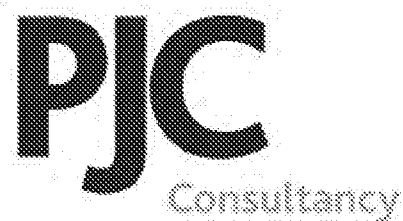


Arboricultural Survey

Land at:
Yapton Road
Middleton-on-Sea
PO22 6SE

27th August 2020



PJC ref: 5602/20-01 Rev -

This report has been prepared by
PJC Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of
SLR Consulting Ltd

**Prepared
by**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction: PJC Consultancy has been instructed by SLR Consulting to provide an initial arboricultural survey of land at Yapton Road, Middleton-on-Sea. The survey is to be undertaken in accordance with BS5837: 2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*'.

1.2 Survey objectives: This survey has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- To record a schedule of significant trees (dimensions and locations) situated at the prospective development site.
- To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.
- To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.
- To provide an assessment of the material constraints posed by the existing tree stock on potential future developments at the site.
- To aid the design process, ensuring prospective developments integrate appropriately with the existing tree stock, to maximise the potential of the proposed development site.

1.3 Scope of this report: This report is concerned with all significant trees and arboricultural features located within the site boundary. Additionally, trees located around the curtilage of the site have also been surveyed when they are considered likely to have the potential to impact on the development (in relation to root and crown protection or foundation design).

1.4 Contents of report: This report includes the following:

- A summary of the existing tree stock and notable arboricultural features.
- Tree Constraints Plan in accordance with BS5837: 2012.
- Tree Survey Schedule containing the relevant measurements and information for each tree or tree group as required in BS5837: 2012.

1.5 Documents and information provided: The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:

- Drawing ref. EW Middleton base topo and layout 190618

2 SITE VISIT AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Site visit: A site visit was carried out on 26th August 2020. The weather conditions at the time were clear and dry. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level.

2.2 Tree survey information: The following information was recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):

- Tree reference number. (T=tree and G=group). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the Tree Constraints Plan indicate the trees location was not included on the site plan provided so the tree's position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Preliminary management recommendations (prescriptions for tree management processes based on the current land use and not related to the prospective development).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m²).
- Root protection radius (m).

2.3 Tree categorisation: The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a sub category of either 1,2 or 3 or a combination of the sub categories.

2.4 Tree categorisation summary:

- A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.
- B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.
- C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.
- U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development but should not be considered a constraint to development.

2.5 Tree sub categorisation summary:

- 1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.
- 2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating that they would as individuals.
- 3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.6 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B or C but may comply with more than one sub category. A cascade chart further explaining how tree categorisation is decided is included in Appendix 3.

2.7 Root protection areas: A root protection area represents the minimum area of root growth required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual root spread or total root area. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

For single stemmed trees, root protection areas are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Root protection area (m}^2\text{)} = \frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$$

For trees with two to five stems, a combined stem diameter is calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \cdots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2}$$

For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter is calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$$

2.8 The root protection areas are plotted onto the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix 1 and recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 2. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have represented as a polygon of equivalent area.

2.9 The proposed layout should avoid level changes or the placement of new buildings and areas of hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees. In certain situations, engineered solutions are available to allow construction within the root protection areas however further input from an arboriculturist should be sought regarding their site-specific viability before these methods are relied upon.

2.10 The disturbance of a tree's root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients.

2.11 Direct damage such as root severance can lead to ill health, as can compaction of the soil by construction traffic, heavy plant and storage of materials. Changing the nature of the surface above the growing medium, (i.e. from porous to non-porous), can alter the resources available to the tree, which in turn can lead to its decline.

2.12 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even shallow disturbance within root protection areas can potentially have a significant impact on the trees.

2.13 The root protection areas must be left free from excavation, disturbance and also protected from compaction or contamination during any proposed works. Any construction works within a root protection area required for the proposed layout must be justifiable within an arboricultural impact assessment.

2.14 **Limitations of survey:** The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy-covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.

2.15 This survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although preliminary management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.

2.16 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.

3 SITE DETAILS AND SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1 Site location: The site is situated northwest of the junction between Yapton Road (B2132) and Silver Birch Drive, more broadly it is approximately equidistant between Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. It has a central OS national grid reference of SU 97390 00750. The surrounding land use is comprised of open fields, woodland and arable farmland to the north and northwest; Middleton business park to the east and domestic residences to the south. The location of the site within its environs is shown in figure 1.



Figure 1: Location of Site and Environs (Map data: © 2019 Google)

3.2 Site layout: The site is a disused poultry farm with numerous derelict sheds, out-buildings and a farm house. There is a rough tarmac access track that runs along the southern edge of the site at the rear of the houses on Silver Birch Drive. The access track is enclosed with dense ground vegetation and the canopy cover of T4, T5 and G21-23. Access to the site is via Silver Birch Drive at the end of a small cul-de-sac area.

3.3 Appraisal of tree stock: The first trees to be noticed as one approaches the site entrance are T4 and T5, two, nine-metre-tall ash. T4 has a large limb that reaches out over the access gate which has previously been pruned to approximately two metres in length to allow access to site to tall vehicles. T4 is showing signs of dieback in the crown to include a number of branches overhanging the access track and within the tips of the canopy, bacterial canker and is multi-stemmed; it has therefore been categorised C1+2. Although dieback is present it was not possible to determine if this was due to ash dieback, but the presence of other ash trees within the site affected by this condition would suggest that that this could be the cause. Neighbouring T5 is in a healthier condition and has subsequently been categorised B2.

3.4 G16, T17, G18 and T19 can be found along the eastern boundary of the site. G16 is a linear belt of predominantly hazel along the boundary between the site and the footpath along Yapton Road. T19 is a multi-stemmed cherry at the southern end of G16: both have been categorised C2 for their transient landscape benefits. On the opposite side of Yapton Road, T17 and G18 are located on third party land. These are three large oaks whose crowns spread north-south along Yapton Road. They have been categorised as A1+2 and B1+2 respectively.

3.5 The remainder of the trees surveyed are scattered around the site in and around the derelict buildings amongst dense vegetation and scrub. The majority are in poor health, with varying levels of dieback within the crowns. Ash dieback is present and is causing extensive dieback in T13. T1 and G2 are also in very poor health.

3.6 Measurements and further information for each tree can be viewed in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 2.

3.7 Tree categorisation summary: A total of 14 trees and 10 tree groups were surveyed and recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule.

Table 2: Tree categorisation summary

Categorisation	Individual tree	Tree group
A	1	–
B	2	2
C	9	8
U	2	–
Total	14	10

3.8 Statutory tree protection: Arun District Council's online mapping tool was used on 27th August 2020 to establish restrictions to tree works at the site. Tree preservation order TPO/M/1/15 was shown to cover the trees on this site. The TPO, confirmed on 24th May 2016, covers two ash specimens and one field maple at: Land north of Silver Birch Drive, Middleton. This relates to T4, T5 and T10 (reference numbers as identified in this report).

3.9 Any persons proposing to undertake tree works should gain the necessary consent from the local authority before the works are undertaken. Financial penalties and/or criminal proceedings can result if tree works are carried out on a protected tree without consent. The entirety of the tree is protected, both above and below ground.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Arboricultural input to planning application: To comply with BS5837: 2012, an arboricultural impact assessment should be produced when the proposed layout has been fixed. The arboricultural impact assessment should include a schedule of trees to be retained or removed as well as access facilitation pruning required to enable the construction works. It should also evaluate the likely effects of the construction works on retained trees including post development pressures and provide recommendations on mitigation measures to be implemented.

4.2 It is recommended that input is sought from the project arboriculturist into the proposed layout before it is fixed. This will help ensure the proposed layout integrates well with the retained tree stock and will allow potential areas of conflict that may not be identified by non-arboricultural professionals to be rectified whilst the layout is being developed.

4.3 The arboricultural impact assessment should be accompanied by an arboricultural method statement and a dimensioned Tree Protection Plan to show how retained trees will be protected during the construction period.

4.4 Arboricultural considerations for proposed layout: The proposed layout should take into account the following considerations related to trees:

- The proposed layout should seek to retain higher quality trees, particularly those that cannot easily be replaced. Where tree removal is necessary to facilitate the wider regeneration benefits associated with development, a tree replacement strategy could be implemented to mitigate tree loss. The loss of prominent or high-quality trees, or net loss in tree cover within a development site will not be looked on favourably when determining a planning application.
- The proposed layout should take into account the root protection areas of retained trees. These should be left free of construction activities including hard landscaping unless the project arboriculturist confirms engineered solutions or sympathetic construction methodology will be a viable option to mitigate the encroachment.
- The proposed layout should take into account the shade cast by trees. Over-shading of gardens and buildings (notably habitable rooms) can result in future pressures to prune or remove additional trees post development and will be a material consideration for the local authority when determining a planning application.
- The proposed layout should also take into account other common potential nuisances associated with trees including leaf/fruit drop or honeydew drip (particularly onto footpaths, parking areas or roof guttering) and an over-bearing presence of large trees.
- Allowance should be made for future canopy growth of both existing and newly planted trees. Trees growing in areas of limited space may require regular future pruning works. The suitability of different species for regular crown reductions, the effect on their amenity value and the cost of future tree works (as well as who would be responsible for undertaking the works) should be considered.

4.5 The final design should show service locations and their routing. These are often not specified for outline planning applications; however, their position has the potential to have a significant impact on retained trees and therefore should be noted in the detailed arboricultural method statement that accompanies full planning permission. New utilities should be located outside of the trees root protection areas where they are underground and outside of the anticipated area of mature crown spread where above ground. Sympathetic methodology to enable the installation of services within root protection areas (in certain instances) is available, however there will always be a potential arboricultural impact and arboricultural advice must be sought regarding the suitability of these methods before they are relied upon. If it is achievable the root protection areas should always be avoided.

4.6 If further tree planting occurs within the development site, consideration should be given to species selection (in relation to form and potential size) and planting locations to ensure their successful integration into the new development. Recommendations for mitigation tree planting may be included in the arboricultural impact assessment, or a more thorough landscaping strategy may be provided by a landscape designer/architect.

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Date: 27th August 2020

APPENDIX 1

Tree Constraints Plan



- Key:**
- Root protection area for category A* tree
 - Root protection area for category B* tree
 - Root protection area for category C* tree
 - Root protection area for category U* tree
 - Tree canopy

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Appendix 2, (Tree Survey Schedule) contained within the arboricultural ref. PJC/5602/20-01 contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Drawing no: PJC/5602/20/A Rev: - Sheet number: 1 of 1

Client and site:
SLR Consulting Ltd

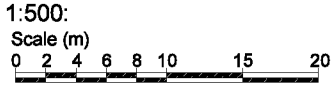
Yapton Road
Middleton-on-Sea
PO22 6SE

Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 27/08/2020

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: NB Checked by: PD





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APPENDIX 2

Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Yapton Road, Middleton-on-Sea

Tree Survey Schedule



Survey date: 25th August 2020

Surveyor: Nick Betts

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T1	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	7	250 estimate	N: 4 E: 3 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Low spreading habit. Extensive dieback in upper crown.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	28.3	3.0
G2	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3-4 average	Up to 75 average	2 average	0 average	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Partially dead and dying elder scrub.	No action required on date of survey.	U	2.5 average	0.9 average
G3	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	2-3 average	Up to 75 average	2 average	0 average	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Dead and dying elder scrub.	No action required on date of survey.	U	2.5 average	0.9 average
T4	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 est	330, 660	N: 11 E: 8 S: 6 W: 3	Crown: 2 South Branch: 1 East	Mature	Fair	Fair	Minor dieback. Multi-stemmed from base. Bacterial canker. Low clearance of major branch over gate, cut to 2m. TPO on tree.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	246.4	8.9
T5	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 est	410, 400, 450	N: 6 E: 4 S: 8 W: 7	Crown: 1 South Branch: 2 North	Mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed tree adjacent to ditch. Minor deadwood. Previously crown lifted. TPO on tree.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	240.1	8.7
T6	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	200 estimate	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 0.5 East Branch: 0 average	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Sparse crown. Partially failed on south side, 1x dead stem. Some deadwood. Dense scrub at base hindering thorough inspection.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1	2.4

Site: Yapton Road, Middleton-on-Sea

Tree Survey Schedule



Survey date: 25th August 2020

Surveyor: Nick Betts

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G7	Elder, hawthorn and elm	4-6 average	Up to 150 average	4 average	0 average	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Scrub and small trees adjacent to public footpath.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	10.2 average	1.8 average
T8	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	250 estimate	N: 3 E: 3 S: 1 W: 0	Crown: 0 East: 1 Branch: 1 East: 1	Over-mature	Poor	Poor	Smothered by bramble with virtually no foliage.	No action required on date of survey.	U	28.3	3.0
T9	Field maple (Acer campestre)	7	300 estimate	N: 6 E: 4 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 1 East: 1 Branch: 2 average	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Growing at footing of old dilapidated building.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	40.7	3.6
T10	Field maple (Acer campestre)	8	550, 240, 200 estimate	N: 4 E: 4 S: 3 W: 6	Crown: 3 North: 1 Branch: 1 average	Over-mature	Fair	Fair	Large basal cavity. Previously crown lifted over path. Decline in tips of crown. Some deadwood. TPO on tree.	TPO – Remove deadwood over footpath.	C1	181.0	7.6
G11	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	6 average	Up to 150 average	3 average	2 average	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	2x specimens with sparse crowns, deadwood and split limbs.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	10.2 average	1.8 average
T12	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	300 estimate	N: 3 E: 3 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 1 East: 1 Branch: 2 East: 2	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Good condition, form and vigour. No major visible defects. Ivy on stem. Restricted access to survey.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	40.7	3.6

Site: Yapton Road, Middleton-on-Sea

Tree Survey Schedule



Survey date: 25th August 2020

Surveyor: Nick Betts

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T13	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 est	220 estimate	N: 2 E: 1 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 1 West Branch: 2 West	Semi-mature	Poor	Fair	Extensive crown dieback	No action required on date of survey.	U	21.9	2.6
T14	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	230 estimate	N: 4 E: 3 S: 4 W: 3	Crown: 2 average Branch: 1 average	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slightly suppressed on south side of crown. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	23.9	2.8
T15	Cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	5	8x 100 estimate	N: 0 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Growing against side of empty house.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	36.2 as amended on tree constraints plan	3.4 as amended on tree constraints plan
G16	Hazel dominant, dogwood and elder	3-5 average	Up to 100 average	1-2 average	0 average	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Scrub area along road frontage. Screens site from Yapton Road.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average
T17	English oak (Quercus robur)	11	700 estimate	N: 12 E: 6 S: 10 W: 8	Crown: 3 South Branch: 3 average	Mature	Good	Good	Large oak located on third party land on opposite side of Yapton Road.	Remove deadwood overhanging road (third party tree).	A1+2	221.7	8.4
G18	English oak (Quercus robur)	8-10 average	Up to 600 average estimate	N: 10 E: 5 S: 4 W: 7	3 average	Mature	Good	Good	2x third party oaks forming single canopy shape. Located on opposite side of Yapton Road.	Sever ivy to allow comprehensive inspections in the future (third party trees).	B1+2	162.9 average	7.2 average

Site: Yapton Road, Middleton-on-Sea

Tree Survey Schedule



Survey date: 25th August 2020

Surveyor: Nick Betts

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T19	Cherry (Prunus avium)	5	220, 260, 220 estimate	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 1 West Branch: 1 South	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed from 1m. Tight and congested unions. Crossing and rubbing branches.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	74.4	4.9
G20	Mixed shrubs	1-3 average	N/A	Refer to drawing	0 average	Young - semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Mixed garden shrubs with self set ash and sycamore saplings.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	N/A	N/A
G21	Field maple (Acer campestre)	7-8 average	Up to 300 average	N: 4 E: 2 S: 1 W: 2	2 average	Early-mature	Good	Fair	Line of trees on opposite side of public footpath. Previously sided up over third party gardens.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	40.7 average	3.6 average
G22	Hazel, blackthorn and elder	4-6 average	Up to 150 average	Up to 2 average	0 average	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Scrub located on opposite side of public footpath.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	10.2 average	1.8 average
G23	Field maple (Acer campestre)	8 average	Up to 300 average	N: 5 E: 4 S: 1 W: 4	4 average	Over-mature	Fair	Fair	On opposite side of path. Heavily reduced over 3rd party gardens and crown lifted over path. Wounds and decay pockets on stems.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	40.7 average	3.6 average
T24	Walnut (Juglans regia)	6 est	80, 100, 100 estimate	N: 3 E: 3 S: 1 W: 3	Crown: 2 average Branch: 1 average	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Self set, multi-stemmed from 1m. Within inaccessible scrub area.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	11.9	1.9

APPENDIX 3

Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of their current land use for longer than 10 years.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve			Red
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood--pasture).	Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	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.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Blue
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.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey

APPENDIX 4

Photographs



Photograph 1 – T4 and T5 as seen from Silver Birch Drive in 2019.
The crown is now displaying much less vigour and an increase in deadwood.



Photograph 2 – The large, recently reduced limb of T4 over access gate.



Photograph 3 – Looking east down the access track from the gate.



Photograph 4 – Declining crown on T13 seen in 2019.
Dieback has significantly increased when revisited in 2020.



Photograph 5 – Looking north on Yapton road at T17 and G18



Photograph 6 – Looking south on Yapton road at G16



Photograph 7 – T1 in 2019. The crown is now showing extensive dieback



Photograph 8 – Looking south at T9 (left) and T4 and T5 (right).



Photograph 9 – Within the site looking south towards G21.



Photograph 10 – At the base of T13 looking northeast.