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**Arboricultural Implications Report**  
**Proposed re-development at**  
**Land at LVS Hassocks**  
**London Road**  
**Sayers Common**

**January 2026**

**Ref. SJA air 23527-01b**

## **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. Our assessment of the impacts of the proposals on the existing trees concludes that no ancient, veteran or notable trees, no category 'A' trees, and no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. The proposed removal of individuals and groups of trees will represent a partial alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, with the greatest alteration being to the frontage of the site in views from the B1128. Nonetheless, the retention of 79% of the existing canopy cover, including the vast majority of mature trees ensures that the mature arboricultural character of the site is protected. Accordingly, the proposals will result in a minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site, which will not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

S3. The proposed pruning is minor in extent, will not detract from the health or appearance of these trees, and complies with current British Standards.

S4. The incursions into the Root Protection Areas of trees to be retained are minor, and subject to implementation of the measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at **Appendix 2**, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or rooting environments will occur.

S5. None of the proposed dwellings or apartments or their associated amenity spaces are likely to be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this will interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers, which might otherwise lead to pressure on the Local Planning Authority to permit felling or severe pruning that it could not reasonably resist.

S6. The retention of 79% of the existing canopy cover, including the majority of mature trees ensures that the mature arboricultural character of the site is retained. Furthermore, the proposed tree planting, subject to successful establishment, has the potential to mitigate the proposed removals and provide an increase in canopy cover once mature, which could improve the site's green infrastructure network and arboricultural character. Accordingly, the proposals comply with Policy DP 37 of the adopted Mid Sussex District Council District Plan 2014 - 2031 and Policy DPN4 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2012-2039 Submission Draft (December 2023).

S7. As the proposed development retains and protects the significant arboricultural landscape features within the site and along its boundaries, it complies with Policy Housing Hurst H5 of the Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common Parish 2031 Neighbourhood Plan.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## 1.1. Instructions

1.1.1. SJAtrees has been instructed by Wates Developments Limited and the Licence Trade Charity to visit Land at LVS Hassocks, London Road, Sayers Common, West Sussex and to survey the trees growing on or immediately adjacent to this site.

1.1.2. We are further asked to identify which trees are worthy of retention within a proposed re-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 demolition and 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 a hybrid planning application to be submitted to Mid Sussex District Council (“the LPA”) and complies with local validation requirements.

1.2.2. It complies also with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (‘BS 5837’). However, the British Standard is not a Code of Practice that consists of written rules outlining how actions or decision must be taken and it “**should not be quoted as if it were a specification**”<sup>1</sup>; it is a set of recommendations intended to “**assist decision-making with regard to existing and proposed trees in the context of design, demolition and construction**”<sup>2</sup>. It doesn’t form part of planning policy; and it is neither mentioned nor referenced in Policy DP37 of the Mid Sussex District Plan (March 2018) or the accompanying text, but it is a material consideration to which weight is likely to be given.

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<sup>1</sup> British Standard BS 5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; Foreword. The British Standards Institution.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p.1, Introduction.

1.2.3. The proposed development comprises a hybrid application for separate and severable elements comprising **the demolition of all existing buildings bar the chapel, to retained for use within Use Class F and:**

a) **Full planning permission for the development of the north western part of the Land at LVS Hassocks so as to accommodate a new SEN School with associated access from London Road, car parking, landscaping and drainage works; and**

b) **Outline planning permission (Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale Reserved) for the development of the rest of the land at LVS Hassocks so as to accommodate up to 210 dwellinghouses (including affordable housing) with associated access, car parking, landscaping, play areas, informal outdoor space and drainage works**

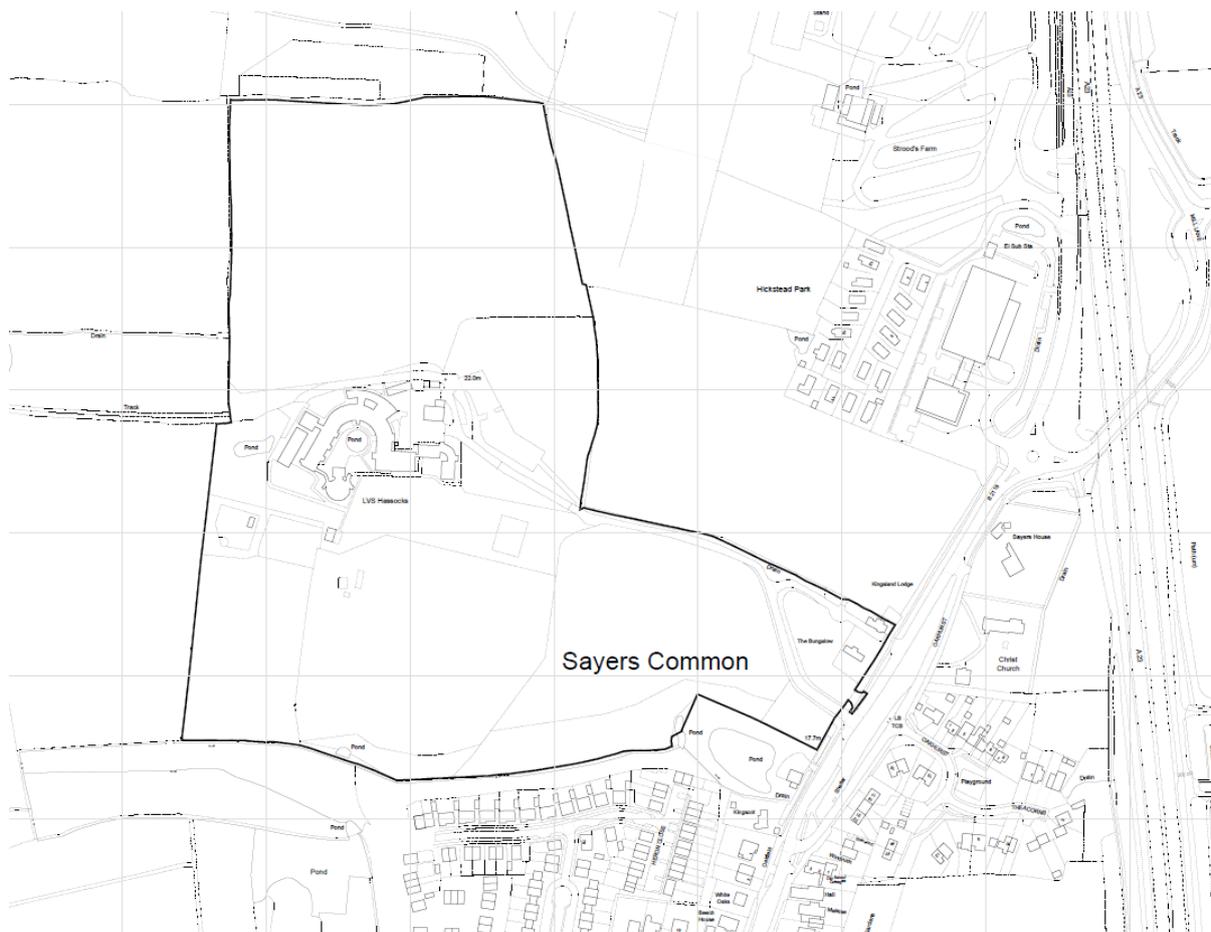
1.2.4. This report summarises and sets out the main conclusions of the baseline data collected during the tree survey and identifies those trees, groups of trees or woodlands whose removal could result in a significant adverse impact on the character or appearance of the local area (Section 3). It then details and assesses the impacts of the proposed development on individual trees and groups of trees, including those to be removed (Section 4), those to be pruned (Section 5), those which might incur root damage that might threaten their viability (Section 6) and those that might become under pressure for removal after occupation because of shading or apprehension (Section 7). The report then discusses the mitigation and benefits to be provided (section 8) as part of the scheme to mitigate the arboricultural impacts set out in Sections 4 to 7. 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 undertaken by Edward Janes and Bryan Ng of SJAtrees on Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024. Weather conditions at the time were overcast with intermittent rain. Edward Janes and Bryan Ng returned to site from the 30<sup>th</sup> of July until the 2<sup>nd</sup> of August 2024. Weather conditions at this time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were in full leaf. A site walkover to review any changes in the condition of trees was undertaken by Ed Janes on Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> November 2025. Weather conditions were dry, clear and bright and deciduous trees were in partial leaf.

## 1.4. Site description

1.4.1. The site area is 14.41ha in total with the school site being 3.11ha in size. The site is located on the west side of London Road (B2118), as shown at **Figure 1** below. The western and northern boundaries abut agricultural fields with countryside beyond. The southern boundary abuts recent residential development (Nuthatch Lane, Goldcrest Drive, Heron Court) off London Road and the east boundary adjoins London Road with the A23 beyond.



**Figure 1: Site Location Plan**

1.4.2. The site is on ground that falls from north to south with the highest point in the north-western corner of the site (26m AOD) and the lowest in the south-west corner. The site currently comprises buildings, parking areas and access associated with LVS Hassocks School, a large expanse of amenity space to the south of the school, an agricultural field to the north, and two bungalows in the eastern section of the site.

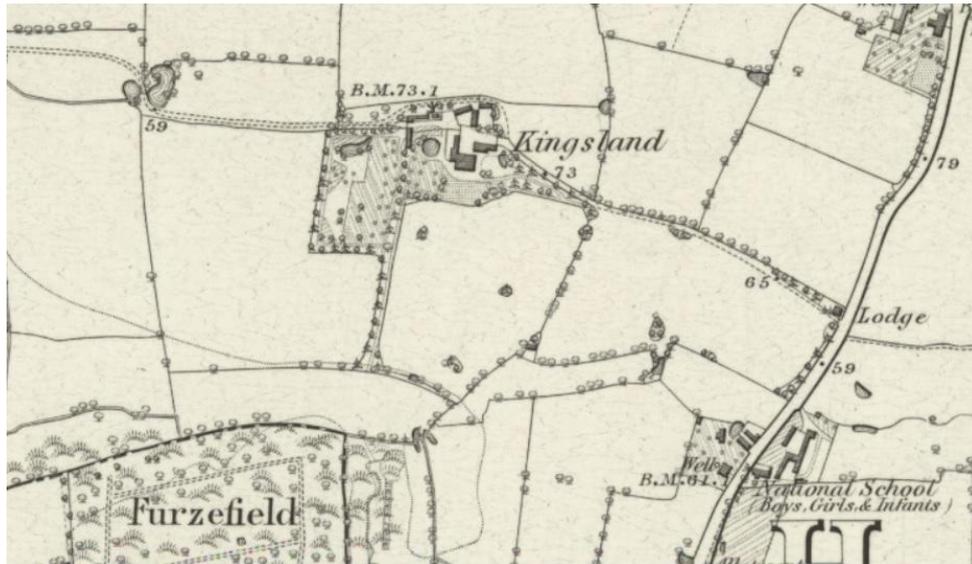
1.4.3. The West Sussex public right of way map identifies a bridleway (HSC-9HU) that traverses the site from east to west, connecting London Road (B2118) to Twineham Lane, as shown in **Figure 2** below.



**Figure 2: Extract from the West Sussex public right of way iMap**

1.4.4. The Tithe map records agricultural fields with a farmstead (Kingsland Farm), which was re-developed to form Kingsland in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (as shown in **Figure 3** below) along with the designed landscape that includes the central grove and parkland planting. The site was then acquired by the Priory of Our Lady of Good Counsel in 1970 before the LVS Hassocks school opened in 2009.

1.4.5. The earliest Ordnance Survey map, dated 1875, shows several trees growing within the site and it is possible that some of these trees are still present, for example the English oak no. 357 on the southern boundary is in the same location as one shown on that map and is of sufficient size and age that we consider it may be the same tree.



**Figure 3: Extract from OS map of 1875, showing some of the trees present at that time**

## **1.5. Soil type**

1.5.1. The British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology map of the area indicates the site overlies a bedrock of Weald Clay Formation, which is predominantly mudstone, but several narrow bands of sandstone are present across the site. There is no information on the likely superficial deposits.

1.5.2. The class of soil in this area is recorded on the Soilscape (England) maps on the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs ('Defra') Magic website as a slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soil.

1.5.3. The class of soil and the indications of the British Geological Survey map suggest that trees may be shallow-rooted and that the soil is likely to be susceptible to compaction.

## **1.6. Statutory controls**

1.6.1. At the time of writing none of these trees are covered by a tree preservation order (TPO).

1.6.2. The site is not within a conservation area, and therefore there are no constraints relating to existing trees in this regard.

## 2. PLANNING CONTEXT

### 2.1. Planning history

2.1.1. A review of the planning history of this site on the planning section of the LPA website reveals several previous applications; the most relevant are listed below:

- App F/72/1183 (1972). Application for the construction of 'a new Monastery with centre for pastoral work. Approved
- App 09/03302/FUL (Dec 2009). Application for conversion to school. Approved.
- App 12/02199/FUL / 12/1202199/FUL (2012). Applications for extension of parking area and installation of temporary classroom. Approved
- 14/00213/FUL. Application for the erection of a new teaching block, social building and garage/store. Approved.

### 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')<sup>3</sup> sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied in both plan and decision-making. This report will conclude whether this scheme meets the requirements of the NPPF. The publication of the draft NPPF on 16th December 2025 is noted; but as this is only a consultation draft and may change through the consultation process, this report does not seek to comment on how the scheme meets its suggested requirements. However, it does note the direction of travel on sustainable development and on the relationship between proposed developments

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<sup>3</sup> The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024). Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

and existing trees and woodlands.

2.2.3. Paragraph 2 of the current NPPF makes it clear that it 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.”**

2.2.4. In paragraph 135, within Section 12 “Achieving well-designed 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);**

**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.”**

2.2.5. 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.”

2.2.6. The section titled “Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change” states at paragraph 162: **“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 and drought from rising temperatures . Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future health and 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.”**

2.2.7. In paragraph 187, 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 and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;**

**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; [...]**

2.2.8. In paragraph 193, 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 planning policy**

2.3.1. Local planning policies are contained in the Mid Sussex District Council District Plan 2014 - 2031.

2.3.2. Policy DP37 of the District Plan states:

**“Strategic Objectives: 3) To protect valued landscapes for their visual, historical and biodiversity qualities; 4) To protect valued characteristics of the built environment for their historical and visual qualities; and 5) To create and maintain easily accessible green infrastructure, green corridors and spaces around and within the towns and villages to act as wildlife corridors, sustainable transport links and leisure and recreational routes. [...]**

**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.”**

2.3.3. The LPA has prepared a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) dealing with the protection of trees on development sites Mid Sussex Design Guide SPD (2020). The guidance presented in this document has been closely followed in the preparation of this report.

## **2.4. Emerging Local Plan**

2.4.1. The LPA has submitted a Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan 2021-2039, dated December 2023. Within it is a policy (Policy DPN4) relating specifically to trees, woodlands, ancient and veteran trees and hedgerows. That policy includes the details of the existing tree policy DP37 but is more comprehensive and not repeated in full here as it extends to five pages of text.

2.4.2. The Regulation 19 document also contains a housing allocation policy (Policy DPSC7) for this application site. The policy does not specifically refer to the site's arboricultural features or give guidance on how development should approach trees, but it does indicate the importance of providing the enhancements to the existing PRoW and the aim to enhanced sustainable travel connections.

## **2.5. Neighbourhood planning policy**

2.5.1. The Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common Parish 2031 Neighbourhood Plan does not specifically mention trees, but Policy Housing HurstH5 states, *inter alia*:

**“New housing developments which meet the policies of this plan and meet the criteria below will be supported: [...]**

**d) the retention and protection of significant landscape features within the site and along the site's boundaries; [...]**”

## **3. THE TREES**

### **3.1. Survey findings**

3.1.1. We surveyed 428 individual trees, 24 groups of trees and nine hedges or hedgerows growing within or immediately adjacent to the site. Their details can be found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3**.

3.1.2. The trees are predominantly broadleaved specimens with a low abundance of coniferous trees. These are several planted arboricultural features on the site that are established, including the oak avenue along the school access, the small established woodland copse in the centre of the site, and the screening around the cemetery being part of the planted landscape. The remaining trees growing along the site boundaries or the historical field boundaries associated with Kingsland have a more natural character and are comprised of native species.

3.1.3. In terms of the age demographic the tree population is well presented by the mature and semi-mature age classes with 57% and 36% of the population being mature and semi-mature respectively. This is reflected in the sizes of the trees on site with an abundance a large diameter, large-canopied trees (mainly oaks) with 42 specimens with trunks of 1000mm or more in diameter. The arboricultural character of the site has a well-established mature element with numerous aged oaks, which is consistent with the arboricultural character of the surrounding landscape.

### **3.2. Irreplaceable habitat: ancient woodland**

3.2.1. There are no woodlands within or abutting the site that are classified as 'Ancient'. Ancient woodland is defined as "any area that's been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD" and is considered an important and irreplaceable habitat.

### 3.3. Irreplaceable habitat: ancient or veteran trees

3.3.1. Ancient and veteran trees are 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.

3.3.2. Current government guidance states that ancient or veteran trees should be protected from root damage by inclusion of a buffer zone at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the trunk, or 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger.

3.3.3. The Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory<sup>4</sup> (ATI) lists four trees on this site as veteran (English oaks nos. 318 & 319 and three field maple nos. 255 & 256 and an un-surveyed maple within G17). The inventory is a well-established resource but by nature of the fact that anyone can record trees, irrespective of experience and qualifications, the data is prone to inaccuracy.

3.3.4. There are numerous definitions of veteran trees, but the most relevant in a planning context are that in the glossary at Annex 2 of the NPPF, and that in The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024, Statutory Instrument No. 48

a) The glossary at Annex 2 of the NPPF states:

**“Ancient or veteran tree: A tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.”**

b) The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024, Statutory Instrument No. 48, states:

**“Veteran trees are mature trees that share physical and other characteristics in common with ancient trees, due to their life or environment, but are neither**

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<sup>4</sup> <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

**developmentally nor chronologically ancient. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. Veteran and ancient trees which have died are still recognised as such because they retain significant biodiversity value for many decades.**

**Veteran trees exhibit one or more of the following—**

**(i) significant decay features such as deadwood, hollowing or signs of advanced decay in the trunk or major limbs**

**(ii) a large girth, depending on and relative to species, site and management history**

**(iii) a high value for nature, especially in hosting rare or specialist fungi, lichens and deadwood invertebrates”**

3.3.5. The SJA trees survey methodology undertakes a rigorous approach in respect to determining if a specimen is veteran based on the definitions set out above. Our assessments have concluded that none of the trees listed in the Ancient Tree Inventory are veterans.

3.3.6. English oak no. 318 is a mature specimen with no evidence that it is either chronologically or developmentally ancient. The specimen is assessed as being of below average physiological health with abundant epicormic reaction growth and minor deadwood, but there is no evidence of tip dieback, crown retrenchment or crown architecture consistent with ancient trees. Whilst there are small cavities, torn limbs and areas of dead bark, there is no evidence of significant heartwood decay or hollowing. As such, whilst the specimen is mature, it does not share substantial physical or other characteristics consistent with an ancient tree, so it is not a veteran.

3.3.7. English oak no. 319 is a mature specimen with no evidence that it is either chronologically or developmentally ancient. The specimen is assessed as being in average physiological health with no evidence of tip dieback, crown retrenchment or crown architecture consistent with ancient trees. Whilst there are small cavities and large tear wounds, there is no evidence of significant heartwood decay or hollowing. As such, whilst the specimen is mature, it does not share substantial physical or other characteristics consistent with ancient trees, so it is not a veteran.

3.3.8. Field maple no. 255 is a mature specimen with no evidence that it is either chronologically or developmentally ancient. It is assessed as being of average physiological condition, and whilst there is wounding at the base, the exposed central wood displays no evidence of significant wood decay or trunk hollowing. Furthermore, there is no evidence of crown retrenchment or changes in the crown architecture that are consistent with ancient trees. Accordingly, the specimen does not share physical or other characteristics consistent with ancient trees, so it is not a veteran.

3.3.9. Field maple no. 256 is a mature specimen with no evidence that it is either chronologically or developmentally ancient. It is assessed as being of average physiological condition. There is no evidence of trunk hollowing or large cavities at the base, albeit the visibility of the trunk is significantly impaired by dense ivy cover. Whilst a cavity was recorded at 1m on the northern side of the trunk, the cavity (110mm diameter) can only be probed to a depth of 50mm, which suggests a small pocket of decay as opposed to any significant central wood decay or hollowing. Furthermore, there is no evidence of crown retrenchment or changes in the crown architecture that are consistent with ancient trees. Accordingly, the specimen does not share physical or other characteristics consistent with ancient trees, so it is not a veteran.

3.3.10. However, whilst these four trees (nos. 255, 256, 318 and 319) are not recorded as being veteran and have all been assessed as category 'B' specimens, they will all be retained and protected. Only one (no. 318) will have a small incursion into its RPA and this is discussed in Section 6 below.

3.3.11. However, there is one oak tree (English oak no. 357) growing adjacent to the south site boundary, which despite not being included in the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory<sup>5</sup> does display attributes consistent with it being 'Veteran'. This oak is mature but not chronologically or developmentally ancient; but there are coalescing cavities at the base forming heartwood decay resulting in a hollowing trunk and canopy senescence such that the specimen does share physical and other characteristics of ancient trees. In addition, it displays significant decay features and has a large girth.

3.3.12. Whilst our veteran tree assessment has only found one true veteran, the site

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<sup>5</sup> <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

benefits from abundant notable and aged trees, which have the potential to become veteran trees in the future and are of high value both for their arboricultural and ecological value. Accordingly, these specimens are assessed as category 'A' or 'B' and their retention and protection are ensured as part of the proposals. The layout has been designed to sensitively incorporate these trees to ensure their long-term protection, including the application of veteran tree buffer zones as set out below.

3.3.13. Accordingly, we have applied enhanced protection for these trees by applying a 15 times trunk diameter RPA to all trees of long-lived species with trunk diameters greater than 950mm. The RPAs trunk diameters between 1000mm and 1250mm are capped to 15m radius but uncapped for trunk diameters above 1250mm.

### **3.4. Irreplaceable habitat: ancient woodpasture or parkland**

3.4.1. The Natural England Woodpasture and Parkland Inventory update shows no areas of woodpasture or parkland within or adjacent to the site.

### **3.5. Trees that contribute to the character of the local landscape**

3.5.1. As noted above in Section 2.3, 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 significant components of the trees (nos. 60 to 62, 73-75 and 78) growing on either side of the existing access to LVS Hassocks, which are readily visible from London Road;
- the oak avenue along the school access (nos. 98 to 100 and 301 to 308);
- the group of trees (G11) growing to the north of the school's access;
- the significant components (trees nos. 117, 178, 184, 185, 186, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 226, 313, 318, 319, 332) of the belt of trees growing along the north and east site boundaries, readily visible from the public right of way;

- the significant components (trees nos. 226-228, 230, 232, 233-243, 260, 268, 271, 281, 282 and 287) of the tree belts along the north and west site boundaries;
- the significant components (trees nos. 295, 396, 400, 401, 402, 406 and 406-408) of the internal tree belt-oriented north to south in the southwestern section of the site; and
- the established mature trees (264-267, 342, 345, 354, 360, 361, 363 and 418) growing along the northern site boundary.

### 3.6. Other trees

3.6.1. Twenty-five individual trees are unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposals, in that they are 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. However, as can be seen below, these trees are not necessarily shown to be removed as part of the proposals; some may be outside the development footprint or may be outside the red line boundary and in third-party ownership. These trees have been assessed as category 'U' and are indicated on the accompanying tree protection plans by **bracketed red** numbers.

3.6.2. There are 247 mature trees growing on or immediately adjacent to the site; but 13 of these are of species that are of small ultimate size; and 25 are of only short-lived species, which thereby are of only short-term potential. Of the remaining 217 mature trees of large ultimate size and long-term potential, some of these are readily visible in views from public viewpoints and so make a significant contribution to the landscape; others do not.

3.6.3. There are 13 category 'A' trees and 138 category 'B' specimens. The remaining 252 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.

3.6.4. Of the groups of trees and hedges/hedgerows, none have been assessed as category 'A', three as category 'B', and the remaining 30 as category 'C'.

### 3.7. Assessment of arboricultural impacts

3.7.1. The arboricultural impacts of the proposed site plan by ECA Architecture drawing no. 323\_3\_004 and the illustrative layout by OSP Architects, drawing no. 24125 SK101 Rev K have been assessed by overlaying this onto the TCP and are discussed in the following sections of this report and are shown on the tree protection plan (TPP) presented at **Appendix 5**.

3.7.2. The TPP identifies the trees to be removed to accommodate the proposed development, 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.

3.7.3. The TPP also shows how trees to be retained will be protected from damage during demolition and construction, and the measures identified are set out and described in the outline arboricultural method statement at **Appendix 2** of this report. The implementation of, and adherence to, these measures can readily be secured by the imposition of appropriate planning conditions.

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

3.7.5. 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 impacts<sup>6</sup>**

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<sup>6</sup> Determination of magnitude based on DETR (2000) Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies, as modified and extended.

## 4. TREES TO BE REMOVED

### 4.1. Details

4.1.1. To accommodate the proposed development, as shown on the proposed layout plan, 82 individual trees, three groups of trees and four hedges are to be removed, either because they are situated within the footprints of proposed structures or surfaces, or because they are too close to these to enable them to be retained. An additional specimen, English oak no. 338 is to be transplanted.

4.1.2. Details of the category 'A' or 'B' trees to be removed, including their dimensions, age class and British Standard categorisation, are shown and listed on the TPP and at **Table 2** below.

Tree no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Age class	BS category
10	Horse chestnut	19.8m	680mm	Mature	B (2)
11	Common lime	21m	660mm	Mature	B (2)
60	White poplar	22m	1060mm ivy	Mature	B (12)
61	White poplar	22m	670mm 595mm 820mm	Mature	B (12)
62	White poplar	19.5m	485mm 435mm	Mature	B (2)
100	Scarlet oak	20m	625mm	Mature	B (2)
173	Weeping willow	13m	580mm	Semi-mature	B (12)
302	Red oak	15m	410mm	Mature	B (2)
335	Hybrid black poplar	21.5m	980mm	Mature	B (2)
424	Hybrid black poplar	20m	650mm	Mature	B (2)

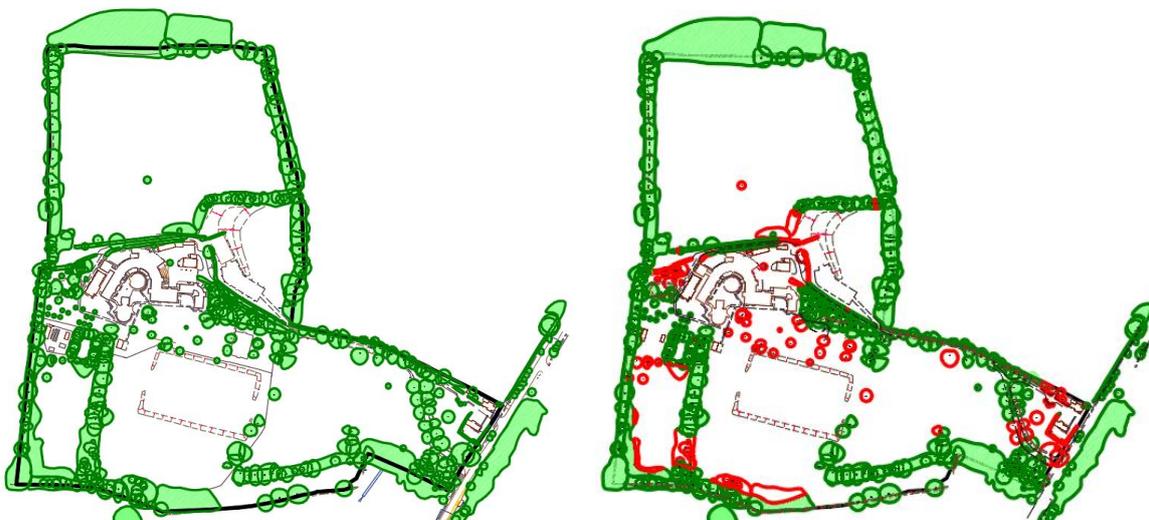
**Table 2: Category 'A' or 'B' trees to be removed**

4.1.3. In addition, a further six groups of trees and three hedges are to be partially removed as part of the proposals.

## 4.2. Assessment

4.2.1. The site benefits from an abundance of mature established trees of arboricultural, landscape and biodiversity value. The development of the layout has focused on retaining and protecting the valuable arboricultural features of the site. This has allowed the retention and integration into the layout of the veteran oak no. 357 along with the trees identified as veterans in the ATI, and all notable and aged trees.

4.2.2. A calculation of the existing canopy cover of the surveyed trees highlights that there is an existing canopy area of 33,400m<sup>2</sup> within the site equating to 23% canopy cover, as shown in **Figure 4** below. The proposals will retain 26,400m<sup>2</sup> (79%) of the canopy cover within the site, including the boundary tree belts, the internal wooded copse, the orchard, cemetery boundary trees and the majority of the oak avenue along the existing school access. As a result, the proposals protect the arboricultural framework of the site that provides significant benefits for biodiversity, green infrastructure and the visual landscape.



**Figure 4: Showing a comparison of the existing canopy cover (left) and the proposed retained green canopy (right) with the proposed canopy for removal shown in red**

4.2.3. All trees and groups of trees, except the poplars nos. 60 to 62, that constitute the main arboricultural features of the site and which make the greatest contribution to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity or to biodiversity (see paragraph 3.2.1), will be retained.

4.2.4. The white poplars nos. 60, 61 and 62 are to be removed to accommodate the main site access. The design of the access was subject to several design reviews and arboricultural impact assessments, but none of the options allowed for the retention of the three poplars. In order to provide a suitable adoptable access road for the residential development and school, a 9.5m wide access is required (5.5m wide carriageway and two 2m wide footways).

4.2.5. The option of utilising the existing school access was reviewed: the current width of the road is 6m wide, which would need to be increased to 9.5m (an additional 3.5m) to achieve the required size. An impact assessment based on these parameters demonstrates that the new section of road would encroach into the RPAs of the poplars by up to 35.8% of RPAs, and that excavation would be necessary as the finished level of the new surfaces would need to meet those of the existing. In addition, the excavation would encroach to within 1.5m of the trunks of the poplars, within their structural root plates (leading to the severance of structural roots and loss of stability). The assessment therefore concludes that these specimens would need to be removed even if the proposed access followed the route of the existing access.

4.2.6. The three poplars are mature, large-canopied trees that have grown up together to form a large canopy mass that is readily visible from London Road and contributes to the setting of the entrance to LVS Hassocks. Consequently, their removal will result in some alteration of the arboricultural character of the road. However, the presence of a wooded copse (trees nos. 73 to 97) will limit the visual impact of the removals by screening visibility of the large poplars in long range views to the south and by providing a backdrop of canopy in views from the north, as shown in **Images 1 and 2** below.



**Image 1 and 2: Extracts from Google Street View dated June 2024 with a view of the existing access from the south (left) and north (right) along London Road (B2118)**

4.2.7. White poplars, grown in their native habitat can live between 300 and 400 years old with some persisting longer than that; however, the species is usually much shorter lived in the UK with life expectancies between 100 and 200 years old. A tree age estimation as per Mitchell age estimation methodology<sup>7</sup> suggests that the established specimens (nos. 60 and 61) are between 131 and 198 years old. Given the size and age of these specimens, it is likely that these specimens will start to decline as they enter the final stages of their safe life expectancy.

4.2.8. London Road and the existing access to LVS Hassocks are located within the canopy extents and fall zone of the three poplars, which highlights that appropriate action will be necessary to mitigate any significant risk to the public before long and in any event. White poplar is a fast-growing species with brittle, low density wood with a propensity to form weak stem and branch attachments<sup>8</sup>. This results in a species with a high propensity for branch and stem failure, which is exacerbated by wood which is not very durable and easily colonised by decay fungi. Therefore, this is a species that once it becomes mature is usually unsuitable for retention adjacent to a site access and road.

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<sup>7</sup> Mitchell's work shows that the trunk of a tree typically increases in girth by 25mm per year – tempered somewhat by vigour and age.

<sup>8</sup> Lonsdale, D. (1999). The principles of tree hazard assessment and management: No. 7 (Research for Amenity Trees)

4.2.9. Taking account of the age, sizes and location of these specimens, it is likely these specimens would need to be removed in the medium-term future (20-40years) to appropriately manage the risk of large aging trees to the public. Accordingly, whilst the visual impact of the removal of these poplars is clearly accelerated by the proposals, it is likely that they would be lost in any event over the medium term.

4.2.10. The proposals will retain 93% of the category 'A' and 'B' trees, with only 10 category 'B' trees shown to be removed, as shown in **Table 3** above.

4.2.11. The categorisation method in the British Standard Recommendations 5837:2012 is designed to provide an easy to understand way of classifying the quality and landscape and cultural value of trees, to allow informed decisions to be made concerning which might be retained or be removed in a development context<sup>9</sup>. However, whatever category is accorded to trees, this does not mean that those trees must, on that basis alone, be retained or removed. The Standard does not recommend that all category 'A' or 'B' trees must be retained; nor does it state that the acceptability in planning terms of proposed tree removals should be considered based on category. More properly, such considerations should be based on planning policy.

4.2.12. Policy DP37 of the Mid Sussex District Plan does not mention BS5837 categories but it does set out the approach that development should take in respect to the retention of trees. It states that proposals that lead to the damage or loss of trees that contribute to the visual amenity value or character of an area and that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, will not normally be permitted. Whilst currently these poplars do make some contribution to the character of the area, their limited life expectancy and propensity for branch and stem failure are likely to limit the time that this contribution will continue; and the retention of the trees on the south side of the existing access will limit the effect of their loss on local character.

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<sup>9</sup> British Standard BS 5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; para. 4.5.2.

4.2.13. The proposed access also requires the removal of four oaks nos. 99, 100, 301 and 302 from the oak avenue along the existing school access, resulting in the loss of 22m of the avenue.

4.2.14. The existing school access connects to the public bridleway 9HU adjacent to the north site boundary; but as the public right of way is not suitable for use by the residential and school traffic, the proposed access is required to deviate into the site further to the south. As the access is tree lined on both sides, there is no alternative but to seek the removal the avenue trees to accommodate a main site access.

4.2.15. The removal of these trees will result in additional canopy loss in views from the B2118 (shown in **Image 3** below); but the retention of the oaks nos. 97, 98, 303-308 and the group of trees (nos. 73 to 97) will ensure that green character of the site frontage is retained.



***Image 3: Google Street View dated June 2024 showing the outline of the oaks to be removed from the avenue***

4.2.16. These oaks are non-native species (scarlet and red oak) so have much fewer floral and faunal associations than native oaks. Furthermore, these specimens are early in their mature life stage, so they have not established many of the features that make trees valuable to biodiversity (cavities, deadwood, loose bark, tear wounds or substantial wood decay). Whilst trees of any age and species do have some inherent ecological value, these trees do not form important ecological features (as has been

confirmed by the Applicant's ecological consultants 'Aspect Ecology').

4.2.17. The hybrid black poplar no. 355 is to be removed to accommodate the proposed residential development. This tree is mature (trunk diameter of 980mm) and of a short-lived species. Accordingly, similar to the reasons set out above in respect to the white poplars nos. 60 to 62, this specimen is not suitable for retention adjacent to residential development. The retained long-lived species (beech and oak) that grow on the north side of the bridleway will ensure that the site retains a mature arboricultural character of the site and treed' skyline along the north site boundary.

4.2.18. The horse chestnut no. 10 and lime no. 11 located on the southwestern edge of the central group of trees G11 are to be removed to accommodate development within field no. F4.

4.2.19. The horse chestnut no. 10 has a weak main union at 2m with a tight compression fork and prominent 'elephant ears' response growth on either side of the union, which suggests the specimen is not suitable for retention in the context of residential development within the fall zone of the tree's trunk.

4.2.20. The common lime (no. 11) is of moderate quality and would be suitable for retention; but the benefit the tree provides in terms of amenity and ecological value is relatively minor such that its removal is considered acceptable when balanced with the desire to protect more valuable trees elsewhere on the site.

4.2.21. The chestnut no. 10 and lime no. 11 are largely screened in views from public vantage points (bridleway 9Hu) by the retained group of trees (G11) such that their removal will have limited impact on public amenity.

4.2.22. The English oak no. 367 is to be removed to accommodate the central spine road and residential development. Whilst this specimen is a mature oak with a trunk diameter of 870mm, it has been assessed as a category 'C' specimen. It displays several defects that indicate that it is not a suitable specimen for retention in a residential context. A summary of these is shown below:

- small hoof bracket (*Fomes fomentarius*) on east side of base;
- cavities forming between buttresses at base with significant wounding and cambium

death on east side of trunk spanning from ground level to the top of the trunk and 400mm wide at widest point

- historically 'topped', which indicates either a need to prune on a cyclical basis or leads to an elevated risk of branch failure at the historical topping points; and
- foliage showing evidence of leaf blight, tip dieback and a canopy density reduction of 35%.

4.2.23. Therefore, the removal of tree no. 367 is supportable based on its unsuitability for retention in a residential setting. However, its ecological value could be preserved by moving the felled tree to another part of the site to be used as deadwood habitat.

4.2.24. Of the trees to be removed, ten individuals, one group of trees (G4) and two hedges (H7 and 8) are young features, which BS 5837 states “**need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site’s potential**”.

4.2.25. The four category 'U' trees (nos. 21, 395, 410 and 414) to be removed are unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposed development, in that they cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years.

4.2.26. Sixty-eight (27%) of the 252 category 'C' trees on site 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.

4.2.27. The proposals seek to remove four hedges (H2, H6, H7 and H9) entirely and also require the removal of sections of a further four hedges (H3, H4, H5 and H8). A summary of hedgerow removal is shown at **Table 3** below:

Tree no	Species	Height	Age class	BS category	Length to be removed
H2	Various	1.6m	Young	C (1)	69m or 100%
H3	Various	2m	Semi-mature	C (1)	28m or 100%
H4	Various	2m	Young	C (2)	17m or 22%
H5	Cherry Laurel	3m	Semi-mature	C (2)	13.5m or 14%
H6	Hawthorn	1.6m	Young	C (2)	39m or 33%
H7	Dogwood	1.5m	Young	C (2)	19m or 100%
H8	Various	Avg 1.5m	Semi-mature	C (2)	24m or 18%
H9	Hawthorn	Avg 5m	Semi-mature	C (2)	50m or 100%

**Table 3: Summary of hedge/hedgerow removal**

4.2.28. As detailed above, the proposals seek to remove three groups of trees (G3, G9 and G13) entirely and a further six groups of trees (G2, G5, G6, G7, G14 and G24) are to be partially removed to accommodate the proposals. A summary of the groups to be removed is shown at **Table 4** below.

Tree no.	Species	Height	Age class	BS category	Length to be removed
G2	Various	Avg 3.5m	Various	C (2)	8% removed
G4	Blackthorn	4.5m	Young	C (1)	Entirely removed
G5	Various	12.5m	Semi-mature	C (2)	46% removed
G6	Various	Avg 4m	Semi-mature	C (2)	30% removed
G7	Hybrid black poplar	14m	Semi-mature	C (1)	44% removed
G9	Various	Avg 6m	Semi-mature	C (1)	Entirely removed
G13	Blackthorn	3.5m	Semi-mature	C (2)	Entirely removed
G14	Various	Avg 4m	Semi-mature	C (2)	21% removed
G24	Various	Avg 12m	Semi-mature	C (12)	16.5% removed

**Table 4: Summary of groups of trees to be removed**

4.2.29. The proposed removal of groups and sections of groups are required to accommodate residential development or to facilitate connectivity through internal linear or boundary features. The proposed removals are largely limited to semi-mature or young specimens and will not result in the removal of any large or mature canopies.

4.2.30. In terms of balancing the proposed removals with the benefits of the scheme, the proposals will provide significant planning benefits and mitigation in the terms of new planting. A full list and description of the benefits of the scheme can be found in

the planning statement but are summarised here:

- retention, protection and management of the mature arboricultural features of the site, including the veteran, notable and aged oaks that are of high arboricultural and ecological value;
- contribution to the housing requirements, and economic and social needs of the district;
- replacement of the Special Educational Need facility
- contribution towards the provision of a wider housing choice;
- improvements to public access and sustainability through improvements to the existing PRow and the provision of off-site highways improvements; and
- provision of site public open space.

4.2.31. The new and replacement planting of trees is discussed further in section 8 of this report.

4.2.32. 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 partial alteration to the main arboricultural features; but all the large-canopied mature, notable and veteran trees are to be retained, which ensures that the mature arboricultural character of the site is retained and protected.

## **5. TREES TO BE PRUNED**

### **5.1. Details**

5.1.1. Two trees (oaks nos. 27 and 303) to be retained are to be crown lifted to 2.5m above ground level over the footpath and play areas proposed beneath their canopies.

### **5.2. Assessment**

5.2.1. The canopies of the English oak no. 27 and scarlet oak no. 303 will be crown lifted to 2.5m above ground level over the proposed footpath and Local Area of Play at the periphery of their canopies to accommodate construction and future use.

5.2.2. The proposed crown lifting will comprise the removal and the shortening of only secondary branches and will not require the removal back to the trunk of any primary branches, which will avoid making pruning wounds to the trunk, and will minimise any impact on the 'damping' of trunk movement that the lower branches provide. Moreover, less than 15% of live crown height will be removed and the remaining live crown will continue to form at least two thirds of the height of the tree, ensuring that the pruning will comply with the recommendations at paragraph 7.6 of British Standard BS 3998:2010, Tree work – Recommendations.

5.2.3. 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 local area.

5.2.4. Following the pruning specified, none of the proposed dwellings will lie within 4m 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.

5.2.5. The retained trees will continue to grow but to take account of future canopy growth an analysis of the ultimate genetic crown spreads of the trees shows that none of the large-canopied trees are likely to ever need pruning to keep them clear of the proposed dwellings as they are at a greater distance from them than they are capable of achieving i.e. none of the dwellings or apartments are within 13m of any young, semi-mature or mature specimens of large-canopied species.

## 6. ROOT PROTECTION AREA INCURSIONS

### 6.1. Details

6.1.1. To ascertain whether the proposals will cause any significant harm to the roots or the rooting environments of the trees to be retained, we have calculated the root protection areas ('RPAs') of these specimens, in accordance with the criteria set out in section 6 of the British Standard BS5837: 2012. The RPA is defined in this document as a **"layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability; and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority"**.<sup>10</sup>

6.1.2. Consequently, a tree within the RPA of which no disturbance will occur can be regarded as one that will not suffer any significant or long-lasting harm because of the proposals and will therefore remain 'viable'. However, as the Standard makes clear<sup>11</sup>, some disturbance within its RPA does not mean that a tree will necessarily suffer significant harm or cease to be viable; this will depend on several factors, including the extent and nature of the disturbance; the age, species and physiological condition of the tree; the morphology, disposition and depth of the roots; the type and structure of the soil; and the extent of mitigation measures undertaken. Accordingly, an assessment of these criteria may mean that an RPA incursion can be justified.

6.1.3. Parts of the proposed dwellings and hard surfacing will encroach within the RPAs of 32 of the trees to be retained.

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<sup>10</sup> British Standard BS 5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; para. 3.7.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., para 5.3.1.

## 6.2. Assessment

6.2.1. The incursions into the RPAs of 11 of these trees, as listed in **Table 5** below are by proposed foundations, roads and parking bays, where subject to proposed levels, some degree of excavation will be required. The proposed incursions are small and located on the very periphery of RPAs with the largest incursion equating to 6.3% of the total RPA.

Tree no.	Species	Incursion by:	Total RPA	Extent of incursion into RPA	% of RPA
28	English oak	Proposed foundations	334.6m <sup>2</sup>	1.3m <sup>2</sup>	0.4%
158	English oak	Proposed parking bays	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	1.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.2%
166	English oak	Proposed access road and parking bays	642.7m <sup>2</sup>	8.4m <sup>2</sup>	1.3%
184	English oak	Proposed foundations	856.3m <sup>2</sup>	0.8m <sup>2</sup>	0.1%
185	English oak	Proposed foundations	967.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.1m <sup>2</sup>	0.1%
186	English oak	Proposed foundations	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	0.1m <sup>2</sup>	0.1%
217	English oak	Proposed drive	1995.0m <sup>2</sup>	1.5m <sup>2</sup>	0.1%
365	Ash	Proposed service trench	358.3m <sup>2</sup>	22.7m <sup>2</sup>	6.3%
366	English oak	Proposed foundations and private drive	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	10.6m <sup>2</sup>	1.5%
400	English oak	Proposed access drive	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	1.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.2%
409	English oak	Proposed internal road	228.0m <sup>2</sup>	1.9m <sup>2</sup>	0.8%

**Table 5: Proposed incursions within RPAs that require excavation**

6.2.2. As all the incursions listed above relate to the outline element of the proposals, it may be possible to entirely design out these incursions as part of a reserved matters application. If these incursions did persist in a reserved matters application, then potential adverse impacts could be minimised by excavation within these RPAs being 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.

6.2.3. As a species, English oak has been assessed as good to moderate at tolerating root pruning and disturbance<sup>12</sup>, which indicates that subject to excavation being undertaken appropriately, they will tolerate the severance of roots within these

<sup>12</sup> MATHENY, N. P. and CLARK, J. R. (1998). Trees and Development. International Society of Arboriculture.

small areas of their RPAs.

6.2.4. The areas lost to encroachment within the RPAs of these trees can be compensated for in the areas adjacent to the trees, where there are areas of soft landscaping suitable for root growth, contiguous to the RPAs. At present, there is likely to be significant rooting within these areas, and as it is to remain as soft landscape, root growth can continue in the future. Therefore, there will be no net loss of suitable rooting area, and no foreseeable risk of future cumulative impacts, so there is no reason to suggest that they will not be able to tolerate the cutting of roots within these small sections of their RPAs or that they will not remain viable.

6.2.5. It should be noted that of the trees listed in **Table 5** above, the RPAs of English oaks nos. 3, 24, 158, 178, 216, 217, 219, 221, 228, 318, 361,366, 371, 400 and 408 were calculated on the basis of 15 times their trunk diameters; that is, greater than required by BS 5837, in accordance with the considerations outlined above in Section 3.3. above. Had the RPAs been calculated strictly in accordance with BS5837 their radii would have been much smaller and there would have been no RPA incursions into these trees.

6.2.6. The incursion into the ash no. 365 is by a proposed surface and foul water service trench. Our assessment of impact has assumed a service trench of 2m wide, which is unlikely to be required, so the extent of the impact into the RPA is likely to be less than 6.3%. In addition, the excavation can be carried out manually under supervision in accordance with the NJUG methodology to allow for the retention of the significant roots, which can be covered in hessian, kept moist and then incorporated back into the trench backfill. Accordingly, despite the incursion into its RPA, the significant roots will be retained and protected, ensuring the specimen will remain viable.

6.2.7. If deemed necessary, a programme of soil improvements could be considered with the proposed landscaping, the soil and rooting environments within the RPAs to be enhanced to promote improved root growth by de-compaction, aeration fertilisation or mulching.

6.2.8. The incursions into RPAs of 26 trees, as listed in **Table 6** below, are by proposed footpaths, hard surfaces and play areas

Tree no.	Species	Incursion by:	Total RPA	Extent of incursion into RPA	% of RPA
1	Common lime	Proposed footpath	257.9m <sup>2</sup>	2.1m <sup>2</sup>	0.8%
3	English oak	Proposed footpath	452.4m <sup>2</sup>	8.7m <sup>2</sup>	1.9%
24	English oak	Proposed footpath	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	18.8m <sup>2</sup>	2.7%
27	English oak	Proposed footpath	585.3m <sup>2</sup>	28.9m <sup>2</sup>	4.9%
98	Scarlet oak	Proposed road batter	231.3m <sup>2</sup>	4.4m <sup>2</sup>	1.9%
178	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment	1971.4m <sup>2</sup>	64.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.3%
184	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment	856.3m <sup>2</sup>	37.7m <sup>2</sup>	4.4%
185	English oak	Proposed footpath	967.6m <sup>2</sup>	38.5m <sup>2</sup>	4%
186	English oak	Proposed footpath	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	23.8m <sup>2</sup>	3.4%
200	Ash	Proposed drive and parking bay	169.6m <sup>2</sup>	11.6m <sup>2</sup>	6.8%
210	Ash	Proposed footpath	91.6m <sup>2</sup>	5m <sup>2</sup>	5.5%
213	English oak	Proposed footpath	254.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.7m <sup>2</sup>	0.3%
216	English oak	Proposed footpath	984.2m <sup>2</sup>	37.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.8%
217	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment	1995.0m <sup>2</sup>	90.4m <sup>2</sup>	4.5%
218	English oak	Proposed footpath and play equipment	1122.2m <sup>2</sup>	44.3m <sup>2</sup>	3.9%
219	English oak	Proposed footpath	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	17.1m <sup>2</sup>	2.4%
221	English oak	Proposed footpath	1698.2m <sup>2</sup>	66.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.9%
227	English oak	Proposed footpath	678.9m <sup>2</sup>	11.1m <sup>2</sup>	1.6%
228	English oak	Proposed footpath	434.5m <sup>2</sup>	22.1m <sup>2</sup>	5.1%
303	Scarlet oak	Proposed LAP	165.6m <sup>2</sup>	27.2m <sup>2</sup>	16.4%
315	English oak	Proposed footpath	338.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.8m <sup>2</sup>	1.7%
318	English oak	Proposed footpath	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	17.6m <sup>2</sup>	2.5%
361	English oak	Proposed maintenance track	706.9m <sup>2</sup>	37.2m <sup>2</sup>	5.3%
371	English oak	Proposed footpath	530.9m <sup>2</sup>	12.1m <sup>2</sup>	2.3%
408	English oak	Proposed LAP	326.9m <sup>2</sup>	13.2m <sup>2</sup>	2%
409	English oak	Proposed LAP	228.0 <sup>2</sup>	1.7m <sup>2</sup>	0.7%

**Table 6: Proposed incursions within RPAs that require above soil solutions**

6.2.9. As the proposed incursions by hard surfaces into the RPAs of the trees listed above are part of the residential layout and are in outline, these elements could be designed out in a reserved matters application. In the event that the incursions persist, they could be adequately mitigated by surfaces being installed above the existing soil surface.

6.2.10. The parts of the hard surface encroaching into RPAs equate to no more than 16.4% of individual RPAs, and do not exceed the 20% maximum incursion into currently unsurfaced ground recommended in BS 5837<sup>13</sup>.

6.2.11. Taking account of existing ground levels and the likely proposed levels of these areas, these will allow for design and construction of the new surfaces to be entirely above existing soil level, and accordingly no excavation will be required. Furthermore, where appropriate, new surfaces could 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.

6.2.12. Implementation of measures to prevent other incursions into the RPAs of retained trees and to protect them during demolition and construction can be assured by the erection of appropriate protective fencing and the installation of ground protection, as shown on the TPP at **Appendix 5**.

6.2.13. Accordingly, subject to implementation of the above measures, and considering the ages, current physiological condition and tolerance of disturbance of these retained trees, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or environments will occur as a result of the proposed development.

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<sup>13</sup> BS 5837, paragraph 7.4.2.3.

## **7. RELATIONSHIP OF RETAINED TREES TO NEW DWELLINGS**

### **7.1. Shading**

7.1.1. No windows of the main habitable rooms of the proposed dwellings or apartments lie within the shadow patterns of any retained trees (a shading arc between the north-west and the east extending to the same distance as the height of the tree). Therefore, they will not be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this will interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers; which might otherwise lead to future occupants foreseeably seeking to prune or fell trees to mitigate tree related shading issues.

### **7.2. Apprehension**

7.2.1. Apprehension in relation to trees occurs normally with residents or occupiers who live beneath or close to the crowns of large trees, and become fearful that branches, stems or even a whole tree could fail and harm them or their property. Consequently, this is most likely to occur if trees are large, particularly in relation to the size or height of the houses or apartments in which the resident lives, if properties are located close to or even beneath their crowns, and if there has been a history of recent failures nearby. Other factors might include the wind exposure of the tree concerned, the orientation of the property in relation to the tree and the prevailing winds, and the noise made by the tree as the wind passes through the crown (there can be significant differences in the type and volume of noise made by wind as it passes through trees).

7.2.2. In this case apprehension is most unlikely to be common, or to be of a degree that might result in future occupants seeking to inappropriately prune or fell trees as a result. This is because the proposed dwellings have been designed to be no closer than 14.5m from the trunks of any retained large-canopies trees (of any age class), which ensures that the canopies of these trees will not grow in close proximity to the buildings, nor will they over shadow or dominate the windows of the properties or amenity spaces, which ensures that relationship between the future occupants and the retained canopies will not result in foreseeable apprehension.

7.2.3. Former government advice, contained in the DETR “Blue Book”<sup>14</sup>, stated at paragraph 5.11 (1) (ii) that “incoming occupiers of properties will want trees to be in harmony with their surroundings without casting excessive shade or otherwise unreasonably interfering with their prospects of reasonably enjoying their property. Layouts may require careful adjustment to prevent trees from causing unreasonable inconvenience, leading inevitably to requests for consents to fell.”<sup>15</sup>

7.2.4. Whilst this document was superseded in March 2014 by online government guidance on ‘Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas’ ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)), this is sound advice. This suggests that for there to be requests for removal, all the following elements should be capable of being demonstrated:

- that the proximity of retained trees to the proposed development is unreasonable, taking account of their size, species, orientation, growth and other relevant factors;
- that requests for consent to fell or unacceptably or repeatedly prune retained trees will inevitably be forthcoming from future occupiers, rather than merely being possible;
- that such future pressure will be for the felling or heavy pruning of the trees concerned, rather than for minor pruning or tree surgery work; and finally
- that such requests to fell or prune could not reasonably be refused by the LPA.

7.2.5. Based on the above factors, there is no indication that there will be a foreseeable risk of future pressure to remove the trees. Furthermore, if thought necessary, the LPA could make a TPO prior to occupation so that any intention to prune would require a Regulation 14 tree work application<sup>16</sup> to be submitted.

7.2.6. Accordingly, the proposals comply with British Standard guidance on the probable impact of the existing trees on the proposed development, as set out at

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<sup>14</sup> (2000) Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000). Tree Preservation Orders – A guide to the Law and Good Practice. *Building Research Establishment*

<sup>15</sup> British Standard BS 8206: Part 2 (1992). *British Standards Institute*.

<sup>16</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012. Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 605.

paragraph 5.3.4.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> BS 5837:2012, 5.3.4.

## 8. MITIGATION AND BENEFITS

### 8.1. Replacement planting

8.1.1. Apart from the partial alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site set out above, the proposals incorporate considerable replacement tree planting.

8.1.2. The planting proposals can be separated into two elements, the SLR Landscape General Arrangements (ref: 403.065419.00001 Rev A) for the detailed school application and the SLR illustrative Landscape Masterplan (ref:406.065419.00001), which indicates potential tree planting locations for the outline application.

8.1.3. The detailed planting plans show 157 new trees are to be planted as part of the school application. Standard and heavy-standard stock size trees that have crown spreads that range between 1m to 3.5m depending on nursery stock and species, so a precautionary average of 2m canopy spread has been selected. A 2m canopy spread equates to a canopy area of 3.1m<sup>2</sup>. Accordingly, the immediate addition to canopy cover from the tree planting is estimated to be 487m<sup>2</sup>.

8.1.4. The proposed planting of 309 trees shown on the landscape masterplan for the residential scheme (based on a 2m crown spread) will provide an immediate canopy cover of 958m<sup>2</sup>. Accordingly, the combined planted canopy cover of the school site and the residential scheme result in an estimated recovery of **1,445m<sup>2</sup>** (20%) of the 7,000m<sup>2</sup> canopy area removed to accommodate the proposals. Accordingly, taking account of the immediate canopy cover from planting the net impact on the site's canopy cover is a loss of 5,555m<sup>2</sup>, which equates to 16.6% of the existing canopy cover (33,400m<sup>2</sup>) within the site.

8.1.5. Once the planted trees become established their canopies will grow over time to provide a significantly larger canopy area. The planted species will comprise the following trees:

- Large ultimate sized trees: English oak, beech and hornbeam
- Medium ultimate sized trees: birch, wild cherry, ginkgo, and field maple

- Small ultimate sized trees: rowan, whitebeam, magnolia, amelanchier, dogwood, fruit trees (apple, pear and prunus species) and street tree cultivars such as streetwise maple and hornbeam 'Frans Fontaine'.

8.1.6. An accurate projection of canopy growth would be a complex calculation taking account of numerous variables such as species growth rates, planted soil volume, climate, aftercare, canopy competition, suitable time period for review and mortality rates. Given the outline nature of the residential scheme, a detailed calculation is not possible. That said, a sensible projection can be achieved by simplifying the data, applying modest ultimate canopy sizes and applying a significant reduction factor, as set out below:

- Set a reasonable and defensible ultimate crown spread radii for large, medium and small sized trees. Consideration of the ultimate crown spreads of the species indicates there is a range of ultimate canopy spreads. A precautionary approach based on the ultimate canopy extents of each species indicates a precautionary minimum canopy radius average as 8m for large trees, 6m for medium trees and 4m for small trees.
- The species composition is not detailed, but a reasonable prediction of 20% large tree species, 30% medium tree species and 50% small tree species takes account of the fact that a large proportion of planting will be small-canopied trees due to limitations of space adjacent to roads, dwellings, light columns and the school.
- Calculate the canopy areas for each tree size band. The number of proposed planted trees is 466.
- Large ultimate sized trees-  $93 \text{ trees} \times 201\text{m}^2 = 18,693\text{m}^2$
- Medium ultimate sized trees-  $140 \text{ trees} \times 113\text{m}^2 = 15,820\text{m}^2$
- Small ultimate sized trees-  $233 \text{ trees} \times 50\text{m}^2 = 11,650\text{m}^2$
- The combined total canopy area is  $46,163\text{m}^2$
- Apply a reduction factor of 50% to take account of canopy overlapping with existing and new trees, poor establishment and tree mortality.

8.1.7. Based on the methodology set out above, the potential future canopy area of the planted trees on site could achieve a canopy area of 23,082m<sup>2</sup>. Whilst this figure is approximate, it does highlight the potential for the proposed planting to mitigate the lost canopy cover (7,000m<sup>2</sup>) with indications that the additional canopy could provide a significant increase in canopy cover on site subject to successfully tree establishment, which could benefit the local green infrastructure network and arboricultural character of the site.

8.1.8. To conclude, the proposed tree planting will mitigate the proposed removals, improve the age class balance of the trees on site, and strengthen the existing arboricultural framework for the ongoing and long-term character of the site.

## **8.2. Tree and hedgerow management**

8.2.1. The proposals will have benefits on those trees and hedgerows to be retained, in that it will prompt an enhanced frequency and standard of management, the proposed planting will create a more diverse habitat range and improve the functionality of the buffers of sensitive trees, it will maintain and continue to provide wildlife habitat, and it will continue to sequester and store carbon.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

### 9.1. Summary

9.1.1. There is no ancient woodland, woodpasture or parkland within or abutting the site and consequently the proposals will cause no loss of or harm to irreplaceable habitat.

9.1.2. Our assessment of the impacts of the proposals on the existing trees concludes that no ancient, veteran or notable trees, no category 'A' trees, and no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. The proposed removal of individuals and groups of trees will represent a partial alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, with the greatest alteration being to the frontage of the site in views from the B1128. Nonetheless, the retention of 79% of the existing canopy cover, including the vast majority of mature trees ensures that the mature arboricultural character of the site is protected. Accordingly, the proposals will result in a minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site, which 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 incursions into the Root Protection Areas of trees to be retained are minor, and subject to implementation of the measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at **Appendix 2**, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or rooting environments will occur.

9.1.5. None of the proposed dwellings or apartments or their associated amenity spaces are likely to be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this will interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers, which might otherwise lead to pressure on the Local Planning Authority 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 most of 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. Whilst some trees are to be removed, there is no duty in planning policy to retain all existing trees in all circumstances. Paragraph 136 of the NPPF states (*italics added for emphasis*): “**Planning policies and decisions should ensure... that existing trees are retained wherever possible**”; and thereby recognises circumstances in which it might not be possible to retain every tree. Accordingly, the proposed removal of trees does not mean that this application must thereby be refused; and does not mean it conflicts with this paragraph of the NPPF.

9.2.3. 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 193 (c) of the NPPF.

## 9.3. Compliance with local planning policy

9.3.1. The proposed development retains all veteran, notable and aged oaks with appropriate buffers provided through enhanced RPAs that will protect them from development pressures. Whilst the majority of trees proposed for removal are small or of lower quality, several trees are of moderate arboricultural and landscape value. The proposed removals have provided the necessary space for access, development, landscaping and the protection of the important arboricultural features, so their removal should be balanced against the benefits of these.

9.3.2. The retention of 79% of the existing canopy cover, including the majority of mature trees ensures that the mature arboricultural character of the site is retained. Furthermore, the proposed tree planting, subject to successful establishment, has the potential to mitigate the proposed removals and provide an increase in canopy cover once mature, which could improve the site’s green infrastructure network and arboricultural character. Accordingly, the proposals comply with Policy DP 37 of the adopted Mid Sussex District Council District Plan 2014 - 2031 and Policy DPN4 of

the Mid Sussex District Plan 2012-2039 Submission Draft (December 2023).

#### **9.4. Compliance with neighbourhood planning policy**

9.4.1. As the proposed development retains and protects the significant arboricultural landscape features within the site and along its boundaries, it complies with Policy Housing Hurst H5 of the Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common Parish 2031 Neighbourhood Plan.

#### **9.5. Conclusion**

9.5.1. 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

## Methodology

## **A1.1. Tree survey and baseline information**

A1.1.1. We surveyed individual trees with trunk diameters of 75mm and above<sup>18</sup>, trees with trunk diameters of 150mm and above growing in groups or woodlands, and shrub masses, hedges and hedgerows<sup>19</sup> 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.

A1.1.2. [We surveyed trees as groups where they have grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically (trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g., avenues or screens) or culturally<sup>20</sup>. However, where it might be necessary to differentiate between specific trees within these groups, we also surveyed these individually.

A1.1.3. 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.

A1.1.4. Whilst we categorised the trees in accordance with BS 5837 (details of the criteria used for this process can be found in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule), we assessed the trees' suitability for retention against national, regional and local planning policies. We 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.

## **A1.2. Tree constraints**

A1.2.1. In line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, we assessed whether any trees should be retained in the context of the proposed re-development. Our assessment of which trees might have to be retained, and which can be removed, is based on:

A1.2.2. whether any trees are classed as 'ancient' or 'veteran', and thereby are designated as 'irreplaceable habitats';<sup>21</sup>

A1.2.3. which trees contribute to local character and history, including to the surrounding landscape setting; which trees contribute to biodiversity; and which trees help mitigate and adapt to climate change; and whose removal would thereby be unlikely to comply with national planning policy guidance;

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18 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.

19 Ibid., 4.4.2.7

20 Ibid., 4.4.2.3

21 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024). Paragraph 193 (c).

A1.2.4. which trees are or contribute to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, such that their removal would be contrary to local planning policies: specifically, Policy DP37 of the Mid Sussex District Council Local Plan, as set out above; and

A1.2.5. our assessment of the tree's' quality, value and remaining life expectancy, in accordance with BS5837:2012, as summarised in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule.

A1.2.6. As trees growing outside the boundaries of the site are in the control of others, we have assumed they will be retained, irrespective of their size, age or condition.

A1.2.7. Whilst we have categorised trees in accordance with BS 5837, we have not used these categorisations as the main criterion of whether specimens might be removed or should be retained. Trees in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are all a material consideration in the development process; but 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.

A1.2.8. 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**"<sup>22</sup>.

A1.2.9. 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**"<sup>23</sup>.

A1.2.10. The 'Root Protection Areas' (RPAs)<sup>24</sup> 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.

A1.2.11. The British Standard BS 5837 calculates RPAs based on a standard 12 times trunk diameter. However, in our experience the response of trees to root severance or damage is not standard and tends to be less effective in the case of large mature specimens of species with a known intolerance of disturbance.

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22 BS 5837, 4.5.10.

23 Ibid., 5.1.1.

24 Ibid., paragraph 3.7. "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."

Accordingly, where considered appropriate, we have increased the RPAs of such specimens by calculating them based on an increased factor of trunk diameter.

A1.2.12. 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 day<sup>25</sup>.

A1.2.13. Based on these principles and recommendations, the tree survey and assessment of suitability for retention informed the production of a tree constraints plan (TCP) which indicates the most suitable trees for retention, and their associated below-ground and above-ground constraints.

A1.2.14. 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.

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25 Ibid., paragraph 5.2.2 Note 1.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Outline Arboricultural Method Statement**

## **A2.1. Tree Protection Plan**

A2.1.1. The TPP at **Appendix 5** shows 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.

## **A2.2. Pre-start meeting**

A2.2.1. Prior to the commencement of any site clearance, ground preparation, demolition 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 demolition contractor, 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.

## **A2.3. Site clearance**

A2.3.1. 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.

A2.3.2. 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.

## **A2.4. Ground preparation and demolition**

A2.4.1. 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).

A2.4.2. Demolition of existing buildings and removal of existing areas of hard surfacing that abut or overlie RPAs will be undertaken with care, under the control and supervision of an appointed arboricultural consultant, to ensure that the adjacent soil is not unacceptably excavated, disturbed or compacted.

## A2.5. Tree protection fencing

A2.5.1. 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.

A2.5.2. 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.

A2.5.3. 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.

A2.5.4. 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.

## A2.6. Ground protection

A2.6.1. 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.

A2.6.2. 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.

A2.6.3. 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.

## **A2.7. Manual excavation within RPAs**

A2.7.1. 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.

## **A2.8. Proposed hard surfaces within RPAs**

A2.8.1. 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 3**

### **Tree Survey Schedule**



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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(Operations)

## **Tree Survey Schedule**

**LVS Hassocks, Sayers Common,  
BN6 9HT**

SJA tss 23527-01

**November 2025**

# Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

## LVS Hassocks, Sayers Common, BN6 9HT

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Edward Janes and Bryan Ng of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Thursday the 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024. Weather conditions at the time were overcast with intermittent rain. Edward Janes and Bryan Ng returned to site from the 30<sup>th</sup> of July until the 2<sup>nd</sup> of August 2024. Weather conditions at this time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were in full leaf. A site walkover was undertaken by Ed Janes on Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> November 2025. Weather conditions were dry, clear and bright and deciduous trees were in partial leaf.

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 "1".

### **2. Species.**

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

### **3. Height.**

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

### **4. Trunk diameter.**

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: Seedling, sapling or recently planted tree; not yet producing flowers or seeds; strong apical dominance.

Semi-mature: Trunk often still smooth-barked; producing flowers and/or seeds; strong apical dominance, not yet achieved ultimate height.

Mature: Apical dominance lost, tree close to ultimate height.

Over-mature: Mature, but in decline, no crown retrenchment

Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for species; but showing signs of veteranisation, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, and a crown showing retrenchment and 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.

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

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

Indifferent: Significant morphological 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 morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable morphological 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
- Visibility and impact in the local landscape

### **12. Category.**

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

(1) Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category 'U' trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).

(2) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.

(3) 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**  
**LVS Hassocks, Sayers Common, BN6 9HT**

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1	Common lime	25.5m	755mm	N 3.7m E 6.1m S 7.1m W 3.2m	3.4m	3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; several tear out wounds and pruning wounds on trunk consistent with historic failure and crown raising, all wounds showing evidence of minor internal decay; trunk bifurcation at 14.5m with well formed tensile union; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRoW; of only low-level screening value.	C (12)
2	English oak	22m	655mm	N 4.8m E 8.5m SE 9.1m S 4.6m W 1.2m	4m	2.1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Minor mechanical wounding at base consistent with mowing or strimming; trunk on 18° lean to SE before 'doglegging' to 30° phototropic lean at 5m; much epicormic growth on trunk and major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRoW; of only low-level screening value.	C (12)
3	English oak	23m	1000mm	N 1.7m E 5.8m S 7.4m W 9.1m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Small cavity at SE side of base 50mm in diameter and showing evidence of internal decay when probed; trunk trifurcation present at 2m showing well formed tensile unions; woodpecker holes and small cavities forming at sites of historic crown raising wounds on trunk; significant bark damage on E and central trunk at 3m and approx. 1m in length and 200mm wide at widest point, likely caused by historic failure of adjacent tree which has since been felled; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; tear out wounds throughout crown with no evidence of internal decay, also likely caused by historic failure of adjacent tree; recently "released" canopy, tree now wind exposed and at higher risk of wind throw; asymmetrical crown as historically suppressed by recently felled adjacent specimen; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRoW.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
4-5	Western red cedar	11.7m	#4 570mm #5 410mm	N 5.2m E 5.4m S 4.9m W 5m	2m	1.6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots; trunks of both have 20° lean to N; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structures; aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; inessential feature of the landscape; visible in glimpses from PRow.	C (1)
6	Western red cedar	11.1m	460mm 250mm 335mm	N 4.7m E 4.6m S 3.1m W 5.3m	1m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; multi-stemmed from 0.5m showing acute unions with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; large flush cut wounds on trunk in excess of 200mm diameter with poor signs of occlusion; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; inessential feature of the landscape; visible from PRow; canopy density reduction of 15%.	C (1)
7	Ash	13.5m	555mm	N 6.4m E 4.6m S 4.6m W 4.1m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Minor mechanical wounding near base on W side of trunk showing good signs of occlusion and no evidence of internal decay; trunk bifurcation at 2m with acute union with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; well formed tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; inessential component of the landscape; visible in glimpses from PRow but otherwise hidden in the majority of public view.	C (1)
8	English oak	9m	355mm 280mm	N 4.6m E 4.9m S 5m W 6.4m	2m	2.2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base showing acute yet tensile union with no tight compression fork but at such an angle that tight compression fork and included bark are likely to occur in future; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing evidence of minor internal decay and moderate occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; of long-term potential; inessential feature of the landscape; visible in glimpses from PRow.	C (1)
9	Blue cedar	13m	430mm	N 4.7m E 4.7m S 3.7m W 3.6m	1.7m	1.7m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; no significant defects observed; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential feature of the landscape; visible in glimpses from PRow.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
10	Horse chestnut	20m	680mm	N 3.5m E 7.7m S 6.7m W 4.5m NW 2.3m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; large pruning wounds near bifurcation point in excess of 200mm diameter showing evidence of internal decay; trunk bifurcation at 2m showing acute union with tight compression fork and prominent 'elephant ears' forming with evidence of incipient included bark; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRoW.	B (2)
11	Common lime	21m	660mm	N 4.8m E 8m SE 3.7m S 4m W 4.5m	2.1m	2.1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; some girdling roots at base; trunk with 15° lean to E; woodpecker hole on NE side of trunk at 3m indicative of internal decay; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; densely foliated crown due to average canopy density and much epicormic growth; insignificant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRoW.	B (2)
12	Common Hawthorn	2.5m	105mm	1.5m	1m	1.8m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; readily replaceable.	C (1)
13	Field maple	13m	335mm 315mm	N 3.9m E 3.8m S 2.5m W 6m	1m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; twin stemmed from 1m showing well formed tensile union; pruning wounds in excess of 150mm throughout crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; above average dead wood in crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor die-back at branch tips; inessential feature of the landscape; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
14	Corsican pine	13m	395mm 335mm	N 1.3m E 5.7m S 6.5m W 5.1m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; trunk bifurcation at 1.5m showing acute union with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; well formed tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; inessential feature of the landscape; visible in glimpses from PRoW but otherwise hidden in the majority of public view; of only low-level screening value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
15	Copper beech	11.5m	270mm	N 3.9m E 4.5m S 3.5m W 3.9m	2.3m	1.8m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; canopy density reduction of 25%; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; inessential component of the landscape; visible in glimpses from PRow but otherwise hidden in the majority of public view.	C (1)
16	Dawn redwood	15.5m	520mm	N 3.8m E 3.6m S 3.5m W 4m	3m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Minor mechanical wounding to rhytidome at base consistent with damage by mowers or trimmers; single trunk; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 25%; no significant defects observed; ornamental tree; non-native species, out of character with surrounding area; inessential feature of the landscape; visible in glimpses from PRow.	C (1)
17	Common lime	13m	360mm	N 4.5m E 4.7m S 3.1m W 3.5m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; trunk bifurcation at 5.5m showing acute union developing tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; average canopy bud density for species; inessential component of the group in which it stands; view of tree obscured from PRow.	C (1)
18	Sweet chestnut	9.5m	350mm	N 0.4m E 2.9m S 3.9m SW 5.3m W 5.2m	3m	2.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; pruning wounds in excess of 150mm on trunk, one of which has fully occluded and the other showing good signs of occlusion; trunk bifurcation at 1.8m showing well formed tensile union; tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood in crown due to cladoptosis caused by lack of available light; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
19-20	Common lime	14.5m	#19 405mm #20 410mm	N 5.6m E 5.3m S 5m W 6.1m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots; both single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising mostly fully occluded; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopies, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structures; no significant defects observed; aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant components of the group in which they stand; barely visible from PRow.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
21	Horse chestnut	8m	315mm	N 3m E 3m S 2.9m W 1.1m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
22	English oak	21m	750mm	N 3.3m E 7.1m S 6.2m W 7.6m	3.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Spindle shank ( <i>Collybia fusipes</i> ) noted at base; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; trunk bifurcation at 6m showing well formed tensile union; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor historic limb failures throughout crown with no evidence of significant internal decay; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; slightly chlorotic foliage; recently "released" canopy, leading to asymmetrical crown and leaving tree now wind exposed and at higher risk of wind throw; significant feature of internal landscape; upper crown visible from PRow.	B (1)
23	English oak	8m	525mm	2.8m	2m	1.6m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Mechanical wounding bat base and significant bark death most way up S side of trunk; historic monolith with established regenerative epicormic growth forming crown; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; insignificant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRow.	C (1)
24	English oak	22m	1020mm	N 8.8m E 12.9m S 3.3m W 3.1m	5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Minor mechanical wounding on SW buttress root; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; trunk with 14° phototropic lean; trunk bifurcation at 4m showing well formed tensile union; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; multiple pruning wounds throughout lower crown all showing good signs of occlusion and no evidence of significant internal decay; historic limb failures throughout crown, none exceeding 200mm diameter and all showing good signs of occlusion; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
25	English oak	13m	600mm	3.1m	1.7m	1.7m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; historic monolith with established epicormic growth forming crown; visible from PRow; of only low-level screening value.	C (2)
26	Ash	15m	700mm	3m	4.5m	3.5m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Large coalesced cavities on N and S side of base both over 300m in diameter showing extensive hollowing and decay with large piles of frass on floor of cavity indicative of pest infestation; monolith; significant recent trunk failure wound spanning from 13m down to 9m and 350mm across at its widest point, no evidence of significant internal decay but as failure was recent, decay is likely to develop in coming years; tree of potential ecological value; visible from PRow; of only low-level screening value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
27	English oak	20m	910mm	N 2.8m E 13.8m S 11.2m W 1.7m	6m	1.6m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with minor mechanical wounding; trunk with phototropic 17° lean to SE; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; recently "released" canopy, tree now partly wind exposed and at higher risk of wind throw; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; pruning wounds throughout crown in excess of 150mm showing good signs of occlusion; asymmetrical crown as historically suppressed by recently failed adjacent specimens; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from PRow.	B (2)
28	English oak	23.5m	860mm	N 11m E 3.6m S 3.6m W 6.3m NW 9.4m	4m	4m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small cavity forming at N side of base 100mm diameter with evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; much epicormic growth on trunk and major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing good signs of occlusion and no evidence of significant internal decay; multiple significant historic tear out wounds on W side of canopy spanning in excess of 4m in length and 300mm wide at widest point showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 10%; minor die-back at some branch tips; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
29	English oak	21m	725mm	N 2.5m E 1.7m S 6.9m W 8.2m	5m	3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Large wound on E side of base 1m in height and 250mm in width with no evidence of significant internal decay but insect bore holes present with pile of frass at base and poor signs of occlusion; small cavity on W side of base 50mm in diameter with evidence of minor internal decay when probed; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; much epicormic growth on trunk and major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay but black exudate on some consistent with bacterial infection and showing good signs of occlusion; historic tear out wounds throughout crown in excess of 150mm diameter showing no evidence of significant internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; above average dead wood in crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; canopy density reduction of 15%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (2)
30	Common lime	11m	850mm	N 3.9m E 4m S 5.4m W 4.4m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; many basal suckers; DBH influenced by burring and epicormic growth on trunk; established epicormic growth forms crown; historically lost central leader resulting in regenerative epicormic shoots taking apical dominance; cavity on S side of trunk at 2m 150mm diameter showing evidence of significant internal decay and hollowing with good signs of occlusion; differences in tone when lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; significant cavity on central leader over 3m in length and 250mm across at its widest point showing extensive hollowing; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
31-32	English oak	#31 21m #32 19m	#31 1180mm #32 690mm est. both ivy	N 11.3m E 8.4m S 7.8m W 10.8m	3m	1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site trees; full basal inspections prevented by dense ivy cover and vegetation but appear sound where visible; both ivy covered; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crowns; #31 with historic limb failure on N canopy extent in excess of 150mm diameter with evidence of internal decay; minor limb failures throughout both; above average deadwood in crowns of both; #31 established epicormic growth forms lower crown; canopy density reduction of 10% in both; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopies, suggestive of reduced physiological function; aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from Mill Lane; acts as part of field boundary and contributes to screening from PRow.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
33	English oak	5.5m	265mm	N 3.6m E 1.4m S 4.2m W 3.2m	1.5m	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; E canopy managed back from PRow using hedge trimmers resulting in much epicormic regeneration; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; forms part of avenue of young and semi mature trees along Mill Lane; readily visible from Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
34	English oak	5m	210mm	N 3.7m E 2.1m S 3.3m W 2.5m	1.5m	0.5m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; E canopy managed back from PRow using hedge trimmers resulting in much epicormic regeneration; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor die-back at branch tips; canopy density reduction of 20%; forms part of avenue of young and semi mature trees along Mill Lane; readily visible from Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
35	Flowering cherry	4m	240mm	2.5m	2m	1.8m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; multi-stemmed from 2m showing acute yet tensile unions; no significant defects observed; readily visible from Mill Lane; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)
36	Flowering cherry	3.5m	230mm	3.4m	1.9m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; abnormal swelling at base around grafting; acute main unions at trifurcation point with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; as per prev.	C (2)
37	English oak	7m	360mm	N 4.4m E 4.4m S 5.5m W 4.4m	1.8m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; canopy density reduction of 10%; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane; readily visible from Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
38-40	Common lime	4.5m	#38 240mm #39 195mm #40 195mm	2.8m	2m	0.1m	Young	Average	Moderate	Off-site trees; no significant defects observed at bases; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crowns; #39 main union showing tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structures; no significant defects observed; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane; readily visible from Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
41	English oak	9m	305mm	N 2.9m E 5.3m S 2.3m W 3.4m	1.8m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; readily visible from Mill Lane; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
42	English oak	9m	320mm	N 2.4m E 4.1m S 3.6m W 5.6m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; readily visible from Mill Lane; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
43	Flowering cherry	3.5m	230mm	2.9m	1.9m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; abnormal swelling at point of graft at base; acute yet tensile main unions; evidence of bacterial canker in crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; readily visible from Mill Lane; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
44	Flowering cherry	3m	230mm	3m	1.8m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; abnormal swelling at point of graft at base; acute yet tensile main unions; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; readily visible from Mill Lane; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
45	Ash	8m	3 stems @ 295mm ivy est.	4.2m	1.5m	3m	Mature	Low	Poor	Off-site tree; heavily ivy-covered; moribund.	U
46	Norway maple	6m	240mm	3.1m	2.1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; foliage of average size density and colour; readily visible from Mill Lane; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane.	C (12)
47	Norway maple	6m	225mm	3m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; foliage of average size density and colour; readily visible from Mill Lane; forms part of avenue of young/semi-mature trees along Mill Lane.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
48	Ash	9.2m	280mm ivy	N 3.5m E 3m S 4.1m W 4.8m	1.7m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane.	C (2)
49	Ash	6m	175mm est.	N 4.1m E 0m S 2.7m W 6.2m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy entirely off-set from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane.	C (2)
50	Field maple	9.3m	190mm ivy	4.3m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; significant limb emanating from trunk at 0.5m showing acute union with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; tensile unions throughout rest of crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; inessential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane.	C (2)
51	Sycamore	8m	275mm ivy est.	4.6m	2m	1.9m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; full basal inspection and access to tree restricted by dense vegetation; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane and bus stop.	C (12)
52	Hawthorn	3.5m	195mm ivy est.	3.9m	1m	1.2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense bramble; ivy-covered; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 20%; visible from Mill Lane; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
53	English oak	13m	290mm ivy est.	N 3.8m E 2.5m S 2.8m W 6.3m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation; ivy-covered; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure in future; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
54-55	Field maple	#54 7.5m #55 7.5m	#54 305mm #55 2 stems @ 160mm both ivy	N 2.9m E 2.7m S 4.8m W 4.9m	0.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; full basal inspection of both prevented by dense ivy cover; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; #54 acute main unions; tensile unions throughout rest of crowns, where visible; average canopy bud density for species; significant components of the group in which they stand; readily visible from Mill Lane.	C (2)
56-58	Raywood ash	#56 5m #57 4.5m #58 6.5m	#56 270mm #57 265mm #58 250mm	3.8m	2m	1.8m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at bases; #56 mechanical wounding on trunk 150mm in diameter showing good signs of occlusion; #57 of below average physiological condition; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crowns; ornamental PRow side trees marking entrance to residential PRow; readily visible from Mill Lane.	C (12)
59	Sycamore	16m	370mm est.	4.3m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; access to tree and full basal inspection restricted by boundary fence; tree on private land and surveyed from distance; trunk bifurcation at 2m showing well formed tensile union; historically topped leading to regenerative epicormic shoots taking apical dominance and forming crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; no significant defects observed; readily visible from Mill Lane; contributes to boundary screening.	C (2)
60	White poplar	22m	1060mm ivy	N 6.9m E 13.9m S 9.4m W 4.1m	2.2m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots showing mechanical wounding consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots; partially ivy covered trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane; entrance maker to LVS Hassocks.	B (12)
61	White poplar	22m	670mm 595mm 820mm	N 12.2m E 12.5m S 10.7m W 11.5m	2.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; trunk trifurcation present at 1m showing well formed tensile unions; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; multiple historic pruning wounds on SW side of lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; entrance marker for LVS Hassocks; readily visible from Mill Lane.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
62	White poplar	19.5m	485mm 435mm	N 10m E 9.4m S 2m W 3.7m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; buttress roots with mechanical wounding on NE side showing good signs of occlusion; trunk bifurcation at 1m showing acute union with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane; part of entrance marker feature for LVS Hassocks.	B (2)
63	Common lime	14.65m	525mm	6.4m	1.6m	0.1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; black exudate along trunk and at main unions consistent with bacterial infection; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; some foliage showing deformities; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; dominant evenly spread crown; view of tree from Mill Lane obscured by surrounding trees and buildings; visible from PRow.	C (1)
64	Flowering cherry	7m	275mm 240mm 290mm	N 5.6m E 3.1m S 4.1m W 6.1m	1.4m	1.6m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Historic tear out wound on E side of base 0.5m in height and 100mm across at its widest point with evidence of significant internal decay and ants nest present; acute unions at crown break with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing poor signs of occlusion; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; slightly scorched foliage; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; readily visible from PRow; inessential component of the landscape.	C (2)
65	Silver birch	4.5m	150mm	1.6m	2m	1.9m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree.	C (1)
66	Mountain Ash	1.9m	40mm	1.3m	1.2m	1m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree.	C (1)
67	English oak	3.7m	120mm	2.2m	2m	1.8m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree.	C (1)
68	Mountain Ash	2.2m	40mm	1.5m	1.8m	1.6m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree.	C (1)
69	Ash	5.5m	180mm est.	2m	1.7m	3m	Young	Average	Moderate	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation and boundary wall; of low landscape value, due to small size; of low quality and limited arboricultural value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
70	Sycamore	5.5m	180mm est.	2.5m	1.8m	2m	Young	Average	Moderate	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation and boundary wall; of low landscape value, due to small size; of low quality and limited arboricultural value.	C (1)
71	Apple	2.8m	310mm est.	2.7m	1m	1.8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Domestic fruit tree; top of crown visible from PRoW.	C (1)
72	Sycamore	12.5m	2 stems @ 325mm est.	3.9m	3.5m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by boundary fence but appears sound where visible; trunk bifurcation at 1.4m showing well formed tensile union; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; visible from PRoW.	C (1)
73	White poplar	21.5m	580mm	N 5.2m E 9.3m S 3.2m W 3.5m	7m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; no significant defects observed at base; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane.	B (12)
74	White poplar	21.5m	555mm	N 1.8m E 3.4m S 7.7m W 5.3m	6m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing showing evidence of extensive hollowing and decay on tension side of base; no significant defects observed at base; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane.	B (12)
75	White poplar	23m	860mm	N 6.4m E 9.5m S 4.7m W 8.2m	4.7m	3.2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; no significant defects observed at base; trunk bifurcation at 2m showing fusion between 2 co-dominant leaders above acute yet tensile union forming ineffective natural brace, external features suggest included bark in union; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
76	English oak	16m	575mm ivy est.	N 6.5m E 5.5m S 3m W 7.3m	3m	3.2m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Off-site tree; access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence but appears sound where visible; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; canopy density reduction of 60%; visible in glimpses from Mill Lane; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	C (2)
77	Myrobalan plum	3m	2 stems @ 160mm est.	2.2m	1.5m	1.8m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Off-site tree; domestic fruit tree; moribund.	U
78	White poplar	22m	580mm 510mm 490mm 485mm 550mm	N 11.6m E 8.8m S 8m W 10.4m	4.5m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing showing evidence of extensive decay and internal hollowing; prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from near base showing well formed tensile unions; field maple sapling growing from main union; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; central tree of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; dominant crown; essential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane; visible in glimpses from PRow.	B (2)
79	White poplar	20.5m	455mm	N 2.8m E 1.5m S 5.2m W 7.4m	5m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding showing evidence of internal decay and hollowing; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; single trunk with 15° lean to W; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; no significant defects observed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane; visible in glimpses from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
80	Hornbeam	13.3m	345mm	N 5.9m E 4.6m S 4.7m W 5.9m	2.2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; small limb with acute union with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark growing in crown break, may lead to biomechanical issues in future; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; very minor chlorosis in crown; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
81	Field maple	5.5m	275mm	N 3.8m E 4.2m S 4.6m W 3.2m	2m	2.3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Buttress roots with mechanical wounding; flush cut wounds on trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay but poor signs of occlusion; trunk bifurcation at 1.6m showing well formed tensile union; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane.	C (1)
82	Purple sycamore	16.7m	325mm	N 1.9m E 5.5m S 4.2m W 0.5m	3m	1.7m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; trunk with 5° lean to W; trunk bifurcation at 2.2m showing acute yet tensile union; well formed tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; inessential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from Mill Lane.	C (2)
83	Horse chestnut	15.9m	485mm	N 7.7m E 2.8m S 3.1m W 6.8m	3.6m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; trunk bifurcation at 1.7m showing well formed tensile union; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; foliage of average size density and colour; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane; visible in glimpses from PRoW.	C (12)
84	Field maple	13.5m	460mm	N 6.9m E 6.9m S 4m W 2.9m	1.7m	2.1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with minor mechanical wounding; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing poor signs of occlusion with no evidence of significant internal decay; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in glimpses from PRoW; visible from Mill Lane; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
85	White poplar	17m	280mm	N 2.4m E 2.5m S 1.3m W 2.6m	6m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from Mill Lane; visible in glimpses from PRow; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
86	White poplar	17m	280mm	N 1.2m E 3.8m S 2.4m W 3.8m	5m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from Mill Lane; visible in glimpses from PRow; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
87	White poplar	15.5m	280mm	N 1.3m E 4m S 3.3m W 3.4m	5m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from Mill Lane; visible in glimpses from PRow; inessential component of the group in which it stands; historically lost top leading to lateral limb taking apical dominance.	C (1)
88	Hornbeam	12m	320mm	N 5.7m E 4.3m S 5m W 4.7m	2m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; minor wounding near base and on trunk with heartwood exposed, showing good signs of occlusion and no evidence of significant internal decay; many tight branch union points at crown break; above average risk of failure; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor chlorosis in crown; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from Mill Lane and PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
89	Horse chestnut	14m	290mm 310mm	N 4.1m E 4.8m S 6.1m W 5.5m	1.8m	1.8m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots with mechanical wounding; twin-stemmed from near base showing acute yet tensile union with tight compression fork developing but no evidence of included bark; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
90	White poplar	17m	250mm 280mm	N 2.3m E 2.4m S 3.6m W 5m	5.8m	7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; pruning wound near base at bifurcation showing evidence of minor internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; twin stemmed from near base showing well formed tensile union; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	C (1)
91	Horse chestnut	10.5m	290mm	N 1.8m E 3.4m SE 4.9m S 1.9m W 2.2m	3m	2.4m	Semi-mature	Low	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; bark abnormalities and exudation around branch collars indicate infection by horse chestnut bleeding canker ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. aesculi</i> ); multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; slightly chlorotic foliage; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	C (1)
92	Horse chestnut	15m	520mm	N 6.1m E 6.5m S 6m W 2.9m	2m	1.8m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots with minor mechanical damage consistent with mowing; girdling root at base; trunk bifurcation at 1.7m with acute union with tight compression fork and external features showing evidence of incipient included bark; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; horse chestnut leaf miner ( <i>Cameraria ohridella</i> ) infestation; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane; visible in glimpses from PRow.	C (1)
93	Field maple	9.5m	375mm	N 3.7m E 4.2m S 1m W 6.4m	1.6m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; minor epicormic growth on trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor limb failure on S central crown approx. 150mm in diameter with no evidence of significant internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow And Mill Lane.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
94	Hornbeam	13m	380mm	N 4.5m E 2.2m S 4.7m W 6.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; many tight branch union points at crown break; above average risk of failure; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	C (1)
95	Horse chestnut	13m	435mm	N 4.7m E 5.5m S 5.7m W 4.6m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; multiple historic pruning wounds in excess of 150mm diameter on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; horse chestnut leaf miner infestation ( <i>Cameraria ohridella</i> ) and evidence of powdery mildew on foliage; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	C (1)
96	Field maple	7.5m	305mm	N 3m E 1.7m S 4.3m W 4.8m	1.8m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	C (1)
97	Scarlet oak	9.7m	360mm	N 3.5m E 6.3m S 3.4m W 4.9m	2m	1.8m	Mature	Low	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; trunk bifurcation at 2m showing well formed tensile union; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; above average dead wood in crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 50%; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from Mill Lane and PRow.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
98	Scarlet oak	20m	715mm	N 7.6m E 7.8m S 7.4m W 9.2m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; near fully occluded wounds on trunk consistent with crown raising with black exudate indicative of bacterial infection; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; visible from Mill Lane and PRoW; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
99	Red oak	8.5m	405mm	N 5.1m E 4.1m S 7.2m W 5.8m	2m	3m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	small fungal fruiting body at W side of base consistent with shaggy scalycap ( <i>Pholiota squarrosa</i> ); well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; above average dead wood in crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; slightly chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 30%; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRoW and Mill Lane.	C (2)
100	Scarlet oak	20m	625mm	N 6.1m E 7.4m S 6.1m W 6.2m	3.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Minor girdling root at base; trunk bifurcation at 3.5m showing well formed tensile union; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing good signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; above average dead wood in crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; average canopy bud density for species; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRoW and Mill Lane.	B (2)
101	Holly	4m	240mm	3m	2m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; small ornamental tree; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
102	Spindle	3.5m	165mm 120mm ivy 110mm	2.5m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; trunk diameter measured at 1m; small ornamental tree; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
103	Ash	16m	335mm 330mm 2 stems @ 215mm 155mm 340mm all ivy	N 8m E 6.25m S 5.5m SW 7.75m W 3.5m	0.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from 0.5m; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
104	Sycamore	16m	345mm ivy	N 7.5m E 3m S 7m W 2.5m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 2m; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; upper crown visible in from glimpses PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
105	Sycamore	12m	180mm ivy 190mm ivy	N 1m E 3m S 7.25m W 4.5m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 1m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; visible in glimpses from internal views; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
106	Sycamore	14m	295mm ivy 170mm 135mm ivy	N 7m E 2m S 7m W 3.5m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; upper crown visible in glimpses from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands; multi-stemmed from 0.5m.	C (12)
107	Sycamore	12m	235mm ivy	N 6m E 3m S 1m W 3m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; visible in glimpses from PRow; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
108	Judas tree	4m	100mm	N 1.5m E 3m S 3m W 0.5m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; trunk leaning to E; canopy entirely off-set from base; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; wound with exposed heartwood at 0.2m N.	C (1)
109	Apple	2.5m	205mm 215mm	2.25m	0.75m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; pollarded at 2m; of low landscape value, due to small size; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
110	Apple	2.5m	200mm	1.5m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; pollarded at 2m; of low landscape value, due to small size; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; trunk diameter measured at 0.5m.	C (1)
111	Apple	2m	100mm 70mm	1.5m	0.5m	0.75m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; pollarded at 1.75m; of low landscape value, due to small size; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
112	Apple	2.5m	115mm	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; pollarded at 2m; of low landscape value, due to small size; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
113	Apple	2.75m	270mm	2.5m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; pollarded at 2m; of low landscape value, due to small size; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
114	Weeping willow	7m	260mm	6m	1.75m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; twin-stemmed from 1.75m; no significant defects observed; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; readily visible from internal views; of moderate potential.	C (1)
115	Goat willow	9.5m	330mm 455mm	N 9.75m E 7m S 4.75m SW 6.5m W 7m NW 7m	0m	N 0.5m E 6m S 0.5m W 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; situated at the edge of pond; minor die-back at branch tips; no significant defects observed; readily visible from internal views; short-lived species; significant component of group in which it stands; recently broken branch at 2m N leaving stub and tear-out wound remaining.	C (12)
116	Ash	12m	105mm 230mm	3m	0m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Twin stemmed from base; drawn-up specimen with narrow canopy; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; readily visible from internal views; of short-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
117	Ash	18m	370mm	N 3.5m E 3m S 7m W 3.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant die-back at branch tips; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; canopy density reduction of 40%; readily visible from internal views; of short-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
118	Sycamore	12m	260mm	N 6.5m E 3.75m S 2.25m W 3.75m	2.25m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from internal views; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
119	English oak	18m	520mm	N 5m E 7.25m S 7.75m W 2.5m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; twin-stemmed from 5m; minimal deadwood; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in glimpses from PRow; readily visible from internal views; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
120	Common Pear	8m	555mm 330mm	N 3m E 4.5m S 4.25m W 2.75m	0.75m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 0.75m; many non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; historically topped at 7.5m; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter est.; minor die-back at branch tips; readily visible from internal views but not an essential feature of the landscape; of short-term potential.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
121-134	Apple, #126 & #127 Pear and #130 Myrobalan plum	#121 1.75m #122 2.5m #123 2.5m #124 2m #125 2m #126 2.5m #127 2m #128 2m #129 2.5m #130 3m #131 3m #132 3m #133 3m #134 2.5m	#121 4 stems @ 70mm #122 2 stems @ 150mm 2 stems @ 95mm #123 2 stems @ 235mm #124 210mm #125 190mm #126 190mm #127 165mm #128 185mm #129 220mm #130 155mm #131 135mm #131 225mm 185mm 180mm 155mm 135mm #132 280mm #133 245mm #134	2m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Orchard; appears to be regularly managed; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (3)
135	Hawthorn	7m	240mm	2.5m	1.75m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in from glimpses PRow; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
136	Common lime	18m	350mm 275mm 390mm all ivy	N 6m E 3.5m S 3m W 6m	0.5m	N 2m S 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; upper crown readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands; multi-stemmed from 0.5m; S limb historically failed leaving wound 300mm diameter at 1m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	B (12)
137	Horse chestnut	20m	730mm	N 6.25m E 5.25m S 4.75m W 6m	3m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 3m, showing a tensile union; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from school and visible in glimpses from PRow of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
138	Horse chestnut	14m	730mm	N 6m E 4m S 3.5m W 6m	3m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 3m, showing a tensile union; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from school and visible in glimpses from PRow; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
139	Horse chestnut	18m	625mm ivy	N 6m E 5.75m S 3.5m W 5m	2.5m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands; no significant defects observed; upper crown readily visible from PRow.	B (12)
140	Horse chestnut	9m	200mm	N 2.25m E 0.5m S 1.5m W 5m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; slightly leaning trunk to W; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; readily visible from school; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
141	English oak	19m	635mm ivy	N 5.5m E 4.25m S 3m W 6.75m	6m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minimal deadwood; no significant defects observed; readily visible from school; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
142	Common lime	16m	435mm	N 4m E 3m S 3.25m W 3m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from school; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
143	Horse chestnut	17m	550mm	N 3.75m E 5.5m S 5m W 3.5m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from school; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
144	Horse chestnut	18m	610mm	N 4.75m E 3.5m S 3.75m W 3.75m	2.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from school; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
145	Common lime	7m	355mm	N 2.5m E 2m S 1.5m W 2m	5m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; wounds with exposed heartwood at S side of trunk, from 1.5m to 5m, 200mm with no signs of decay; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
146	Common lime	17m	425mm	N 5.25m E 3.25m S 3.5m W 3.5m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from PRoW; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
147	Yew	7.5m	200mm	N 2.25m E 3m S 4m W 3m	1.75m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
148	Unidentifiable	8m	340mm	2m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Dead	Indifferent	Standing dead tree.	U
149	Yew	7.5m	420mm 260mm	N 4.5m E 3.5m S 2.5m W 6.25m	0m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; acute main unions with no tight compression fork; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; visible in glimpses from PRoW; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
150	Yew	7.5m	260mm 150mm 2 stems @ 120mm all est.	N 2.5m E 4m S 4m W 3.25m	0.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from 0.5m; acute main unions with no tight compression fork; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; visible in glimpses from PRoW; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
151	Horse chestnut	19m	575mm	N 5.25m E 3.25m S 4m W 3m	2.5m	N 2m S 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress root; single trunk; pruning wounds on lower trunk at N consistent with crown raising; drawn-up specimen ; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; upper crown readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands. 3.3 from 148, 3.7 149, 4.3 150.	B (12)
152	Unidentifiable	6m	810mm est.	0.5m	6m	6m	Over-mature	Dead	Indifferent	Moribund; historically monolithed to 6m.	U
153	Horse chestnut	6m	660mm est.	2m	3.5m	2m	Over-mature	Dead	Indifferent	Moribund; historically monolithed to 6m.	U
154	Yew	5m	150mm 210mm ivy 170mm ivy 220mm ivy	N 2.5m E 3.75m S 3m W 4.25m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from 0.5m; acute unions with no tight compression fork; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; visible in glimpses from PRow; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
155	Horse chestnut	19m	590mm 585mm	N 6m E 4.5m S 6.5m W 4.5m	1m	1.75m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 1m; acute main unions with external features suggesting included bark; tensile unions throughout rest of crown, where visible; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
156	Yew	6m	260mm 220mm 180mm 150mm all ivy	N 3m E 4m S 3.75m W 3.5m	0m	N 1.5m S 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; acute unions with no tight compression fork; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; visible in glimpses from PRow; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands; ivy-covered.	C (12)
157	English oak	20m	875mm	N 9m E 5.5m S 8m W 6m	4m	N 5m S 3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; situated at edge of tree group; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
158	English oak	21m	1020mm ivy	N 10m E 5m S 10.5m SW 12m W 6m NW 10.5m	4.5m	N 3.5m S 2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; multi-stemmed from 4m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; upper crown readily visible from PRoW.	A (23)
159	English oak	12m	280mm	3.5m	1.75m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
160	English oak	19m	600mm	N 5m E 4m S 6m W 5m	10m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minimal deadwood; upper crown readily visible from adjacent field; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
161	English oak	19m	770mm	N 3m E 5.5m S 7m W 4m	4m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minimal deadwood; upper crown readily visible from adjacent field; significant component of group in which it stands; twin-stemmed from 4m, showing a tensile union; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising.	B (12)
162	English oak	20m	825mm	N 5m E 9m S 10.5m W 5m	3m	N 11m S 3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 3m, showing a tensile union; historically branch failure at 3.75m E, leaving significant tear-out wound of approx. 300mm diameter; no signs of decay observed; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; readily visible from adjacent field; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
163	Yew	4.5m	280mm 180mm	4.5m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 1m; minor die-back at branch tips; slightly sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 20%; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
164	English oak	15m	700mm	N 0.5m E 3.5m S 8m W 2.5m	S 4.5m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; visible in glimpses from adjacent field; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
165	English oak	18m	730mm	N 7m E 3m S 8.5m W 7m	S 4.5m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; readily visible from adjacent field; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
166	English oak	21m	865mm 820mm	N 7.5m E 8m S 10m W 7m	1m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; readily visible from adjacent field; significant component of group in which it stands; twin-stemmed from 1m, showing a tensile union; W stem cavity from 0.4m to 1.6m, 230mm width, 330mm depth; occluding woundwood formed on the periphery; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; notable tree.	A (23)
167	Common lime	16m	475mm	N 3.25m E 5.5m S 6.5m W 6m	1.75m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; obscured from public view; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
168	English oak	22m	640mm	N 6.5m E 5m S 2.5m W 6.5m	5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; twin-stemmed from 5m, showing a tensile union; deadwood up to 180mm in diameter at 12m N; no significant defects observed; upper crown visible in glimpses from adjacent field; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
169	English oak	16m	790mm	N 0.5m E 3m S 9m W 3.5m	2m	S 5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 2m; historical pruning wound at 2m approx. 400mm in diameter; occluding woundwood formed on the periphery; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from adjacent field; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
170	English oak	13m	550mm	N 4m E 2m S 8m W 3m	S 4m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in glimpses from adjacent field; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; minor epicormic growth throughout structure.	B (1)
171	Small-leaved lime	19m	440mm	N 3.5m E 4m S 3m W 4.25m	1.75m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from school; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
172	Unidentifiable	5m	720mm est.	0m	5m	5m	Over-mature	Dead	Indifferent	Moribund; historically monolithed to 5m.	U
173	Weeping willow	13m	580mm	N 6m E 6.5m S 7m W 4.5m	2m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing good signs of occlusion; multi-stemmed from 2m, showing tensile unions; recently made pruning wounds at W canopy to provide 2m clearance; squat, domed form; readily visible from PRow; significant feature of the landscape.	B (12)
174	Hawthorn	4m	2 stems @ 180mm ivy	2m	0m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; ivy-covered; E stem broken at 0.2m with epicormic regrowth forming crown; visible in glimpses from PRow; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
175	English oak	4.5m	110mm	2.75m	1.5m	1m	Young	Average	Moderate	Young tree with stem diameter below 150mm.	C (1)
176	Sycamore	5m	110mm 140mm both est.	3m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Young tree with stem diameter below 150mm.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
177	English oak	18.5m	1110mm	N 7.5m E 11m S 11m SW 11m W 10.5m NW 9m	3m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; no significant defects observed at base; single trunk; SE stem with approx. 750mm diameter extending to 11m; wound with exposed heartwood on tension side of stem, about 1/4 of wound occluded around periphery; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor die-back at branch tips; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no signs of decay and retrenchment; readily visible from PRow; of long-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	A (23)
178	English oak	19m	1670mm ivy	N 11m E 13m S 7.5m SW 11.5m W 13m NW 16.5m	3m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; no significant defects observed at base; single trunk; ivy-covered; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor die-back at branch tips; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no signs of decay and retrenchment; readily visible from PRow; of long-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; notable tree.	A (123)
179	English oak	8.5m	630mm	N 5.5m E 8m S 4m W 2.5m	2m	E 1m W 0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; twin-stemmed from 2m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly leaning trunk to E; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; visible in glimpses from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands but not an essential feature of the landscape.	B (1)
180	Hawthorn	4m	2 stems @ 70mm 120mm all est.	2.5m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense understorey; small self-seeded specimen; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
181	Hawthorn	3.5m	4 stems @ 70mm est.	2m	0.5m	0.5m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense understorey; small self-seeded specimen; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; minimal deadwood.	C (3)
182	English oak	14m	660mm ivy est.	N 5m E 10m S 10m W 7.5m	4.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense understorey; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor die-back at branch tips; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
183	English oak	14m	620mm ivy est.	N 9.5m E 8.5m S 3m W 6.5m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense understorey; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; wound with exposed heartwood from base to 1.6m, 300mm width at SW of trunk; woundwood formed on the periphery; slightly leaning trunk to N; minor die-back at branch tips; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
184	English oak	12.5m	1510mm	N 6m E 8m S 8m SW 7.25m W 9.75m NW 6.5m	SW 1.75m	0.5m	Over-mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; fungal fruiting bodies on trunk base E; prominent buttress roots; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; above average dead wood in crown; deadwood up to 250mm in diameter, est.; minor die-back at branch tips; canopy density reduction of 15%; tree showing evidence of entering early stages of retrenchment; notable tree; visible in long view from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (23)
185	English oak	17.5m	1170mm	N 4.5m E 10m S 8.5m SW 10m W 9m NW 9.5m	W 2m	W 0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; cavity at trunk base NE 0.6m length, 180mm width, approx. 1.2m depth; differences in tone when lower trunk at W tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; wound with exposed heartwood at W trunk from 1.6m to 3m; cavity at 3m W approx. 230mm in diameter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter, est.; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor die-back at branch tips; many non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in long views from PRow; notable tree.	A (23)
186	English oak	16m	1060mm	N 13m E 10m S 6.5m SW 9m W 9.25m NW 8.75m	N 1.75m	W 0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; cavity at trunk base SW 260mm length, 80mm width, 270mm depth; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in long views from PRow; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; wood pecker hole at 2.5m W; significant component of group in which it stands.	A (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
187	English oak	14m	860mm ivy	N 9.5m E 10m S 9.5m W 8.5m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 2m, showing a tensile union; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; of squat, domed form; no significant defects observed; visible in long views from PRow; of long-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
188	Dawn redwood	6m	130mm	2.5m	0.75m	0.75m	Young	Average	Moderate	Young tree with stem diameter below 150mm; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
189	Ash	12m	540mm ivy est.	N 1m E 4.75m S 3.75m W 5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; single trunk; ivy-covered; S canopy historically pruned to provide 2m clearance; historically pollarded at 6m with regrowth up 6m length; readily visible from PRow; of only low or temporary landscape benefit.	C (12)
190	Ash	11.5m	310mm est.	N 3m E 1.5m S 3m W 3m	3.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	trunk base inaccessible so measurement estimated; asymmetrical crown to W; slightly sparsely foliated; upper crown readily visible from PRow; significant component of group but not an essential feature of the landscape.	C (12)
191	English oak	14.5m	760mm ivy est.	N 9m E 8.5m S 8m W 8m	NW 3m	N 2.5m E 2.5m S 3.5m W 1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; single trunk; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing good signs of occlusion; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; no significant defects observed; S canopy historically pruned to provide 3m clearance; readily visible from PRow; of moderate potential; significant feature of the landscape.	B (12)
192	Goat willow	6m	5 stems @ 140mm	5m	0.5m	0.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; of squat, doomed form; upper crown readily visible from PRow; of short-term potential; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
193	Ash	8.5m	2 stems @ 130mm est.	3.5m	0.5m	N 1.75m S 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; small self-seeded specimen; readily visible from PRow; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
194	Goat willow	5m	12 stems @ 30mm	3.75m	0m	0.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
195	Ash	10.5m	2 stems @ 320mm est.	N 3m E 4m S 5m W 3m	0.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
196	Ash	10m	2 stems @ 300mm 200mm all est.	N 3.5m E 2.5m S 3m W 3m	0m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential; multi-stemmed from base.	C (12)
197	Ash	10.5m	200mm 420mm ivy est.	N 5.5m E 3m S 6m W 2.5m NW 6.5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential; multi-stemmed from base.	C (12)
198	Ash	10m	140mm 290mm all ivy est.	N 5m E 2m S 3m W 2.5m N W6m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
199	Ash	11m	200mm ivy est.	N 4.75m E 1.5m S 2m W 2m N W5m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; leaning trunk to W correcting itself to upright at 0.5m; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
200	Ash	16m	2 stems @ 360mm 340mm all ivy est.	N 5.25m E 6m S 6.25m W 5m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; multi-stemmed from 0.5m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant die-back at branch tips; sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 35%; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
201	Ash	10.5m	2 stems @ 240mm 200mm all est.	N 2.5m E 3m S 4m W 3m	0m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; multi-stemmed from base; significant die-back at branch tips; sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 40%; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
202	Ash	13.5m	450mm est.	N 4.5m E 2m S 6m W 5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 1.5m; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
203	Ash	14m	500mm est.	N 4.5m E 3m S 6m W 5.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
204	Ash	15m	2 stems @ 380mm est.	N 5.5m E 4m S 3m W 3m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 1m; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
205	Ash	15m	2 stems @ 430mm est.	N 5m E 4m S 8m W 5m	0.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
206	Ash	13.5m	2 stems @ 200mm est.	N 5m E 4m S 4m W 2m	0m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from base; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
207	Ash	14.5m	480mm 280mm both est.	N 5m E 5m S 7.5m W 4.5m	0m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from base; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
208	Ash	13.5m	560mm 420mm both est.	N 6.25m E 6.5m S 6m W 3m	0.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
209	Ash	13.5m	400mm est.	N 6.5m E 3m S 6m W 5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
210	Ash	13.5m	450mm est.	N 4.5m E 3.5m S 5m W 4.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
211	Ash	13.5m	180mm 240mm both est.	N 4m E 3.5m S 4m W 3m	0m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
212	Ash	13.5m	490mm est.	N 5m E 4m S 5m W 3m	1.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; upper crown visible in long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (12)
213	English oak	14m	750mm est.	N 6m E 9m S 7m W 5.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 2m, showing a tensile union; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
214	English oak	13m	580mm ivy est.	N 7m E 8.5m S 7m W 7.5m	3m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 3m, showing a tensile union; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
215	English oak	17m	800mm est.	N 9m E 8m S 8m W 8m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
216	English oak	16.5m	1180mm ivy est.	N 7.5m E 9.5m S 9m SW 9m W 8m NW 8.75m	3.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; multi-stemmed from 3.5m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; notable tree.	A (123)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
217	English oak	18m	1680mm est.	N 13m E 9.5m S 8.5m SW 9.75m W 9m NW 10.5m	1.75m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; twin-stemmed from 1.75m, showing a tensile union; tensile unions throughout rest of crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; notable tree.	A (123)
218	English oak	16m	1260mm est.	N 10m E 9m S 10m SW 7m W 9.5m NW 7m	3.5m	1m	Over-mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; notable tree; many non-occluded wounds on trunk; woodpecker holes on branches; above average dead wood in crown; deadwood up to 190mm in diameter, est.; minor die-back at branch tips; slightly sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 20%; early stage of retrenchment.	B (23)
219	English oak	15.5m	1100mm est.	N 9m E 10m S 9m SW 10m W 9.75m NW 8m	3.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; multi-stemmed from 3.5m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; notable tree.	A (123)
220	English oak	13m	650mm est.	N 5m E 6m S 5m W 6m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; multi-stemmed from 4m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of low landscape value, due to small size.	B (1)
221	English oak	20m	1550mm est.	N 10.5m E 8m S 13m SW 7.5m W 6m NW 5.25m	3.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; multi-stemmed from 3.5m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; notable tree; historically failed limb leaving significant tear-out wound at 4m W, 1.4m length, 750mm width; occluding woundwood formed on the periphery and epicormics regrowth forms secondary crown; snapped out limbs remain at lower trunk 4m E; wood pecker hole at 9m central leader facing N; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	A (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
222	English oak	8m	380mm est.	N 3m E 4.5m S 3.5m W 4m	SE 1.5m	0.75m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; minor deadwood throughout crown; dead apical top; slightly sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 30%; obscured from public view; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (13)
223	English oak	16m	660mm est.	N 2.5m E 7m S 7.5m SW 7m W 5.5m NW 4.5m	3.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by boundary fence; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
224	English oak	17m	680mm est.	N 6.25m E 10m SE 9m S 3m SW 5.75m W 7m NW 7.5m	SE 2m	E 2m W 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by boundary fence; prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 2m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
225	English oak	15m	720mm est.	N 3m NE 10m E 9m SE 9.5m S 4.25m SW 6.75m W 6m NW 3m	3.75m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by boundary fence; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; slightly leaning trunk to E with upward at 1.5m; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; pruning wounds on lower trunk at W consistent with crown raising; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
226	English oak	16.5m	1035mm	N 8m E 11m S 9m SW 10.5m W 8m	N 3m	SW 2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; mechanical wounding at base NE consistent with damage by mowers or strimmers; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; prominent buttress roots; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; notable tree.	A (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
227	English oak	15.5m	930mm	N 10m E 8.75m SE 8m S 7.75m SW 7.75m W 5m	4.5m	S 6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; prominent buttress roots; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
228	English oak	18m	980mm est.	N 10m E 5m SE 6.5m S 9.5m SW 8m W 9m	2.5m	S 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by boundary fence; single trunk; mechanical wounding at base consistent with damage by mowers or trimmers; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; prominent buttress roots; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
229	English oak	9m	460mm est.	N 1m E 5.25m S 5.25m W 4.75m	1.5m	S 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; multi-stemmed from 1.5m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; obscured from public view; of low landscape value, due to small size; of moderate potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
230	English oak	17.5m	1035mm	N 10m E 8.75m SE 9m S 8.5m SW 8m W 7m	3m	S 1.75m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense understorey; mechanical wounding at base consistent with damage by mowers or trimmers; prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
231	English oak	17.5m	725mm	N 6.5m E 6m SE 6.5m S 5.5m SW 5m W 4.75m	2m	S 1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; prominent buttress roots; mechanical wounding at base consistent with damage by mowers or trimmers; soil erosion at trunk base; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
232	English oak	17m	1200mm est.	N 12m E 11m SE 10.75m S 9m SW 8.5m W 7.5m	3m	S 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; mechanical wounding at base consistent with damage by mowers or strimmers; prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; multi-stemmed from 3m; S lateral limbs historically pruned to provide 3m clearance; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; notable tree.	A (123)
233	English oak	17m	1220mm est.	N 7m E 6.5m SE 5m S 5.5m SW 6.5m W 5m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; deadwood up to 200mm in diameter, est.; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
234	English oak	17m	1120mm est.	N 10m E 8m S 7.5m SW 10.5m W 8m	3m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by boundary fence; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; deadwood up to 280mm in diameter, est.; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
235	English oak	18.5m	860mm	N 8m NE 9m E 10.5m SE 10m S 7.5m W 9m	6m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
236	English oak	14.5m	720mm ivy	N 6.5m NE 8.75m E 8.5m SE 8.5m S 7.5m W 8m	4m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; ivy-covered; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; deadwood up to 280mm in diameter, est.; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
237	English oak	18m	880mm ivy	N 9.5m E 8m SE 10m S 8.5m SW 9m W 5m	6m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; ivy-covered; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
238	English oak	16m	910mm ivy	N 5m NE 9.5m E 8.5m SE 8m S 7.5m W 9m	S 2.5m	N 1.75m E 2.5m S 1.5m W 2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
239	English oak	14m	980mm est.	N 12m NE 10m E 6.5m SE 9m S 8.5m W 7m	2.5m	1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from 2m; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; full inspection of main unions impeded by dense ivy cover; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter, est.; slightly sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 10% asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
240	English oak	15.5m	870mm ivy	N 8m NE 7.75m E 8m SE 9.5m S 8m W 8m	S 2.5m	E 1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
241	English oak	16.5m	880mm ivy est.	N 10m NE 9.75m E 8.75m SE 6.75m S 8.5m W 9m	4m	E 1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; prominent buttress roots; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; multi-stemmed from 4m; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
242	English oak	17.5m	985mm	N 7m NE 5m E 7.75m SE 8.5m S 7m W 9m	2.5m	E 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; NE stem historically collapsed leaving significant tear-out wound at 10m, approx. 1.2m in length 500mm width; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
243	English oak	17m	940mm est.	N 6.5m NE 12m E 10m SE 10m S 8m W 9m	5m	NE 1.5m E 8m SE 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; multi-stemmed from 5m; E stem at 5m historically pruned leaving stub on trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
244	English oak	15m	780mm est.	N 7m E 6.5m S 11m W 7m	S 5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; multi-stemmed from 5m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
245	English oak	15m	850mm est.	N 12m E 7m S 10m W 7m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; multi-stemmed from 3m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in narrow, long views from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
246	Crack willow	15.5m	520mm 560mm both est.	N 6.75m NE 12m E 7.5m S 1.5m W 4m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin stemmed from 0.5m; E stem bifurcation at 1.5m; leaning trunk to NE; asymmetrical crown; readily visible from PRow; of short-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
247	Ash	13.5m	150mm 410mm both ivy	N 5m E 5m S 5m W 6.5m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 1m; ivy-covered; acute main unions with no tight compression fork; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; visible in glimpses from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
248	Ash	17m	355mm 260mm both ivy	N 5m E 5m S 2m W 5m	0.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 0.5m; acute main unions with no tight compression fork; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; visible in glimpses from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
249	Ash	17m	325mm	N 2m E 3m S 2m W 5m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; visible in glimpses from PRow; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
250	Ash	16m	420mm 400mm both ivy	N 2m E 5m S 5m W 7m	0m	E 2.5m W 3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base; tensile main unions; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; visible in glimpses from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
251	Field maple	9.5m	280mm 250mm 150mm all ivy	N 6.5m E 5.5m S 5m W 4m	0m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
252	Ash	14.5m	360mm	N 3m E 5.75m S 4.5m W 3.5m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
253	Sycamore	8m	4 stems @ 140mm est.	3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Historically coppiced at base; epicormic regeneration forms crown; ivy-covered; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; of only low-level screening value.	C (3)
254	Sycamore	8m	6 stems @ 80mm ivy est.	3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Historically coppiced at base; epicormic regeneration forms crown; ivy-covered; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; of only low-level screening value.	C (3)
255	Field maple	14m	560mm 580mm both ivy	N 8.75m E 7m SE 2m S 8m W 4m NW 10m	0.5m	1.75m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; ivy-covered; wounds with exposed central wood from base to 1.6m N; with good signs of occlusion; N canopy historically pruned to provide 1.5m clearance; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
256	Field maple	14.5m	810mm ivy	N 6.5m E 5m S 5m W 5m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; prominent buttress roots; cavity at 1m N approx. 110mm in dia. and 50mm depth; twin-stemmed from 2m; ivy-covered; N canopy historically pruned to provide 1.5m clearance; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
257	Ash	18m	880mm ivy est.	N 7.5m E 3.5m S 6.5m W 11m	6.5m	6m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; ivy-covered; slightly leaning trunk to W; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (23)
258	Field maple	9m	460mm ivy est.	N 2m E 3m SE 6.5m S 6m W 4m	5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered; readily visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands; full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
259	Hornbeam	11m	360mm est.	N 5.5m E 6.25m S 5m W 5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 2m; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
260	English oak	22m	920mm ivy est.	N 8m NE 9.5m E 9m SE 9.5m S 8m W 5m	5m	E 2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; ivy-covered; slightly leaning trunk to E; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; twin-stemmed from 5m, showing a tensile union; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up specimen; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from school; contributes to boundary screening; of long-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
261	Ash	17m	480mm ivy est.	N 5m E 3m S 5m W 5m	3.5m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover and boundary fence; single trunk; heavily ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in glimpse from school; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (12)
262	Unidentifiable	10m	620mm ivy est.	5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Dead	Indifferent	Standing dead tree.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
263	Unidentifiable	8m	780mm ivy est.	2m	3.5m	3m	Mature	Dead	Indifferent	Moribund; historically monolith to 8m.	U
264	English oak	16m	1190mm ivy est.	N 8m E 7m S 8m W 10m	4.5m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; single trunk; ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 4.5m, showing a tensile union; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; dominant crown; minor die-back at branch tips; no significant defects observed; readily visible from rear gardens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
265	English oak	18m	1410mm ivy	N 9.75m E 12m S 9m W 10m	2.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; dominant crown; no significant defects observed; readily visible from rear gardens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
266	English oak	18m	1280mm ivy est.	N 9.5m NE 10m E 9m S 9m W 9m NW 10m	6m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; dominant crown; no significant defects observed; readily visible from rear gardens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
267	English oak	14m	1160mm ivy est.	N 8m E 7m S 9m W 9m	3.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from 3.5m; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; readily visible from rear gardens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
268	English oak	14m	740mm ivy	N 7m E 5m S 5.75m W 6m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor die-back at branch tips; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; readily visible from school; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
269	English oak	13m	575mm	N 5m E 6.5m S 4.25m W 3m	2m	N 1m E 1.5m S 1m W 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from school; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter, est. at 7m E; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up and mutually suppressed.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
270	Field maple	10.5m	380mm est.	N 5.5m E 4m S 2m W 4m	3.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; single trunk; slightly leaning trunk to W; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
271	English oak	17m	830mm ivy	N 8m NE 9m E 8.5m SE 7m S 8m W 8.5m	4m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from 4m; pruning wounds on lower trunk at E canopy consistent with crown raising; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from school; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
272	Ash	12m	200mm est.	N 2m E 3m S 2m W 3m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
273	Ash	13m	200mm 170mm both est.	N 2m E 4m S 2m W 3m	0.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
274	Ash	10.5m	270mm est.	N 3.5m E 5.5m S 7m W 5m	1.75m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; of low landscape value, due to small size; twin-stemmed from 1.75m; 9m from greenhouse fence; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; readily visible from internal views; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
275	Ash	13m	325mm	N 4.75m E 2.5m S 7m W 4.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; slightly sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 15%; single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low landscape value, due to small size; readily visible from internal views; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
276	Ash	9.5m	345mm	N 4m E 4.25m S 4.25m W 1.5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; twin-stemmed from 1.5m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; of low landscape value, due to small size; readily visible from internal views; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
277	Ash	12.5m	355mm	N 3.5m E 2.75m S 3.25m W 3.25m	1.75m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; twin-stemmed from 1.75m; of low landscape value, due to small size; readily visible from internal views; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
278	English oak	8.5m	285mm	4.5m	1.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; multi-stemmed from 1.5m; readily visible from internal views; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (1)
279	Field maple	12m	400mm est.	N 5m E 2m S 2m W 3m	7m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
280	Field maple	12m	380mm est.	N 3m E 3.5m S 5m W 2m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 2.5m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
281	Horse chestnut	18.5m	1020mm	N 11m NE 9.75m E 8.5m SE 8m S 9m W 10m	1.75m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 1.75m, showing a tensile union; S stem bifurcation at 2m; tensile unions throughout rest of crown, where visible; dominant crown; no significant defects observed; readily visible from internal views; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
282	Horse chestnut	18.5m	680mm 490mm both est.	N 6m E 2m S 7m W 9m	1m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; twin-stemmed from 1m; N stem bending towards W; drawn-up specimen; readily visible from internal views; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
283	English oak	14m	380mm est.	N 6m E 4m S 3m W 5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; part of group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; of low landscape value, due to small size; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
284	Sycamore	12m	490mm ivy est.	N 4.5m E 7m S 4m W 3m	4m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; ivy-covered; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; of low landscape value, due to small size; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
285	Unidentifiable	12m	300mm est.	2m	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Dead	Indifferent	Standing dead tree.	U
286	Common lime	16m	400mm est.	N 4.5m E 5m S 6m W 2m	3m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; wilted foliage on crown; sparsely foliated; canopy density reduction of 40%; visible in glimpses from school; of short-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
287	Horse chestnut	17m	1080mm est.	N 8m NE 3m E 5m S 7m W 8m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; multi-stemmed from 1.5m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from school; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
288	English oak	18m	450mm est.	4m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up specimen; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; upper crown readily visible from internal views; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
289	Unidentifiable	13m	380mm est.	4m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Dead	Indifferent	Standing dead tree.	U
290	Common lime	14m	700mm est.	5m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up specimen; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; upper crown readily visible from internal views; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
291	Ash	14m	350mm est.	N 6m E 3m S 5m W 3m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; sparsely foliated; heavily ivy-covered; canopy density reduction of 70%; of short-term potential.	U
292	Ash	15m	320mm est.	N 4m E 4m S 4m W 2m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; sparsely foliated; heavily ivy-covered; canopy density reduction of 70%; of short-term potential.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
293	English oak	16m	520mm est.	N 5.5m E 3m S 7m W 8.5m	2.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; slightly leaning trunk to S; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from access; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; of moderate potential.	B (12)
294	English oak	17m	570mm ivy	N 3.5m E 4.5m SE 8m S 7.5m W 3.5m	S 2m	N 1.75m S 0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from access; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
295	English oak	20m	1095mm	N 9m NE 6.5m E 5.5m SE 8m S 10m SW 5m W 5m NW 7m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding on S; burr on lower trunk; pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; deadwood up to 200mm in diameter at 8m S, 6m in length within falling distance to access; multi-stemmed from 6m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible.	B (12)
296	English oak	21m	745mm	N 5.5m NE 4.5m E 4m SE 5.5m S 6.5m SW 5.5m W 4m NW 7m	S 3m	1.75m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from access; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
297	English oak	20m	730mm	N 5m NE 7m E 10.5m SE 8m S 3m SW 2.5m W 2.5m NW 2.5m	E 3m	N 0.5m E 0.5m S 2m W 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; twin-stemmed from 8m, showing a tensile union; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; readily visible from access; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
298	Horse chestnut	19m	415mm 430mm	N 3.25m NE 4.5m E 5.25m SE 5.5m S 3m SW 5.5m W 3.5m NW 4m	0.5m	N 0.5m E 0.5m S 1m W 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 0.5m, showing a tensile union; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from access; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
299	Horse chestnut	19m	475mm	N 3.25m NE 5m E 5.5m SE 3.5m S 3m SW 3.5m W 4m NW 3.5m	E 2.25m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; readily visible from access; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
300	English oak	18m	640mm	N 2.5m NE 2m E 3m S 7m W 8m NW 3m	6m	4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; visible in glimpses from access; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
301	Scarlet oak	3.5m	520mm	N 2.5m E 1.5m S 2.5m W 1.7m	2m	2.1m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Minor mechanical wounding at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; slightly chlorotic foliage; historically lost top leading to squat domed form and asymmetrical crown; inessential component of the group in which it stands; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane. <b>Update 19/11/25</b> Specimen topped at 3.5m with three low branches left as 2.5m stubs	C (1)
302	Red oak	15m	410mm	N 3.7m E 7.4m S 5.2m W 3.3m	2.2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; trunk bifurcation at 3m showing acute yet tensile union with no tight compression fork or external features indicative of included bark; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; historically pruned back from overhead cables; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	B (2)
303	Scarlet oak	15.5m	605mm	N 7.6m E 3m S 7m W 7.4m	4m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising all fully occluded; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; above average dead wood in crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; historically topped leading to squat domed form; significant component of group in which it stands; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	C (12)
304	Scarlet oak	21m	680mm	N 5m E 6m S 4.4m W 5.5m	4m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; above average dead wood in crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; historically pruned away from overhead cables; average canopy bud density for species; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow and Mill Lane.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
305	Red oak	15m	525mm	N 7.6m E 4.8m S 7.2m W 7.4m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Juvenile fungal fruiting body at W side of base showing characteristics consistent with Eiffel Tower Fungus ( <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> ); well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; average canopy bud density for species; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRoW and in glimpses from Mill Lane.	B (2)
306	Scarlet oak	19m	530mm	N 6m E 8.5m S 6.8m W 4.9m	2m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; many tight branch union points at crown break, above average risk of failure; above average dead wood in crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; canopy density reduction of 10%; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible in glimpses from Mill Lane; readily visible from PRoW.	C (12)
307	Scarlet oak	20m	650mm	N 8.8m E 5.8m S 5.5m W 7.9m	2.5m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; above average dead wood in crown; average canopy bud density for species; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; readily visible from PRoW; upper crown visible in from glimpses Mill Lane; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
308	Scarlet oak	20m	615mm	N 6.9m E 9.6m S 6.8m W 5.6m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; acute yet tensile union between two significant central stems at 4m with no tight compression fork or external features indicative of included bark; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; above average dead wood in crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; average canopy bud density for species; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRoW; upper crown visible in glimpses from Mill Lane.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
309	Ash	18.5m	355mm	N 4.1m E 7.1m S 2.6m W 4.5m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 60%; forming part of avenue bordering access drive; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow; visible in glimpses from Mill Lane.	C (1)
310	English oak	15m	645mm ivy	N 7m E 7.5m S 7.6m W 5.3m	2.3m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; full inspection of main unions impeded by dense ivy cover but appear sound where visible; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; canopy density reduction of 15%; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
311	English oak	7.8m	320mm ivy	N 2.8m E 3.2m S 7m W 2.4m	1.4m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; partially ivy covered trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; inessential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow.	C (12)
312	English oak	19m	810mm	N 2.3m E 8.1m S 8.6m W 7.7m	3m	4.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; most historic pruning wounds fully occluded with remaining showing good signs of occlusion; canopy density reduction of 15%; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
313	English oak	18.6m	1250mm	N 4.8m E 6.5m S 7.5m W 8.8m	1.9m	3m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; partially ivy covered trunk; trunk trifurcation present at 3.5m showing well formed tensile unions; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; multiple burrs on trunk; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; no evidence of retrenchment, significant internal decay or hollowing, no evidence of animal association, water pockets, cracks, cavities or other characteristics associated with veteranization; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
314	Sycamore	15m	305mm	N 5.1m E 2.4m S 6.6m W 4.7m	2.5m	2.5m	Young	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; average canopy bud density for species; no significant defects observed; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
315	English oak	19.4m	865mm	N 6m E 4.8m S 4.7m W 3.7m	4m	8.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small cavity forming at W side of base 50mm in diameter showing evidence of internal decay when probed; prominent buttress roots; significant cavity on S side of trunk at 3m approx. 200mm diameter showing evidence of internal decay and good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; historic limb failure at 9.5m SW side of canopy in excess of 170mm diameter with evidence of internal decay and good signs of occlusion; woodpecker hole noted near top of central leader, indicative of significant internal decay; historically lost top leading to established regenerative epicormic shoots taking apical dominance as poorly attached co-dominant leaders; average canopy bud density for species; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
316	Ash	14.5m	310mm ivy	N 4m E 4.6m S 0.5m W 0.2m	3.5m	3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; ivy covered trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 35%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
317	Beech	10.5m	390mm ivy	N 4.8m E 4.4m S 5m W 3.3m	3m	4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; ivy covered trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 15%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from PRoW.	C (12)
318	English oak	19m	1315mm	N 9m E 6.5m S 8.7m W 6.4m	2.5m	6m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; remnants of <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. bracket on N side of base; small cavity on W side of base 200mm in height and 50mm at its widest point with evidence of internal decay when probed and poor signs of occlusion; partially ivy covered trunk; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; trunk bifurcation at 3.5m showing well formed tensile union; well formed tensile main unions throughout rest of crown; historic limb failure at 4.5m W side of canopy approx. 250mm in diameter with evidence of minor internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; similar limb failures to the aforementioned scattered throughout crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; S co-dominant stem historically lost top leading to poorly attached established epicormic regenerative growth taking apical dominance; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; near fully occluded pruning wound in excess of 400mm on S side of trunk with evidence of internal decay; significant bark death on top of E lowest lateral limb spanning up to 4m and 150mm at its widest point with no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; average canopy bud density for species; no evidence of retrenchment die-back in upper crown; no evidence of water pockets, cracks or splits; notable tree; essential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from PRoW.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
319	English oak	18m	1435mm	N 7.8m E 7.5m S 10.1m W 4m	2m	4.2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Small cavities forming between buttresses on N and S side of base with evidence of internal decay when probed; historic tear out wound on NW side of trunk at 1.9m in excess of 250mm diameter and wounding spanning down to 1m, showing evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; trunk bifurcation at 2m showing well formed tensile union; well formed tensile main unions throughout rest of crown; several pruning wounds throughout crown below 150mm in diameter showing signs of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; epicormic growth in lower crown beginning to establish as more significant limbs; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy; historic tear out wounds on both S and N stems at 10 and 11.5m in excess of 150mm diameter, both showing signs of minor internal decay but good signs of occlusion; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; hanging deadwood noted in crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; notable tree; no evidence of significant hollowing, retrenchment die-back in upper crown, cracks, splits, water pockets or animal association; essential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
320	English oak	n/a	810mm	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Wounding along N/NE side of base 15mm in height and 450mm across with internal heartwood exposed and evidence of minor internal decay when probed; established epicormic growth beginning to form lower crown; trunk bifurcation at 7m showing well formed tensile union; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 75%; small cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds but most fully occluded; minor branch failures throughout crown; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow. <b>Update dated 19/11/25- specimen felled to ground level</b>	n/a

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
321	English oak	18.5m	860mm	N 6.8m E 5.3m S 6.6m W 5.9m	3m	4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; small cavity forming on E side of base with spindle shank ( <i>Collybia fusipes</i> ) fungal fruiting bodies emerging from opening and evidence of internal decay when probed; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; historic pruning wounds 150mm or below scattered throughout crown all showing good signs of occlusion and no evidence of significant internal decay; minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; historically lost top leading to poorly attached regenerative epicormic growth taking apical dominance; canopy density reduction of 40%; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRoW; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
322	Ash	16.5m	335mm 270mm	N 4.2m E 1.6m S 4m W 3.8m	4.5m	5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; fused at base with adjacent aspen; twin stemmed from 1.2m showing well formed tensile union; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; canopy density reduction of 20%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRoW; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
323	Aspen	18m	470mm ivy	N 6.1m E 4.4m S 0.5m W 5.3m	5m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; ivy covered trunk; trunk with 20° lean to N; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; slightly defoliated crown consistent with insect damage; canopy density reduction of 30%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRoW.	C (1)
324	Ash	13.2m	260mm	2m	8.5m	10m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Moribund.	U
325	Aspen	15m	600mm ivy	N 3.8m E 3m S 2.9m W 4.1m	7m	7m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; ivy covered trunk; cavity on N side of trunk 0.5m in height and 75mm across at its widest point showing extensive hollowing and internal decay; trunk with 20° lean to N; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; slightly defoliated crown from insect damage and infected with aspen leaf rust ( <i>Melampsora</i> spp.); minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; inessential component of the group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; visible from PRoW.	C (2)
326	Ash	10m	220mm 200mm	3.2m	2.5m	6m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Moribund.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
327	Aspen	13m	420mm ivy	N 3.9m E 2m S 1.1m W 3.7m	3.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; ivy covered trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; slightly defoliated crown consistent with insect damage; canopy density reduction of 20%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow.	C (1)
328	White poplar	6.5m	190mm	N 2.2m E 4m S 2.6m W 1.1m	1.7m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; historically failed/felled mature tree with regenerative epicormic shoot taking apical dominance and forming crown as new tree; significant hollowing and decay in historic stump with adventitious roots growing through stump from new shoot; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; significant leaf blight present in crown; trunk bifurcation at 1.7m showing acute union with tight compression fork and external features indicative of included bark; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow.	C (2)
329	Hybrid black poplar	19.5m	650mm	N 9.2m E 9.8m S 8.9m W 2.7m	4m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; fully occluded historic pruning wounds on S side of trunk ; lowest limb to SE showing acute union with tight compression fork and external features indicative of included bark; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; slightly defoliated by insects; slightly chlorotic foliage; part of aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
330	Hybrid black poplar	19.5m	780mm	N 8.2m E 2.7m S 9.6m W 9.6m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; fully occluded historic pruning wounds on S side of trunk ; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; slightly defoliated by insects; slightly chlorotic foliage; part of aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
331	English oak	12m	600mm	N 4.9m E 1.7m S 3.8m W 4.1m	3m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; much epicormic growth on trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; historic pruning wounds throughout crown all in excess of 150mm diameter and all showing evidence of internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; coalesced woodpecker holes in stem at 4.5m indicative of extensive internal decay; chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 20%; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
332	English oak	21m	935mm	N 8.7m E 5m S 9.1m W 7.6m	3m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Two cavities N side of base measuring 100mm diameter with both showing evidence of internal decay when probed; much epicormic growth on trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor branch failures throughout crown; several minor pruning wounds in crown under 150mm diameter, all show good signs of occlusion and no evidence of significant internal decay; slightly chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 10%; dominant crown; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
333	Red oak	13m	290mm	N 3.7m E 4.4m S 3.9m W 5m	2m	1.6m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; inessential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow.	C (12)
334	Red oak	10m	270mm	N 4.5m E 5.1m S 5m W 4.6m	3m	2.2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; inessential component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from PRow.	C (12)
335	Hybrid black poplar	21.5m	980mm	N 4.7m E 7.6m S 11.9m W 9m	9m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding on N side showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; trunk with 20° lean to SW ; trunk bifurcation at 13m showing well formed tensile union; pruning wounds on trunk and in lower crown up to 200mm in diameter showing evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; significant feature of the landscape; readily visible from PRow.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
336	English oak	20m	735mm	N 3.5m E 6.7m S 7.6m W 3m	5.5m	5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Mechanical wounding at N side of base with evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on trunk and major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; S canopy extends historically reduced leaving wounds in excess of 150mm diameter showing evidence of minor internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; slightly chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 10%; significant feature of the landscape; readily visible from PRow.	C (12)
337	Crack willow	15.5m	420mm est.	7.5m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation and boundary fence; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 15%; hidden in the majority of public view.	C (1)
338	English oak	6.8m	145mm	N 2.8m E 2.6m S 2.7m W 2.3m	2m	1.6m	Young	Average	Moderate	Mechanical wounding near base with no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; average canopy bud density for species; no significant defects observed; planted to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II patron of Hassocks' 90th birthday; transplantable.	C (13)
339	English oak	3.5m	130mm	3m	0.5m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; inessential feature of the landscape; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
340	Wych elm	12m	400mm 345mm	N 4.4m E 7m S 4.5m W 2.9m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base showing acute union with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; slightly chlorotic foliage; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow.	C (1)
341	Wych elm	11m	500mm	N 3.8m E 0.9m S 4m W 7.5m	1m	0.5m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Historically twin stemmed from base but E stem has since failed leaving 300mm diameter wound near base with evidence of minor internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; many basal suckers; trunk with 45° lean to W; trunk trifurcation present at 1.6m showing acute yet tensile unions; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; chlorotic foliage; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 60%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
342	English oak	22m	930mm	N 5.8m E 7.5m S 13.4m W 6.1m	3m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; 2 significant limb failures at 6m and 7m E side of trunk both up to 2m in length and 300mm at widest point both with no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; minor branch failures throughout rest of crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; canopy density reduction of 30%; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow.	B (2)
343	Beech	16m	495mm	N 7.5m E 5.6m S 3m W 7.2m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; trunk with 17° lean to N; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; capricious form; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
344	English oak	18.9m	845mm	N 5.7m E 2.4m S 9m W 11.1m	3m	1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; trunk with 10° lean to W; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; significant historic tear-out wound on N stem at 10m spanning up to 16m and 200mm at it widest point, showing no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; historic limb failures scattered throughout crown with diameters of up to 200mm with evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow but otherwise hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
345	English oak	20.5m	820mm est.	N 8.7m E 7.8m S 8.9m W 5.1m	4m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots with cavities forming between, decay pattern consistent with Eiffel Tower fungus ( <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> ); established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 20%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
346	English oak	20.5m	830mm est.	N 7.5m E 4.9m S 7.6m W 7.3m	3m	1.9m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 20%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
347	Ash	19.5m	680mm ivy	N 8.1m E 7.9m S 7.7m W 2.2m	5m	5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; heavily ivy-covered; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; significant die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; inessential feature of the landscape; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
348	Ash	18.5m	640mm ivy	2m	10m	10m	Mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
349	Beech	18m	700mm	N 8.5m E 5.1m S 7.9m W 7.6m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; cavity on NE side of trunk 0.5m in height and 150mm across at its widest point with evidence of internal decay and hollowing and good signs of occlusion; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; average canopy bud density for species; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
350	English oak	16m	680mm	3.6m	3m	1m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; epicormic regeneration forms crown; moribund.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
351	Ash	14.5m	670mm est.	5m	3m	2m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation; significant decay all over trunk; epicormic regeneration forms crown; moribund.	U
352	Ash	9.5m	495mm est.	2.5m	2m	3m	Mature	Low	Poor	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation; significant extensive decay in trunk; epicormic regeneration forms crown; moribund.	U
353	Ash	8.5m	450mm	3m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Low	Poor	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation; significant extensive decay in trunk; epicormic regeneration forms crown; moribund.	U
354	English oak	19.4m	935mm	N 7.2m E 7.3m S 8.5m W 4.7m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; Eiffel Tower fungus ( <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> ) fruiting body on S side of base with cavity forming between buttresses; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; significant tear out wound on N lateral extent at 8m spanning 3m and 300mm wide at widest point showing no evidence of significant internal decay and no signs of occlusion; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 25%; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
355	English oak	20m	595mm	N 5.1m E 5.5m S 5.9m W 3.6m	2m	1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots with cavities forming between them, decay pattern consistent with Eiffel Tower fungus ( <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> ); single trunk; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; powdery mildew present on foliage; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
356	English oak	22m	1015mm	N 10m E 6.9m S 7.6m W 3m	5m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; cavity on W side of trunk 200mm in diameter at 3m showing signs of internal decay an hollowing with good signs of occlusion; small cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter, est. in crown; several historic limb failures up to 250mm in diameter all showing evidence of internal decay and good signs of occlusion; above average dead wood in crown; sheer crack on N lateral limb at 8m 0.5m in length and 25mm at widest point showing evidence of internal decay and hollowing with good signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 15%; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
357	English oak	21m	1310mm	N 10.7m NE 14.9m E 6.8m S 10.3m W 6.9m	2.5m	2m	Veteran	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots with small coalesced cavities developing between, decay pattern consistent with Eiffel Tower fungus ( <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> ); cavities on trunk approx. 150mm and 250mm in diameter showing evidence of extensive hollowing and internal decay with good signs of occlusion; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; significant tear out wound on N side of trunk at 3m, spanning 2m in height and 500mm across at widest point with evidence of extensive internal cubical brown rot decay and hollowing with black exudate indicative of bacterial infection, showing good signs of occlusion and reactive wood around site of cavity; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; above average dead wood in crown; central stem at 10m has died off with surrounding tops showing significant die-back and chlorotic foliage; significant NE limb still foliated but showing signs of minor die-back and a canopy density reduction of up to 50% with slightly chlorotic foliage; asymmetrical crown due to historic leading stem failure and suppression by adjacent specimens; essential component of the group in which it stands; visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	A (13)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
358	English oak	19.9m	1115mm	N 10.2m E 7.2m S 11m W 5.7m	4.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown up to 200mm in diameter mostly showing evidence of internal decay and good signs of occlusion; canopy density reduction of 35%; no evidence of retrenchment, significant internal decay or hollowing, no evidence of animal association, water pockets, cracks, cavities or other characteristics associated with veteranization; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRoW; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
359	English oak	20m	730mm	N 7.5m E 3.1m S 7.6m W 4.7m	3.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; small cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; several minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRoW; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
360	English oak	20m	970mm	N 7.1m E 4.2m S 13m W 6.9m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots with small cavities forming between, decay pattern consistent with Eiffel Tower fungus ( <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> ); trunk with 15° lean to S; trunk bifurcation at 2.5m showing well formed tensile union; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 20%; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRoW; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
361	English oak	15m	1110mm	N 4.6m E 5.4m S 1.3m W 3.4m	4m	3m	Over-mature	Low	Indifferent	Cavities between buttress roots consistent with decay caused by Eiffel Tower fungus ( <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> ); much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; significant limb failures throughout crown all in excess of 400mm diameter showing evidence of significant internal decay and hollowing with poor signs of occlusion; historic pruning wounds throughout crown in excess of 200mm diameter showing no evidence of significant internal decay but no evidence of occlusion; historically topped leading to squat form; moribund; visible from school and in glimpses from PRoW; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
362	Ash	18m	575mm	N 1.8m E 4.4m S 9.2m W 10.6m	3m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots with mechanical damage consistent with mowing; prominent buttress roots; trunk with 30° lean to S; trunk bifurcation at 3m showing well formed tensile union; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from PRow.	C (1)
363	English oak	19.5m	1060mm	N 10.6m E 5.8m S 7.6m W 12m	3.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Cavity on W side of base 400mm in height and 200mm across showing evidence of internal decay and good signs of occlusion; similar cavity on E side of base but 1m in height and 300mm across at widest point; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 25%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRow.	B (2)
364	English oak	18.9m	830mm	N 8.8m E 11.4m S 7.9m W 1.4m	4m	4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 20%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from PRow.	B (2)
365	Ash	20.5m	890mm	N 6.8m E 6m S 5.6m W 7.6m	5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots with mechanical wounding; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 40%; inessential feature of the landscape; visible from PRow.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
366	English oak	18.8m	1045mm	N 8.7m E 6.9m S 2.5m W 3.2m	2.5m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Cavity on N side of base 70mm in diameter with evidence of extensive internal decay and hollowing; significant pruning wounds in crown break up to 400mm diameter showing evidence of significant internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; asymmetrical crown as S stem historically failed/removed; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; canopy density reduction of 15%; slightly chlorotic foliage; significant feature of the landscape; visible from PRow.	B (2)
367	English oak	15m	870mm	N 6.8m E 6.3m S 5.5m W 5.2m	3m	1.8m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; small hoof bracket ( <i>Fomes fomentarius</i> ) on E side of base; cavities forming between buttresses at base; significant wounding/cambium death on E side of trunk spanning from ground level to top of trunk and 400mm wide at widest point, showing good signs of occlusion with central section of wounding fully occluded; established epicormic growth forms crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; historically topped leading to squat domed form; foliage showing evidence of leaf blight; canopy density reduction of 35%; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant feature of the landscape; visible from PRow and in distanced glimpses from Mill Lane.	C (3)
368	Hawthorn	5m	5 stems @ 100mm	2.8m	0.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; multi-stemmed from base; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; domed, evenly spread form; of low quality and limited arboricultural value.	C (1)
369	Flowering cherry	5.5m	205mm 120mm	4m	1m	1.6m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Mechanical wounding at base; twin stemmed from base with stems growing to twist around each other; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; domestic fruit tree.	C (1)
370	Hawthorn	6m	2 stems @ 210mm	3.2m	0.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; multi-stemmed from base; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; domed, evenly spread form; of low quality and limited arboricultural value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
371	English oak	16.5m	725mm 805mm	N 2.5m E 8m S 3.9m W 7.3m	4m	2m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots with coalesced cavities forming between them; <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. fruiting body on NE side of base; spindle shank ( <i>Collybia fusipes</i> ) fruiting bodies noted on NW side of base; evidence of significant internal decay near base; differences in tone when buttress roots and lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; partially ivy covered trunk; minor mechanical wounding and bark death near base; trunk bifurcation at 1.5m showing well formed tensile union; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; above average dead wood in crown; historically topped leaving wounds in excess of 250mm with evidence of internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; canopy density reduction of 70%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; visible from school but otherwise hidden in the majority of public view.	C (1)
372-379	Leyland cypress	12m	#372 320mm #373 2 stems @ 275mm #374 415mm #375 405mm #376 405mm 315mm #377 385mm #378 415mm #379 530mm	5.3m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at bases; mostly multi-stemmed specimens showing acute unions with tight compression fork and external features indicative of included bark; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structures; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; rows of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; trees bordering graveyard; contributes to boundary screening around graveyard; significant feature of the landscape; non-native species, out of character with surrounding area.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
380-387	Leyland cypress	12m	#380 10 stems @ 200mm est. #381 8 stems @ 200mm est. #382 450mm #383 3 stems @ 315mm est. #384 10 stems @ 180mm est. #385 315mm #386 415mm #387 470mm 350mm	5.3m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at bases; mostly multi-stemmed specimens showing acute unions with tight compression fork and external features indicative of included bark; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structures; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; rows of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; trees bordering graveyard; contributes to boundary screening around graveyard; significant feature of the landscape; non-native species, out of character with surrounding area.	
388	Norway spruce	10m	200mm	1.8m	2.5m	1.2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; above average dead wood in crown; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; suppressed by adjacent Leyland cypress; inessential component of the group in which it stands; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
389-391	Ash	#389 8m #390 9m #391 9m	#389 5 stems @ 150mm est. #390 195mm #391 150mm	3.1m	2m	1.6m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; #389 multi-stemmed from base; minor die-back at branch tips consistent with 'Ash Die-back Disease'; slightly chlorotic foliage; inessential components of the group in which they stand; unremarkable trees of very limited merit; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
392	Norway spruce	5m	180mm	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m	Young	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; canopy density reduction of 70%; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; inessential component of the group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
393	Wild cherry	7.5m	190mm	2.7m	2m	1.8m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; canopy density reduction of 30%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
394	Ash	12m	445mm	N 4.9m E 4.3m S 5.1m W 3.4m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; trunk grown around historic metal fence; trunk bifurcation at 1.6m showing acute union with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; well formed tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; inessential component of the group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
395	English oak	5.5m	470mm	2.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Low	Poor	Significant decay at base; significant bark death on trunk spanning most of W side of trunk; historically monolithed with epicormic regeneration forming crown; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; inessential component of the group in which it stands; moribund.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
396	English oak	22m	1075mm	N 9.7m E 9.6m S 8.8m W 12.2m	5m	3m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; trunk trifurcation present at 7m showing well formed tensile unions; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; small cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; small tear out wound 0.5m in length and 50mm at widest point on W leader showing good signs of occlusion with evidence of minor internal decay and black exudate consistent with bacterial infection; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; slightly chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 40%; dominant crown; significant component of group in which it stands; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; upper crown visible from PRow.	B (2)
397	Beech	18m	515mm	N 6.2m E 5.1m S 3.8m W 6.4m	5m	1.7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; girdling root on W side of base; arborglyphs present on trunk; small cavity near base on W side showing evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; average canopy bud density for species; significant component of group in which it stands; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; upper crown visible from PRow.	B (2)
398	Sycamore	20m	465mm	N 4m E 7.8m S 1.8m W 5.5m	5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Many basal suckers; trunk with 10° lean to E; single trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; small cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; inessential component of the group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields.	B (2)
399	English oak	23m	870mm	N 8m E 8.9m S 2.7m W 8.4m	2m	1.7m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Cavity forming between buttresses on S side of base with evidence of internal decay and good signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on trunk and major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 15%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
400	English oak	22m	1115mm	N 6.6m E 9.1m S 7.4m W 10.2m	4.5m	1.8m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots with cavities forming between with evidence of internal decay; small <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. fruiting body between buttresses on E side of base; unidentifiable decayed fungal fruiting body on W side of base between buttresses, likely also belonging to <i>Ganoderma</i> sp.; multiple historic pruning wounds on lower trunk consistent with crown raising showing evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; significant tear-out wound at 13m E side of crown in excess of 300mm diameter with no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; minor branch failures throughout crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; no evidence of retrenchment, significant internal decay or hollowing, no evidence of animal association, water pockets, cracks, cavities or other characteristics associated with veteranization; significant component of group in which it stands; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; visible from PRoW.	B (2)
401	English oak	19.5m	820mm	N 6.8m E 8.6m S 7.4m W 8.8m	2.5m	1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 40%; slightly chlorotic foliage; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRoW.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
402	English oak	20m	1255mm	N 3.9m E 7m S 6.3m W 6.9m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 40%; slightly chlorotic foliage; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow; no evidence of retrenchment, significant internal decay or hollowing, no evidence of animal association, water pockets, cracks, cavities or other characteristics associated with veteranization.	B (2)
403	English oak	22m	900mm	N 9.1m E 8.3m S 3.5m W 8.5m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 30%; slightly chlorotic foliage; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow.	B (2)
404	English oak	22m	610mm	N 2.9m E 7.3m S 6.6m W 3.6m	5m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 40%; slightly chlorotic foliage; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
405	English oak	19.5m	580mm	N 2.2m E 1.3m S 3.8m W 8.1m	5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; trunk with 30° lean to W; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 35%; slightly chlorotic foliage; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow.	C (1)
406	English oak	22.5m	1000mm	N 5.8m E 14m S 5.3m SW 8.5m W 9.5m	5m	1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Significant cavities forming between buttresses on N and S side of base 250mm in diameter with no evidence of significant hollowing and good signs of occlusion; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; multi-stemmed from 5m showing well formed tensile unions; significant limb failure on W side of canopy at 6m approx. 200mm diameter with no evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 35%; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields.	B (2)
407	English oak	21.5m	850mm	N 8.1m E 11.5m S 8.7m W 3.1m	7m	1.7m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; fully occluded pruning wounds on trunk; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 15%; slightly chlorotic foliage in upper crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow.	B (2)
408	English oak	22m	960mm	N 5.3m E 4.8m SE 11.2m S 10m W 9.5m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; above average dead wood in crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 20%; significant component of group in which it stands; upper crown visible from PRow; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
409	English oak	20.5m	710mm est.	N 3.9m E 7.3m S 8.5m W 6.6m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Moderate	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation but appears sound where visible; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; slightly chlorotic and deformed foliage; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; canopy density reduction of 75%; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; upper crown visible from PRow; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
410	English oak	7.6m	765mm est.	2m	3m	3.5m	Mature	Dead	Dead	Standing dead tree.	U
411	Sycamore	17m	570mm	N 4.6m E 6.4m S 6.1m W 6.7m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; minor branch failures throughout crown; average canopy bud density for species; no significant defects observed; inessential component of the group in which it stands; upper crown visible in glimpses from PRow; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields.	C (1)
412	English oak	10m	440mm	N 3.2m E 6.2m S 5.5m W 4m	2.5m	4m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; wounding from historic tear-out wound on W side of trunk 400mm in length and 100mm wide at widest point with evidence of minor internal decay and good signs of occlusion; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; trunk 'dog legs' to 45° lean to E at 2m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; slightly chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 35%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; forms part of row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
413	Holly	3.5m	210mm 220mm	3.4m	2m	1.3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; twin stemmed from 1.2m showing acute yet tensile union; canopy density reduction of 50%; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
414	Ash	16m	475mm	N 6.5m E 4.4m S 4.1m W 1m	1m	1.8m	Mature	Low	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; two shaggy bracket ( <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> ) fruiting bodies on W side of trunk at 3.5m; many woodpecker holes on trunk, indicative of significant internal decay; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; epicormic regeneration forms crown; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; moribund; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	U
415	Beech	13.5m	445mm	N 4.3m E 3.4m S 3.7m W 5m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; arborglyphs on trunk; cavity on N side of trunk approx. 100mm diameter showing evidence of internal decay and good signs of occlusion with black exudate consistent with bacterial infection; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 30%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
416	Sycamore	6m	325mm	N 4.1m E 3.9m S 1.2m W 4m	1.7m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Significant cavity at base spanning all the way up W side of trunk with significant hollowing; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	U
417	Sycamore	16m	540mm	6m	4m	2m	Mature	Dead	Dead	Burned standing dead tree.	U
418	English oak	14m	1000mm ivy est.	N 8m E 6.5m S 6m W 7.7m	2.5m	4m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation but appears sound where visible; dead ivy covered; significant tear out wound on NE side of crown break in excess of 450mm diameter with evidence of significant internal decay and poor signs of occlusion; NE lower limb with significant cavity spanning up to 2m in length and 300mm wide at widest point with evidence of significant internal decay and good signs of occlusion with minor reactive wood; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 50%; slightly chlorotic foliage; visible from adjacent properties; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
419	English oak	17.2m	815mm ivy	N 3.5m E 3.9m S 4.4m W 4.2m	5m	3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; dead ivy covered; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; single trunk; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 60%; visible from adjacent properties; contributes to boundary screening; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
420-424	Hybrid black poplar	20m	#420 530mm #421 510mm #422 575mm #423 340mm #424 650mm	5.8m	6m	5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at bases; all single trunk specimens; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crowns; minor branch failures throughout crowns; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; canopy density reduction on all of up to 30%; lower quality individuals conferring greater value as part of a group; visible from adjacent properties; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
425-430	Hybrid black poplar	18m	#425 230mm #426 280mm #427 200mm #428 405mm #429 245mm #430 260mm	3.6m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at bases; all single trunk specimens; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure; minor branch failures throughout crowns; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; canopy density reduction on all of up to 30%; lower quality individuals conferring greater value as part of a group; visible from adjacent properties; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
431	English oak	14.5m	320mm ivy	N 7.1m E 3.6m S 6.3m W 1.1m	5m	6m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Slight undermining of root plate from soil erosion; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; slightly chlorotic foliage; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; canopy density reduction of 30%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
432	English oak	15m	630mm ivy	N 0m E 4.3m S 8.8m W 4m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Base situated on bank of ditch; trunk with 85° lean to S; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; well formed tensile main unions and tensile unions throughout rest of crown; slightly defoliated crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; canopy density reduction of 20%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; hidden in the majority of long directed public view; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
433	Horse chestnut	17.5m	2 stems @ 500mm est. 280mm 475mm	N 7.4m E 5.5m S 4.9m W 5.1m	3m	1m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from near base showing acute unions with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; cambium death on S side of trunk near base; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; slightly chlorotic foliage; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 50%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)
434	Horse chestnut	16.5m	450mm 300mm 470mm all est.	N 7.6m E 4.2m S 7.5m W 4.8m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from near base showing acute unions with tight compression fork and evidence of incipient included bark; cambium death on S side of trunk near base; black exudate, bark abnormalities and discolouration consistent with horse chestnut bleeding canker ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>aesculi</i> ); much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; slightly chlorotic foliage; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; canopy density reduction of 50%; inessential component of the group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; hidden in the majority of long directed public view..	C (1)
435	English oak	20m	775mm ivy	N 4.9m E 8.3m S 10.1m W 7.9m	4m	4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; full inspection of main unions impeded by dense ivy cover but appear sound where visible; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor branch failures throughout crown; slightly chlorotic foliage; canopy density reduction of 20%; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
436	Horse chestnut	18m	655mm 365mm 250mm 430mm	N 5m NE 6m E 6m S 5m W 4.5m NW 3m	0.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from 0.5m; acute main unions with no tight compression fork; E stem historically topped at 8m leaving dead limb of approx. 380mm in diameter from 4m; central limb historically failed at 5.5m, with regrowth up to 6m in length; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects on remaining limbs; visible in glimpses from access; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
437	English oak	15m	970mm	N 0.5m E 1m SE 14m S 9m SW 6m W 1.5m	5m	S 1.5m	Over-mature	Below average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; abrupt bending at 3m to S correcting itself to upright at 5m; canopy entirely off-set from base; cavity at 3.5m, 1m in length, 500mm width; deadwood up to 180mm in diameter, est.; tear-out wounds throughout crown; of poor structural condition; visible in glimpses from access; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	C (23)
G1	Various	10m	Max 425mm ivy est. Avg 200mm	4.5m	0.2m	0.1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees; species include ash, English oak, hazel, lime, field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, dogwood and elm; over 100 individuals; understorey comprises elm, dogwood, hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel and other shrub species under an overstorey of mature oak, ash and lime; most ash in group of below average or low physiology; densely vegetated group; ivy covered; some failed specimens throughout; significant feature of the landscape; provides screening from PRow to adjacent dwellings; readily visible from Mill Lane and adjacent dwellings.	B (2)
G2	Various	Max 11m Avg 3.5m	Max 200mm	2.5m	0.2m	0.1m	Various	Below average	Indifferent	Species include hawthorn, holly, yew, ash, sycamore, beech, holly and blackthorn; relatively even distribution of species; row of closely planted specimens; no significant defects observed at bases; few dead and dying specimens scattered throughout group; crossing and rubbing branches throughout and between structures; significant feature of the landscape; readily visible from PRow.	C (2)
G3	Various	15m	Max 250mm est.	6.7m	1.5m	0.4m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include hawthorn, wych elm, beech, walnut, blackthorn, crack willow, ash and goat willow; access to tree and full basal inspection prevented by dense vegetation; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structures; partially smothered in bramble; ashes in group either of low physiological condition or moribund; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure; significant feature of the landscape; contributes to boundary screening; visible from PRow.	C (2)
G4	Blackthorn	4.5m	Max 75mm	1.5m	1m	0.1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Mass of young black thorn S of graveyard; no significant defects observed; inessential feature of the landscape; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G5	Various	12.5m	Max 150mm	5m	0.2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include crack willow and goat willow; over 100 individuals; no significant defects observed at bases; crossing and rubbing branches throughout and between structures; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; average canopy bud density for species; no significant defects observed; mass of willow bordering field; visible from PRoW; significant feature of the landscape; contributes to boundary screening.	C (2)
G6	Various	Max 13m Avg 4m	Max 300mm Avg 150mm both est.	3m	0.2m	0.2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include hawthorn, holly, elder, sycamore, blackthorn, holly, beech, Portuguese laurel and cherry laurel; relatively even distribution of species; over 100 individuals; group comprises dense understorey made up of laurel, sycamore hawthorn and holly and boundary hedge made up of sycamore and hawthorn; partially smothered in bramble; dead and dying specimens scattered throughout; partially ivy covered; no significant defects observed; acts as boundary between fields; lower quality individuals conferring greater value as part of a group; significant feature of the landscape; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (2)
G7	Hybrid black poplar	14m	Max 200mm	3m	1.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at bases; all single trunk specimens; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure; minor branch failures throughout crowns; minor deadwood throughout crowns, consistent with age and species; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; canopy density reduction on all of up to 30%; lower quality individuals conferring greater value as part of a group; visible from adjacent properties; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
G8	Various	Max 12m Avg 5m	Max 200mm	3m	0.2m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include, goat willow, aspen, silver birch, hawthorn, blackthorn, English oak and hazel; approx. 50 individuals; relatively even distribution of species; some specimens failed at base and laying on ground or hung up in adjacent trees; dead and dying specimens scattered throughout; partially smothered in bramble; partially ivy covered; crossing and rubbing branches throughout and between structures; understorey for more significant individual trees; lower quality individuals conferring greater value as part of a group; inessential feature of the landscape; contributes to boundary screening; hidden in the majority of long directed public view.	C (2)
G9	Various	Max 9m Avg 6m	Max 160mm Avg 110mm	4m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Cluster of trees; species include 2 field maple and 2 hawthorn; visible in glimpses from PRoW and internal views; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	C (1)
G10	Various	Max 5m Avg 4m	Max 400mm Avg 90mm	4m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include goat willow, hazel, hawthorn, flowering cherry and dead individual; goat willow historically topped at 2m with epicormic regeneration forming crown; of low quality and limited arboricultural value; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (3)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G11	Various	Max 10m Avg 4m	Max 280mm Avg 150mm	3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include field maple, lime, holly, yew, hazel, horse chestnut, ash, laurel, hawthorn, wych elm, sycamore and elder; group of understorey ; small suppressed specimen; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
G12	Various	Max 7m Avg 5m	Max 180mm Avg 120mm	3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Hawthorn dominant, with occasional sycamore, blackthorn and dense understorey; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; tree conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands; of screening value.	C (2)
G13	Blackthorn	3.5m	Avg 4 stems @ 30mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimens; contributes to boundary screening; trees conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands.	C (2)
G14	Various	Max 10m Avg 4m	Max 350mm Avg 120mm	3m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens; contributes to boundary screening; trees conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands; species include blackthorn, hawthorn, ash.	C (2)
G15	Various	Max 7m Avg 4m	Max 200mm Avg 150mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; trees conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands; hawthorn and blackthorn dominant with occasional English oak and ash; dense understorey.	C (2)
G16	Ash	Max 15m Avg 13m	Max 300mm Avg 200mm	2m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; drawn-up specimens with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; of narrow canopies; trees conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands.	C (1)
G17	Various	Max 16m Avg 14m	Max 600mm Avg 370mm	8m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; contributes to boundary screening; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible in long views from PRow; species include English oak, field maple, hawthorn, sweet chestnut and ash.	B (12)
G18	Various	Max 12m Avg 6m	Max 500mm Avg 250mm	4m	2m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; species include hawthorn, blackthorn, English oak, ash, field maple; dense understorey; contributes to boundary screening; trees conferring no significantly greater value on group in which they stands.	C (2)
G19	Various	Max 15m Avg 13m	Max 290mm Avg 200mm	3m	2m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; species include ash, sycamore, horse chestnut, hawthorn and dead individuals; dense understorey ; drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; tree conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from PRow.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G21	Various	Max 8m Avg 4m	Max 250mm Avg 150mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens forming boundary screen with an abundance of planted trees; understorey species include field maple, hawthorn and blackthorn; dense understorey; of only low-level screening value; tree conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands.	C (2)
G22	Various	Max 13m Avg 10m	Max 350mm Avg 250mm	3m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; contributes to boundary screening; tree conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands; species include ash, field maple, English oak, hawthorn, blackthorn, lime and sycamore; dense understorey.	C (2)
G23	Various	Max 7m Avg 2m	Max 180mm Avg 100mm	3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a screen; unremarkable trees of very limited merit; species include goat willow, lime, crack willow and blackthorn; dense understorey.	C (3)
G24	Various	Max 17m Avg 12m	Max 450mm Avg 300mm	4m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; ash with low physiology ; species include English oak, ash, blackthorn; contributes to boundary screening; trees conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands.	C (12)
G25	Various	Max 22m Avg 17m	Max 850mm Avg 500mm	5m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from internal views; lower crowns screened in views from small self-seeded specimens; species include lime, English oak, elm.	B (12)
H1	Various	6m	Max 150mm ivy est.	2.5m	0.2m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; species include hawthorn, ash, sycamore and dogwood; over 50 individuals; hawthorn dominant with taller ash and sycamore scattered throughout; ashes in group of below average or low physiology; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; smothered in bramble; readily visible from Mill Lane; contributes to boundary screening.	C (2)
H2	Various	1.6m	Max 50mm	0.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Species include privet, cotoneaster, field maple, sycamore and hawthorn; heavily smothered in bramble and Russian vine; specimens throughout hedge generally of below average physiology and suppressed by bramble and vine; inessential component of the landscape; provides low level screening to house; visible from Mill Lane and PRoW.	C (1)
H3	Various	2m	Max 100mm	1m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include sycamore, beech, privet, hawthorn and holly; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; crossing and rubbing branches throughout structure; frequently maintained; inessential component of the landscape; visible from PRoW.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
H4	Various	2m	Avg 3 stems @ 60mm	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Species include beech, field maple and hawthorn; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; appears to be regularly managed to 2m height; readily visible from PRow; contributes to boundary screening.	C (2)
H5	Cherry Laurel	3m	Avg 3 stems @ 80mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; contributes to boundary screening; tree conferring no significantly greater value on group in which it stands.	C (2)
H6	Hawthorn	1.6m	Avg 3 stems @ 50mm	1.5m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; of only low-level screening value; readily visible from PRow.	C (2)
H7	Dogwood	1.5m	Avg 4 stems @ 30mm	1m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; of only low-level screening value.	C (2)
H8	Various	Max 2m Avg 1.5m	Avg 3 stems @ 50mm	1m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; of only low-level screening value; species include hawthorn, blackthorn and field maple.	C (2)
H9	Hawthorn	Max 6m Avg 5m	Max 3 stems @ 150mm Avg 3 stems @ 100mm all ivy	3m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; of only low-level screening value; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (2)