



Hallam Land Management

Bognor Regis Golf Course

Arboricultural Assessment

December 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Hallam Land Management to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Bognor Regis Golf Course (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SU 950 011.
- 1.2 The survey was carried out in June 2016 and then again on 14th September 2021.

Scope of Assessment

- 1.3 The tree survey and assessment of existing trees has been carried out in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (hereafter referred to as BS5837). The guidelines set out a structured assessment methodology to assist in determining which trees would be deemed either as being suitable or unsuitable for retention.
- 1.4 The guidance also provides recommendations for considering the relationship between existing trees and how those trees may integrate into designs for development; demolition operations and future construction processes so that a harmonious and sustainable relationship between any retained trees and built structures can be achieved.
- 1.5 The purpose of the report is therefore to firstly, present the results of an assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site.
- 1.6 This report has been produced to accompany a planning application for a residential development and has included an assessment of any impact to the tree cover. The survey has therefore focused on any trees present within or bordering the site that may potentially be affected by the future proposals or will pose a constraint to any proposed development.

Site description

- 1.7 The site covers an area of approximately 40ha and currently comprises the existing Bognor Regis Golf Course and associated club house and car parking. Vehicular and pedestrian access is provided from Golf Links Road. The golf course comprises fairways, fairway trees with occasional drainage ditches. A practice green is also located close to the club house.
- 1.8 The site is located to the north of Felpham and Bognor Regis and is adjacent to the north-western edge of the built-up area of Felpham. It is bounded to the west by Lidsey Rife, beyond which is the LEC Airfield, the railway line and areas of commercial development. To the north is the A259. To the east is the existing residential environs of Felpham and Downview Primary School. To the south are open fields extending to the B2259 and further afield Felpham.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework July 2021

- 2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated July 2021.
- 2.2 Paragraph 10 of the NPPF states that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and states that for decision making, the LPA should be '*c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay*'. In the absence of a development plan or the development plan is out of date, the acting LPA should grant planning consent so far as the development proposals do not breach the policies and guidance outlined in the NPPF.
- 2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF also states that:
- *131 '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-lined⁵⁰, 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.*
 - *180(b) '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'.*
- and provides specific guidance that:
- *180(d) 'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity'.*
- 2.4 Examples of what is deemed to be '*wholly exceptional*' are included within Footnote 63 and provides the examples of '*infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat*'.

Statutory Considerations

- 2.5 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in order to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location. Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA. Anyone found guilty of such an offence is liable and in serious cases, may result in prosecution and incur an unlimited fine.
- 2.6 Following consultation with the Local Planning Authority, Arun District Council, it is understood that there is a Tree Preservation Order, namely TPO/FP/07, which applies to a number of trees present within the assessment site and therefore statutory constraints apply to the development in respect of trees. A plan detailing trees covered by the TPO has been included within the report as Appendix C and further details are given in Chapter 4.
- 2.7 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the 3rd December 2021.

Non-Statutory Considerations

- 2.8 In order to compile existing baseline information on relevant arboricultural considerations information was requested from both statutory and non-statutory nature conservation organisations. The Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)¹ website highlighted no tree cover within the site as or included within the following:
- The Priority Habitat Inventory, Deciduous Woodland
 - The National Forestry Inventory

¹ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable and systematic way.
- 3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups, hedgerows or woodland where it has been determined appropriate.
- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
 - For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.
 - For the purposes of this assessment woodland is described as a habitat where ‘trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy’². Woodlands, however, are not just formed of trees and generally include a great variety of other plants. These will include ‘mosses, ferns and lichens, as well as small flowering herbs, grasses and shrubs’³.
- 3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups, hedgerows or woodland has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, in order to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 3.4 Veteran trees and Ancient Woodland are important components of the landscape, their importance can be for a number of reasons including that of their ecological, social, cultural and historic value.
- 3.5 Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodlands are material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021, which defines the terms ancient or veteran tree as:

‘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.’⁴

² http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.html

³ http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.html

⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019). *National Planning Policy Framework*. London: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

- 3.6 Various published methodologies are currently available which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions. This assessment, and the criteria used for defining ancient/veteran trees and the identification of attributable ancient/veteran features, has been based on a range of currently published guidance and resources.

Ancient Woodland

- 3.7 Ancient woodland in England is defined as an area that has been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD. 'Continuously wooded' does not require there to have been a continuous cover of trees and shrubs across the entire area. Habitats such as glades, deer lawns, rides, ponds and streams, as well as gaps created by natural occurrences, and forestry may all occur within woodland.
- 3.8 Ancient woodland includes both ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites:
- Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) is where the stands are composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. However, woodlands with small planting of trees native to the site would still be included in this category. The stands may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding or the tree and shrub layer may have grown up by natural regeneration.
 - Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) these are areas of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees, predominantly of species not native to the site. These sites often retain some of the ancient woodland features such as soils, ground flora, fungi and woodland archaeology.
- 3.9 Ancient woodland is a resource of great importance for its wildlife, soils, recreation, cultural value, history and the contribution to diverse landscapes.

BS5837 Categories

- 3.10 Trees have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, '*Cascade chart for tree quality assessment*'. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).
- 3.11 Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are, for this reason not considered in the planning process on arboricultural grounds. Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material considerations in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.
- 3.12 **Category (U) – (Red):** Trees which are unsuitable for retention and 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. Trees within this category are:

- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.

3.13 **Category (A) – (Green):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Sub category (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
- Sub category (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
- Sub category (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

3.14 **Category (B) – (Blue):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Sub category (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
- Sub category (ii) trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- Sub category (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

3.15 **Category (C) – (Grey):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:

- Sub category (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- Sub category (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
- Sub category (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Site Plans

- 3.16 The individual positions of trees and groups have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.
- 3.17 As part of this assessment, a Tree Retention Plan has been prepared to show the proposed layout in relation to the existing tree cover allowing an assessment of any potential conflicts. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.

Tree Constraints and Root Protection Areas

- 3.18 Below ground constraints to future development are represented by tree roots and the soil environment in which they grow which needs to be protected if the tree is to be retained. Tree rooting systems are essential for the uptake of water and nutrients, serving the storage of carbohydrates for the future growth and function of the tree, and form structural anchorage and support for the stem and crown. The perceived rooting area of the tree; referred to as the root protection area (RPA) needs to be protected if the tree is to be retained.
- 3.19 The RPA is a notional area considered to be the minimum zone that must be protected to avoid any adverse impacts on retained trees. The RPA has been calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012 and requires suitable protection in order for the tree to be successfully incorporated into any future scheme. As such, the RPA of existing trees is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities.
- 3.20 Where applicable the shape of the Root Protection Area has been modified to consider the presence of any nearby obstacles (existing or past) which may have restricted root growth and the likely root distribution i.e., the presence of hard standing, structures and underground apparatus. Where groups of trees have been assessed, the Root Protection Area has been shown based on the maximum sized tree in any one group and so may exceed the Root Protection Area required for some of the individual specimens within the group. Further detailed inspection of the individual trees forming a group may be required where development impacts upon the group.
- 3.21 Whilst it is generally accepted that a tree's roots may extend far greater distances than the notional RPA, with the distribution of the root system relating directly to the availability of suitable conditions for growth (namely oxygen, water and nutrients), with roots predominantly located in the upper 1,000 mm of the soil horizon; the RPA offers an accepted protective buffer from development.
- 3.22 Above ground constraints such as the current crown spread of the trees and an illustration of the shade pattern (where appropriate) have been considered and identified within the Tree Survey Plan and Tree Retention Plan indicates their potential area of shading influence.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- 3.23 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.
- 3.24 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed trees does not take into account the effects of extreme / adverse weather conditions, changes in land use prior to the site's development, unforeseen accidents or anti-social behaviours, such as vandalism, which occur since the date of the survey. As such, the assessment of tree condition given within applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged.
- 3.25 It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.
- 3.26 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.
- 3.27 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with current building regulations. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of 145 individual trees and 84 groups of trees were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees and groups of trees where examples are clearly present as per the description. Refer to the Tree Survey Plan and Appendix A – Tree Schedule for full details of the trees included in this assessment. The table below summarises the trees assessed.

Tree Schedule

- 4.2 Appendix A presents details of any individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodlands found during the assessment including heights, diameters at breast height, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area.
- 4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.

- 4.4 Several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Results Summary

- 4.5 Tree cover was extensive across the site predominately positioned along the boundaries of the site and fairways. Mature coniferous specimens formed important features and combined with broadleaf species to form linear tree groups. A mixture of species was found with English Oak *Quercus robur*, Corsican Pine *Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio*, Monterey Pine *Pinus radiata* and willow *Salix spp.* being dominant throughout the site

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T23, T28, T142, T143, T144	5		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T6, T7, T9, T12, T14, T15, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T33, T34, T35, T36, T40, T41, T43, T59, T60, T62, T63, T67, T68, T69, T70, T88, T90, T91, T115, T119, T120, T129, T139, T140	35	G8, G12, G14, G28, G33, G42, G44, G62	8
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T8, T10, T13, T17, T26, T38, T42, T44, T45, T46, T48, T49, T53, T54, T55, T56, T57, T58, T64, T65, T71, T72, T75, T76, T80, T81, T82, T84, T85, T86, T87, T89, T105, T106, T107, T108, T109, T110, T112, T113, T114, T117, T118, T123, T124, T127, T128, T130, T131, T132, T134, T135, T136, T137, T138	55	G4, G6, G7, G9, G13, G18, G19, G20, G21, G22, G23, G24, G27, G29, G31, G34, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G46, G47, G48, G50, G52, G53, G54, G55, G56, G58, G59, G60, G61, G63, G64, G66, G67, G68, G71, G72, G73, G74, G75, G76, G77, G78, G79, G80, G81	51
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T2, T3, T5, T11, T16, T18, T25, T27, T29, T30, T31, T32, T37, T39, T47, T50, T51, T52, T61, T66, T73, T74, T77, T78, T79, T83, T92, T93, T94, T95, T96, T97, T98, T99, T100, T101, T102, T104, T116, T121, T122, T125, T126, T133, T141, T145, T146, T147, T148	50	G1, G2, G3, G5, G10, G11, G15, G16, G17, G25, G26, G30, G32, G38, G43, G45, G49, G51, G57, G65, G69, G70, G82, G83, G84	25

- 4.6 Located close to the car park for the Golf Club, adjacent to the main building were a small number of trees, T1, T2, T4 and T5 and groups G1 and G2. The individual trees had been planted for amenity alongside the car parking areas. Both groups comprised elder *Sambucus nigra* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* with the addition of field maple *Acer campestre* and goat willow *Salix caprea* in the respective groups. T1 had been the subject of recent topping works which had resulted in an unnatural appearance. These works had been carried out due to the declining health of the tree.
- 4.7 The eastern boundary, adjacent to hole 18, was formed by groups G3 and G4, along with individual trees T7 to T11. Both groups were formed by multiple, mixed species with G4 forming the majority of the boundary. There was dense undergrowth around the bases, interlocked crowns and minor deadwood in the crowns. Trees of both groups were located directly along the boundary with trees in G4 also spreading out closer to the fairway as a feature of the course. The individual trees had been assessed separately due to their species or size compared to the trees within the groups. Of note were two mature Corsican pines which had been assessed as retention category A for their high quality and ability to contribute to the site in the longer term. T11 was an Indian Bean tree *Catalpa bignonioides* which had suffered bark wounds that exposed the heartwood, and a sparse crown was noted.
- 4.8 Either side of the driving range were groups G7, G8, G9, G11 and G14 along with individual trees T12, T13 and T15 to T18. Two of the groups, G8 and G14, had been assessed as having higher quality due to the larger specimens of Corsican pine within the groups, along with species such as Leyland cypress *Cupressocyparis leylandii*, scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*, western red cedar *Thuja plicata*, crack willow *Salix fragilis*, horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* and English oak. Again, individual trees had been assessed separately where they stood out compared to the surrounding trees, as such they couldn't be included within the nearby group. These trees included another mature Corsican pine, up to approximately 26m in height, a white willow *Salix alba*, mature English oak and a mature red oak *Quercus rubra*, also up to approximately 20m in height.
- 4.9 Bordering the fairway for hole 1 were groups G12, G18, G43, G46, G47, G48, G49, G50, G51, G52 and G61, along with individual trees T14, T63, T64, T65, T66, T67, T70, T71, T72 and T86 to T92. The groups were mostly of moderate quality, with only two groups, G12 and G62, having high quality, category A retention, due to the species Monterey pine, Scots pine and Corsican pine and size of the specimens forming the groups. The majority of individual trees alongside the fairway for hole 1 were either English oak or Monterey Pine, mature in age and up to approximately 21m in height.
- 4.10 Separating the fairways for holes 2 and 3 were groups G56 to G59, with G60 north of the green. These groups were again mostly moderate in quality with a mix of species forming the groups, generally with typical crown forms, characteristic for the species.
- 4.11 Forming the western boundary adjacent to hole 3 were groups G55, G63 and G64, with G63 comprising specimens up to approximately 21m in height and species such as crack willow, Lombardy poplar *Populus nigra* 'Italica', weeping willow *Salix x sepulcralis* 'Chrysocoma', white willow *Salix alba* and Scots pine. The majority of species were typical for those found in the riparian zone alongside a watercourse.

- 4.12 Either side of the fairway for hole 4 were groups G27, G28, G30, G42 and the largest group G44. Individual species were mainly found on the north side of the fairway and included T54 to T61, again with English oak and Monterey Pine being the most common species. The common species throughout the groups was Monterey Pine, with Scots pine, Lawson cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* and Scots pine also noted. The largest group, G44, comprised ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, horse chestnut, alder *Alnus glutinosa* and Indian Bean tree.
- 4.13 Separating holes 16 and 17 were low quality (retention category C) groups G16 and G17 with high quality (retention category A) individual trees T19, T20 and T21 located in-between. The three individual trees were all Corsican pine between 16m and 24m in height, mature in age and good quality.
- 4.14 Either side of hole 15 and forming the northern boundary for this section of the site were groups G23, G24 and G25, with G6 to the north, and individual trees T25 and T26, a low-quality hybrid black poplar with storm damage evident, and a moderate quality crack willow respectively. G6, along the northern boundary, was a mixed species group with storm damage present, interlocking crowns, and some failed stems.
- 4.15 The eastern boundary for the fairway for hole 6 was formed by T24, G20, G21, with a substantial amount of tree cover around the maintenance area for the golf course to the west which included groups G26, G27, G28, G29 and G31 to G36, with individual trees T27 to T39. A high quality mature English oak was surrounded by moderate quality mixed species group (G20) which was located along the majority of the eastern side of the fairway. Alongside a track between the fairway for hole 6 and the maintenance storage area to the west were lower quality trees (T27 to T32) all crack willow with some in poorer quality, and deemed unsuitable for retention, mainly due to evidence of storm damage which contributed to the reduction in quality.
- 4.16 Around the maintenance area were high quality Monterey Pine specimens assessed as individual trees T33 to T36 and as groups G28 and G33. In amongst the high-quality trees were moderate and low-quality specimens, including groups G29, G31, G32, G34, G35 and G36, as well as T37, T38 and T39.
- 4.17 Separating holes 7 and 8 were groups G39, G40 and G41 and individual trees T40 to T44, three Monterey Pines up to 16m in height and one Aspen *Populus tremula* up to 23m in height. The groups all had moderate quality with G39 being the largest group.
- 4.18 The western boundary for hole 8 was T93, a mature multi stemmed hawthorn of low quality, and G66 a mixed species group of young, semi mature and early mature specimens of moderate quality, alongside the river.
- 4.19 Alongside hole 9 were trees T96 to T102, all multi stemmed hawthorn with dieback of the crown observed and assessed as retention category C for their low arboricultural quality.
- 4.20 Surrounding the green for hole 9 were trees T104 to T107, a wild cherry and three Leyland cypress of varying qualities. Surrounding the fairway and the green for hole 10 were two mixed species tree groups G67, close to the tee, and G68 which ran the length of the fairway. Further south were trees T108 to T110, all moderate quality early mature Scots pine.
- 4.21 North of hole 11 were large tree groups G70, G78, G79 and surrounding the green was G80, several mixed species groups, dense in places forming the northern boundary.

- 4.22 Separating holes 11 and 12 were trees T112 to T114, T136 to T140 in amongst groups G69, G76 and G77. T112, T113 and T114 were all early mature Lombardy poplar up to 23m in height. T136 to T138 were three Lawson cypress, and there were two Monterey Pines for T139 and T140. Group G69 was a low quality, retention category C group of mixed species with dieback of the crown observed on some trees, with young, planted trees also forming the group. G76 and G77 were two moderate quality groups up to approximately 18m in height.
- 4.23 Separating holes 12 and 13 was tree group G75 forming the majority of the boundary with individual trees T127 to T135 in amongst the group. G75 comprised multiple species up to approximately 17m in height of fair to good quality and assessed as retention category B. The individual trees comprised one Monterey pine, five Lombardy poplar, two Lawson cypress and a single crack willow. Heights were up to 21m, and the majority of trees assessed as retention category B, with the Monterey Pine, T129, assessed as having high quality and therefore retention category A.
- 4.24 North of the tee for hole 13 were trees T115, a high-quality mature Monterey pine up to 20m in height, and T116, a lower quality semi mature field maple. South of the tee was T117, a mature multi stemmed Lawson cypress of moderate quality.
- 4.25 South of hole 13 were large groups of trees assessed as G71, G72, G73 and G74, within which were individual trees T118 through to T126. All of the individual trees were mature in age except for the two Lombardy poplar which were semi mature. The other individual trees were five Monterey pines, two of high quality, a weeping willow and a Leyland cypress. The groups were all mixed species groups of varying heights, with G73 being the largest, assessed as having moderate quality.
- 4.26 South of hole 14 was tree group G38, a small group of unmaintained trees of reduced arboricultural quality.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 4.27 None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with accepted methodologies and guidance.

Statutory Constraints

- 4.28 The following table details which trees are included in the Arun District Council Tree Preservation Order (TPO), TPO/FP/07. The trees identified within the TPO are protected by law from felling or uprooting, pruning including 'topping/lopping' and willful damage or destruction. The granting of full planning permission would override the protection afforded by the Tree Preservation Order to those trees shown as removed to facilitate the proposals within the approved plans.

Table 2: Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area details

Tree No. taken from FPCR	TPO reference no.
T7, T8, T9, G4	G2

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of particular trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.

5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Illustrative Masterplan and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for:

Outline planning application with all matters reserved, except means of access, for the erection of up to 480 new homes (C3), the formation of a new means of access onto Golf Links Road, together with the creation of new surface water drainage, new landscaping and habitat creation, ground works and other infrastructure. The retention and re-purposing of the retained club house (F2(b)).

5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows.

Table 3: Summary of tree stock to be retained

	Individual Trees Retained	Total	Groups of Trees Retained	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T28, T142, T143, T144	4		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T6, T7, T9, T12, T15, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T33, T34, T35, T36, T40, T41, T43, T59, T60, T62, T63, T67, T68, T69, T70, T88, T90, T91, T115, T119, T120, T129, T139, T140	34	G8, G12, G14, G28, G33, G42, G44, G62	8
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T8, T13, T17, T26, T38, T42, T44, T45, T46, T48, T49, T53, T55, T56, T57, T58, T75, T76, T80, T81, T82, T84, T85, T86, T87, T89, T105, T106, T107, T108, T109, T110, T112, T113, T114, T117, T118, T123, T124, T127, T128, T130, T131, T132, T134, T135, T136, T137, T138	49	G6, G7, G9, G27, G29, G31, G37, G39, G40, G41, G47, G50, G53, G54, G55, G56, G58, G59, G60, G61, G63, G64, G66, G67, G68, G71, G72, G73, G74, G75, G76, G77, G78, G79, G80, G81	36

	Individual Trees Retained	Total	Groups of Trees Retained	Total
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T2, T3, T16, T18, T27, T29, T30, T31, T32, T47, T50, T51, T52, T61, T73, T74, T77, T78, T79, T83, T92, T93, T94, T95, T96, T97, T98, T99, T100, T101, T102, T104, T116, T121, T122, T125, T126, T133, T145, T146, T147, T148	42	G1, G2, G3, G15, G25, G26, G30, G38, G43, G45, G49, G51, G57, G69, G70, G82, G83, G84	18

Table 4: Summary of tree stock to be removed

	Individual Trees Removed	Total	Groups of Trees Removed	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T23	1		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T15	1		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T10, T54, T64, T65, T71, T72	6	G4, G13, G18, G19, G20, G21, G22, G23, G24, G34, G35, G36, G46, G48, G52	15
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T5, T11, T25, T37, T39, T66, T141	7	G5, G10, G11, G16, G17, G32, G65	7

- 5.4 At this Illustrative stage, the proposed layout has been constraint lead and largely designed around the natural features of the site, especially trees thereby avoiding losses as far as possible. This has been made more possible by virtue of the largest proportion of the existing tree cover being positioned in linear groups across the site. Despite this, due to the nature of the site and being heavily treed, to facilitate the proposals the loss of trees in some form is unavoidable to deliver a feasible development.
- 5.5 Access to the site will utilise the existing location to the south off Golf Links Road. The highway network and development parcels will require the removal of the vast majority of the tree cover listed above. With the exception of T1, T10, T11 and G4 these tree losses are situated within the site with any visual impacts being lessened by the retention of trees around the peripheries.
- 5.6 A number of trees within G4 are included within the Tree Preservation Order however due to the age of the TPO it is not possible to determine how many of the trees within the order, dated 2007 are still present. The most prominent and important trees, T7 to T9 along the eastern boundary are to be retained.
- 5.7 T15 a single mature oak will be removed with all other tree cover of high quality and retention category A being retained and integrated within the development. The development will also retain a large proportion of moderate quality tree cover, preserving natural wildlife corridors and creating a smoother integration with the residential areas.

- 5.8 Drainage attenuation to the west will require the removal of T54, T71, T72, G52 and G65. These losses are considered to be minimal in comparison to the amount of tree cover being retained within this portion of the site.
- 5.9 The development proposals will provide a significantly greater public amenity locally simply by creating opportunities for wider access to existing tree cover which at present is limited to public rights of way and restricted to members of the private golf club. The areas of retained tree cover will form a substantial green corridor of new public open space to the west and will provide an immense visual stimulus to local people as well as functioning as a recreational area.

From an arboricultural perspective the amount of loss overall is considered of low proportions and the new tree, hedgerow and woodland planting proposed as part of the landscaping scheme for the development would more than suitably mitigate for the loss. The new tree planting would increase local tree cover and once established would enhance the future landscape.

Tree Management

- 5.11 The layout of the development is currently reserved for subsequent approval. In the course of a reserved matters application pursuant to layout, a review of the relationship between the layout and the retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the existing tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 5.12 All retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 *Post Development Management of Existing Trees*, where there is a potential for public access in order to satisfy the landowner's duty of care. Additionally, inspections annually and following major storms should be carried out by an experienced arboriculturist or arborist to identify any potential public safety risks and to agree remedial works as required.
- 5.13 All tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgeons. It would be recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors.
- 5.14 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

General Design Principles in Relation to Retained Trees

- 5.15 In a subsequent Reserved Matters application following the final layout of the scheme, assessment of the distance of proposed development in relation to the calculated root protection area of retained trees should be made which will inform the final layout.
- 5.16 Ground investigation through the use of pneumatic excavation, such as an Air Spade and digging of trial pits, may be required should there be areas where it is not possible to modify the layout to avoid conflict with retained trees. Ground investigations would aim to determine the actual location of the physical roots without causing them damage in the process. Such an assessment

would enable consideration of the practicality and suitability of certain ‘tree friendly’ construction methods and would better inform decision making for a design.

- 5.17 Further assessment of the impact to actual roots found during the ground investigations can then be made and solutions reached thus, greatly reducing any potential future impacts on retained trees whilst allowing the development to proceed and minimising risks to future tree health. Ultimately the aim would be to reduce conflicts between trees and buildings and achieve successful tree retention.
- 5.18 The use of “no-dig” construction methods should be considered prior to decisions being made as to the removal of each tree concerned, where conflicts between trees identified for retention and the layout arise. Such methods of construction and the use of industry led specialist engineering solutions i.e., three dimensional “load bearing” cellular confinement systems can be used particularly in the case of carriageways, footways and driveways in order to avoid unnecessary losses of trees.
- 5.19 The routing of below ground services should also be considered with regard to the retained trees as part of a subsequent reserved matters application pursuant to layout. As recommended by the guidance given in section 7.7 of BS5837 services, where possible, should not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. If below-ground services are proposed within a Root Protection Area, modifications to the alignment of the service route may need to be made in order to minimise adverse effects on root stability and overall tree health.
- 5.20 Consideration may also need to be given to the potential for tree roots of newly planted trees and hedgerows to affect or compromise the future services. As far as feasible, it would be preferable that proposed services near both the existing and any new planting should be ducted for ease of access and maintenance and grouped together to minimise any future disturbance.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

- 6.1 As part of the development proposals an adequate quantity of structured tree planting has been demonstrated. New tree planting is a mixture of woodland and parkland planting along structured planting close to hard landscaped areas of car parking and alongside the primary access roads within the roadside verges. The purpose and function of this new tree planting should be understood from the start of any design stages so that key objectives from a landscape perspective can also be achieved.
- 6.2 New tree planting will comprise of circa 125 individual trees along with woodland, hedgerow and shrub planting that equates to around 4 hectares. A broad range of both native and ornamental species will compensate for the required losses. Tree cover will be increased and enhanced through the proposed landscaping scheme.

Trees

- 6.3 The landscaping scheme should consider the use of both native tree species (for their low maintenance requirements and nature conservation value) and ornamental species (for their contribution to urban design and amenity value). Species choices should be selected on the basis of their suitability for the final site use. Furthermore, during the design process consultation should be made with the Local Planning Authority to obtain information on their tree strategy and incorporate the planting proposals with any local policies and initiatives and/or Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).
- 6.4 In line with the NPPF all schemes should aim achieve a net gain in biodiversity value. Nationally recognised biodiversity metrics allow for the inclusion of, not limited to, newly planted scattered trees, woodlands and hedgerows as a means of compensating for loss of habitat as part of the development. Tree and shrub planting can therefore be used to contribute to this biodiversity gain.
- 6.5 To maximise biodiversity value (and contribution to net gain) native species or varieties should be specified. Such provisions can be incorporated into both the hard and soft landscaping of the scheme. It is recommended that tree and hedgerow specifications are made following consultation with guidance published by the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.6 When deciding upon suitable tree species, careful consideration would need to be given to the following: ultimate height and canopy spread, form, habit, density of crown, potential shading effect, colour, water demand, soil type and maintenance requirements in relation to both the built form of the new development and existing properties.
- 6.7 Through careful species selection, the landscape scheme shall reduce the risk of trees being removed in the future on the grounds of nuisance. Nuisance can be perceived in a number of ways and vary from person to person however most commonly, within the context of trees, low overhanging branches, excessive shading, seasonal leaf fall and the misinformed perception that trees close to buildings cause damage.

Hedgerows

- 6.8 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principle Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Consequently, it is important that the proposed scheme delivers a net gain in terms of linear hedgerows through new planting to compensate for any losses. Species should be native, and characteristic of the locality.
- 6.9 Recommended species for native hedgerow planting are as follows:
- *Crataegus monogyna*
 - *Prunus spinosa*
 - *Cornus sanguinea*
 - *Corylus avellana*
 - *Acer campestre*
 - *Euonymus europaeus*

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

- 6.10 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.
- 6.11 The planting of trees within confined urban environments should consider the use of appropriately designed planting pits specifically engineered to promote tree health and longevity. Crucially the aim will be to provide an adequate volume of quality soil for roots to suitably develop by calculating the amount of available soil volumes needed and selecting species whose mature size is compatible with the site. This is an integral component of the planning stage (Lindsey & Bassuk, 1991).
- 6.12 In a natural environment free from constraints to growth, it has been proven through research that root systems can extend up to three times the radius of the tree crown and although in an urban environment there is often insufficient space to accommodate the extent of the full potential for root growth, all efforts should be made to at least provide as much soil volume as possible. One researched method of calculating the minimum required soil volume is as follows:

Table 5: Example of calculating Soil Volume for New Tree Planting (Source: CIRIA C712 and Calculating Target Soil Volumes – Green Blue Urban)

Projected canopy area of mature tree (m) x depth 0.6m		
Calculation 1	Projected mature canopy diameter (metres)	= 3 (Diameter)
Calculation 2	Projected mature canopy area (square metres), ($n \times \text{Radius}^2$)	= 7.1 (Area)
Calculation 3	Target soil volume (cubic metres), (Area x 0.6m)	= 4.24 (Volume)
	Target soil volume	= 4.24m ³

General Planting Recommendations

- 6.13 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.14 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 7.1 Retained trees will be adequately protected during works ensuring that the calculated root protection area for all retained trees can be appropriately protected through the erection of the requisite tree protection barriers. Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS5837 and will be applied where necessary for the purpose of protecting trees within the site whilst allowing sufficient access for the implementation of the proposed layout. These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information and Recommendations

- 7.2 All trees retained on site will be protected by suitable barriers or ground protection measures around the calculated RPA, crown spread of the tree or other defined constraints of this assessment as detailed by section 6 and 7 of BS5837.
- 7.3 Barriers will be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and before demolition including erection of any temporary structures. Once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone. Fencing and barriers will not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.
- 7.4 Any trees that are not to be retained as part of the proposals should be felled prior to the erection of protective barriers. Particular attention needs to be given by site contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens.
- 7.5 Where it has been agreed, construction access may take place within the root protection area if suitable ground protection measures are in place. This may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto a geo-textile membrane for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the root protection area will require the calculation of expected loading and the use of proprietary protection systems.
- 7.6 Confirmation that tree protective fencing or other barriers have been set out correctly should be gained prior to the commencement of site activity.

Tree Protection Barriers

- 7.7 Tree protection fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding any type of construction activity and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete for the duration of construction activities on site.
- 7.8 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground. For particular areas where construction activity is anticipated to be of a more intense nature, supporting struts, acting as a brace should be added and fixed into position through the application of metal pins driven into the ground to offer additional resistance against impacts.
- 7.9 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the default level of protection an alternative will be specified appropriate to the level / nature of anticipated construction activity. The recommended methods of fencing specifications for this site have been illustrated in Appendix B.

- 7.10 It may be appropriate on some sites to use temporary site offices, hoardings and lower level barrier protection as components of the tree protection barriers. Details of the specific protection barriers for the site can be provided should the application be approved, as part of a site specific Arboricultural Method Statement for a Reserved Matters application and in accordance with the guidance contained within BS5837.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

- 7.11 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the barriers, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas.
- 7.12 All weather notices should be attached to the protective fencing to indicate that construction activities are not permitted within the fenced area. The area within the protective barriers will then remain a construction exclusion zone throughout the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development. Protection fencing signs can be provided upon request.
- 7.13 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are in close proximity to retained trees.
- 7.14 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete should be mixed within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 7.15 No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.
- 7.16 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.
- 7.17 Any trees which need to be felled adjacent to or are present within a continuous canopy of retained trees, must be removed with due care (it may be necessary to remove such trees in sections).

Protection of Trees Close to the Site

- 7.18 A number of trees were located on the boundaries of the site and therefore the root protection area and crown spread of these trees will need to be protected in the same way as all the retained trees within the site. All trees located outside the boundaries of the assessment site yet within close proximity to works should be adequately protected during the course of the development by barriers or ground protection around the calculated root protection area.
- 7.19 Any trees which are to be retained and whose Root Protection Areas may be affected by the development should be monitored, during and after construction, to identify any alterations in quality with time and to assess and undertake any remedial works required as a result.

Protection for Aerial Parts of Retained Trees

- 7.20 Where it is deemed necessary to operate wide or tall plant within close proximity to trees it is best advised that appropriate, but limited tree surgery, be carried out beforehand to remove any obstructive branches as any such equipment would have potential to cause damage to parts of the crown material, i.e., low branches and limbs, of retained trees within the protective barriers. This is termed as 'access facilitation pruning' within BS5837. Any such pruning should be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by an arboriculturist.
- 7.21 A pre-commencement site meeting with contractors who are responsible for operating machinery is advised to firstly highlight the potential for damage occurring to tree crowns and to ensure that extra care is applied when manoeuvring machinery during such operations within close proximity to retained trees to avoid any contact.
- 7.22 In the event of having caused any branch or limb damage to retained trees it is strongly recommended that suitable tree surgery be carried out, in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 and in agreement with the Local Planning Authority prior to correcting the damage, upon completion of development.



KEY

- 

Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention
(BS 5837:2012)
- 

Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality
(BS 5837:2012)
- 

Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality
(BS 5837:2012)
- 

Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality
(BS 5837:2012)
- 

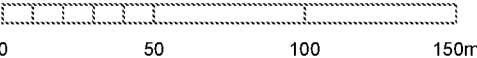
Hedgerow
(Colour indicates BS5837:2012 Category)
- 

Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered
where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
- 

Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
- 

Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with
BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2500 @ A3



NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

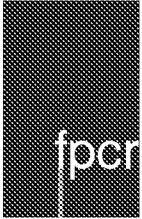
Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

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-	10.06.16	First Issue	TJR
-	24.09.21	Assessment updated	TCB
rev	date	description	by



- masterplanning >
- environmental assessment >
- landscape design >
- urban design >
- ecology >
- architecture >
- arboriculture >
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client
Hallam Land Management

project
Bognor Regis
Golf Course

drawing title
TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale
1:2500 @ A3

drawn/checked
TCB/HR

date
Sept 2021

drawing number
7338-T-01

rev
-

CAD file: J:\7300\7338\ARB\2021\Plans\Tree Survey Plan.dwg



KEY

Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention
(BS 5837:2012)

Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality
(BS 5837:2012)

Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality
(BS 5837:2012)

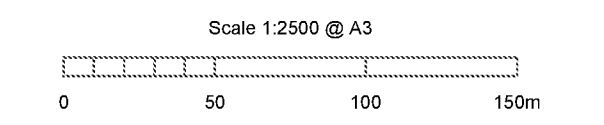
Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality
(BS 5837:2012)

Hedgerow
(Colour indicates BS5837:2012 Category)

Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered
where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)

Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category

Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with
BS5837:2012 where appropriate)



NOTES

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masterplanning >

environmental assessment >

landscape design >

urban design >

ecology >

architecture >

arboriculture >

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Hallam Land Management

project

Bognor Regis Golf Course

drawing title

TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale

1:2500 @ A3

drawn/checked

TCB/HR

date

Sept 2021

drawing number

7338-T-02

rev

-

CAD file: J:\7300\7338\ARB\2021\Plans\Tree Survey Plan.dwg



KEY

Tree/Group to be Retained

Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions

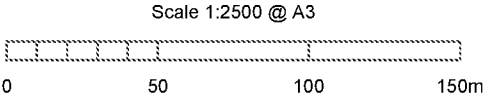
Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds

Root Protection Area
(Shown for retained trees only)

Individual / Group Number and BS Category

Individual / Group Number to be Removed and
BS 5837:2012 Category

Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with
BS5837:2012 where appropriate)



NOTES

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	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	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	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.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead

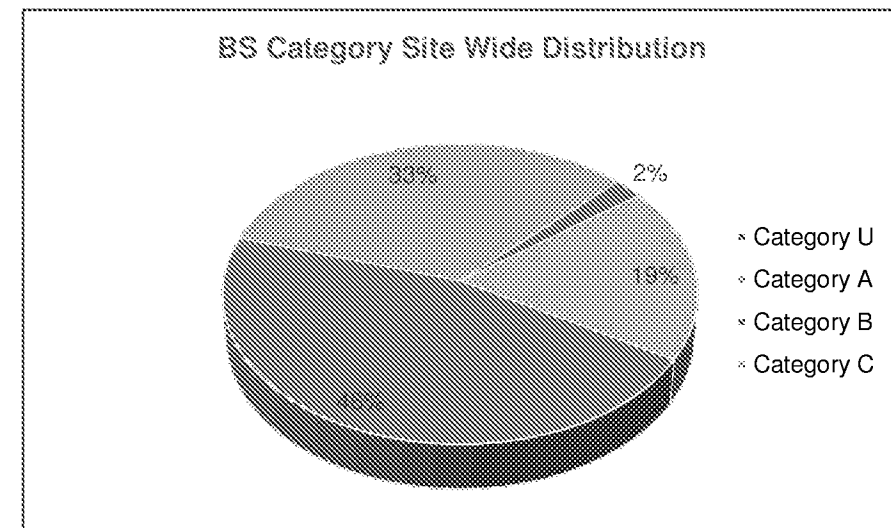
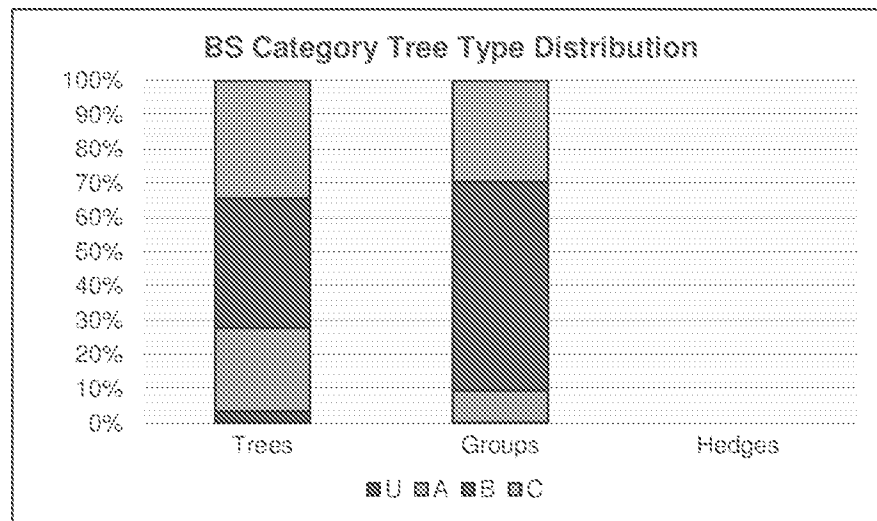
Root Protection Area (RPA)
• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.

Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T23, T28, T142, T143, T144	5		0
Category A	T6, T7, T9, T12, T14, T15, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T33, T34, T35, T36, T40, T41, T43, T59, T60, T62, T63, T67, T68, T69, T70, T88, T90, T91, T115, T119, T120, T129, T139, T140	35	G8, G12, G14, G28, G33, G42, G44, G62	8
Category B	T8, T10, T13, T17, T26, T38, T42, T44, T45, T46, T48, T49, T53, T54, T55, T56, T57, T58, T64, T65, T71, T72, T75, T76, T80, T81, T82, T84, T85, T86, T87, T89, T105, T106, T107, T108, T109, T110, T112, T113, T114, T117, T118, T123, T124, T127, T128, T130, T131, T132, T134, T135, T136, T137, T138	55	G4, G6, G7, G9, G13, G18, G19, G20, G21, G22, G23, G24, G27, G29, G31, G34, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G46, G47, G48, G50, G52, G53, G54, G55, G56, G58, G59, G60, G61, G63, G64, G66, G67, G68, G71, G72, G73, G74, G75, G76, G77, G78, G79, G80, G81	51
Category C	T11, T12, T13, T15, T16, T18, T25, T27, T29, T30, T31, T32, T37, T39, T47, T50, T51, T52, T61, T66, T73, T74, T77, T78, T79, T83, T92, T93, T94, T95, T96, T97, T98, T99, T100, T101, T102, T104, T116, T121, T122, T125, T126, T133, T141, T145, T146, T147, T148	50	G1, G2, G3, G5, G10, G11, G15, G16, G17, G25, G26, G30, G32, G38, G43, G45, G49, G51, G57, G65, G69, G70, G82, G83, G84	25
	Total	145	Total	84

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.

BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	620	5	M	P	Branch stubs evident Compacted ground at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted Oozing sap from stem at 1m Tree has declined and been reduced significantly	174	7.4	C (i)
T2	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	310	4	SM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	43	3.7	C (i)
T3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	120	2	SM	F	No major defects were noted Slight lean to the west	7	1.4	C (i)
T4	Tree has been removed									
T5	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	6	400	4	M	F	Tree had been topped Compacted ground at the base No major defects were noted Typical crown form	72	4.8	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T6	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	14	500 540 610	9	M	G	Compacted ground at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	413	11.5	A (i)
T7	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio	23	1370	12	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Ivy had been severed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Lateral branches to west have been reduced	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T8	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	18	440	7	EM	F	Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Suppressed crown form	88	5.3	B (i)
T9	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio	22	1340	9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multiple branches removed to the east	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	530	8	EM	G	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	127	6.4	B (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T11	Indian Bean Tree <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	13	620	8	M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch socket cavities observed Heartwood exposed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown	174	7.4	C (i)
T12	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio</i>	26	770 1220	12	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Twin stemmed from base Typical crown form	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T13	White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	8	310 210	6	EM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted	63	4.5	B (ii)
T14	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1100	9	M	G	Broken branches evident Light ivy cover No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	547	13.2	A (i)
T15	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	est 1400	10	M	G	Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Light ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T16	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	15	410	N - 7.5 S - 6 E - 1 W - 9	EM	P	Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form Canker on main stem	76	4.9	C (i)
T17	Red Oak Quercus rubra	20	610	N - 6 S - 7.5 E - 5 W - 8	M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	168	7.3	B (i)
T18	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	4	270	N - 4 S - 4 E - 2 W - 6	EM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	33	3.2	C (i)
T19	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio	16	850	10	M	G	Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	327	10.2	A (i)
T20	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio	24	1200	10	M	G	Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	651	14.4	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	B55837 Cat
T21	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio	18	1200	9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	651	14.4	A (i)
T22	English Oak Quercus robur	12	600	9	EM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	163	7.2	A (i)
T23	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	16	300 300 100	9	M	P	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Extensive hollowing of stem. Bee hive. failed limbs	N/A	N/A	U
T24	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio	18	850	10	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	327	10.2	A (i)
T25	Hybrid Black Poplar Populus x canadensis	33	1130	N - 9 S - 8 E - 10 W - 8	M	F	Bark wounds noted Basal cavity observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Heartwood exposed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Suppressed crown form Leaning to the north east	578	13.6	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T26	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	16	980	8	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Heartwood exposed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	434	11.8	B (ii)
T27	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	18	1070	10	EM	P	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Hazard beam present Heartwood exposed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Woodpecker holes observed	518	12.8	C (i)
T28	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	18	est 1100	N - 10 S - 2 E - 10 W - 4	M	P	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Epicormic growth evident within the crown Heartwood exposed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Storm damage present Split from ground level to approx. 2m	N/A	N/A	U
T29	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	18	1100	7	M	P	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Heartwood exposed Included bark union Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Woodpecker holes observed	547	13.2	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T30	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	18	est 1400	10	M	P	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Epicormic growth evident within the crown Heartwood exposed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Hollowing present with large amount of weight to north	707	Capped at 15m	C (i)
T31	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	18	est 1200	9	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	651	14.4	C (i)
T32	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	18	est 1420	8	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Woodpecker holes observed	707	Capped at 15m	C (i)
T33	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	20	980	10	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	434	11.8	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T34	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	23	1000	N - 13 S - 13 E - 3 W - 13	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)
T35	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	33	520 900 900	13	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T36	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	21	750 650	10	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Light ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	446	11.9	A (i)
T37	Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	27	est 1000	6	M	F	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Typical species form	452	12.0	C (i)
T38	English Oak Quercus robur	14	460	7	EM	G	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	96	5.5	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T39	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 360	N - 5 S - 1 E - 8 W - 1	EM	P	Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Suppressed crown form	59	4.3	C (i)
T40	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	15	460 720	9	EM	G	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Twin stemmed from base Typical crown form	330	10.3	A (i)
T41	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	15	1120	9	EM	G	Crossing and rubbing branches Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Twin stemmed from base Typical crown form	567	13.4	A (i)
T42	Aspen Populus tremula	23	990	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	443	11.9	B (i)
T43	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	15	430 720 740	8	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	566	13.4	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T44	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	16	680 420 730	8	M	G	Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Woodpecker holes observed One dead stem	530	13.0	B (i)
T45	Alder Alnus glutinosa	6	180	3	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	15	2.2	B (i)
T46	Alder Alnus glutinosa	8	220	3	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	22	2.6	B (i)
T47	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	16	est 600 410 340	6	M	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown Storm damage present	291	9.6	C (i)
T48	Alder Alnus glutinosa	8	240	4	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	26	2.9	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T49	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	8	230	4	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	24	2.8	B (i)
T50	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	3	est 10x 50	2	SM	G	Multi stemmed from base No major defects were noted	11	1.9	C (i)
T51	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	20	est 1000	6	M	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown Storm damage present	452	12.0	C (i)
T52	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	5	140	1	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	9	1.7	C (i)
T53	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	8	250	4	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	28	3.0	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T54	English Oak Quercus robur	8	210	4	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	20	2.5	B (i)
T55	English Oak Quercus robur	7	200	4	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	18	2.4	B (i)
T56	English Oak Quercus robur	10	320	6	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	46	3.8	B (i)
T57	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	5	est 200	3	SM	G	Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	18	2.4	B (i)
T58	Apple Malus domestica	6	210	3	EM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	20	2.5	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T59	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	16	1000	N - 10 S - 10 E - 10 W - 3	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)
T60	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	16	1220	N - 10 S - 10 E - 3 W - 10	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	673	14.6	A (i)
T61	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	6	270	3	SM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Suppressed crown form	33	3.2	C (i)
T62	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	19	820	10	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form Typical crown form	304	9.8	A (i)
T63	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	19	1370	10	M	G	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Heartwood exposed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form Typical crown form Large cavity at base to 1.5m	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T64	English Oak Quercus robur	4	350	3	SM	G	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	55	4.2	B (i)
T65	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	4	230	3	SM	G	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	24	2.8	B (i)
T66	English Oak Quercus robur	14	910	10	M	P	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown with significant dieback	375	10.9	C (i)
T67	English Oak Quercus robur	9	610	6	EM	G	Dense ivy cover on main stem Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	168	7.3	A (i)
T68	English Oak Quercus robur	16	1000	N - 7 S - 7 E - 1 W - 7	EM	G	Dense ivy cover on main stem Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	452	12.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T69	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	430 580	N - 7 S - 7 E - 7 W - 1	EM	G	Dense ivy cover on main stem Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	236	8.7	A (i)
T70	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	10	560	7	EM	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident No major defects were noted Pollarded form(s) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	142	6.7	A (i)
T71	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	11	11x 220	6	EM	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Pruning wounds noted	241	8.8	B (i)
T72	Common Larch <i>Larix decidua</i>	14	550	5	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	137	6.6	B (ii)
T73	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	470	6	M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	100	5.6	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T74	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3	6x 70	2	EM	F	Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	13	2.1	C (i)
T75	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	300	4	EM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	41	3.6	B (i)
T76	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	210 330	4	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	69	4.7	B (i)
T77	Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	8	430	5	EM	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Overhead cables	84	5.2	C (i)
T78	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	10	430	5	EM	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	84	5.2	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T79	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	410 380	5	M	P	Base obscured Dense ivy cover on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Unable to gain access	141	6.7	C (i)
T80	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	9	470	N - 5 S - 2 E - 4 W - 4	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Suppressed crown form	100	5.6	B (i)
T81	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	400	N - 3 S - 5 E - 4 W - 4	EM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	72	4.8	B (i)
T82	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	22	750	3	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Typical crown form	254	9.0	B (i)
T83	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	4	920	2	M	P	Basal cavity observed Basal suckers present Broken branches evident Heartwood exposed Stem with regrowth Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present	383	11.0	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T84	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	18	840	13	M	F	Branch stubs evident Browsing damage noted on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present	319	10.1	B (i)
T85	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	17	640	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	185	7.7	B (i)
T86	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	16	960	N - 12 S - 8 E - 14 W - 7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form Leaning stem to the east	417	11.5	B (i)
T87	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	18	730	N - 5 S - 9 E - 3 W - 4	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	241	8.8	B (i)
T88	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	21	1250	12	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	707	15.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T89	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	21	800 280	N - 7 S - 4 E - 6 W - 6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	325	10.2	B (i)
T90	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	20	850	9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	327	10.2	A (i)
T91	English Oak Quercus robur	13	400	7	EM	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	72	4.8	A (i)
T92	Purple Plum Prunus cerasifera Pissardii	9	300	5	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	41	3.6	C (i)
T93	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	7x 200	5	M	F	Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	127	6.3	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T94	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)
T95	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	17	est 9x 180	6	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown Storm damage present	132	6.5	C (i)
T96	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)
T97	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)
T98	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T99	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)
T100	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)
T101	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)
T102	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	8x 100	5	EM	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form No major defects were noted Typical crown form	36	3.4	C (i)
T103	Tree has been removed									
T104	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	7	est 200	5	EM	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Unable to gain access	18	2.4	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T105	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	720	8	M	F	Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Topped in the past	235	8.6	B (i)
T106	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	580	N - 5 S - 1 E - 5 W - 5	M	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Suppressed crown form Topped in the past	152	7.0	B (i)
T107	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	10x 200	N - 1 S - 5 E - 5 W - 5	M	F	Dieback of the crown observed Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Suppressed crown form Topped in the past	181	7.6	B (i)
T108	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	8	320	N - 5 S - 5 E - 1 W - 5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	46	3.8	B (i)
T109	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	8	440	N - 5 S - 5 E - 5 W - 1	EM	F	Branch stubs evident No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	88	5.3	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T110	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	14	470	5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present	100	5.6	B (i)
T111	Tree has been removed									
T112	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	23	670	4	EM	F	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	203	8.0	B (i)
T113	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	23	630	4	EM	F	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	180	7.6	B (i)
T114	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	22	670	4	EM	F	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	203	8.0	B (i)
T115	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	20	590 660 580 740	9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T116	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	5	100 100 100	2	SM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form	14	2.1	C (i)
T117	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	20	7x 250	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	198	7.9	B (i)
T118	Weeping Willow <i>Salix x sepulcralis</i> 'Chrysocoma'	12	580	N - 8 S - 1 E - 5 W - 6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form Typical crown form	152	7.0	B (i)
T119	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	18	950	N - 12 S - 2 E - 12 W - 8	M	G	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	408	11.4	A (i)
T120	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	18	1160	N - 3 S - 11 E - 12 W - 9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	609	13.9	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T121	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	21	790	8	M	P	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Storm damage present	282	9.5	C (i)
T122	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	14	850	N - 6 S - 3 E - 4 W - 1	M	P	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crown had been topped Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Storm damage present	327	10.2	C (i)
T123	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	14	600 620	N - 9 S - 10 E - 10 W - 4	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	337	10.4	B (i)
T124	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	15	7x 300	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	285	9.5	B (i)
T125	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	15	270	2	SM	F	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	33	3.2	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T126	Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	15	290	3	SM	F	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	38	3.5	C (i)
T127	Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	18	330	3	SM	F	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	49	4.0	B (i)
T128	Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	18	350	3	SM	F	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	55	4.2	B (i)
T129	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	18	7x 480	9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T130	Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	21	410	3	SM	F	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	76	4.9	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T131	Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	16	240	3	SM	F	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	26	2.9	B (i)
T132	Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	18	300	3	SM	F	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	41	3.6	B (i)
T133	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	16	460 340 490	N - 11 S - 4 E - 6 W - 7	EM	P	Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Included bark union Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Suppressed crown form	257	9.0	C (i)
T134	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	16	540	3	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Sparse crown Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	132	6.5	B (i)
T135	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	21	620	4	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	174	7.4	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T136	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	17	600	5	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	163	7.2	B (i)
T137	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	17	600	5	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	163	7.2	B (i)
T138	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	18	710	5	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	228	8.5	B (i)
T139	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	18	1320	10	M	G	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T140	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	18	1180	10	M	G	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Sparse crown	630	14.2	A (i)
T141	Beech Fagus sylvatica	10	370	4	EM	F	Characteristic for species Chlorotic leaves evident Crossing and rubbing branches Low crown form Sparse / thinning crown	62	4.4	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T142	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	10	800	6	OM	D	Base obscured Branch sockets cavities observed Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Dieback of the crown observed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Potential Roost Features (PRF)	N/A	N/A	U
T143	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	9	400 400 400	4	OM	D	Base obscured Branch sockets cavities observed Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Dieback of the crown observed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Potential Roost Features (PRF)	N/A	N/A	U
T144	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	9	360	4	EM	P	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Chlorotic leaves evident Delaminating bark on main stem Dieback of crown observed Epicormic growth evident in the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Specimen in extensive decline with ash dieback present	N/A	N/A	U
T145	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	6	est 150	2	SM	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species	10	1.8	C (i)
T146	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 6x80	3	M	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species	17	2.4	C (i)
T147	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 6x80	3	M	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species	17	2.4	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T148	Crab Apple Malus sylvestris	5	370	3	M	F	Basal suckers present Crossing and rubbing branches Established ivy cover	62	4.4	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	upto 100	3	SM	F	Base obscured Compacted ground at the base Interlocking crowns Low crown form No major defects were noted	5	1.2	C (ii)
G2	Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	upto 100	3	SM	F	Base obscured Compacted ground at the base Interlocking crowns Low crown form No major defects were noted	5	1.2	C (ii)
G3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium Laburnum Laburnum anagyroides Prunus sp. Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	8	upto 200	4	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Unable to gain access	18	2.4	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common Lime Tilia x europaea Crack Willow Salix fragilis Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana Rowan Sorbus aucuparia Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	12	upto 500	6	SM / EM / M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dead trees noted Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form Buffer planting along the edge with individuals close to fairway	113	6.0	B (ii)
G5	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	5	200	3	SM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	18	2.4	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium	15	550	7	SM / EM	F	Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Failed trees Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Poached ground at the base Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Unable to gain access Failed branch on a willow	137	6.6	B (ii)
G7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Field Maple Acer campestre Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Wild Cherry Prunus avium Holly Ilex aquifolium Whitebeam Sorbus aria	12	400	6	SM / EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	72	4.8	B (ii)
G8	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	20	1170	9	M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	619	14.0	A (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G9	Norway Maple Acer platanoides Silver Birch Betula pendula Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium	12	380	5	SM / EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	65	4.6	B (ii)
G10	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	5	200	3	SM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Tree trees	18	2.4	C (i)
G11	Wild Cherry Prunus avium Pear Pyrus communis	10	upto 430	6	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Dieback of the crown observed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	84	5.2	C (i)
G12	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio	25	upto 1240 720	11	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
G13	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Prunus sp. Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio Western Red Cedar Thuja plicata	18	upto 500	7	EM	F	Base obscured Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Suppressed crown form	113	6.0	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G14	Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio Western Red Cedar Thuja plicata	28	upto 1200	10	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	651	14.4	A (i)
G15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	7	200	4	SM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Typical crown form	18	2.4	C (ii)
G16	Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	upto 200	4	EM	F	Base obscured Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	18	2.4	C (ii)
G17	Crack Willow Salix fragilis Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium	20	upto 1000	8	SM / M	P	Bark wounds noted Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Heartwood exposed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	452	12.0	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G18	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Hazel Corylus avellana	8	upto 360	4	SM	G	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	59	4.3	B (ii)
G19	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	13	upto 420	5	EM	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Included bark union No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	80	5.0	B (ii)
G20	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Corsican Pine Pinus nigra ssp. Laricio Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris Indian Bean Tree Catalpa bignonioides	13	upto 620	7	EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Storm damage present	174	7.4	B (ii)
G21	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	21	avg 900	7	EM	G	Branch stubs evident Interlocking crowns Low crown form Suppressed crown form Typical crown form	366	10.8	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G22	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula	20	upto 330 430	10	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Suppressed crown form Twin stemmed from base	133	6.5	B (ii)
G23	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	22	upto 1210	13	M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Heartwood exposed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	662	14.5	B (ii)
G24	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	14	upto 470	6	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	100	5.6	B (ii)
G25	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	upto 208	4	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	20	2.5	C (ii)
G26	Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	9	200 100	4	EM / M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	23	2.7	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G27	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	14	upto 650	6	EM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Typical crown form	191	7.8	B (ii)
G28	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	26	upto 1260	12	M	G	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
G29	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	13	upto 600	6	EM	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Typical crown form	163	7.2	B (ii)
G30	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	25	620	5	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	174	7.4	C (ii)
G31	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Western Red Cedar Thuja plicata	16	360	5	SM	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	59	4.3	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G32	Beech Fagus sylvatica Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	10	avg 300	6	EM	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	41	3.6	C (ii)
G33	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	23	900	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Light ivy cover Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present One twin stemmed specimen loss of top of one stem through storm damage	366	10.8	A (i)
G34	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Wild Cherry Prunus avium Damson Prunus insititia	8	200	5	SM	G	No major defects were noted Typical crown form One specimen of ash on southern edge with bark damage	18	2.4	B (i)
G35	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	21	est 500	5	M	F	Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	113	6.0	B (ii)
G36	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Damson Prunus insititia Norway Spruce Picea abies	11	290	3	SM	G	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	38	3.5	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G37	Silver Birch Betula pendula Alder Alnus glutinosa	4	200	5	SM	G	No major defects were noted Typical crown form Eastern tree dead	18	2.4	B (i)
G38	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	6	upto 150	3	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Un-maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
G39	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	15	450	6	EM	F	Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	92	5.4	B (ii)
G40	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	21	upto 600	5	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Suppressed crown form Typical crown form	163	7.2	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G41	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common Lime Tilia x europaea Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Silver Birch Betula pendula Apple Malus domestica Aspen Populus tremula Damson Prunus insititia Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	14	upto 300	6	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Interlocking crowns Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	41	3.6	B (ii)
G42	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata	17	730 310 750	9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	539	13.1	A (i)
G43	Crack Willow Salix fragilis Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Norway Maple Crimson King Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'	18	280 350 310	6	SM / EM	F	Basal suckers present Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form	134	6.5	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G44	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Alder Alnus glutinosa Monterey Pine Pinus radiata Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris Indian Bean Tree Catalpa bignonioides	21	upto 1200	11	SM / EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present	651	14.4	A (ii)
G45	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Laural Prunus Laurocerasus Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	18	est 300	4	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Buffer planting	41	3.6	C (ii)
G46	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Holm Oak Quercus ilex	10	300	6	SM	G	No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	41	3.6	B (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G47	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Silver Birch Betula pendula Norway Maple Crimson King Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	20	upto 800	8	EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	290	9.6	B (ii)
G48	Silver Birch Betula pendula Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	23	upto 800	5	M	F	Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	290	9.6	B (i)
G49	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Yew Taxus baccata rhododendron	6	upto 180	4	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Light ivy cover Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	15	2.2	C (i)
G50	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	21	upto 800	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Interlocking crowns Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	290	9.6	B (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G51	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Laural Prunus Laurocerasus	10	200	4	EM	P	Base obscured Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Sporadic self-seeded group of trees Unable to gain access	18	2.4	C (ii)
G52	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	13	upto 520	5	EM	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	122	6.2	B (ii)
G53	Yew Taxus baccata	4	avg 10x 60	5	SM	F	Characteristic for species Multi stemmed from base No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	16	2.3	B (ii)
G54	Silver Birch Betula pendula Blue Cedar Cedrus atlantica Glauca Norway Spruce Picea abies Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris Western Red Cedar Thuja plicata	10	upto 460	6	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	96	5.5	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G55	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	12	330	4	SM	F	Interlocking crowns Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	49	4.0	B (ii)
G56	Common Lime Tilia x europaea English Oak Quercus robur Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	11	460	6	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted Single stem forms Twin stemmed from base	96	5.5	B (ii)
G57	Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Damson Prunus insititia Purple Plum Prunus cerasifera Pissardii	8	upto 220	3	SM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	22	2.6	C (ii)
G58	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	22	upto 1130	9	EM / M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Suppressed crown form	578	13.6	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G59	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	10	upto 360 340	7	EM	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Etiolated form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	111	5.9	B (ii)
G60	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Indian Bean Tree Catalpa bignonioides	11	upto 470	8	SM / EM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Typical crown form Sparse crown on Indian bean tree	100	5.6	B (ii)
G61	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Monterey Pine Pinus radiata Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	11	upto 430	6	SM / EM	F	Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	84	5.2	B (ii)
G62	Monterey Pine Pinus radiata Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	23	upto 1000	9	M	G	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	452	12.0	A (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G63	Crack Willow Salix fragilis Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica' Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis 'Chrysocoma' White Willow Salix alba Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	21	upto 540	8	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	132	6.5	B (ii)
G64	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	11	380	6	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Typical crown form	65	4.6	B (ii)
G65	Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana	8	est 6x 180	4	SM	F	Base obscured Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	88	5.3	C (ii)
G66	Crack Willow Salix fragilis Field Maple Acer campestre Norway Maple Acer platanoides Alder Alnus glutinosa Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	11	430	5	Yng / SM / EM	G	Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	84	5.2	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G67	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Whitebeam Sorbus aria	12	upto 450	6	SM	G	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Suppressed crown form	92	5.4	B (i)
G68	Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	12	upto 200	5	SM / EM	G	Dense ivy cover on main stem Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	18	2.4	B (i)
G69	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Wild Cherry Prunus avium Pear Pyrus communis Purple Plum Prunus cerasifera Pissardii	4	upto 100	2	Yng / SM	F	Branch stubs evident Dieback of the crown observed Sparse crown Young planted trees	5	1.2	C (ii)
G70	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	6x 100	4	SM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	27	2.9	C (ii)

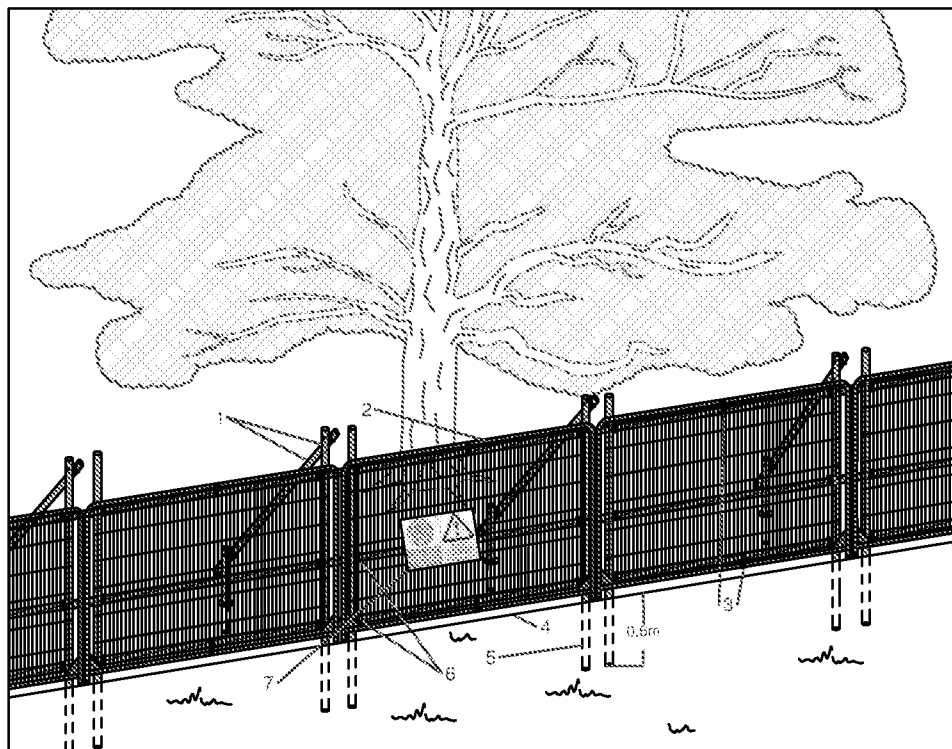
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G71	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Silver Birch Betula pendula Alder Alnus glutinosa Purple Plum Prunus cerasifera Pissardii Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis 'Chrysocoma' Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	10	upto 300	5	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted	41	3.6	B (ii)
G72	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium	12	upto 400	4	Yng / SM	G	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	72	4.8	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G73	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common Lime Tilia x europaea Crack Willow Salix fragilis Field Maple Acer campestre Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica' Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis 'Chrysocoma' Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	20	upto 770	6	Yng / SM / EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dead trees noted Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Suppressed crown form Typical crown form	268	9.2	B (ii)
G74	Common Lime Tilia x europaea Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Alder Alnus glutinosa Whitebeam Sorbus aria	6	upto 250	3	SM	G	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	28	3.0	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G75	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common Lime Tilia x europaea Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Monterey Pine Pinus radiata Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	17	upto 600	8	EM / M	F / G	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Interlocking crowns Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	163	7.2	B (ii)
G76	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica' Purple Plum Prunus cerasifera Pissardii Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	18	500	8	SM / EM / M	G	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted Pruning wounds noted Typical crown form	113	6.0	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G77	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common Lime Tilia x europaea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	12	300	5	SM	G	No major defects were noted Typical crown form	41	3.6	B (i)
G78	English Oak Quercus robur Rowan Sorbus aucuparia Whitebeam Sorbus aria	5	upto 180	3	Yng / SM	G	Characteristic for species No major defects were noted	15	2.2	B (ii)
G79	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	20	avg 300	5	SM / EM	G	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Dead trees noted Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	41	3.6	B (ii)
G80	Crack Willow Salix fragilis Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	17	upto 560	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Interlocking crowns Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Occasional specimens showing signs of decline	142	6.7	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G81	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula	9	upto 200	5	EM	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	18	2.4	B (i)
G82	Field Maple Acer campestre Wild Cherry Prunus avium	7	avg 200	2	SM-M	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Low crown form New planting inbetween existing trees	18	2.4	C (ii)
G83	English Oak Quercus robur Beech Fagus sylvatica	4	avg 100	1	SM	P	Chlorotic leaves evident Dieback of crowns observed Minor dead wood evident in crown (<75mm) Sparse/thinning crowns 5 trees	5	1.2	C (ii)
G84	English Oak Quercus robur Hornbeam Carpinus betulus	8	upto 220	3	SM	F	Bark wounds noted Characteristic for species Three trees	22	2.6	C (ii)



Standard specification for protective barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs



Above ground stabilising systems

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

NOTES

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drawing title

APPENDIX B PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

CAD file: S:\Arb resources\Basic Templates\Tree Protection\Appendix B - Protective Fencing A4.dwg

Appendix C

Copy of Tree Preservation Order

TPO/FP/07

Eighteen Individual Trees and Twenty six Groups of Trees on Land lying to the South of Hoe Lane, West of Flansham Lane and North of residential estates at Roundle Avenue, Normans Drive, Whitelands in the Parish of Felpham, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Insert title
of Order
(including
year)

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER, 2007

TWENTY
SIX (26)

Ref: TPO/FP/07 ~~Twenty-two~~ ^{EIGHTEEN (18)} Individual Trees and ~~Thirty-two~~ ^{SIX (6)} Groups of Trees on Land lying to the South of Hoe Lane West of Flansham Lane and North of residential estates at Roundle Avenue Normans Drive Whitelands in the Parish of Felpham Bognor Regis West Sussex

Insert name of Council The ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 198 [, 201^(a)] [and] 203 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990^(b), hereby make the following Order:-

Citation

Insert title of Order (including year) 1. This Order may be cited as THE ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL TREE PRESERVATION ORDER REF: TPO/FP/1/07 Site 6 Parish of Felpham

Interpretation

Name of Council making the Order 2. In this Order "the authority" means the ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL and unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Order to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

[Application of section 201

Insert date 3. The authority hereby direct that section 201 (provisional tree preservation orders) shall apply to this Order and, accordingly, this Order shall take effect provisionally on 23 November 2007.

Prohibited acts in relation to trees

4. Without prejudice to subsections (6) and (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders)^(c) [or subsection (3) of section 200 (orders affecting land where Forestry Commissioners interested)], and subject to article 5, no person shall -

- (a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy; or
- (b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in Schedule 1 to this Order or comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland so specified, except with the consent of the authority and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Exemptions

5. (1) Nothing in article 4 shall prevent -

(a) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a statutory undertaker, where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land^(d) of the statutory undertaker and the work is necessary -

- (i) in the interests of the safe operation of the undertaking;
- (ii) in connection with the inspection, repair or renewal of any sewers, mains, pipes, cables or other apparatus of the statutory undertaker; or
- (iii) to enable the statutory undertaker to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995^(e);

- (a) Under section 199(1), tree preservation orders generally do not take effect until confirmed, but a direction may be given under section 201 for an order to take provisional effect immediately.
- (b) Where the Order is to be made under the sections cited and section 300 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, all those provisions should be cited, as should the fact of the consent of the appropriate authority. As to the circumstances in which the consent of the Forestry Commission is required (and should be cited) see section 200(1) of that Act.
- (c) Subsection (6) of section 198 exempts from the application of tree preservation orders the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping of trees which are dying, dead or have become dangerous, or the undertaking of those acts in compliance with obligations imposed by or under an Act of Parliament or so far as may be necessary for the prevention or abatement of a

- nuisance. Subsection (7) of that section makes section 198 subject to section 39(2) of the Housing and Planning Act 1986 (c.63) (saving for effect of section 2(4) of the Opencast Coal Act 1958 on land affected by a tree preservation order despite its repeal) and section 15 of the Forestry Act 1967 (c.10) (licences under that Act to fell trees comprised in a tree preservation order).
- (d) See section 263 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- (e) S.I. 1995/418.
- (b) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree cultivated for the production of fruit in the course of a business or trade where such work is in the interests of that business or trade;
- (c) the pruning, in accordance with good horticultural practice, of any tree cultivated for the production of fruit;
- (d) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree where that work is required to enable a person to implement a planning permission (other than an outline planning permission or, without prejudice to paragraph (a)(iii), a permission granted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995) granted on an application under Part III of the Act, or deemed to have been granted (whether for the purposes of that Part or otherwise);
- (e) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of the Environment Agency to enable the Agency to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995;
- (f) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a drainage body where that tree interferes, or is likely to interfere, with the exercise of any of the functions of that body in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of watercourses or of drainage works, and for this purpose "drainage body" and "drainage" have the same meanings as in the Land Drainage Act 1991^(a); or
- (g) without prejudice to section 198(6)(B), the felling or lopping of a tree or the cutting back of its roots by or at the request of, or in accordance with a notice served by, a licence holder under paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Electricity Act 1989^(b).

(2) In paragraph (1), "statutory undertaker" means any of the following -

- a person authorised by any enactment to carry on any railway, light railway, tramway, road transport, water transport, canal, inland navigation, dock, harbour pier or lighthouse undertaking, or any undertaking for the supply of hydraulic power,
- a relevant airport operator (within the meaning of Part V of the Airports Act 1986)^(c),
- the holder of a licence under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989,
- a public gas transporter,
- the holder of a licence under section 7 of the Telecommunications Act 1984^(d) to whom the telecommunications code (within the meaning of that Act) is applied,
- a water or sewerage undertaker,
- the Civil Aviation Authority or a body acting on behalf of that Authority,
- the Post Office.

Applications for consent under the Order

6. An application for consent for the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree in respect of which this Order is for the time being in force shall be made in writing to the authority and shall -

- (a) identify the tree or trees to which it relates (if necessary, by reference to a plan);
- (b) specify the work for which consent is sought; and
- (c) contain a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application.

Application of provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

7. (1) The provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 relating to registers, applications, permissions and appeals mentioned in column (1) of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to this Order shall have effect, in relation to consents under this Order and applications for such consent, subject to the adaptations and modifications mentioned in column (2).

(2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1), as so adapted and modified, are set out in Part II of that Schedule.

Directions as to replanting

8. (1) Where consent is granted under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, the authority may give to the owner of the land on which that part is situated ("the

relevant land") a direction in writing specifying the manner in which and the time within which he shall replant the relevant land.

- (a) 1991 c.59, see section 72
- (b) 1989 c.29
- (c) 1986 c.31
- (d) 1984 c.12

(2) Where a direction is given under paragraph (1) and trees on the relevant land are felled (pursuant to the consent), the owner of that land shall replant it in accordance with the direction.

(3) A direction under paragraph (1) may include requirements as to -

- (a) species;
- (b) number of trees per hectare;
- (c) the preparation of the relevant land prior to the replanting; and
- (d) the erection of fencing necessary for the protection of the newly planted trees.

Compensation

9. (1) If, on a claim under this article, a person establishes that loss or damage has been caused or incurred in consequence of -

- (a) the refusal of any consent required under this Order; or
- (b) the grant of any such consent subject to conditions,

he shall, subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), be entitled to compensation from the authority.

(2) No claim, other than a claim made under paragraph (3), may be made under this article -

- (a) if more than 12 months have elapsed since the date of the authority's decision or, where such a decision is the subject of an appeal to the Secretary of State, the date of the final determination of the appeal; or
- (b) if the amount in respect of which the claim would otherwise have been made is less than £500.

(3) Where the authority refuse consent under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, they shall not be required to pay compensation to any person other than the owner of the land and such compensation shall be limited to an amount equal to any depreciation in the value of the trees which is attributable to deterioration in the quality of the timber in consequence of the refusal.

(4) In any other case, no compensation shall be payable to a person -

- (a) for loss of development value or other diminution in the value of the land;
- (b) for loss or damage which, having regard to the statement of reasons submitted in accordance with article 6(c) and any documents or other evidence submitted in support of any such statement, was not reasonably foreseeable when consent was refused or was granted subject to conditions;
- (c) for loss or damage reasonably foreseeable by that person and attributable to his failure to take reasonable steps to avert the loss or damage or to mitigate its extent; or
- (d) for costs incurred in appealing to the Secretary of State against the refusal of any consent required under this Order or the grant of any such consent subject to conditions.

(5) Subsections (3) to (5) of section 11 (terms of compensation on refusal of licence) of the Forestry Act 1967 shall apply to the assessment of compensation under paragraph (3) as it applies to the assessment of compensation where a felling licence is refused under section 10 (application for felling licence and decision of Commissioners thereon) of that Act as if for any reference to a felling licence there were substituted a reference to a consent required under this Order and for the reference to the Commissioners there were substituted a reference to the authority.

(6) In this article -

"development value" means an increase in value attributable to the prospect of development; and, in relation to any land, the development of it shall include the clearing of it; and

"owner" has the meaning given to it by section 34 of the Forestry Act 1967.

~~Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition~~

~~10. In relation to the tree[s] identified in the first column of Schedule 1 by the letter "C", being [a tree] [trees] to be planted pursuant to a condition (being a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 107 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees)), this Order~~

takes effect as from the time when [that tree is planted] [those trees are planted];]

[Orders made by virtue of section 300

11. ~~This Order takes effect in accordance with subsection (3) of section 300 (tree preservation order: anticipation of disposal of Crown land).]~~

Dated this 23rd day of November 2007 (month and year)

(if the Council's Standing Orders require the sealing of such documents:)

[The Common Seal
was hereunto]

(if the Council's

[Signed on behalf of]

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

~~This Order was confirmed by the (name of Council)~~ *Arundel District Council*
without modification on the day of (month and year) OR

[This Order was confirmed by the (name of Council)] *Arundel District Council*
subject to the modifications indicated by (state how indicated) *MANUSCRIPTS AND*
on the day of *18th Nov 2007* (month and year) *ON THE*
ORDER

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER

A decision not to confirm this Order was taken by the (name of Council)
on the day of (month and year)

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[VARIATION OF ORDER

This Order was varied by the (name of Council)
on the day of (month and year) under the reference number

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[REVOCATION OF ORDER

This Order was revoked by the (name of Council)
on the day of (month and year) under the reference number

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

SCHEDULE 1
SPECIFICATION OF TREES
Trees specified individually
 (encircled in black on the map)

Reference on Map	Description	Situation*
L800/4/2		
	T1 Cateaus Spp.	
	T2 Quercus Spp.	
	T3 Crataegus Spp.	
	T4 Quercus robur	
	T5 Quercus robur	
	T6 Quercus robur	
	T7 Acer campestre	
	T8 Quercus robur	
	T9 Quercus robur	
	T10 Quercus Spp.	
	T11 Quercus Spp.	
	T12 Fraxinus excelsior	
	T13 Quercus Spp.	
	T14 Fraxinus excelsior	
	T15 Quercus Spp.	
	T16 Quercus robur	
	T17 Quercus robur	
	T18 Quercus robur	
	T19 Fraxinus excelsior	
	T20 Fraxinus excelsior	
	T21 Salix fragilis	
	T22 Quercus robur	

Trees specified by reference to an area
 (within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on Map	Description	Situation*
NONE	#	

Groups of Trees

(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on Map	Description	Situation*
G1	3No. Crataegus monogyna 1No. Quercus spp. 12No. Populus nigra - Hybrid 1No. Cupressus macrocarpa	
G2	10No. Crataegus monogyna 9No. Corylus avellana 9No. Acer campestre 2No. Sambucus nigra 1No. Aesculus hippocastrium 3No. Pinus pinaster 2No. Acer pseudoplatanus - Purple variety	
G3	2No. Populus nigra - Hybrid 1No. Cupressus macrocarpa 4No. Quercus spp.	
G4	10No. Populus nigra - Hybrid 4No. Cupressus macrocarpa 7No. Quercus spp.	
G5	38No. Crataegus monogyna 1No. Euonymus europaeus 2No. Sambucus nigra 11No. Sambucus nigra	
G6	2No. Fraxinus excelsior 1No. Quercus spp.	
G7	1No. Quercus spp. 1No. Crataegus monogyna 1No. Salix cinerea 1No. Prunus spinosa	
G8	2No. Quercus spp. 1No. Crataegus monogyna 1No. Corylus avellana 1No. Prunus spinosa 2No. Fraxinus excelsior 1No. Salix cinerea 1No. Acer campestre	
G9	1No. Quercus spp. 1No. Fraxinus excelsior	
G10	1No. Quercus spp. 2No. Fraxinus excelsior	
G11	1No. Quercus spp. 1No. Fraxinus excelsior	

G12 ~~1No. Quercus spp~~
25No. Acer campestre

G13 1No. Crataegus monogyna
8No. Acer campestre

G14 6No. Corylus avellana
6No. Prunus spinosa
3No. Crataegus monogyna
14No. Sambucus nigra

G15 5No. Acer campestre
1No. Quercus robur
14No. Corylus avellana
3No. Prunus spinosa

G16 3No. Quercus robur
2No. Corylus avellana
4No. Acer campestre
1No. Fraxinus spp.

G17 2No. Fraxinus excelsior
5No. Quercus robur
3No. Acer campestre

G18 4No. Prunus spinosa
2No. Fraxinus excelsior
15No. Acer campestre
3No. Crataegus monogyna
1No. Corylus avellana
5No. Quercus robur

G19 ~~8No. Acer campestre~~
~~6No. Crataegus monogyna~~
3 4No. Fraxinus excelsior
1No. Quercus spp.

~~G20 3No. Fraxinus excelsior~~

~~Red 4 to 3 No Fraxinus~~
~~excelsior~~

~~G21 7No. Crataegus monogyna~~
1No. Fraxinus excelsior
1No. Corylus avellana
2No. Quercus spp.

~~G22 1No. Corylus avellana~~
2No. Fraxinus excelsior
1No. Crataegus monogyna
2No. Acer pseudoplatanus

G23 11No. Acer campestre

G24 4No. Fagus sylvatica

~~G25 1No. Fraxinus excelsior
2No. Tilia cordata~~

~~G26 4No. Alnus glutinosa
1No. Fraxinus excelsior
2No. Salix fragilis
2No. Carpinus betula~~

~~G27 2No. Salix fragilis
2No. Aesculus hippocastrium
2No. Populus nigra - Hybrid
6No. Acer platanoides
3No. Acer pseudoplatanus
2No. Populus alba
1No. Sorbus aria~~

G28 1No. Quercus ilex
1No. Acer negundo
1No. Acer campestre
2No. Acer spp.
1No. Acer pseudoplatanus

G29 11No. Acer campestre

G30 16No. Populus tremula

G31 4No. Fraxinus excelsior
1No. Acer spp.
8No. Acer platanoides
3No. Quercus spp.
4No. Salix alba

G32 4No. Fraxinus excelsior

Woodlands

(within a continuous black line on the map)

Reference on Map	Description	Situation*
NONE	#	

* complete if necessary to specify more precisely the position of the trees.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 7

PART I

Provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 applied with adaptations or modifications

Provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Adaptation or Modification
Section 69 (registers)	(a) In subsection (1) - (i) omit - "in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order," "such" in the second place where it appears, and "as may be so prescribed"; and (ii) substitute "matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority" for "applications for planning permission". (b) In subsection (2) - (i) after "contain" insert ", as regards each such order"; and (ii) for paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute - "(a) details of every application under the order and of the authority's decision (if any) in relation to each such application, and (b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it." (c) Omit subsections (3) and (4) (as required by section 198(4)).
Section 70 (determination of applications: special considerations)	(a) In subsection (1) - (i) substitute - "Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where" for "Where"; "the authority" for "a local planning authority"; "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" where those words first appear, and "consent under the order" for "planning permission" in both of the other places where those words appear; (ii) after "think fit", insert - "(including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees)"; and (iii) omit "subject to sections 91 and 92". (b) After subsection (1) insert - "(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area. (1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting)." (c) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 75 (effect of planning permission)	(a) In subsection (1) substitute - (i) "Any" for the words from "Without" to "any"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission to develop land"; (iii) "the consent" for "the permission"; and (iv) "the land to which the order relates" for "the land". (b) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 78 (right to appeal against planning decisions and failure to take such decisions)	(a) In subsection (1) substitute - (i) "the authority" for "a local planning authority"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" in the first place where those words appear; (iii) "consent under such an order" for "planning permission" in the second place where those words appear; (iv) for paragraph (c) substitute - "(c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or (d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,". (b) Omit subsection (2). (c) In subsection (3), for "served within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order," substitute - "in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served - (a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow; (b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant." (d) For subsection (4), substitute - "(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3)." (e) For subsection (5), substitute - "(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question."
Section 79 (determination of appeals)*	(a) In subsections (1) and (2), substitute "the authority" for "the local planning authority". (b) Omit subsection (3). (c) In subsection (4), substitute - (i) "section 70(1), (1A) and (1B)" for "sections 70, 72(1) and (5), 73 and 73A and Part I of Schedule 5"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission"; and (iii) "the authority" for "the local planning authority and a development order may apply, with or without modifications, to such an appeal any requirements imposed by a development order by virtue of section 65 or 71." (d) Omit subsections (6) and (6A). (e) In subsection (7), omit the words after "section 78".
Section 79 was amended by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34), section 18 and Schedule 7, paragraph 19.	

PART II**PROVISIONS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990,
AS ADAPTED AND MODIFIED BY PART I**

The following provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as adapted and modified by Part I of this Schedule, apply in relation to consents, and applications for consent, under this Order.

Section 69

(1) Every local planning authority shall keep a register containing information with respect to matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority.

(2) The register shall contain, as regards each such order -

- (a) details of every application under the order and of the authority's decision (if any) in relation to each such application, and
- (b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it.

(5) Every register kept under this section shall be available for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.

Section 70

(1) Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where an application is made to the authority for consent under a tree preservation order -

- (a) they may grant consent under the order, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as they think fit (including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees); or
- (b) they may refuse consent under the order.

(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area.

(1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting).

Section 75

Any grant of consent under a tree preservation order shall (except insofar as the consent otherwise provides) ensure for the benefit of the land to which the order relates and of all persons for the time being interested in it.

Section 78

(1) Where the authority -

- (a) refuse an application for consent under a tree preservation order or grant it subject to conditions;
- (b) refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by a condition imposed on a grant of consent under such an order or grant it subject to conditions;
- (c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or
- (d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,

the applicant may by notice appeal to the Secretary of State.

(3) Any appeal under this section shall be made by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served -

- (a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow;
- (b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant.

(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3).

(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question.

Section 79

(1) On an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State may -

(a) allow or dismiss the appeal, or

(b) reverse or vary any part of the decision of the authority (whether the appeal relates to that part of it or not), and may deal with the application as if it had been made to him in the first instance.

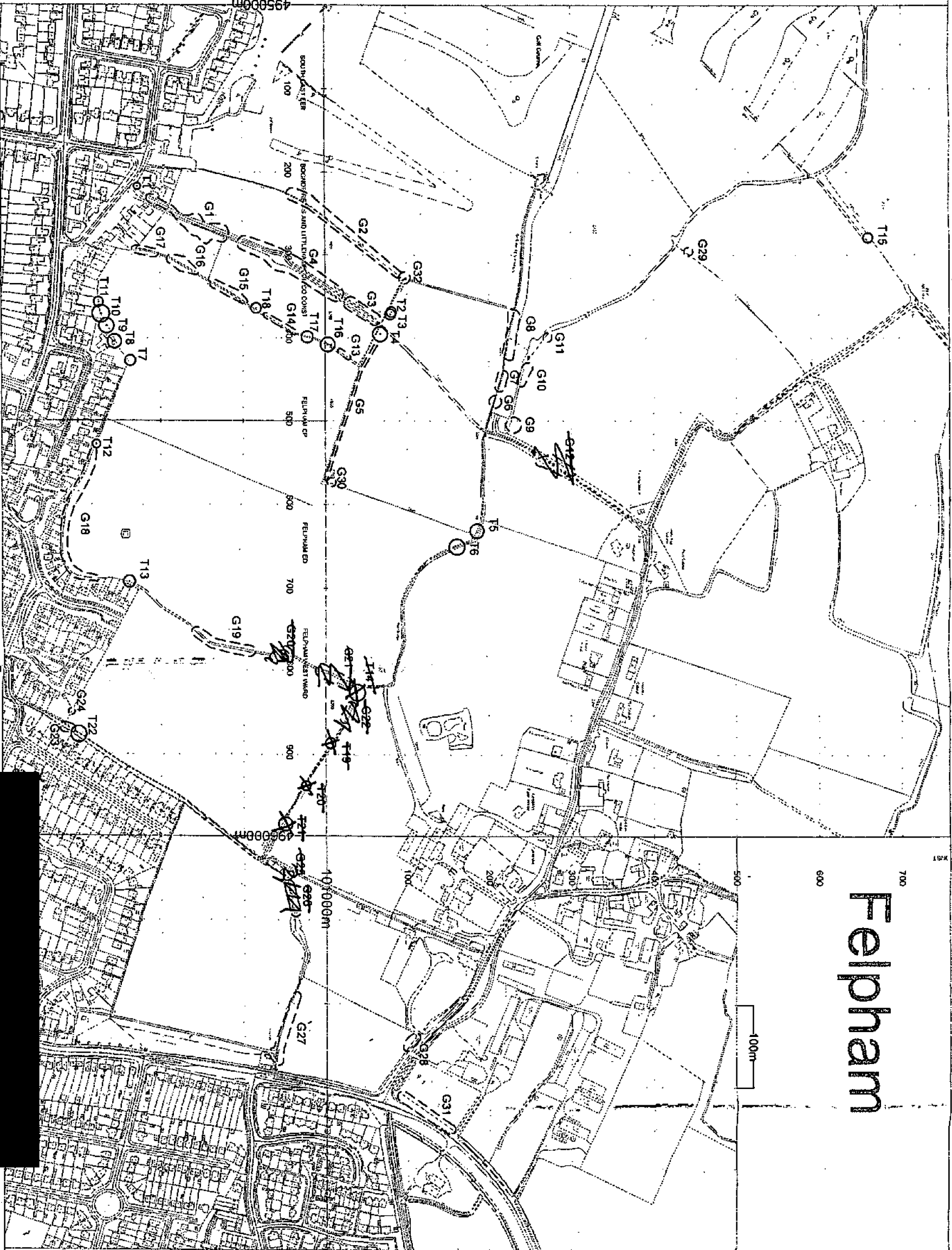
(2) Before determining an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State shall, if either the appellant or the authority so wish, give each of them an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the provisions of section 70(1), (1A) and (1B) shall apply with any necessary modifications, in relation to an appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 as they apply in relation to an application for consent under a tree preservation order which falls to be determined by the authority.

(5) The decision of the Secretary of State on such an appeal shall be final.

(7) Schedule 6 applies to appeals under section 78.

Felpham



700
600
500
400
300
200
100
101000m

700
600
500
101000m

100m

Job Title:
Felpham Site 6 TPO's

Drawing number:
L800/4/2

Drawing:
Group and individual TPO's

Scale:
1:5000

Drawn by:
M.R.

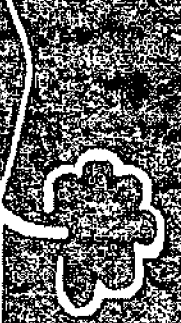
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16 November 2007



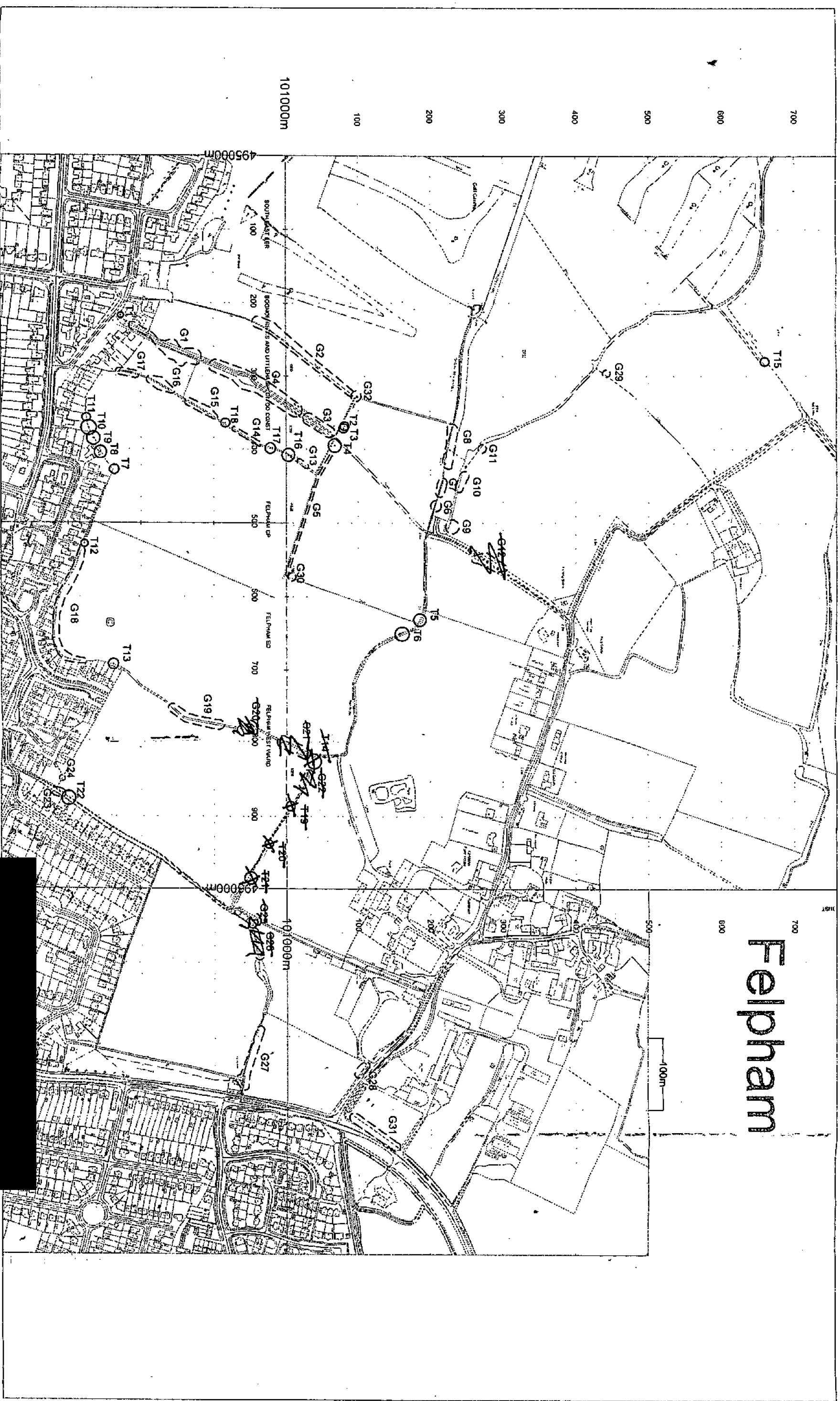
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Felpham Site 6 TPO's

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Drawing:
Group and individual TPO's

Drawn by:

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Date:

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