Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

On behalf of

This Land Development Ltd

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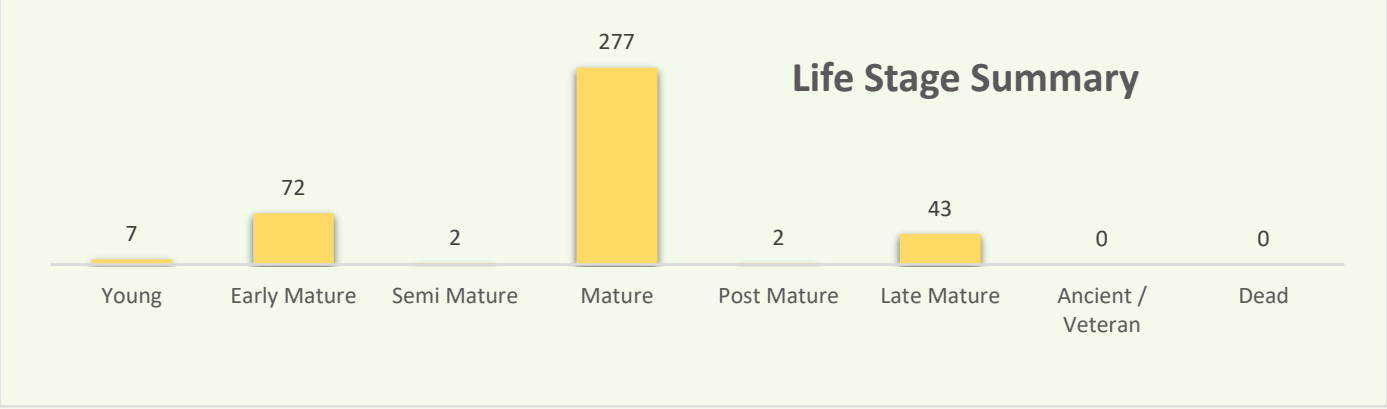
Executive summary

An arboricultural survey has been carried out, and this report prepared to support a planning application at Rayleigh Road, Thundersley.

1. Details of all trees forming the survey can be found in Appendix 3, including specific comments in relation to their condition and quality.
2. The area subject to survey includes 341 individual trees, 51 groups of trees, 8 woodlands and 3 hedges.
3. The proposed layout will require the removal of 39 individual trees and 7 groups of trees.
   - No category 'A' trees will be removed.
   - 7 category 'B' trees and 2 category 'B' tree groups will be removed.
   - 31 category 'C' trees and 5 category 'C' tree groups will be removed.
   - 1 category 'U' tree and 1 category 'U' tree group will be removed.
4. The proposed layout will require the part removal of 17 groups of trees, 6 wooded areas and 1 hedge.
5. The Root Protection Areas of trees T1, T2, T12, T18, T25, T32, T33, T39, T41, T42, T46, T72, T84, T110, T112, T117, T121, T131, T139, T140, T191, T196, T197, T199, T208, T215, T219, T236, T239, T245, T246, T259, T263, T264, T265, T266, T267, T268, T271, T277, T289, T312, T320, T323, T324, T328, T329, T331, T332, T333, T335, T338, T341, T344, T356 and T368 will be incurred into by the design layout and specialist design considerations will be required before the commencement of works (see Appendix 6 for methods of work close to trees).
6. Provided precautions to protect the retained trees are specified and implemented through the measures included in this report, the development proposal will have minimal impact on the retained trees or their wider contribution to amenity and character.
7. If the recommendations made within this report are followed, the development will be achievable in arboricultural terms and should be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

Tree Survey Summary	A	B	C	U	TOTAL
Trees	28	204	103	6	**341**
Groups	0	28	21	2	**51**
Woodlands	0	7	1	0	**8**
Hedges	0	0	3	0	**3**
Scrub/Shrubs	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL	**28**	**239**	**128**	**8**	**403**



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

Southern Ecological Solutions Ltd. has been instructed to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in support of a planning application at Rayleigh Road, Thundersley. It has been produced in accordance with the principles of British Standard *BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* and includes the following information to accompany a planning application:

- *details of significant trees including an assessment of condition using BS 5837 categorisation;*
- *a plan showing tree survey information, retention categorisation and root protection areas;*
- *an assessment of the impact of the proposal on trees, any wider impact on the local amenity and any impact trees may have on the proposed development;*
- *a preliminary arboricultural method statement dealing with the protection and management of the trees to be retained;*
- *a schedule of tree works to facilitate construction.*

1.2 Scope and purpose of this report

This report covers trees within the site boundary and its immediate proximity. It is concerned with the impact the development may have on trees, and the effect retained trees may have on the development. Its purpose is to allow the Local Planning Authority to assess the tree information as part of the planning submission.

The planning proposal is for an outline planning application for the development of up to 455 new homes, a new multi-use community hall, land for the provision of a healthcare facility (1,000sqm), land for a stand-alone early years and childcare nursery (0.13ha), new vehicular/pedestrian access points from Stadium Way in the north and Daws Heath Road in the south, new greenways and green links, multi-functional open space, green infrastructure, surface water attenuation, landscaping and associated infrastructure. All matters reserved except access.

2.0 Site Visit and Observations

2.1 Site visit

An initial site visit was undertaken on the 25-27th January 2021 by Phil Barwell of Southern Ecological Solutions Ltd, further site visits have been undertaken by Gary Meadowcroft as the layout has developed to ensure the scheme can be delivered with minimal impact to the trees on site.

2.2 Site description

The site is located to the north of Daws Heath Road and South of Stadium Way and is an area of open fields with trees and hedges along field boundaries. Within the site are groups of trees and wooded areas.

The survey boundary is indicated by the redline boundary as per the map below.

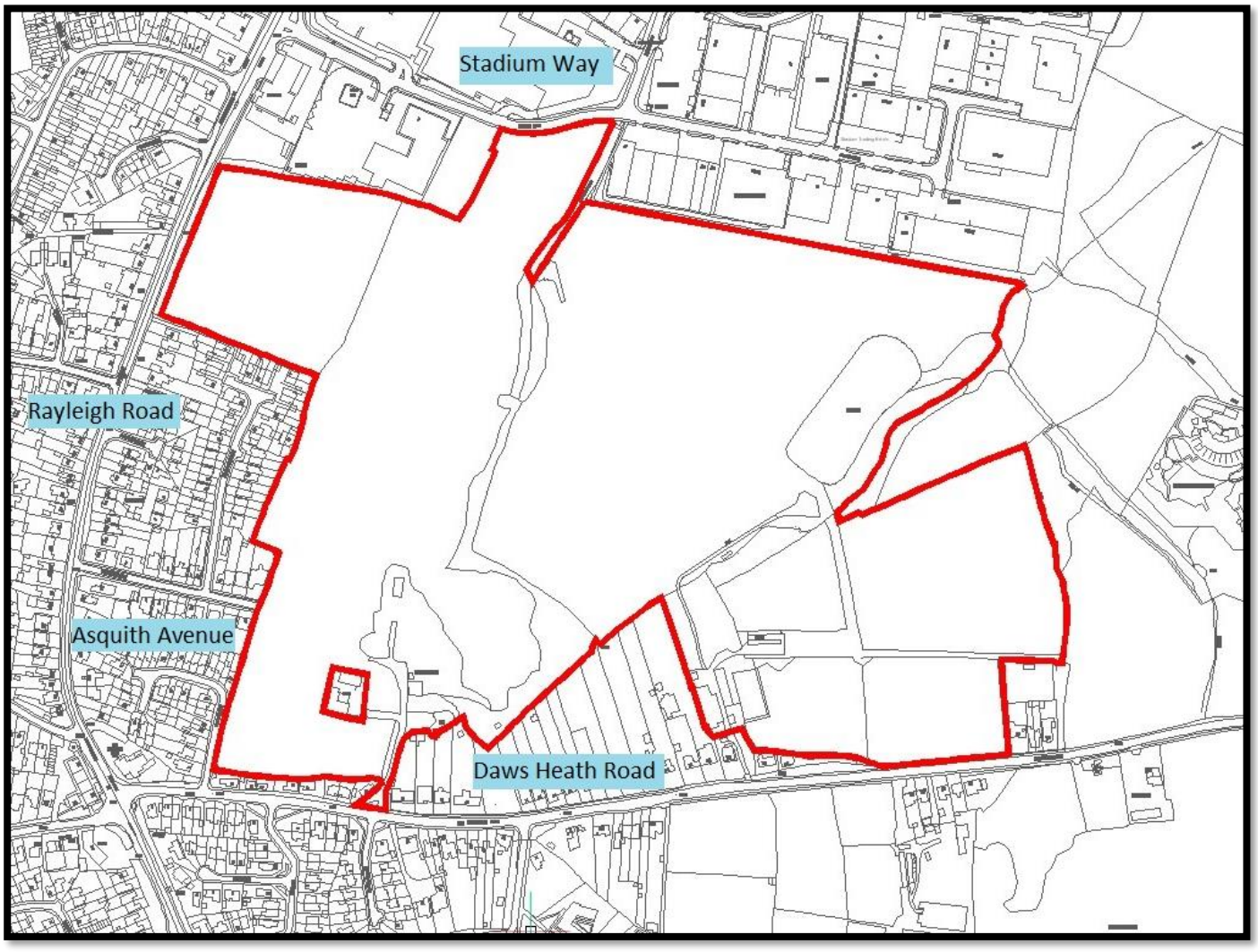

Figure 1 – Redline boundary of the survey area

2.3 The subject trees

All trees were categorised in accordance with Section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837.

Table 1 BS5837 Categorisation Summary

	A	B	C	U	TOTAL
Trees	28	204	103	6	**341**
Groups	0	28	21	2	**51**
Woodlands	0	7	1	0	**8**
Hedges	0	0	3	0	**3**
Scrub/Shrubs	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL	**28**	**239**	**128**	**8**	**403**

2.4 Tree Preservation Orders – Conservation Areas:

The Tree Preservation Order Information as provided on the Tree Protection Plan within this report has been extracted from the drawing plan ref: 34580_123revA_composite constraints and opportunities provided by the client.

Communication with Castle Point Borough Council has confirmed the presence of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) within the site but not to the extent of the site. The TPO is marked as a cross hatch in cyan on the tree protection plan.

Please note the following in relation to vegetation clearance: anyone wishing to undertake works to prune or remove a tree with a Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area will require written authorisation from the Local Planning Authority before any works can proceed.

However, works required as part of planning consent does not need additional consent.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 Summary of the impact on trees

Development can adversely impact on trees by causing them to be removed to facilitate the development, or in the future, by adversely affecting their potential for retention through a disturbance in Root Protection Areas (RPAs)[1] or through post development pressures to prune or remove.

At the design stage, disturbance within the RPA should be avoided. If unavoidable, (which may need demonstrating), consideration must be given to any construction activity such as demolition, including removal of existing hard surfaces, changing soil levels and the provision of services where within RPAs, as well as new surfaces and structures.

Construction of hard surfaces and other construction may be acceptable within RPAs providing specialist methods of design and construction are used. This will often result in the use of minimal or no-dig methods which result in higher finished levels which must be allowed for during design due to the effect on access thresholds and structure heights etc.

The ability of trees to tolerate some disturbance depends on individual circumstances including prevailing site conditions, tree species, age and condition and this will be assessed by the project arboriculturist.

Protection measures, usually a combination of barriers and ground protection, must be in place before any works (including site clearance) begin, and stay in place for as long as a risk of damage remains (please refer to the Tree Protection Plan - TPP). The protection of trees must take account of the buildability of the proposal, including services, and ensure that all activities, such as storage of materials, parking and the use of plant and vehicles, can be accommodated outside of RPAs. Particular care and planning are necessary for the operation of excavators, lifting machinery and cranes to ensure all vehicle movement and lifting operations will not impact on retained trees.

[1] *Root Protection Area (RPA) - A layout design tool indicating the minimum area surrounding the tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. Assessed according to the recommendations set out in clause 4.6 of BS 5837. It is calculated by multiplying the radius squared by 3.142. Clause 4.6.2 of BS 5837 states that the RPA may be changed in shape, considering local site factors, species tolerance, condition and root morphology.*

3.2 Tree protection plan (TPP)

Trees to be retained are coloured coded based on their tree category, whilst trees required for removal to facilitate the development have red hatch lines inside a red circle representing the tree crown spread. Tree protection is shown as barriers and/or ground protection defining the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)[2] , and any areas requiring non-standard methods of demolition or construction are shown.

3.3 Trees to be removed

The proposed layout will require the removal of 39 individual trees and 7 groups of trees.

- No category 'A' trees will be removed.
- 7 category 'B' trees and 2 category 'B' tree groups will be removed.
- 31 category 'C' trees and 5 category 'C' tree groups will be removed.
- 1 category 'U' tree and 1 category 'U' tree group will be removed.

The proposed layout will require the part removal of 17 groups of trees, 6 wooded areas and 1 hedge.

Table 2 Tree removal summary

Removal		TOTAL	Part removal		TOTAL
Trees	T40, T106, T107, T108, T193, T194, T195, T205, T206, T242, T279, T293, T294, T295, T296, T297, T298, T320, T359, T360, T369, T371, T384, T385, T386, T387, T388, T389, T390, T391, T392, T393, T396, T397, T398, T399, T400, T401 and T402	**39**	Trees		**0**
Groups	G115, G229, G292, G299, G307, G317 and G403	**7**	Groups	G37, G47, G48, G95, G100, G198, G207, G221, G222, G241, G244, G291, G304, G305, G345, G366 and G370	**17**

[2] *Construction Exclusion Zone. An area based on the RPA in m^2 identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.*

Removal		TOTAL	Part removal		TOTAL
Woodlands		**0**	Woodlands	W49, W218, W223, W237, W253 and W287	**6**
Hedges		**0**	Hedges	H201	**1**

3.4 Trees to be pruned

No trees have been specified for crown pruning cutback works on the proposed layout.

Opportunities for remedial pruning works to low crowns etc. can be identified at later stages in the development process where deemed appropriate. A full Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) can be produced detailing any pruning works required to accommodate the proposed design layout and/or for access around the site from canopy obstruction. All tree pruning/felling work to facilitate the development can be found in Appendix 7.

3.5 Root protection area incursions

The Root Protection Areas of trees T1, T2, T12, T18, T25, T32, T33, T39, T41, T42, T46, T72, T84, T110, T112, T117, T121, T131, T139, T140, T191, T196, T197, T199, T208, T215, T219, T236, T239, T245, T246, T259, T263, T264, T265, T266, T267, T268, T271, T277, T289, T312, T320, T323, T324, T328, T329, T331, T332, T333, T335, T338, T341, T344, T356 and T368 will be incurred into by the design layout and specialist design considerations will be required before the commencement of works (see Appendix 6 for methods of work close to trees).

Root investigations will be carried out under arboricultural supervision before the commencement of works in areas where there is an impact, in order to confirm if roots are present at these locations, with a view to minor root pruning, if necessary. If significant roots are identified at this location, then alternative ‘no-dig’ design solutions such as a cellular confinement system will be required

4.0 Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1 Introduction

This section is a preliminary arboricultural method statement specifying the methodology to be used for the protection of trees and works close to trees that have the potential to result in the loss of or damage to a tree. It includes details of site management and supervision required for successful tree retention.

4.2 Site clearance

Damage can easily be caused to trees to be retained during initial site clearance. Therefore, tree protection barriers must be in place before site clearance to protect retained trees identified in Appendix 3.

4.3 Site and fuel storage, cement mixing and washing points

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage must be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants will occur within 10 m of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run-off into RPAs.

4.4 Tree protection barriers

Appendix 5 includes guidance for protective barriers based on BS 5837:2012. The approximate location of the barriers and the CEZs is shown on the TPP. The precise location of the barriers and other protective measures will be confirmed at the pre-commencement meeting before any demolition or construction activities (including site clearance) start.

4.5 Ground protection

In areas where it is not possible to erect protective barriers, ground protection must be used to protect the RPAs of retained trees. Where it has been agreed during the design stage that vehicular or pedestrian access for the construction operation may take place within the CEZ, the possible effects of construction activity should be addressed by a combination of barriers and ground protection. The position of the barrier may be within the CEZ at the edge of the agreed working zone, but the soil structure beyond the barrier to the edge of the CEZ shall be protected with ground protection.

4.6 Precautions when working in CEZs

Only work agreed with the Local Planning Authority can be carried out within CEZs**.** Any works must be carried out in accordance with the details as set out in Appendix 6 which are summarised below.

4.7 Installation of new surfacing

Full details of the new surfacing proposed within the RPAs of trees to be retained is not known at the time of writing. However, if resurfacing is required within the RPAs of any trees it will be necessary to use non-standard methods of construction. Ideally, new substrates and finished surfaces should be of a porous design to allow water and an air passage in and out.

4.8 Installation of new services

The exact location of services is often difficult to establish until construction is in progress. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading or new services have to be installed in RPAs, conventional excavation techniques are unacceptable, and great care must be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation should be the preferred option, but if that is not feasible, any excavation must be carried out by hand or using a compressed air lance. The methodology must comply with *NJUG Volume 4: Guidelines for the Planning, installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.*

4.9 Tree works

Recommendations for tree works can be found in the tree works schedule in Appendix 7. All works shall be in accordance with *BS 3998:2010,* or in accordance with current best practice. The use of a competent tree surgery contractor is necessary to comply with this (follow the link for a list of Arboricultural Association approved contractors Directory of Tree Surgeons - Arboricultural Association). The main contractor and tree surgery contractor must ensure that any necessary consents have been received from the Local Planning Authority regarding planning constraints in regard to trees and that no protected species or habitats are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 The proposed layout will require the removal of 39 individual trees and 7 groups of trees.

- No category ‘A’ trees will be removed.
- 7 category ‘B’ trees and 2 category ‘B’ tree groups will be removed.
- 31 category ‘C’ trees and 5 category ‘C’ tree groups will be removed.
- 1 category ‘U’ tree and 1 category ‘U’ tree group will be removed.

5.2 The proposed layout will require the part removal of 17 groups of trees, 6 wooded areas and 1 hedge.

5.3 The Root Protection Areas of trees T1, T2, T12, T18, T25, T32, T33, T39, T41, T42, T46, T72, T84, T110, T112, T117, T121, T131, T139, T140, T191, T196, T197, T199, T208, T215, T219, T236, T239, T245, T246, T259, T263, T264, T265, T266, T267, T268, T271, T277, T289, T312, T320, T323, T324, T328, T329, T331, T332, T333, T335, T338, T341, T344, T356 and T368 will be incurred into by the design layout and specialist design considerations will be required before the commencement of works (see Appendix 6 for methods of work close to trees).

5.4 Provided precautions to protect the retained trees are specified and implemented through the measures included in this report, the development proposal will have minimal impact on the retained trees or their wider contribution to amenity and character.

5.5 If the recommendations made within this report are followed, the development will be achievable in arboricultural terms and should be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

Appendix 1: Survey and Background Information

1.1 Limitations

A detailed topographical plan showing the locations of individual trees was provided by the client and used for the tree survey, so the positions of the trees were understood to be accurate, and SES Ltd accepts no liability for the accuracy of any tree survey drawings based on the topographical plan supplied by the client.

Trees are living organisms whose health and the condition can change rapidly and all trees, even healthy ones, are at risk from unpredictable climatic and manmade events. The assessment of risk for any tree is based upon factors evident at the time of the inspection and the interpretation of those factors by suitably qualified inspectors. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a basis commensurate with the level of risk and preferably on an annual basis.

1.2 Methods

The trees were surveyed from ground level without detailed investigations. All trees with a trunk diameter of 75 mm or above[3] were surveyed. All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated. Obvious hedges and shrub masses were identified where appropriate. Information collected is in accordance with recommendations in *Subsection 4.4.2.5* of *BS 5837:2012* and includes species, height, diameter, branch spread, crown clearance, age class, physiological condition, structural condition and remaining contribution. Each tree was then allocated one of four categories (U, A, B or C) to reflect its suitability as a material constraint on development.

1.3 Documents and information received

- *Topographical plan*
- *Proposed plan*

1.4 Contact

Name	Company/organisation	Tel. no.
Gary Meadowcroft	SES Arboriculture Ltd	+44 (0)1268 711021

[3] *BS 5837 recommends that in most circumstances all trees over 75mm stem diameter should be included in a pre-planning land and tree survey*

1.5 Reference documents

- *British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations;*
- *British Standards Institute (2010) BS 3998: Tree work – Recommendations;*
- *DETR Tree Preservation Orders – A Guide to the Law and Good Practice;*
- *National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees;*
- *DTLR (2001) Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management - David Lonsdale.*

1.6 Legal Constraints and Liabilities

1.6.1 Occupiers Liability 1957 and 1984

The Occupiers Liability Act places a duty of care to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. Therefore, this report includes recommendations within the tree tables for work required for safety reasons. 'Common sense risk management of trees (National Tree Safety Group 2012)' states that *'the owner of the land on which a tree stands, together with any party who has control over the tree's management, owes a duty of care at common law to all people who might be injured by the tree. The duty of care is to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property.'*

1.6.2 Common Law

This enables pruning back of the crown and roots of trees on adjacent land where they overhang neighbouring property, providing the work is reasonable and does not cause harm. This right does not override TPO and CA legislation.

1.6.3 Ecological Constraints

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to species of flora and fauna including birds, bats and other species that are associated with trees. These could impose significant constraints on the use and timing of access to the site. It is the responsibility of the main contractor and tree surgery contractor to ensure that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works. Unless competent to do so, the advice of an ecologist must be sought.

Appendix 2: Key to Tree Survey Sheet and Summary

<table>
<tr><th>Measurements</th><th>Life Stage</th><th>Structural and physiological condition</th><th>Root Protection Area (RPA)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)</td><td>Young trees up to ten years of age</td><td>Good: Trees with only a few minor defects and in good overall health needing little, if any attention</td><td rowspan="4">• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the center 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stem diameter – DBH. Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837</td><td>Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy</td><td>Fair: Trees with minor rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress from which it may recover</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crown Spread - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)</td><td>Early mature trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy</td><td>Poor: Trees with major structural and/or physiological defects such that it is unlikely the tree will recover in the long term</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mature trees over 2/3 life expectancy</td><td>Dead: This could also apply to trees in an advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td>Over mature declining or moribund trees of low vigor</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following
• The health, vigor and condition of each tree
• 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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Veteran tree possessing certain attributes relating to veteran trees</td></tr>
</table>

Abbreviations	
T – Tree	Feature surveyed as individual tree. Included multi stem trees
G – Group of trees	Land under a stand of trees with a maximum size of 0.25 hectare.
W – Woodland	Land under a stand of trees with, or the potential to achieve, tree canopy cover of 20% or more. The minimum size of woodland Forestry Commission Scotland can grant-aid is 0.25 hectare.
H - Hedge	A hedgerow is a boundary line of bushes which can include trees and is protected if it's: more than 20m long with gaps of 20m or less in its length.
# - Estimated value.	See observation for further information
VTA – Visual Tree Assessment	Non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of individual trees.

BS cat: Category in accordance with Table 1 and section 4.5 of BS 5837.	
Category A	High quality and value (non-fiscal) with at least 40 years remaining life expectancy.
Category B	Moderate quality and value with at least 20 years remaining life expectancy.
Category C	Low quality and value with at least 10 years remaining life expectancy, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm
Category U	Unsuitable for retention. Existing condition is such that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Note, category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.
Subcategories	**(1) -** Mainly arboricultural values **(2)** - Mainly landscape values **(3**) - Mainly cultural values including conservation.

2.1 Appendix Summary

Table 3 BS5837 category summary with tree numbers

SUMMARY	Individual Trees	Total	Group of Trees	Total
Category U -Unsuitable	T3, T40, T59, T68, T125, T138	6	G229, G235	2
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T19, T33, T36, T41, T42, T161, T162, T174, T199, T208, T259, T260, T261, T262, T276, T325, T326, T328, T329, T331, T333, T335, T348, T349, T350, T353, T361, T365	28		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T2, T5, T6, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T16, T17, T18, T20, T21, T22, T26, T30, T31, T35, T38, T39, T44, T45, T46, T51, T52, T53, T54, T56, T57, T61, T62, T69, T70, T71, T73, T74, T75, T76, T77, T80, T81, T83, T84, T86, T87, T88, T89, T93, T98, T103, T104, T105, T106, T107, T108, T109, T110, T112, T113, T114, T116, T117, T118, T119, T120, T122, T123, T124, T126, T127, T129, T131, T132, T133, T135, T136, T137, T139, T140, T141, T142, T143, T145, T146, T147, T148, T149, T150, T151, T152, T153, T154, T155, T156, T157, T158, T159, T160, T165, T166, T167, T168, T169, T170, T171, T172, T173, T175, T176, T177, T178, T179, T180, T181, T183, T189, T196, T197, T202, T203, T204, T206, T209, T210, T211, T212, T213, T214, T215, T217, T231, T233, T234, T236, T238, T239, T240, T243, T245, T246, T247, T248, T249, T250, T251, T252, T254, T255, T256, T257, T258, T263, T264, T265, T267, T268, T269, T270, T271, T272, T273, T274, T275, T277, T280, T281, T283, T284, T285, T286, T288, T294, T295, T300, T301, T302, T303, T308, T310, T312, T315, T318, T320, T322, T323, T324, T330, T334, T336, T340, T341, T351, T352, T355, T356, T358, T362, T363, T364, T367, T368, T369	204	G23, G24, G43, G47, G48, W49, G58, G60, G65, G85, W94, G95, G99, G100, G101, G111, G115, G200, G216, W218, G221, G222, W223, G224, G225, G226, G227, G228, W237, W253, W287, G314, G357, G366, G370	35
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T4, T7, T15, T25, T27, T29, T32, T34, T55, T63, T64, T72, T78, T79, T82, T90, T91, T92, T96, T97, T102, T121, T128, T130, T134, T144, T182, T184, T185, T186, T188, T191, T193, T194, T195, T205, T219, T220, T230, T232, T242, T266, T278, T279, T282, T289, T290, T293, T296, T297, T298, T306, T309, T311, T313, T319, T321, T327, T332, T337, T338, T339, T342, T343, T344, T346, T347, T354, T359, T360, T371, T372, T373, T374, T375, T376, T377, T378, T379, T380, T381, T382, T383, T384, T385, T386, T387, T388, T389, T390, T391, T392, T393, T394, T395, T396, T397, T398, T399, T400, T401, T402	103	G28, G37, W50, G66, G67, G163, H164, G187, G190, G192, G198, H201, G207, G241, G244, G291, G292, G299, G304, G305, G307, H316, G317, G345, G403	25

Table 4 Life stage and BS5837 category summary

SUMMARY	A	B	C	U	TOTAL
Young	0	**0**	7	**0**	**7**
Early Mature	2	**24**	45	**1**	**72**
Semi Mature	0	**1**	1	**0**	**2**
Mature	20	**185**	69	**3**	**277**
Post Mature	0	**0**	0	**2**	**2**
Late Mature	6	**29**	6	**2**	**43**
Ancient / Veteran	0	**0**	0	**0**	**0**
Dead	0	**0**	0	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	28	**239**	128	**8**	**403**

Appendix 3: Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd **Surveyed by:** Phil Barwell **Weather**: Clear and dry

Site: Rayleigh Road, Thundersley **Survey Date**: 25-27th January 2021

Abbreviations	
# - Estimated value.	See observation for further information
com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T1	Sorbus torminalis (Wild Service Tree)	Late Mature	3	240 com	3	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		Poor	Fair	Multistem Poor structural condition Cavity in Eastern stem,albeit low risk of failiure Topped at 3m	10+	C2	3.0	27.7
T2	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	560	9	7.0		5.0		2.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Asymmetrical crown Poor pruning wounds/stub cuts	40+	B2	6.7	141.9
T3	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	180	4	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Poor	Dead	Ivy clad dead tree	>10	U	2.2	14.7
T4	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	180	4	1.0		1.0		5.0		1.0		Fair	Fair	Asymmetrical crown Basal decay present	>10	C2	2.2	14.7
T5	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	250	4	1.0		1.0		2.0		5.0		Good	Good	Asymmetrical crown	>10	B2	3.0	28.3
T6	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	430 com	7	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Good	Good	Twin stemmed Growing in Ditch line	40+	B2	5.3	86.9
T7	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	190	4	5.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Fair	Fair	Asymmetrical crown	>10	C2	2.3	16.3
T8	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	560	12	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	6.7	141.9
T9	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	600	12	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	7.2	162.9
T10	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	560	9	10.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Fair	Good	Leaning supressed tree	40+	B2	6.7	141.9
T11	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	600	9	7.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Fair	Good	Leaning supressed tree Deadwood in Crown upto 40mm in diameter	40+	B2	7.2	162.9
T12	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	700	12	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age	40+	B2	8.4	221.7
T13	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	600	9	7.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Fair	Good	Leaning supressed tree	40+	B2	7.2	162.9
T14	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	290 com	6	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Fair	Fair	Hornbeam coppice stool	40+	B2	3.6	39.9
T15	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	290	4	5.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Fair	Fair	Asymmetrical crown Snapped out partially hung up central leader	>10	C2	3.5	38.0
T16	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	210 com	6	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Fair	Fair	Hornbeam coppice stool	40+	B2	2.6	21.8
T17	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	600	12	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age Some basal decay present	40+	B2	7.2	162.9

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd

Site: Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

Surveyed by: Phil Barwell

Date: 25-27th January 2021

Weather: clear and dry

Abbreviations	
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com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T18	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	2040 com	12	8.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age Some basal decay present	40+	B2	15.0	706.9
T19	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1010	12	8.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age	40+	A2	12.1	461.5
T20	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	960	12	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age Some basal decay present	40+	B2	11.5	416.9
T21	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	300	12	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Fair	leaning to South	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
T22	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	300	12	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Fair	leaning to South	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
G23	14 x lombardy poplars 1 x hornbeam 4 x poplars 1 x hornbeam	Mature		See Observations	18	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of 14 lombardy poplars and 1 hornbeam,4 poplars and 1 hornbeam are located outside the site boundary Average stem diameter 350mm Average height 18m	20+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G24	4 x hornbeam 1 x prunus lusitanica 5 x bay hedges	Mature		See Observations	4.5	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Offsite group Consisting of 4 hornbeam 1 prunus lusitanica and 5 clipped bay hedges Average stem diameter 250mm Average height 4.5m	20+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T25	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	Early Mature	1	550	14	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Fair	Fair	Weak fork Structurally poor union at Crown break	20+	C2	6.6	136.8
T26	Betula jacquemontii (Himalayan Birch)	Early Mature	2	180 com	5	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Good	Good	Twin	40+	B2	2.3	16.1
T27	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	Early Mature	1	150	8	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Good	Good	n/a	20+	C2	1.8	10.2
G28	Oak Lombardy poplar Birch	Early Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species group Consisting of Oak,lombardy poplar,Birch 3no birch located outside site boundary Average stem diameter 150mm Average height 9m	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd

Site: Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

Surveyed by: Phil Barwell

Date: 25-27th January 2021

Weather: clear and dry

Abbreviations	
# - Estimated value.	See observation for further information
com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T29	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	600 #	12	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Fair	Fair	Tree has been pollarded in the last 5-10 years Low vigour Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem. Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary). Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	C2	7.2	162.9
T30	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	700	12	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary). Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	8.4	221.7
T31	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	700	12	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary). Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	8.4	221.7
T32	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	450	10	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Deadwood through out crown upto 30mm in diameter Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	5.4	91.6
T33	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1030	14	8.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Deadwood through out crown upto 30mm in diameter Crown clearance is extremely low on northern and southern sides of tree with 140mm spreading limbs extending to ground level from 2 metres	40+	A2	12.4	479.9
T34	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	450	10	5.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Deadwood through out crown upto 30mm in diameter Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	5.4	91.6
T35	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	600	14	8.0		8.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Deadwood through out crown upto 30mm in diameter Crown clearance is extremely low on eastern and southern sides of tree with 140mm spreading limbs extending to ground level from 2 metres	40+	B2	7.2	162.9

Tree Survey Schedule

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Abbreviations	
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com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T36	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1030	14	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Deadwood through out crown upto 30mm in diameter Crown clearance is extremely low on all sides of tree with 140mm spreading limbs extending to ground level from 2 metres	40+	A2	12.4	479.9
G37	Willow Oak Sorbus Elm	Mature		See Observations	10	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species treeline consisting of willow,Oak ,sorbus ,Elm Average height 10m Average stem diameter 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T38	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	500	12	5.0		6.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
T39	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	500 #	14	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Fair	Crown dieback/retrenchment Tearout wound in crown Could not fully access tree due to dense bramble	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
T40	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	Post Mature	4	720 # com	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Poor	Poor	Tree is a dead beech coppice Heavily clad in bracken bramble and holly prohibiting full inspection	>10	U	8.7	238.6
T41	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1050 #	22	9.0		9.0		9.0		9.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age Ivy on stem. Full inspection impeded by dense undergrowth Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary). Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	A2	12.6	498.8
T42	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	960 #	22	8.0		8.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age Ivy on stem. Full inspection impeded by dense undergrowth Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	A2	11.5	416.9

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd

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Date: 25-27th January 2021

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Abbreviations	
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com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
G43	4 x hornbeam	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Consisting of x 4 hornbeam coppice stools Appear to have Historically been layed as a hedge On boundary Average stem diameter 450mm Height 9mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T44	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	800 # com	15	8.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age Full inspection impeded by dense undergrowth Unable to access tree fully - data estimated. Cavity/Decat at base of tree	40+	B2	9.6	289.5
T45	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	3	430 com	15	2.0		2.0		5.0		2.0		Good	Good	Regrown Coppice stool Some minor decay present at base does not appear to be structurally significant	40+	B2	5.2	85.9
T46	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	830 #	22	8.0		8.0		8.0		5.0		Good	Good	Veteran oak Minor Deadwood in crown consistent with age Ivy on stem. Cavity at base of tree on Eastern side	40+	B2	10.0	316.4
G47	5 x hornbeam	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of 5 no hornbeam coppice stools Some minor decay present Average stem diameter 560mm Average height 12m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G48	Oak Hornbeam	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species group consisting of Oak,and hornbeam Dense vegetation in places prohibiting full inspection Average stem diameter 600mm Average height 14m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
W49	Oak Hornbeam Willow Ash	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species woodland consisting of Oak,and hornbeam,willow,ash Dense vegetation in places prohibiting full inspection Average stem diameter 250mm Average height 9m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
W50	Oak Hornbeam Willow Ash	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species woodland consisting of Oak,and hornbeam,willow,ash Dense vegetation in places prohibiting full inspection Average stem diameter 150mm Average height 9m	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T51	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Mature	1	620	10	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		n/a	n/a	Congested stems at Crown break	20+	B2	7.4	173.9

Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T52	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	580	9	6.0		6.0		4.0		2.0		Good	Good	Large pruning wound on northern side 200mm with saprophytuc fungi present	40+	B2	7.0	152.2
T53	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720	9	8.0		6.0		2.0		6.0		Good	Good	Large pruning wound on northern side 100mm with saprophytic fungi present	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T54	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1030	9	8.0		6.0		2.0		6.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout crown consistent with age Soil level raised on South side of tree around root flare	40+	B2	12.4	479.9
T55	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Mature	1	250 com	12	2.0		5.0		2.0		2.0		Fair	Fair	Deadwood throughout crown Poor form	10+	C2	3.0	28.3
T56	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	3	330	12	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Minor dead wood	20+	B2	4.0	49.3
T57	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	210	12	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Minor dead wood in crown	20+	B2	2.5	20.0
G58	Lawson cypress	Mature		See Observations com	17	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Oversite chamaecyparis treeline No access Dbh estimated average 250mm Height 17m	20+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T59	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	3	330	12	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Poor	Poor	Tree has been ring barked and has longitudinal extending from the base to 4m	>10	U	4.0	49.3
G60	Hornbeam Field maple Hazel	Mature		See Observations com	8	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Fair	Mixed species group of coppice stools along bank Consisting of hornbeam ,field maple,Hazel Average stem diameter 350 Some dead present	10+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T61	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	900 #	15	8.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Major Deadwood in crown Fire damage to trunk	40+	B2	10.9	371.4
T62	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1040 #	15	8.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Fair	Major Deadwood in Crown Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	12.5	489.3
T63	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	150	9	1.5		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	n/a	10+	C2	1.8	10.2
T64	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	Early Mature	1	240	9	1.5		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Asymmetrical ctown	10+	C2	2.9	26.1

Tree Survey Schedule

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
G65	Oak Hornbeam	Early Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Offsite mixed species tree line consisting of Oak and hornbeam Growing on embankment leading to factories Average stem diameter 250mm Average height 9m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G66	Offsite mixed species tree line consisting of Oak and maple Growing on embankment leading to factories Average stem diameter 150mm Average height 5m	Early Mature		See Observations	5	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Offsite mixed species tree line consisting of Oak and maple Growing on embankment leading to factories Average stem diameter 150mm Average height 5m	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G67	Offsite mixed species tree line consisting of Oak and maple Growing on embankment leading to factories Average stem diameter 150mm Average height 5m	Early Mature		See Observations	5	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Offsite mixed species tree line consisting of Oak and maple Growing on embankment leading to factories Average stem diameter 150mm Average height 5m	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T68	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Post Mature	1	600	8	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Dead	Dead oak Appears to have been monolithed recently	n/a	U	7.2	162.9
T69	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	Early Mature	1	250	20	5.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	3.0	28.3
T70	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	450	9	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree growing on bank	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T71	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	450	8	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree growing on bank Minor deadwood in crown of tree	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T72	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	450	8	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Weak fork at crown break Minor deadwood in crown of tree	40+	C2	5.4	91.6
T73	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	1	450	10	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance on Eastern and western side of tree (1.5m) Offsite tree growing on bank	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T74	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	350 com	8	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	4.2	55.4

Tree Survey Schedule

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T75	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	5	790 com	10	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance on Eastern and western side of tree (0.5m) Offsite tree growing on bank Coppice stool x 12 stems	40+	B2	9.5	282.4
T76	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	Mature	3	430	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Congested stems Growing through chain link fence	n/a	B2	5.2	84.8
T77	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	Early Mature	1	450 com	8	6.0		4.0		5.0		3.0		Good	Good	Good form typical of species	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T78	Malus baccata (Siberian Crab)	Mature	5	500	6	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Multistemmed crab apple Off site tree If consideration is given for access from the industrial heading South, there are at least 4 offsite trees that need to be considered which are currently outside the scope of this survey being at least 15m from the red line boundary	40+	C2	6.0	113.9
T79	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	1	150	4	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	Growing in fence line	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T80	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Early Mature	1	490 com	9	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	5.9	108.6
T81	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	4	410	8	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	5.0	77.9
T82	Malus baccata (Siberian Crab)	Mature	1	200 com	6	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Good	Multistemmed crab apple Off site tree Leaning	40+	C2	2.4	18.1
T83	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	630 com	10	7.0		7.0		7.0		5.0		Good	Good	Weak fork on northern stem	40+	B2	7.6	183.2
T84	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	710	10	7.0		7.0		7.0		5.0		Good	Good		40+	B2	8.5	228.5
G85	Oak Hawthorn	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species tree group Consisting of oak and hawthorn Average height 9m Average stem diameter 450mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T86	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	1	490 com	10	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	5.9	108.6
T87	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	4	410	8	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	5.0	77.9
T88	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	300	10	5.0		1.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
T89	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	300	10	5.0		3.0		5.0		1.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	3.6	40.7

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd

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Surveyed by: Phil Barwell

Date: 25-27th January 2021

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com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T90	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	1	150	5	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	Growing through fence line	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T91	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	Mature	1	490	10	6.0		5.0		2.0		5.0		Good	Good	Girdling roots Weak fork	40+	C2	5.9	108.6
T92	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	560	10	3.0		5.0		6.0		5.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood throughout the crown of the tree	40+	C2	6.7	141.9
T93	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	Early Mature	1	570	10	6.0		4.0		5.0		3.0		Good	Good	Good form typical of species	40+	B2	6.8	147.0
W94	Salix fragilis Quercus robur Bramble Salix	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Wet Woodland area Consisting of equal quantities of Salix fragilis and Quercus robur and bramble understorey Some Salix hung up and leaning Average stem diameter 350mm Average height 12m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G95	Oak	Mature		See Observations	10	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of Oaks at the bottom of reservoir embankment Average height 10m Average stem diameter 300mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T96	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	Mature	1	600 com	9	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Fair	Fair	Split cracked bark Areas of dysfunction due to bleeding canker Located on reservoir mound	10+	C2	7.2	162.9
T97	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	2	540	9	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Fair	Fair	Leaning Located on reservoir mound	10+	C2	6.5	132.3
T98	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	300	6	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Located on reservoir embankment	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
G99	Salix fragilis Hawthorn Ash Bramble	Mature		See Observations	10	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed group Predominately Salix fragilis with occasional hawthorn & ash Dense bramble Growing at bottom of reservoir embankment Average stem diameter 450mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G100	4 x Oaks	Early Mature		See Observations	6	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of 4 no Oaks on reservoir boundary Average stem diameter 250mm Average height 6m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan

Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
G101	Willow Oak Ash	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species group consists of Willow, Oak, Ash Average height 9m Average stem 200mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T102	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	470	12	6.0		6.0		5.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Poorly pruned, stub cuts and large wounds	40+	C2	5.6	99.9
T103	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	470	12	6.0		2.0		5.0		6.0		Fair	Good	Fence has been nailed it the tree	40+	B2	5.6	99.9
T104	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	470	8	6.0		6.0		5.0		6.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	5.6	99.9
T105	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	470	8	6.0		6.0		5.0		6.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	5.6	99.9
T106	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	Mature	1	470	9	6.0		6.0		5.0		6.0		Fair	Good	Growing in ditch line. Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	5.6	99.9
T107	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720	8	6.0		6.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Veteran Boundary oak Extensive deadwood in crown Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T108	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720	8	6.0		6.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Veteran Boundary oak Extensive deadwood in crown Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T109	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720	8	6.0		6.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Veteran Boundary oak Extensive deadwood in crown Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T110	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	960	8	6.0		6.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Veteran Boundary oak Extensive deadwood in crown Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	11.5	416.9

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
G111	5 x Hornbeam	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	4 veteran hornbeams Growing on boundary Historically managed by coppicing /hedge laying Average height 12 Average diameter 550mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T112	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	960 com	8	6.0		6.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Veteran Boundary oak Extensive deadwood in crown Cavity in stem	40+	B2	11.5	416.9
T113	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	5	480	10	5.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree.	40+	B2	5.9	108.3
T114	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Late Mature	1	880	10	5.0		4.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as high coppice or via hedge laying Uncharacteristically large for the species	40+	B2	10.6	350.3
G115	Oak Birch Hornbeam	Early Mature		See Observations	10	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Native mixed species treeline Consisting of oak, birch hornbeam Average height 10m Average stem diameter 200mm	n/a	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T116	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	1	720 com	10	7.0		2.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Good	High coppice /historically managed as a laid hedge.	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T117	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	5	830	10	7.0		2.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Good	High coppice /historically managed as a laid hedge.	40+	B2	10.1	319.1
T118	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	1	400	10	7.0		2.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Good	High coppice /historically managed as a laid hedge. Minor deadwood in crown 10mm in diameter	40+	B2	4.8	72.4
T119	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	1	600 com	10	6.0		3.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Fair	Major deadwood in lower crown 80mm in diameter Cavity at base	40+	B2	7.2	162.9
T120	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	2	640	10	6.0		3.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Fair	Major deadwood in lower crown 40mm in diameter Cavity at base Lapsed maiden pollard	40+	B2	7.7	185.5
T121	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	1	900	12	9.0		4.0		1.0		1.0		Fair	Fair	Closed cavity at base Extensive lean to Northeast	40+	C2	10.8	366.4
T122	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	1	420 com	9	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Previously managed as laid hedge	40+	B2	5.0	79.8
T123	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	3	670 com	10	5.0		2.0		5.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	8.1	207.6
T124	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	3	670	10	5.0		2.0		5.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	8.1	207.6

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T125	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	1	300 com	1.5	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Good	Dead	High coppice /maiden pollard Tree is dead	>10	U	3.6	40.7
T126	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	700 com	12	5.0		3.0		6.0		3.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	8.5	224.8
T127	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	2	620 com	10	5.0		3.0		5.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	7.5	177.6
T128	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	3	250 com	7	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	3.1	30.5
T129	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	700	12	8.0		3.0		6.0		3.0		Good	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Deadwood in Crown consistent with age	40+	B2	8.5	224.8
T130	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	200	8	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Major deadwood in Crown over trackway/path	40+	C2	2.4	18.1
T131	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1040 com	12	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter	40+	B2	12.5	489.3
T132	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	4	320	8	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge	40+	B2	3.9	47.5
T133	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	400	12	6.0		3.0		6.0		3.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter	40+	B2	4.8	72.4
T134	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	400	8	12.0		2.0		1.0		2.0		Fair	Fair	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Extensive lean-to northern side of tree growing laterally over stream in arch and touches ground level	40+	C2	4.8	72.4
T135	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	400 com	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter	40+	B2	4.8	72.4
T136	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	5	390 com	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	4.7	69.0
T137	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	5	390	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	4.7	69.0
T138	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	1	200	1.5	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Good	Dead	Dead oak	40+	U	2.4	18.1
T139	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	900 com	12	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Fair	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter Cavity at base of tree	40+	B2	10.8	366.4
T140	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	900 com	12	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Fair	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter	40+	B2	10.9	372.9
T141	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	5	220	5	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	2.7	22.6

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T142	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	500 com	12	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Fair	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
T143	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	5	590	10	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Previously managed as coppice Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	7.1	160.6
T144	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	450	12	8.0		2.0		1.5		2.0		Fair	Fair	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter lean to northern side of tree growing Lower northern limb growing laterally over stream and almost touches ground level Cavity in stem	40+	C2	5.4	91.6
T145	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1010	14	8.0		5.0		8.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Cavity on western side of stem at 1m Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	12.1	461.5
T146	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	350	14	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	4.2	55.4
T147	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	500	12	6.0		3.0		6.0		3.0		Fair	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 50mm in diameter Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
T148	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720 com	12	6.0		7.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T149	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	620 com	12	5.0		7.0		3.0		8.0		Good	Good	Tree not on topo	40+	B2	7.5	177.6
T150	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	560 com	12	5.0		7.0		3.0		8.0		Good	Good	Tree not on topo Deadwood throughout the crown Cavity at the base tree ground level West side	40+	B2	6.8	144.8
T151	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	560 com	12	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Tree not on topo Deadwood throughout the crown	40+	B2	6.8	144.8
T152	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	560 com	12	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Tree not on topo Deadwood throughout the crown	40+	B2	6.8	144.8
T153	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	570 com	12	6.0		4.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	B2	6.8	147.0
T154	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	890 com	114	6.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	B2	10.8	365.3

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T155	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	660	14	6.0		3.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	B2	8.0	202.4
T156	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720	14	5.0		8.0		7.0		6.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T157	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	900	14	5.0		8.0		7.0		6.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 60mm in diameter Tree not on topo Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	10.8	366.4
T158	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	900	14	4.0		4.0		7.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter Tree not on topo Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	10.8	366.4
T159	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	500	14	4.0		4.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 40mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
T160	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	1	550 com	9	7.0		3.0		3.0		5.0		Good	Good	Barbed around stem	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T161	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	1420 com	15	10.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 80mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	A2	15.0	706.9
T162	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	1370	15	6.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout the crown of the tree up to 80mm in diameter Tree not on topo	40+	A2	15.0	706.9
G163	Hornbeam Hawthorn Holly	Mature		See Observations	7	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species tree group growing as understorey Consisting of hornbeam, Hawthorn, common holly Average height 7m Average stem diameter 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
H164	Hornbeam Hawthorn Holly Ash Oak Willow Birch	Mature		See Observations com	5	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species hedgerow Consisting of hornbeam, Hawthorn, common holly, ash, Oak, willow and birch Average height 5m Average stem diameter 150mm Not in topo	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T165	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	2	780 com	11	7.0		2.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Good	High coppice /historically managed as a laid hedge.	40+	B2	9.4	275.2
T166	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	1050 com	10	5.0		5.0		3.0		7.0		Fair	Good	Hornbeam coppice	40+	B2	12.7	503.3
T167	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	4	740	10	3.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	9.0	252.2

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T168	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	980	15	6.0		6.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Dbh estimated due to dense vegetation	40+	B2	11.8	434.5
T169	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	920	15	6.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Major deadwood in crown 60 mm Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	11.0	382.9
T170	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	920	15	8.0		8.0		3.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Ganoderma applantanum at base of tree on Western side Cavity at base	40+	B2	11.0	382.9
T171	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	1	900 com	10	5.0		3.0		3.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge/high coppice Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	10.8	366.4
T172	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	2	420	10	2.0		5.0		3.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge/high coppice Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	B2	5.1	81.4
T173	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550 com	9	3.0		3.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Major deadwood in crown 40 mm Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T174	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	5	1330	10	5.0		3.0		3.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Previously managed as a laid hedge/high coppice Deadwood present consistent with age	40+	A2	15.0	706.9
T175	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	450	15	6.0		5.0		2.0		5.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Dense Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree.	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T176	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	700	15	8.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Tree not on topo	40+	B2	8.4	221.7
T177	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	800	12	8.0		8.0		6.0		4.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Tree not on topo	40+	B2	9.6	289.5
T178	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	500	12	3.0		6.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Tree not on topo	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
T179	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1030	12	8.0		8.0		6.0		4.0		Good	Good	Major deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Tree not on topo	40+	B2	12.4	479.9
T180	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	300	12	3.0		3.0		2.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Tree not on topo	40+	B2	3.6	40.7

Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T181	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	450	12	5.0		3.0		2.0		4.0		Fair	Good	Major deadwood in crown Tree not on topo	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T182	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	450	9	6.0		5.0		3.0		4.0		Good	Good	Cavity at base of tree Tree not on topo	20+	C2	5.4	91.6
T183	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	500	12	5.0		6.0		4.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Tree not on topo Cavity at base on western side	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
T184	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	450	9	3.0		5.0		6.0		4.0		Good	Good	Tree not on topo Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	20+	C2	5.4	91.6
T185	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	Mature	1	550	9	3.0		5.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Tree not on topo Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	20+	C2	6.6	136.8
T186	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	Mature	1	550	9	3.0		5.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Tree not on topo Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	20+	C2	6.6	136.8
G187	Oak Field maple	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Fair	Tree line consisting of oak and field maple Dense ivy on crown and stems Average height 10m Average stem 250mm	20+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T188	Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	Mature	1	250	9	3.0		2.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Fair	Deadwood throughout crown	20+	C2	3.0	28.3
T189	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	Mature	1	600 #	10	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	7.2	162.9
G190	4 x hawthorn 3 x Ash 2 x Oak	Mature		See Observations com	5	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Good	Mixed species group Consisting of 4 hawthorn and 3 Ash and 2 oaks Average dbh 350mm Average height 5m	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T191	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Mature	2	1440	20	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Poor	Fair	Extensive decay present Cavities at base of both stems	20+	C2	15.0	706.9

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
G192	Hawthorn Laurel Holly	Mature		See Observations	6	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species Hawthorn ,laurel, Holly Average height 6m Average stem diameter 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T193	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	1	400	9	5.0		4.0		2.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Weak fork at crown break	40+	C2	4.8	72.4
T194	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	1	250 com	9	5.0		2.0		2.0		4.0		Fair	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	3.0	28.3
T195	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	5	1190	9	3.0		3.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good	Congested stems Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	14.3	645.9
T196	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	920 com	10	8.0		5.0		6.0		4.0		Good	Good	Congested stems Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem. Cavity at base on western side	40+	B2	11.0	382.9
T197	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	1280	10	8.0		4.0		6.0		8.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	15.0	706.9
G198	Oak Ash Hornbeam Field maple	Mature		See Observations	5	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species hedgerow Consisting of Oak ,Ash ,hornbeam and field maple Average height 5m Average stem 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T199	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	920	15	7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in crown A little Ivy on stem	40+	A2	11.0	382.9
G200	Hornbeam coppice	Late Mature		See Observations	8	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Good	Group of hornbeam coppice Average stem diameter 450mm Average height 8m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
H201	Mixed species hedge line Consisting of equal quantities Oak, Hawthorn ,field maple Average height 5m Average stem 150mm	Mature		See Observations	5	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species hedge line Consisting of equal quantities Oak, Hawthorn ,field maple Average height 5m Average stem 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T202	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550	8	6.0		1.0		3.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Imbalanced crown	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T203	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550	8	5.0		1.0		5.0		2.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	6.6	136.8

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T204	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550	8	5.0		1.0		5.0		2.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T205	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550	8	5.0		1.0		5.0		2.0		Fair	Good	Cavity at base on Eastern side Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	6.6	136.8
T206	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1040	12	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	12.5	489.3
G207	Ash	Early Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of Ash along boundary fence Average stem diameter 150mm Average height 9m	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T208	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1030	12	8.0		8.0		4.0		8.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	A2	12.4	479.9
T209	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	350	8	4.0		3.0		4.0		6.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	4.2	55.4
T210	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	350	8	4.0		3.0		4.0		6.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	4.2	55.4
T211	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	460	8	4.0		3.0		4.0		6.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	5.5	95.7
T212	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550 com	8	4.0		3.0		4.0		6.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T213	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	770	8	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	9.3	269.2
T214	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	220	5	1.0		2.0		2.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	2.6	21.9
T215	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Mature	1	1020	20	9.0		9.0		9.0		9.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	12.2	470.7
G216	Hawthorn Oak Holly Elder Ash	Mature		See Observations	8	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species group Consisting if Hawthorn oak, Holly elder, Ash mainly growing as understorey Average height 9m Average stem diameter 200mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T217	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550	10	3.0		3.0		8.0		3.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	6.6	136.8

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
W218	Ash Oak Hawthorn Elder Field maple Willow	Mature		See Observations	14	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed broadleaved woodland area Consisting of Ash, Oak, Hawthorn, elder, field maple, willow Dense understorey in places Ditch line running either side of woodland boundary	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T219	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	470	9	6.0		6.0		5.0		6.0		Poor	Poor	Large wound on southern side of tree Poor pruning cut in excess of 150mm	10+	C2	5.6	99.9
T220	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	370	5	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Poor	Poor	Tree has been topped	10+	C2	4.4	61.9
G221	Oaks	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of oaks Growing along ditch line and within compound Not possible to access due to dense bramble and locked gates Average height 12m Average stem diameter 450mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G222	Willow Poplars Oaks	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of willow poplars and oaks growing at top of embankment and by waterside. Average height 12m Average stem diameter 350mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
W223	Oak Hornbeam Willow	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed broadleaved woodland Oak, hornbeam, willow Not possible to access due to dense bramble and steep embankment Average height 12m Average stem diameter 450mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G224	Salix fragilis	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of Salix fragalis Growing in lake Average height 9 m Average stem diameter 300mm	20+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
G225	Thuja plicata	Mature		See Observations	10	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of thuja plicata Average height 10m Average stem diameter 400mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G226	Salix fragilis	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of Salix fragalis Growing in lake Average height 9 m Average stem diameter 300mm	20+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G227	Salix fragilis	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of Salix fragalis Growing in lake Average height 9 m Average stem diameter 300mm	20+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G228	Group of oak, Ash and salix fragalis Growing on bank Average height 9 m Average stem diameter 300mm	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of oak, Ash and Salix fragalis Growing on bank Average height 9 m Average stem diameter 300mm	20+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G229	Crack willow	Mature		See Observations	8	See Tree Survey Plan								Poor	Poor	Group of two partially collapsed crack willows With scrubby bramble understory Average height 6m Average stem diameter 400mm	10+	U	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T230	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Mature	1	500 #	10	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Fair	Fair	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	C2	6.0	113.1
T231	Quercus rubra (Red Oak)	Mature	1	180	12	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	2.2	14.7
T232	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	Mature	1	180	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Weak fork at crown break	40+	C2	2.2	14.7
T233	Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	Mature	1	200	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	2.4	18.1
T234	Populus x canescens (Grey Poplar)	Mature	1	450 #	9	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
G235	Crack willow	Mature		See Observations	8	See Tree Survey Plan								Poor	Poor	Group of two partially collapsed crack willows With scrubby bramble understory Average height 6m Average stem diameter 400mm	10+	U	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T236	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	930	9	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood throughout crown of tree Some minor fire damage	40+	B2	11.2	391.3

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
W237	Ash Elm Oak Blackthorn	Mature		See Observations com	14	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed Broadleaved woodland Consisting of Ash, elm ,oak and Blackthorn Average height 9m Average stem diameter 250mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T238	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	4	490	8	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	5.9	110.1
T239	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	820	12	8.0		8.0		4.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	9.8	304.2
T240	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	220	7	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	2.6	21.9
G241	Ash Oak Hawthorn Hazel	Mature		See Observations	8	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species group Ash ,Oak, Hawthorn, Hazel Average height 8m Average stem diameter 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T242	Ulmus sp. (Elm sp.)	Early Mature	1	150	6	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Fair	Single elm Dense bramble preventing inspection Data estimated	10+	C2	1.8	10.2
T243	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	600	11	8.0		8.0		4.0		8.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	7.2	162.9
G244	Holly Hawthorn Elm Oak Bramble	Mature		See Observations com	8	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species group Holly, Hawthorn, elm Oak, dense bramble understorey Average height 8m Average stem diameter 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T245	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	3	430 com	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Congested stems Growing through barbwire fence	40+	B2	5.2	84.8
T246	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	2	490 com	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	5.9	110.8
T247	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	630	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	7.6	183.2
T248	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Late Mature	1	2000	9	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	Ash coppice stool	40+	B2	15.0	706.9
T249	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	450 com	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Leaning	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T250	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	630 com	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Deadwood in crown 40mm in diameter	40+	B2	7.6	183.2

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T251	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	600	12	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	7.3	166.3
T252	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	Mature	1	500	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	6.0	113.1
W253	Hornbeam Oak Ash Field maple Holly Bramble	Mature		See Observations	14	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed broadleaved woodland Hornbeam, Oak, Ash, field maple, Holly, bramble understorey in places Height 14 Average stem diameter 400mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T254	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	490	10	4.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Good	Good	Metal stuck in tree remnants of tree house	40+	B2	5.9	108.6
T255	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	490	10	4.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Good	Good	Minor deadwood in Crown	40+	B2	5.9	108.6
T256	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	650 com	10	4.0		2.0		5.0		6.0		Good	Good	Major deadwood in Crown upwards of 40mm consistent with age	40+	B2	7.8	191.1
T257	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	4	580	6	4.0		2.0		5.0		6.0		Good	Good	Oak coppice stool with basal cavity	40+	B2	7.0	152.4
T258	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	520 com	6	4.0		5.0		5.0		3.0		Fair	Good	Cavity at base on Western side	40+	B2	6.2	122.3
T259	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	5	1020 com	8	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Hornbeam high coppice/historically laid as hedge good form	40+	A2	12.3	473.8
T260	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	4	500 com	7	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Hornbeam high coppice/historically laid as hedge good form	40+	A2	6.1	117.3
T261	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	4	500 com	7	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Hornbeam high coppice/historically laid as hedge good form	40+	A2	6.1	117.3
T262	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	2	460 com	7	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Hornbeam high coppice/historically laid as hedge good form	40+	A2	5.5	96.1
T263	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	3	690	20	6.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		Good	Good	Basal cavity on Eastern side of stem	40+	B2	8.4	220.5
T264	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	650	10	6.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	7.8	191.1
T265	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720	10	6.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		Good	Good	Cavity at base on Eastern side	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T266	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Late Mature	1	600	8	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Fair	Congested stems Tear out wound Large section of decay on Eastern side of tree	10+	C2	7.2	162.9
T267	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550	9	2.0		8.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	Imbalanced crown	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T268	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	900	12	2.0		2.0		5.0		6.0		Good	Good	Area of dysfunction/wound at Crown break	40+	B2	10.8	366.4

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd

Site: Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

Surveyed by: Phil Barwell

Date: 25-27th January 2021

Weather: clear and dry

Abbreviations	
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com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T269	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	1	450 com	6	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Some areas of decay and dysfunction	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T270	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Late Mature	3	420	6	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Some areas of decay and dysfunction	40+	B2	5.0	80.0
T271	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Late Mature	1	900 com	10	6.0		6.0		6.0		2.0		Good	Good	Formerly maintained as high coppice	40+	B2	10.8	366.4
T272	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	2	620 com	10	3.0		3.0		3.0		6.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	7.5	177.6
T273	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	2	580	10	3.0		3.0		3.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	7.0	154.9
T274	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	1	550	10	3.0		3.0		3.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T275	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	1	550 com	10	3.0		3.0		3.0		6.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Deadwood in crown	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T276	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Late Mature	2	1000	12	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Deadwood in crown	40+	A2	12.0	455.3
T277	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	720 #	15	6.0		4.0		6.0		8.0		Good	Good	Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem. Dbh is estimated due to dense holly present	40+	B2	8.6	234.5
T278	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	150 #	4	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Good	Good	Proposed site entrance	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T279	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	Mature	1	100 #	4	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Good	Good	Proposed site entrance	40+	C2	1.2	4.5
T280	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	300 #	9	2.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5 Weak fork in crown	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
T281	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	300 # com	9	2.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.2	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
T282	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum (Myrobalan))	Mature	3	290 #	4	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	Congested stems Weak fork	40+	C2	3.5	38.5
T283	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	200 #	5	2.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 1m	40+	B2	2.4	18.1
T284	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	300 #	5	2.0		2.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
T285	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	300 #	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
T286	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	350 #	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5	40+	B2	4.2	55.4
W287	Oak Ash	Early Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Oak and Ash Early mature woodland area Average stem diameter 250mm Average height 9m	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan

Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T288	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	350 # com	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5	40+	B2	4.2	55.4
T289	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Early Mature	5	510	9	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Fair	Good	Congested stems Raised soil level around base	20+	C2	6.2	121.3
T290	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Early Mature	1	230 #	9	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Good	Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	20+	C2	2.8	23.9
G291	Salix fragilis	Mature		See Observations	10	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Good	Group of Salix fragalis Dense vegetation preventing full inspection Some appear to have partially collapsed Average height 10m Average stem diameter 350mm	20+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G292	Ash	Early Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Good	Group of ash Dense vegetation preventing full inspection Average height 9m Average stem diameter 150mm	20+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T293	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	Mature	1	100 # com	3	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	C2	1.2	4.5
T294	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	2	250	4	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	3.0	28.3
T295	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	350 #	9	2.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5 Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	4.2	55.4
T296	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Mature	1	350 #	8	2.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree.	40+	C2	4.2	55.4
T297	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	450 #	8	2.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. No access due to dumped rubbish around stem	40+	C2	5.4	91.6
T298	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	450 #	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. No access due to dumped rubbish around tree	40+	C2	5.4	91.6

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
G299	Group of sycamore Ivy on stem Impeded access due to dumped rubbish and ivy Height 9m Average stem 350mm	Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Good	Group of sycamore Ivy on stem Impeded access due to dumped rubbish and ivy Height 9m Average stem 350mm	10+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T300	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	250 #	6	3.0		3.0		3.0		2.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5	40+	B2	3.0	28.3
T301	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	400 #	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5 Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	B2	4.8	72.4
T302	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	250 #	9	5.0								Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	3.0	28.3
T303	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	300 #	9	5.0								Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	3.6	40.7
G304	Elm Blackthorn Hawthorn Elder	Mature		See Observations	7	See Tree Survey Plan								n/a	n/a	Elm, Blackthorn, hawthorn elder mixed species treeline Average height 9 Average stem 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G305	Elm Blackthorn Hawthorn Elder Laurel	Mature		See Observations	7	See Tree Survey Plan								n/a	n/a	Gappy scrappy Elm, Blackthorn, hawthorn elder, laurel mixed species treeline Average height 5 Average stem 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T306	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	350 #	12	8.0								Good	Good	Ivy impeding inspection Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	4.2	55.4
G307	Sycamore 1 x hawthorn	Early Mature		See Observations com	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Good	Group of sycamore and 1 hawthorn Rubbish preventing full inspection Average height 12m Average stem diameter 350mm	20+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T308	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	2	490	7	4.0								Good	Good	Full inspection impeded in locked yard	40+	B2	5.9	110.8
T309	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	150 #	4	3.0								Good	Good	Low crown clearance commencing at 0.5	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T310	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	Mature	1	250	9	6.0								Good	Good	Congested stem weak fork	40+	B2	3.0	28.3

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Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T311	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Mature	1	150 com	7	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Congested stem weak fork	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T312	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	Mature	5	260	5	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	3.2	32.6
T313	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	250 #	4	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Dense vegetation impeding inspection Bramble encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Bramble on stem.	40+	C2	3.0	28.3
G314	Lawson cypress	Mature		See Observations	12	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Lawson cypress tree line Height 12m Estimated stem 250mm Offsite trees	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T315	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	250 #	6	3.0		3.0		3.0		2.0		Good	Good	Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem. Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary). Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	3.0	28.3
H316	Blackthorn Prunus cerasifera	Mature		See Observations	5	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Blackthorn and prunus cerasifera hedge line Average height 5m Average stem 150mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G317	Dead elm Live elm Holly Hazel Field maple Ivy on stems	Mature		See Observations	10	See Tree Survey Plan								Fair	Good	Mixed species group Dead elm Live elm, Holly Hazel field maple Ivy on stems Average height 10 Stem diameter 150mm Gappy	10+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T318	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	Mature	1	450	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Previously topped	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T319	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	Mature	1	250	10	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Currently unaffected by Dutch elm disease	10+	C2	3.0	28.3
T320	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	740	14	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated. Recently crown reduced	40+	B2	8.9	247.7
T321	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	1	400 #	6	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated Helical twist to stem Previously topped at 4m	40+	C2	4.8	72.4

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						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T322	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	920	15	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	11.0	382.9
T323	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	920	15	8.0		8.0		4.0		8.0		Good	Good	Dense bramble at base Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	11.0	382.9
T324	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	650 #	15	8.0		8.0		4.0		8.0		Good	Good	Dense bramble at base Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	B2	7.8	191.1
T325	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	700 #	15	8.0		8.0		4.0		8.0		Good	Good		40+	A2	8.4	221.7
T326	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	800 #	15	8.0		8.0		5.0		8.0		Good	Good		40+	A2	9.6	289.5
T327	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	600 #	15	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Twin stemmed at crown break with cup type union Partially occluded wound	40+	C2	7.2	162.9
T328	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1030	15	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Dumped leaf litter and compost at base	40+	A2	12.4	479.9
T329	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1000	15	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Dumped leaf litter and compost at base	40+	A2	12.0	452.4
T330	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	450	12	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Supressed	40+	B2	5.4	91.6
T331	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	1170	15	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	A2	14.0	619.3
T332	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	650 com	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree.	40+	C2	7.8	191.1
T333	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	1040	10	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	A2	12.5	489.7
T334	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	Mature	1	850 com	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary) on public highway. Decay at pruning round in Crown South Side	40+	B2	10.2	326.9
T335	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	1040 com	10	2.0		8.0		8.0		4.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	A2	12.5	489.7
T336	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	5	1280	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Congested stems Historically coppiced	40+	B2	15.0	706.9
T337	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	450 com	9	2.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	5.4	91.6
T338	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	Mature	3	900 com	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Ivy on stem. Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Congested stems	40+	C2	10.9	374.4

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T339	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	Mature	5	820	10	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	Ivy on stem. Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Congested stems	40+	C2	9.9	305.4
T340	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Semi Mature	1	200	10	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	2.4	18.1
T341	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	900 # com	12	4.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Deadwood in Crown consistent with age Hazard beam Split In branch on Southern Side of tree	40+	B2	10.8	366.4
T342	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	2	210 com	5	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Good	Good	Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	2.5	20.4
T343	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	2	1060 com	2	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	C2	12.7	508.9
T344	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	Mature	2	490	2	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Congested stems Weak union	40+	C2	5.9	110.8
G345	Oak Blackthorn Hawthorn, Birch Maple	Early Mature		See Observations	7	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species understorey Consisting of Oak, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, birch, maple Average height 7m Average stem 100mm	40+	C2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T346	Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet/Garden Privet)	Mature	1	150	5	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		Good	Good	Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T347	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	Semi Mature	1	150 #	4	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		Good	Good	Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary). Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T348	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	Mature	1	400 #	14	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary). Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	40+	A2	4.8	72.4
T349	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	Mature	1	400 #	14	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary).	40+	A2	4.8	72.4
T350	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	Mature	1	400 #	14	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree (located outside survey boundary).	40+	A2	4.8	72.4
T351	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	Mature	1	250 com	5	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Good	Good	Congested stems at crown break Pruning stubs	40+	B2	3.0	28.3

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com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T352	Magnolia stellata (Star Mongolia)	Mature	2	390	8	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	B2	4.7	69.0
T353	Taxus baccata (Yew)	Mature	1	400	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden.	40+	A2	4.8	72.4
T354	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Mature	1	600 com	8	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Fair	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated. Tree has been previously topped at 6m	20+	C2	7.2	162.9
T355	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	640 # com	9	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Good	Good	Offsite tree located in private garden. Unable to access tree fully - data estimated.	20+	B2	7.7	185.5
T356	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	2	1270 #	12	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Good	Good	Ivy encroaching into and competing with crown of tree. Ivy on stem.	20+	B2	15.0	706.9
G357	Hornbeam coppice stools	Late Mature		See Observations	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Group of Hornbeam coppice stools Average height 9 Average stem diameter 400mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T358	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	550 #	12	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	0.5 x 0.5 wound on southern side of stem	40+	B2	6.6	136.8
T359	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	150	6	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T360	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	Early Mature	1	150	4	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	C2	1.8	10.2
T361	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)	Early Mature	1	450	6	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	A2	5.4	91.6
T362	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	250 com	6	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Growing through fence line	40+	B2	3.0	28.3
T363	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Mature	2	640 # com	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Growing through fence line	40+	B2	7.7	185.5
T364	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	Mature	5	410 #	9	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Good	Good	Growing through fence line	40+	B2	5.0	79.2
T365	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)	Early Mature	1	650	6	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Good	Good	n/a	40+	A2	7.8	191.1
G366	Lawson cypress	Mature		See Observations	18	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Lawson cypress treeline Average height 18m Some gaps Average stem diameter 350mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T367	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Late Mature	1	500	9	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T368	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Mature	1	400	9	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd

Site: Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

Surveyed by: Phil Barwell

Date: 25-27th January 2021

Weather: clear and dry

Abbreviations	
# - Estimated value.	See observation for further information
com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T369	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Mature	1	350	7	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		Fair	Good	n/a	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
G370	Oak Hawthorn Ash	Mature		See Observations com	9	See Tree Survey Plan								Good	Good	Mixed species group consisting of oak ,Hawthorn and ash Average height 9m Average stem diameter 250mm	40+	B2	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan
T371	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	3	160	11	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Fair	Fair	n/a	10+	C1	1.9	11.9
T372	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	160	11	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Fair	Fair	Minor deadwood	20+	C1	1.9	11.6
T373	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	300	10	5.0		6.0		3.0		2.5		Fair	Fair	Major deadwood, no main leader	10+	C1	3.6	40.7
T374	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	290 com	14	2.0		2.0		1.0		1.0		Fair	Fair	Minor deadwood,	20+	C1	3.5	38.0
T375	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	2	530	14	7.0		2.0		4.0		1.5		Fair	Fair	Supressed canopy on East and west side, major deadwood, broken hanging branches, canopy low over road,	20+	C1	6.4	127.8
T376	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	390	14	5.0		3.0		1.5		2.0		Fair	Fair	Major deadwood, surprised canopy,	20+	C1	4.7	68.8
T377	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	300	13	4.0		1.5		0.5		1.0		Fair	Fair	Whole tree leans north, major deadwood	20+	C1	3.6	40.7
T378	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	120	11	3.0		1.5		0.5		0.5		Fair	Fair	Whole tree leans north, major deadwood, low canopy,	10+	C1	1.4	6.5
T379	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	120	11	3.0		1.5		0.5		0.5		Fair	Fair	Whole tree leans north, major deadwood, low canopy,	10+	C1	1.4	6.5
T380	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	200	12	1.0		5.0		5.0		0.5		Fair	Fair	Suppress canopy,	20+	C1	2.4	18.1
T381	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	380	12	2.5		2.5		5.0		3.0		Fair	Fair	Major deadwood,	20+	C1	4.6	65.3
T382	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	320	12	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	3.8	46.3
T383	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	180 com	12	0.5		3.0		0.5		0.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.2	14.7
T384	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	2	220	8	5.0		5.5		3.0		0.3		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.7	22.6
T385	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Young	1	60	9	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	10+	C1	0.7	1.6
T386	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Young	1	100	12	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	10+	C1	1.2	4.5
T387	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Young	1	280 com	13	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	3.4	35.5
T388	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	2	380	12	6.5		6.0		4.0		2.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	4.6	66.0

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: This Land Development Ltd

Site: Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

Surveyed by: Phil Barwell

Date: 25-27th January 2021

Weather: clear and dry

Abbreviations	
# - Estimated value.	See observation for further information
com – Combined stem diameter	In accordance with BS5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No of Stems	Stem Diameter - DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)								Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Life Expectancy	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW							
T389	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	220	12	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.6	21.9
T390	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Young	1	240	9	0.5		5.0		5.0		1.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.9	26.1
T391	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	400	11	4.5		4.5		4.5		4.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	4.8	72.4
T392	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	300 com	10	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	3.6	40.7
T393	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	Early Mature	3	180 com	7	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.2	15.6
T394	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)	Early Mature	2	160 com	8	2.0		2.5		5.0		2.5		Fair	Fair	Tree leaning heavily,	10+	C1	2.0	13.0
T395	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)	Early Mature	2	160	8	2.0		2.5		5.0		2.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	10+	C1	2.0	13.0
T396	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Young	1	160	8	2.5		2.5		1.5		1.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	1.9	11.6
T397	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Young	1	120	7	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	1.4	6.5
T398	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	330 com	11	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Fair	Fair	Twin stem from 3m	20+	C1	4.0	49.3
T399	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	Early Mature	2	360 com	9	4.5		4.5		4.5		4.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	4.3	58.8
T400	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	Early Mature	3	190	6	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.3	16.3
T401	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Early Mature	1	220	9	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.6	21.9
T402	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Early Mature	1	220	9	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		Fair	Fair	n/a	20+	C1	2.6	21.9
G403	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Young		See Observations	12	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		Fair	Fair	Group of oak,	20+	C1	See Tree Survey Plan	See Tree Survey Plan

Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

See attached plan on the following page

Key

- **Category A -Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- **Category B - Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
- **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 150 mm
- **Category U - Trees unsuitable for retention** Those 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
- Group of trees (G) / hedgerows (H) / woodlands (W) / shrub (S) - Colour coded according to categories above
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Redline boundary
- Trees to be removed
- TPF —— TPF — Tree Protective Fencing (TPF)
- RPA Incursion
- Area vcovered by Tree Protection Order

Root Protection Area (RPA)
Tree reference number
T1
Example Tree Representation
Location of the stem (colour coded)
Crown spread (colour coded)

NOTE:
TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AT A1 SIZE

Notes
1. All tree locations are based on the topographical survey:
Drawing no: N/A
Dated: N/A
2. This drawing to be read in conjunction with all related Southern Ecological Solutions reports.

Southern Ecological Solutions,
Sudbury Stables,
Downham,
Essex CM11 1LB

Phone: 01268 711021
Website: www.ses-eco.co.uk

Rev	Update	Date

Site: Rayleigh Road

Client: This Land Development Ltd

Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan for Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Drawing no: TPP/Rayleigh Rd Hadleigh/19-07-22

Scale: 1/1100@A1

Date: 19-07-22

Revision: ~

Drawn by: TI

Checked by: GM

Scale 1/1100 5m 0 20m 80m

Appendix 5: Tree Protection Barriers & Ground Protection Design

Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place. The default specification will be in accordance with *Section 6.2.2.2* of *BS 5837:2012*, as set out below.

5.1 Specifications

Barrier shall be a minimum 2 m high. It shall consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated below. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a minimum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. See Figure 2 overleaf.

Where site circumstances and the associated risk of damaging incursions into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification may be used if agreed with the local authority. An example would be 'Heras' type welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts. See Figure 3 overleaf. All-weather notices should be attached to the barrier with words such as 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - NO ACCESS.

5.2 Location

Barriers shall be positioned on the perimeter of the Root Protection Area to define the Construction Exclusion Zone or as specified in the Tree Protection Plan.

The Tree Protective Fencing is represented on the Tree Protection Plan by a black line type containing the letters 'TPF'.

Figure 2 Example of welded mesh barriers in use

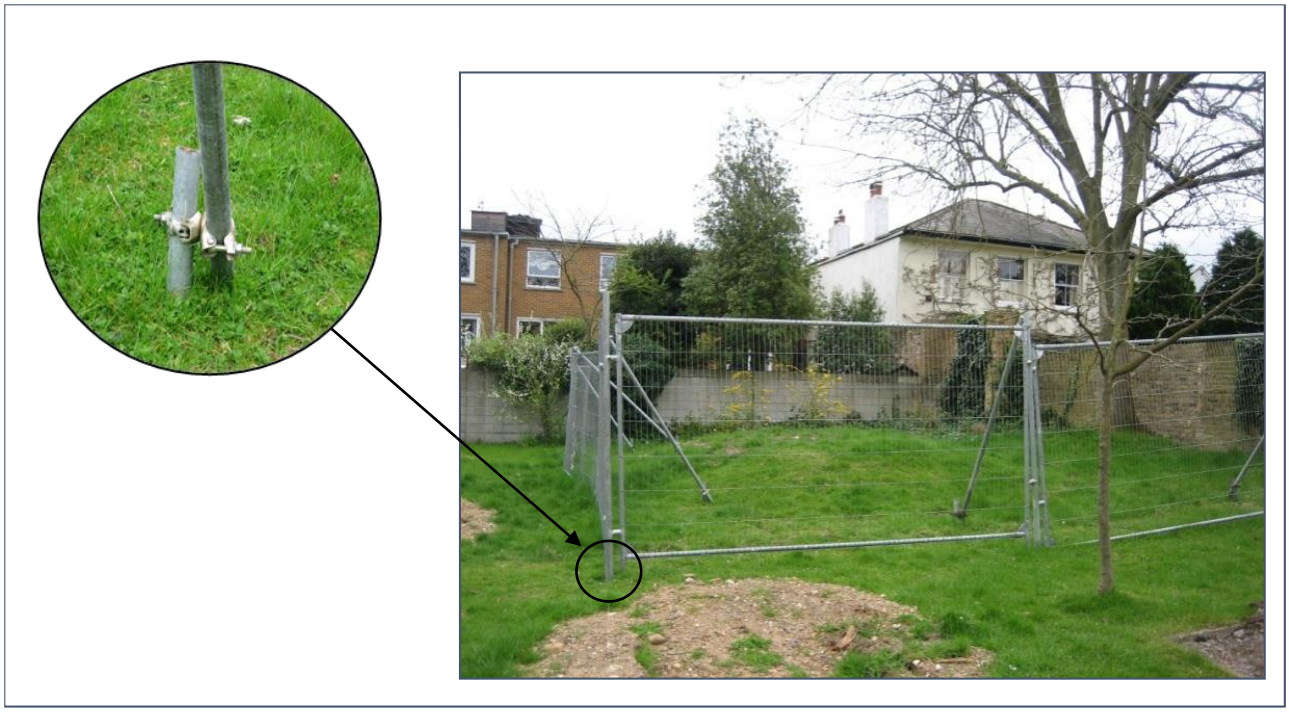


Figure 4 Default specification or protective barrier

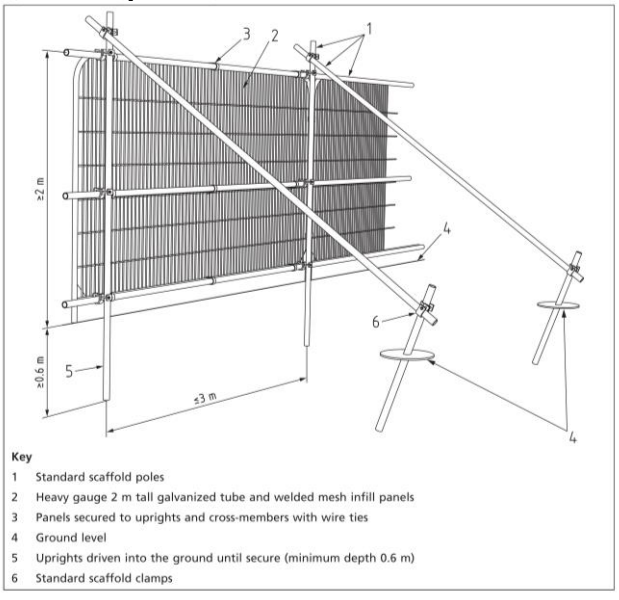
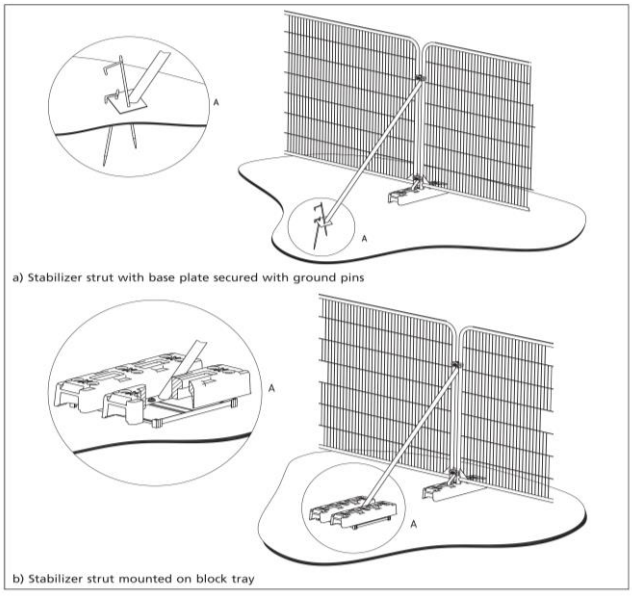


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing system



Figures above are reproduced with the permission of the British Standards Institute.

5.3 Ground protection

In areas where it is not possible to erect protective fencing, ground protection must be used to protect the CEZ of trees. Where it has been agreed during the design stage, and as shown on the tree protection plan, that vehicular or pedestrian access for the construction operation may take place within the CEZ, the possible effects of construction activity should be addressed by a combination of barriers and ground protection. The position of the barrier may be within the CEZ at the edge of the agreed working zone, but the soil structure beyond the barrier to the edge of the CEZ should be protected with ground protection. This must be installed before any site activity takes place to protect soil structure and tree roots.

Ground protection must be fit for the purpose of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. It might comprise one of the following:

- *"for pedestrian movements or the erection of scaffolding within the RPA the installation of ground protection in the form of a single thickness of scaffold boards either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile;*
- *for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards or panels placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane; or for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre- cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.*

The following is a list of suppliers of temporary ground protection including polymer, metal or wooden panels. Other companies supply similar products, and the following are given only as an example:

- *www.ground-guards.co.uk*
- *www.trakmatseurope.com*
- *www.centriforce.com*
- *www.marwoodgroup.co.uk*
- *www.groundtrax.com*

Cellular confinement no-dig systems can also be used.

Figure 5 Examples of proprietary ground protection panels

Appendix 6: Methods of Work Close to Trees

6.1.1 Guidance for working within RPAs

(This chapter sets out the general principles that must be followed when working in RPAs).

6.1.2 Removal of hard surfaces within RPAs

All structures including hard surfaces, walls and fences within CEZs must be removed following the methods detailed below to minimise damage to tree roots.

The use of conventional tracked and wheeled machinery causes damage to soil structure from compaction and damage to roots from excavation and must not be used within the CEZ. All areas of hard surfacing requiring removal within a CEZ will be broken up using a hand-held pneumatic drill or mounted hydraulic breaker attached to a digger located outside the CEZ. The broken rubble will then be removed by hand.

The only exception to this is where the hard surface is of such a size as not to be reachable from outside the CEZ. In this situation, a rubber tracked mini digger will be used. The maximum working height of the machine must be less than the lowest branch of any overhanging trees.

The mini digger will work from the existing hard surface pulling the debris away from the tree/s.

No excavation of existing soil beneath the hard surface will take place.

Immediately after removal of the hard surface, topsoil or sharp sand must be used to cover the soil surface and any roots to prevent drying out.

Upon completion, the protective fencing must be moved out to the edge of the CEZ or ground protection used if access is required.

6.1.3 Services

The location and direction of new services should be designed to allow for services to be routed away from the RPAs of retained trees.

If any services need to run through a CEZ, the main contractor must contact the project arboriculturist before any works are undertaken. The agreement will then be sought from the LPA tree officer on methodology. Works will only begin with the agreement of the LPA. The methodology used must comply with *NJUG Volume 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees*, which can be summarised as:

- *hand excavate only;*
- *work carefully around roots only cutting as a last resort;*
- *do not cut roots over 25 mm in diameter without referring to the project arboriculturist, and*
- *for roots, less than 25 mm in diameter use a sharp tool to make a clean cut leaving as small a wound as possible." (BS5837:2012)*

6.1.4 New hard surfaces within RPAs

Where it has been agreed with the LPA that hard surfaces are acceptable within RPAs of retained trees, these will require designing to be of above ground, no-dig construction to minimise the impact on tree roots and soil structure. In addition, finished surfaces of the car parking and paved areas will need to be of a porous design to allow water and an air passage in and out.

An illustrative example of a cellular confinement no-dig system can be found below. The actual system will need to be designed by a structural engineer to accommodate the loadings anticipated

The principles to follow are:

- *"no excavation other than the removal of existing hard surfaces if required, or the removal of surface vegetation and no more than 50 mm of leaf litter, vegetation debris etc.;*
- *a method to spread and support the load of the hard surface and anticipated usage without causing compaction of the soil structure beneath;*
- *the use of a porous sub-base and finishing layer to allow water and air diffusion in and out of the soil;*
- *porosity must be designed to be long-term and not to block with fine particles in the short-term; therefore irregular, no-fines aggregate must be used; and*
- *the pH of the aggregate must be considered as many conventional road stones have very high pH values which can damage susceptible trees and therefore aggregates with a near neutral pH should be preferred." (BS5837:2012)*

6.2 Examples of a Cellular Confinement System

Figure 6 Cellular Confinement System - Transition detail (Ramp)

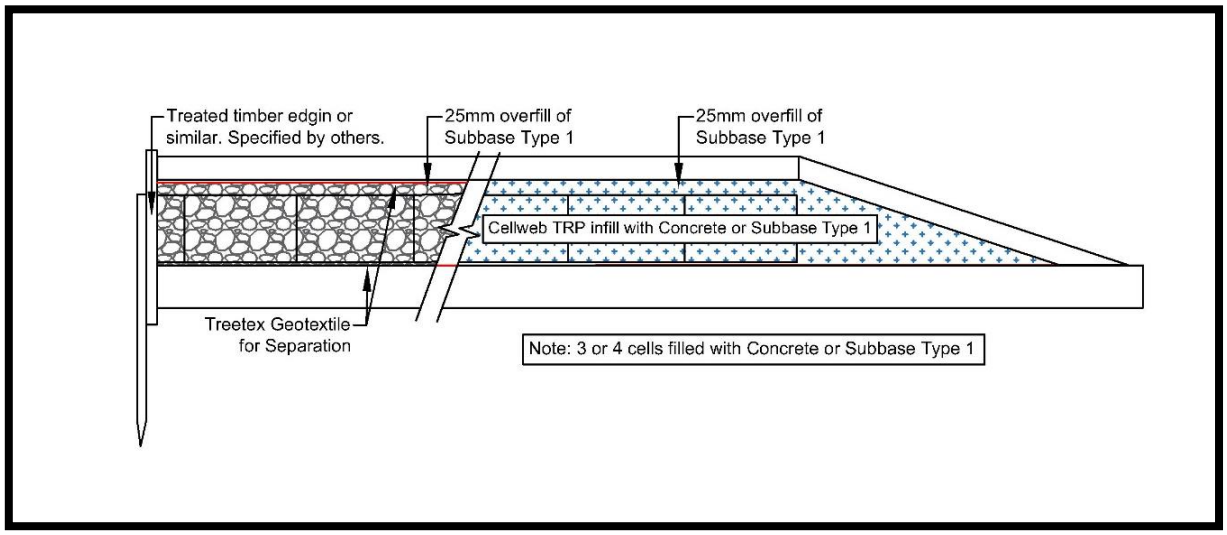


Figure 7 Cellular Confinement System - Transition detail (Flat)

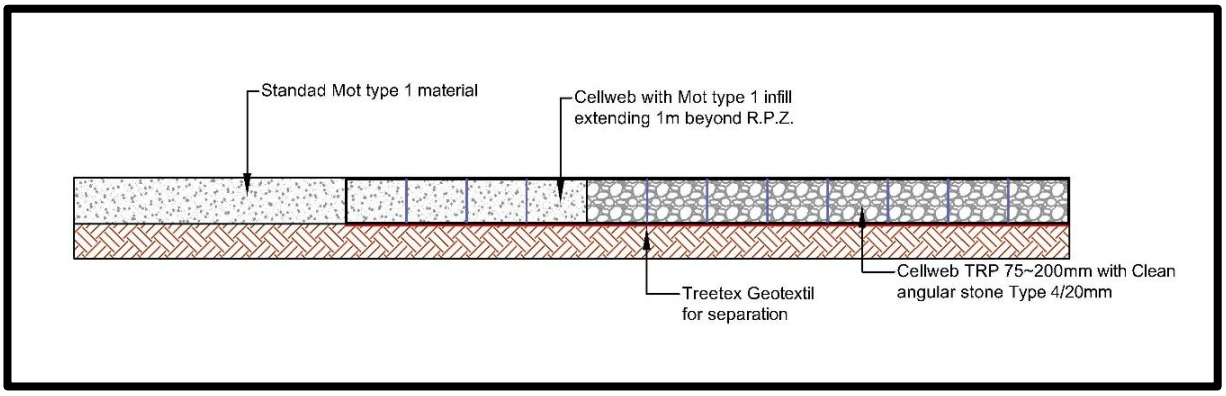


Figure 8 Cellular Confinement System - Kerb Edging

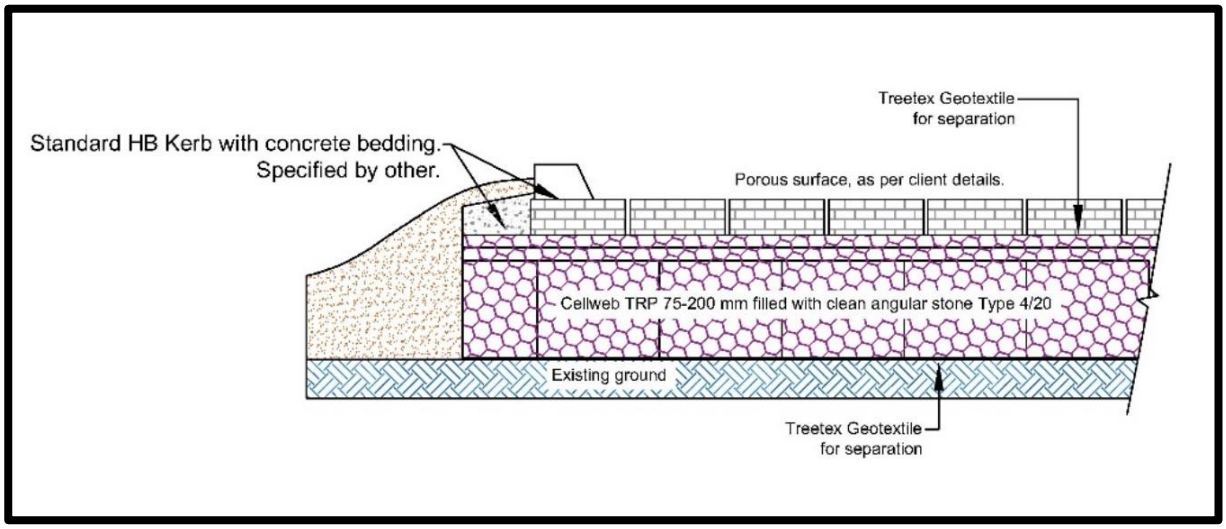


Figure 9 Cellular Confinement System - Timber Edging

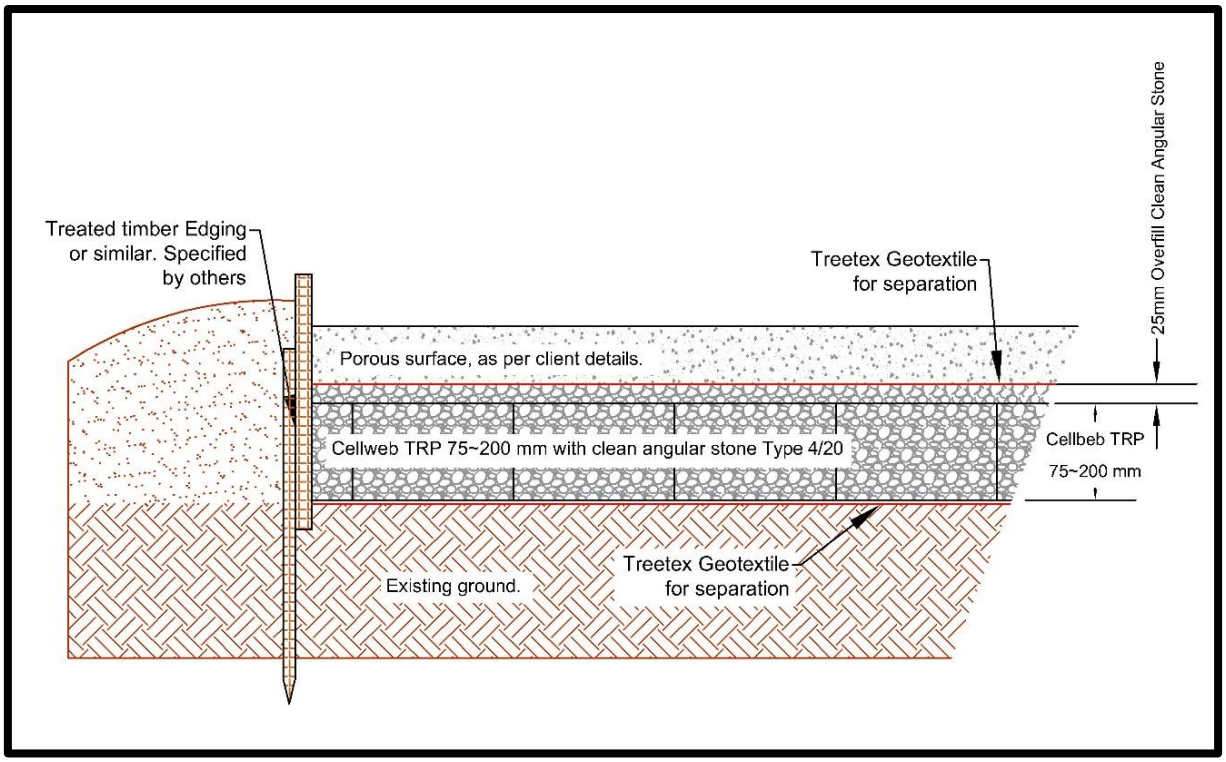


Figure 10 Examples of Cellweb filling with angular stone

6.3 Fencing within RPAs

Where posts are to be installed within RPAs, the holes must be dug carefully by hand. If roots with a diameter of 25 mm or greater are found, the position of the post must be moved. Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter can be cut with sharp tools leaving as small a wound as possible. The sides of the hole should be lined with an impermeable membrane such as plastic sheeting to prevent the caustic and toxic effects of wet cement in the concrete from damaging tree roots. In the event the of finding roots greater than 25 mm whereby the posts cannot be relocated, special construction methods will need to be used with onsite supervision. The detail of which will form part of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

6.4 Landscaping works within RPAs

Landscape operations within tree protection zones have the potential to damage trees if not carried out with care; in addition, the removal of protective fencing to carry out landscape operations may allow other contractors in previously protected areas.

If protective fencing is taken down to facilitate landscaping operations, the area of the CEZ must be delineated by pins and marker tape, spray paint, or some other method to clearly show the extent of the CEZ.

The preparation of soil for planting and turfing must be carried out by hand where within CEZs. Cultivation should be kept to a minimum and new topsoil added must not exceed 100mm in depth within 1m of the stem of any tree.

Topsoil and other materials must be transported by wheelbarrow on running boards when working within CEZs.

Appendix 7: Tree Work Schedule

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works	Reason	BS5837 Category
G37	Willow Oak Sorbus Elm	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T40	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	Removal	Due to poor condition	U
G47	5 x hornbeam	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G48	Oak Hornbeam	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T68	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	Due to poor condition	U
G95	Oak	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G100	4 x Oaks	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T106	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T107	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T108	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T138	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	Due to poor condition	U
T193	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T194	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T195	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G198	Oak Ash Hornbeam Field maple	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
H201	Mixed species hedge line Consisting of equal quantities Oak, Hawthorn, Field Maple Average height 5m Average stem 150mm	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T205	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works	Reason	BS5837 Category
T206	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G207	Ash	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
W218	Ash Oak Hawthorn Elder Field maple Willow Dense understorey in places Ditch line running either side of woodland boundary	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G221	Oaks	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G222	Willow Poplars Oaks	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
W223	Oak Hornbeam Willow	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G235	Crack willow	Removal	Due to poor condition	U
W237	Ash Elm Oak Blackthorn	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G241	Ash Oak Hawthorn Hazel	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T242	Ulmus sp. (Elm sp.)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works	Reason	BS5837 Category
G244	Holly Hawthorn Elm Oak Bramble	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
W253	Hornbeam Oak Ash Field maple Holly Bramble	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T279	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
W287	Oak Ash	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T289	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G291	Salix fragalis	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G292	Ash	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T293	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T294	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T295	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T296	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T297	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T298	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G299	Group of sycamore Ivy on stem Impeded access due to dumped rubbish and ivy Height 9m Average stem 350mm	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G304	Elm Blackthorn Hawthorn Elder	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works	Reason	BS5837 Category
G305	Elm Blackthorn Hawthorn Elder Laurel	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G307	Sycamore 1 x hawthorn	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G317	Dead elm Live elm Holly Hazel Field maple Ivy on stems	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T320	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G345	Oak Blackthorn Hawthorn, Birch Maple	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T359	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
T360	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C2
G366	Lawson cypress	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T369	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
G370	Oak Hawthorn Ash	Part removal	To accommodate the layout	B2
T371	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T384	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T385	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T386	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T387	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T388	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T389	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T390	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T391	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T392	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T393	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T396	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works	Reason	BS5837 Category
T397	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T398	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T399	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T400	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T401	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
T402	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1
G403	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Removal	To accommodate the layout	C1

Appendix 8: Specific Report Caveat and References

8.1 Specific report caveats

The survey was based on drawings provided by the client, a topographical plan identifying accurate tree locations was used for the survey.

No internal diagnostic equipment was used other than a sounding mallet and probe.

The survey is concerned solely with arboricultural issues.

Any work with trees will discharge the due diligence requirements of all relevant wildlife and countryside legislation.

Trees are dynamic living organisms whose health and the condition can change rapidly. Any changes to the tree or conditions close to the tree may change the stability and condition of the tree and a further examination would be required and may affect the validity of this report.

This report is valid for 12 months.

8.2 Copyright and non-disclosure

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