m E 2.75m S 3.24m W	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	growing on a raised bank; many basal suckers; twin stemmed from 2.5m; slightly leaning trunk; canopy suppressed by adjacent English oak (no. 486); significant component of the group within which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
486	English oak	14m	410mm	2m N 1.75m E 6.75m S 3.75m W	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Soil cracking at base; historical cavity at base on N side; almost fully occluded; good wound wood formation; no significant changes in tone when tapped with acoustic hammer; significant dog-leg in trunk; self corrects from 3m; canopy almost entirely offset from base; essential component of the group within which it stands; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
487	Holly	8m	545mm	1.75m N 3.25m E 2.25m S 2.5m W	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Growing on a raised bank; many basal suckers; suckers create the appearance of a healthy canopy; closer inspection reveals significant dieback at branch tips; moribund; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of little potential.	U
488	Sycamore	13m	410mm	2.7m N 3m E 5.6m S 7.9m W	2.5m W	S1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Trunk base S shows wound (140mm x 250mm) with cavity formation and inwards depth to 250mm; exposed wood partially degraded by fungal decay; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly leaning trunk S consistent with suppression; visible in views from Hurstwood Lane to E; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
G1	Various	Up to 10m	Up to 150mm	4m	1m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; species include hazel, hawthorn, holly, elder, cherry; group located between Hurstwood Lane and the site offering screening from the road to the site; group as a whole is of high landscape value and partially forms understorey for larger individual trees, the more important of which have been surveyed individually; individual trees within the group are of a lower value; the hazels in the group have been coppiced previously; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (2)
G2	Hornbeam	Up to 13m	Up to est. 220mm	7m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; located adjacent to the site running Hurstwood Lane; row of closely planted specimens originally have been planted to form hedge, acting as a field boundary; as a group they offer high landscape value forming a screen between Hurstwood Lane and the site, however, individual trees are of a lower quality; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G3	Ash	Up to 17m	Up to 280mm	6m N 2m E 6m S 6m W	3.5m NW	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; consisting of 2 trees growing closely together which are drawn up and mutually suppressed; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G4	Various	Up to 10m	Up to est. 100mm	3m	0.5m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; species include blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel, sycamore, holly; group located along site boundary growing along Hurstwood Lane; group as a whole has a higher landscape value as forms a screen between the site and Hurstwood Lane, however, individual trees within the groups are of low value; would have originally been planted as a hedge forming a field boundary; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G5	English oak	Up to 14m	Up to 250mm (over ivy)	4m	4m S	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G6	Various	Up to 8m	Up to est. 100mm	4m	0.5m	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group of trees; located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; species include hawthorn, blackthorn, holly, sycamore, hazel; group originally planted as a hedge to form field boundary; the group offers high landscape value, although individual specimens within the group are of low value; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (2)
G7	Various	Up to 8m	Up to est. 120mm	4m	0.5m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; species include goat willow, hawthorn, holly, hazel, sycamore; originally planted as field boundary hedge; provides screening to the site from Hurstwood Lane; group as a whole offers higher landscape value than the trees individually; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G8	Various	Up to 6m	Up to est. 90mm	3m	0.5m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include hawthorn, oak, hazel, firethorn, although species is predominantly hazel; Located adjacent to Hurstwood Lane; planted as a field boundary hedge; provides screening to site from Hurstwood Lane; as a group offers higher landscape value than individual specimens within the group; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (12)
G9	Firethorn	Up to 5m	Up to est. 50mm	2.5m	1m N	1.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G10	Various	Up to 17m	Up to est. 350mm	8m	3m N	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; species include ash and English oak; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; located adjacent to SW boundary of the site; ivy on trunks; view obscured from road to SW by other specimens; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G11	Ash	Up to 17m	Up to est. 360mm	6m	4m N	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; group consists of 2 trees growing close to the W boundary of the site; not readily visible from any public spaces; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G12	Various	Up to 12m	Up to est. 150mm	3m	0.5m	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; group of trees growing between the rear gardens of properties to SW of site and the site; group provides understorey to other trees which have been surveyed individually; group forms dense screen to the site from properties; species for G12 include holly, hazel, hawthorn, ash, blackthorn, laurel; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G13	Various	Up to 4.5m	Up to est. 200mm	2m	1m	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include Portuguese laurel and Leyland cypress. Off site group of trees; consists of Leyland cypress hedge and Portuguese laurel; located to the rear of the back garden of the W boundary of the site; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G14	Various	Up to 9m	Up to est. 150mm	5m	1.5m N	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include Hazel and ash. Off site group of trees; hazel has been previously coppiced and has grown up as a multi-stemmed tree; provides screening from the properties to the SW of the site; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G15	Various	Up to 6m	Up to est. 90mm	4m	0.5m N	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include Hazel and Ash Off site group of trees; hazel has previously been coppiced and has now grown up as multi-stemmed specimens; ash is self-seeded young trees; group provides some limited screening to the site from adjacent properties; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G16	Various	4m to 14m	Up to x7 stems est. 150mm	6m N 6m E 6m S 6m W	1m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include Hazel, Holly, Ash, Goat willow, Elder and Common alder; line of multi-stemmed trees growing on SW side of the road leading to Hurstwood Grange; growing on top of a bank, comprising coppiced and standard trees containing some mature holly with significant dieback and coppiced hazel; entirely in keeping with the character of the area; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G17	Various	5m to 7m	Up to x8 stems est. 75mm	4m N 4m E 4m S 4m W	0.1m	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include Hazel and Holly; row of predominantly coppiced hazel growing on NE side of the road that leads to Hurstwood Grange; growing on top of a bank adjoining a field; group is entirely in keeping with the character of the area; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	C (12)
G18	Various	Up to 10m	Up to est. 150mm	2.5m N 2.5m E 2.5m S 2.5m W	1m	1.5m	Young	Average	Moderate	Species include Common alder, Ash and Beech Group of trees growing on the edge of a pond; of only low-level screening value; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G19	Wild cherry	5m to 6m	75mm to 170mm	3m N 1m E 5m S 2m W	1m	1.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group of small self-seeded suppressed specimens; forming a screen between the road and the site; of moderate quality but of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (1)
G20	Sycamore	Up to 15m	Up to 360mm (over ivy)	4m N 4m E 4m S 4m W	2m	5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; roadside specimens; members of a belt of trees that together form a significant feature in the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G21	Various	4m to 9m	75mm to est. 200mm	4m N 4m E 4m S 4m W	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include Goat willow, Ash, Holly, Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Laurel Group of small self-seeded specimens; of only low-level screening value; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (12)
G22	Laurel	Up to 6m	Up to est. 150mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G23	Goat willow	Up to 10m	Up to est. 320mm	5m N 5m E 5m S 5m W	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of small self-seeded specimens; multi-stemmed from base; of only low-level screening value; of moderate quality but of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (1)
G24	Various	Up to 3m	Up to est. 75mm	1m N 1m E 1m S 1m W	0.5m	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include Common lime, English oak and hazel. Off site group of trees; collection of recently planted specimens, all readily replaceable; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
G25	Sycamore	Up to 12m	Up to 230mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	2m	3m W	Young	Below average	Hazardous	Group of 14 stems; self-seeded specimens; animal damage at base with decay; tight compression forks with included bark; significant damage to primary branches resulting in extensive decay; hollow trunks from ground level to approximately 3m; inessential components of the group within which they stand; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
G26	Sycamore	Up to 14m	est. 250mm to est. 500mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	3m W	2m W	Young	Average	Poor	Group of self-seeded, mutually drawn-up and suppressed specimens growing on the edge of the SuDS feature; all ivy covered; asymmetric crowns as mutually suppressed; inessential components of the group within which they stand; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
G27	Various	Up to 11m	est. 75mm to 185mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	0.2m	1m	Young	Average	Poor	Species include common alder and sycamore. Group of small self-seeded specimens; multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
G28	Various	Up to 6.5m	Up to est. 150mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	1.5m	1m	Young	Low	Poor	Group of small self-seeded specimens, mainly sycamore; squirrel damage in crown; notably reduced shoot extension growths; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
G29	Various	18m	Up to est. 500mm	4.5 N 4.5 E 4.5 S 4.5 W	1.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site group of trees; species include English oak, ash, sycamore, and hazel; the hazel has been previously coppiced acts as understorey to the group; the group as a whole provides screening to the site from the S and is readily visible from Hurstwood Lane to the S; individual specimens within the group are of lower quality; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G30	Sycamore	Up to 16m	150mm to 260mm	3m N 3m E 3m S 3m W	4.5m W	4m W	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of mutually suppressed and drawn-up specimens comprising of 14 trees, growing on line of former hedgerow; the two northernmost trees both have extensive decay at the base and on the trunk with distinct variations in tone noted when sounded with the acoustic mallet, southernmost tree has included bark union at 1.5m with early onset of elephant ears, the middle tree has decay from an old pruning wound at 1m on the N side which can be probed to a depth of 150mm with distinct variations in tone noted when sounded with an acoustic mallet in this area; belt of closely growing specimens; readily visible from Hurstwood Lane; inessential component of group in which it stands; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of little potential.	U
G41	Various	6m to 25m	75mm to 800mm	5m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	An area of mixed species woodland abutting the SW portion of the site, principal species is European larch with areas of English oak some of which are mature specimens; lower semi mature understorey of Goat willow, Common alder, holly, yew and bracken, many of the European larch's have failed or are leaning heavily both towards and away from boundary of the site; very little natural regeneration within the areas of European larch; readily visible from the footpath running along the S boundary of the site and from the houses on the N boundary of the site; species include European larch, English oak, Hornbeam, Ash, Common alder, Hawthorn and Goat willow Of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (2)
G42	Various	8m to 27m	200mm to 800mm	7m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Belt of trees growing along the S boundary of the SE portion of the site both to the N and to the S of the existing stock fencing but all to the N of the existing track which is offsite; principal species is English oak but with mature specimens of other species throughout; understorey comprises predominantly hornbeam, holly and hazel but some semi mature alders are growing where the land dips and is very wet; species include English oak, Silver birch, Scots pine, Holly, Beech, Hornbeam, Hazel, Common alder and Ash entirely in keeping with the character of the landscape; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G43	Various	Up to 22m	125mm to 800mm	5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Offsite belt of trees growing from the furthest SE corner of the site northwards before it abuts asylum wood. This group of trees comprises predominantly English oak nearest the boundary but with the backdrop of larger mature Holm oaks, understorey of holly and rhododendron with small specimens of Goat willow and Silver birch scattered throughout; readily visible from the footpath running along the S boundary of the site and the row of houses to the far NE of the site across the adjacent fields, the topography of which drops down in the middle opening up views from these properties; species include English oak, Holm oak, Silver birch, Goat willow and Hawthorn Off site group of trees; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
H1	Hawthorn	Up to 3.5m	Up to est. 80mm	0.5m	0.5m W	1m NW	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; hedge is well managed at different heights, highest being around 3m, lowest being around 2m; provides screening to the site from 3rd party properties; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H2	Leyland cypress	Up to 2m	Up to est. 100mm	1m	0.5m NW	1m NW	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; hedge has been reduced to approximately 1.5m along the boundary section, presumably to open up views to the existing site from the garden; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H4	Leyland cypress	Up to 4m	Up to est. 200mm	1m	1m E	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; hedge located at the rear of the garden adjacent to the site to W; provides screening for this property to the site; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H5	Beech	Up to 2m	Up to est. 80mm	0.5m	0.5m N	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site tree; well maintained regularly trimmed hedge; trimmed back to site boundary; provides screening to the site; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H6	Hornbeam	Up to 1m	Up to est. 100mm	.5m	.5m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off site hedge; appears to be regularly trimmed and maintained at a height of between 1m and 1.5m; too low to provide any degree of screening to the site; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H11	Hawthorn	Up to 4.5m	Up to 75mm	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; growing to the N and S of existing stock fencing; readily visible from footpath along S boundary; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
W1	Various	Up to 24m	Up to 1250mm	Up to 7.5m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Strip of woodland on the S side of Hurst Farm Lane designated as ancient woodland; species include English oak (dominant species, primary contributor to the overstore), holly, some bramble on the forest floor, some sycamore, some hawthorn – especially on the edges where it may have been a hedge in the past; significant strip, some trees within it adjacent to the road have been damaged at the base; some roots exposed where the kerbs have been eaten away by vehicles hitting the kerb; some wounding and cavities but by and large most trees of reasonable condition, quite drawn up due to mutual suppression; forms a significant landscape feature standing on high ground and readily visible in views from N and NW along with the row/belt of trees on the other side of the road; of high quality; high landscape value; some cultural value and of long term potential.	A (123)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
W2	Various	Up to 35m	Up to 1250mm	Up to 10m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Planted ancient woodland (PAWS); growing just off site over N boundary between site and the bypass; species include hybrid black poplar (which are dominant in terms of size), ash, English oak, some elder, some sycamore, growing in wet area hence why poplar is the most dominant species here; very wind exposed group; evidence of at least 2 tree failures in the past but because of wind exposure also a very readily visible group in views from the top of the bypass at the NE corner of the site, in views across the acoustic fence on S side of the bypass and in views from NW; hence of moderate quality, but of high landscape value, of long-term potential; of high cultural value due to ancient woodland status.	B (23)
W3	Various	Up to 5m	Up to 125mm	Up to 3m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Average	Area of land on the N boundary to where soil from previous area of planted ancient woodland on other side of bypass was trans-located as part of the development of that area; Currently, silver birch is the most dominant species here, all self-seeded; much bracken and bramble as ground cover, but trees of other species growing up through including willow, hawthorn, field maple; of high quality and moderate cultural value; of low landscape value currently due to small size but of long term potential.	B (23)
W4	Various	Up to 18m	550mm to 100mm	3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Woodland known as Asylum Wood, comprises predominantly semi-mature Silver birch trees most of which are drawn up and mutually suppressed with individual semi-mature English oaks and holly's growing throughout; very little natural regeneration within woodland; readily visible from the houses along the N boundary of the site and also further afield from the NE at the row of houses across the adjacent field; species include English oak, Silver birch, Hornbeam, Holly and Norway spruce Off site woodland; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
W5	Various	Up to 22m	250mm to 450mm	4m	1m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off site woodland known as Hurst Wood, comprises predominantly coniferous species including Lawson cypress and Spruce; other species includes Oak, Ash and Birch; Most trees are drawn up and mutually suppressed; Woodland classified as ancient woodland; located adjacent to the south east boundary of the site; of moderate quality, but of high landscape value, of long-term potential; of high cultural value due to ancient woodland status.	B (23)

APPENDIX 3

Tree Protection Plans



Arboricultural Impacts: Summary		
(For details, see below)		
Impact		No. of Trees
Trees to be removed		50
Groups of trees to be removed		4
Groups of tree to be partially removed		6
TPO trees to be removed		0
Trees to be pruned		8
Trees where manual excavation needed within RPAs		20
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs		43
Trees with proposed underground services within RPAs		0

Trees to be Removed		
(Category 'A' or 'B' specimens)		
No	Species	Category
187	English oak	B (2)
188	English oak	B (2)
351	English oak	B (2)
484	Holly	B (12)
G6	Various	B (2)
G10	Various	B (12)
G20	Sycamore	B (12)

Total numbers of trees to be removed			
Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	4
C	31	U	15

Trees to be pruned		
No.	Species	Works (Outline only)
56	Ash	Crown raise eastern crown extent to 2.5m
143	English oak	Crown raise south and west crown extents to 2.5m
144	English oak	Crown raise south and west crown extents to 2.5m
147	Ash	Crown raise south and east crown extents to 2.5m
186	English oak	Crown raise east canopy to 3.5m above ground level
242	Ash	Reduce southern crown extent to 1.6m from proposed building
352	English oak	Crown raise east, west and south canopy to 3.5m above ground level
353	English oak	Crown raise east and south canopy to 3.5m above ground level

Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS3998: 2010.
Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.

Trees that require manual excavation within RPAs		
No.	Species	Type of structure
24	English oak	Proposed internal road
30	English oak	Proposed access road
32	English oak	Proposed footway
33	Horse chestnut	Proposed footway
34-35	English oak	Proposed footway
92	English oak	Proposed foundations and internal road
149	English oak	Proposed road
190	Sycamore	Proposed road
191	Sycamore	Proposed road
193	English oak	Proposed road
194	Sycamore	Proposed road
195	Sycamore	Proposed road
196	Sycamore	Proposed road
197	English oak	Proposed footpath
198	English oak	Proposed footpath
221	English oak	Proposed attenuation pond
227	Sycamore	Proposed access road
231	Scots pine	Proposed turning head
448	Sycamore	Proposed access road

Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs		
No.	Species	Type of structure
2	English oak	Proposed internal road
4	English oak	Proposed internal road
15	English oak	Proposed internal road
16	English oak	Proposed internal road
27	English oak	Proposed footpath
28	Ash	Proposed footpath
50	Sycamore	Proposed footpath
51	Ash	Proposed footpath
53	Ash	Proposed footpath
56	Ash	Proposed footpath
57	English oak	Proposed footpath
92	English oak	Proposed footpath
106	English oak	Proposed footpath
118	English oak	Proposed footpath
120	English oak	Proposed footpath
121	English oak	Proposed footpath
125	English oak	Proposed footpath
126	English oak	Proposed footpath
127	English oak	Proposed footpath
129	English oak	Proposed footpath
136	English oak	Proposed footpath
137	English oak	Proposed footpath
140	English oak	Proposed footpath
141	English oak	Proposed footpath
142	English oak	Proposed footpath
143	English oak	Proposed footpath
144	English oak	Proposed footpath
157	Ash	Proposed footpath
158	Ash	Proposed footpath
164	English oak	Proposed footpath
165	English oak	Proposed footpath
171	English oak	Proposed footpath
180	Sycamore	Proposed footpath
182	English oak	Proposed footpath
186	English oak	Proposed footpath
193	English oak	Proposed internal road
221	English oak	Proposed footpath
227	Sycamore	Proposed footpath
231	Scots pine	Proposed footpath
232	Sycamore	Proposed footpath
485	Holly	Proposed footpath
486	English oak	Proposed footpath

Protective Fencing

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

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

Manual Excavation

Within root protection areas the first 750mm depth of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air soil pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with hessian sacking to prevent drying out, and if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled, and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.

Above Soil Surfacing

Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, or no deeper than the base of any existing surfacing it is replacing, so that the soil is not disturbed and no roots are severed; and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to minimise compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing. Edge supports will also be installed above existing soil level.

Arboricultural Supervision

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

1. Location of protective fencing and ground protection.
2. Construction of above-ground hard surfacing.
3. All excavations, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services.

SJA trees

ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Hurst Farm

Client: WSP

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Drawing no: SJA TPP 23497-041

Based on: CS116_010-11 Rev M

Drawn by: WFH/HK/FJC Date of Issue: Jan 2024 Scale: 1: 1000@ A1

Checked by: Tel: (01737) 813058 sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.: ● 472	Category 'U' trees: ● [192]	Canopies of trees to be retained:
Category 'A' RPA:	Category 'B' RPA:	Category 'C' RPA:
Trees to be removed:	Protective fencing:	Trees to be pruned:
Above soil surfacing:	Manual excavation:	Indicative pruning line:

For further information refer to the SJAtrees Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2024

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