Arboricultural Survey Report

Southside, Horam

October 2020

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Arboricultural Survey Report

Southside, Horam

08/10/2020

Chailey Homes

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Effingham Road

Copthorne

West Sussex

RH10 3HZ

Document Control:

Project no.	Project
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Rev 0	Peter Davies	Richard Schofield	Richard Schofield	08 October 2020

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1. Introduction

Introduction

1.1 Phlorum Ltd has been instructed by Chailey Homes to provide an initial arboricultural survey of land south of Horebeech Lane in Horam. The survey is to be undertaken in accordance with BS5837: 2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*'.

Survey Objectives

1.2 This survey has been undertaken with the following objectives:

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

Scope of Report

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

Contents of Report

1.4 This report includes the following:

- A summary of the existing tree stock and notable arboricultural features.
- Tree Constraints Plan in accordance with BS5837: 2012.

- Tree Survey Schedule containing the relevant measurements and information for each tree or tree group as required in BS5837: 2012.

Documents and Information Provided

1.5 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:

- Drawing ref. 1732 – Topographical Survey.

2. Site Visit and Survey Methodology

Site Visit

2.1 A site visit was carried out on 6th October 2020. The weather conditions at the time were cloudy with occasional rain showers. The visibility was adequate for visual inspection from ground level.

Tree Survey Information

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

- Tree reference number. (T=tree, G=group, H=hedgerow and W=woodland). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the Tree Constraints Plan indicate the trees location was not included on the topographical survey provided so the tree's position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Preliminary management recommendations (prescriptions for tree management processes based on the current land use and not related to the prospective development).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m^2).
- Root protection radius (m).

Tree Categorisation

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

2.4 Tree categorisation summary:

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

2.5 Tree sub categorisation summary:

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

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

Root Protection Areas

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

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

For single stemmed trees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations of Survey

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

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

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

3. Site Details and Survey Findings

Site Location

3.1 The site is situated on the southside of Horebeech Lane in Horam, to the north-east of the Cuckoo Trail. It has a central national grid reference of TQ 58380 16803. The surrounding land use is comprised of a large residential development currently under construction beyond Horebeech Lane to the north and existing residential properties with long gardens to the west. Horse paddocks are situated beyond a tree lined stream to the east and the Cuckoo Trail is located beyond a wooded embankment to the south. The location of the site within its environs is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: *Location of Site and Environs (Map data: © 2020 Google)*

Site Layout

3.2 The site comprises a rectangular grass field that slopes down from north to south. There are no buildings within the site, however Southern Water plant machinery is located just beyond the northern boundary on Horebeech Lane. A small pond is located in the north-east corner of the site and a tree lined stream situated on the eastern boundary. Mature woodland is located to the south of the site and hedgerows line the northern and western boundaries.

Appraisal of Tree Stock

3.3 The dominant arboricultural features at the site comprise the belt of trees on the eastern boundary and the woodland to the south. The trees on the eastern boundary comprise predominantly hornbeam with field maple, ash, oak hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn and willow also present. The condition of these trees varies greatly, ranging from category A oaks (T14 and T27), to a category U hornbeam (T6) which is recommended for removal on safety grounds.

3.4 The woodland at the south end of the site is predominantly located on third party land, although one large, category A oak (T29) is located within the site boundary. Although a number of defective or poor quality specimens are present, collectively the woodland is assessed to be of good arboricultural and landscape value, and has been awarded category A.

3.5 The mixed native hedgerow on the northern site boundary has not been pruned for a while and is in places almost at the height of an overhead phone line. It is recommended that the hedgerow is topped to its original height to avoid conflict with the utility.

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

Tree Categorisation Summary

3.7 A total of 22 trees, 6 tree/shrub groups, 2 hedgerows and 1 woodland were surveyed and recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule.

Table 2: Tree Categorisation Summary

Categorisation	Individual Tree	Tree Group	Hedgerow	Woodland
A	**3**	-	-	1
B	12	2	-	-
C	4	4	2	-
U	3	-	-	-
Total	22	6	2	1

Statutory Tee Protection

3.8 Wealden District Council Planning Department was contacted by e-mail to establish restrictions to tree works at the site. It was reported on 7th October 2020 that no tree preservation order (TPO) protects the trees on this site and the site is not located within a conservation area.

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

4. Recommendation

Arboricultural Input to Planning Application

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

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

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

Arboricultural Consideration for Proposed Layout

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

- The proposed layout should seek to retain higher quality trees, particularly those that cannot easily be replaced. Where tree removal is necessary to facilitate the wider regeneration benefits associated with development, a tree replacement strategy could be implemented to mitigate tree loss. A net loss in tree cover within a development site will not be looked on favourably when determining a planning application.
- The proposed layout should take into account the root protection areas of retained trees. These should be left free of construction activities including hard landscaping unless the project arboriculturist confirms engineered solutions or sympathetic construction methodology will be a viable option to mitigate the encroachment.
- The proposed layout should take into account the shade cast by trees. Over-shading of gardens and buildings (notably habitable rooms) can result in future pressures to prune or remove additional trees post development and will be a material consideration for the local authority when determining a planning application.

- The proposed layout should also take into account other common potential nuisances resulting from trees including nuisance caused by leaf/fruit drop or honeydew drip (particularly onto footpaths, parking areas or roof guttering) and an over-bearing presence of large trees.
- Allowance should be made for future canopy growth of both existing and newly planted trees. Trees growing in areas of limited space may require regular future pruning works. The suitability of different species for regular crown reductions, the effect on their amenity value and the cost of future tree works (as well as who would be responsible for undertaking the works) should be considered.

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

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

Appendices

Appendix A
Tree Constraints Plan

HOREBEECH LANE

Scale (m)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

H1

H31

G2

T3

G22-PA

T12

T13

T14

Key:

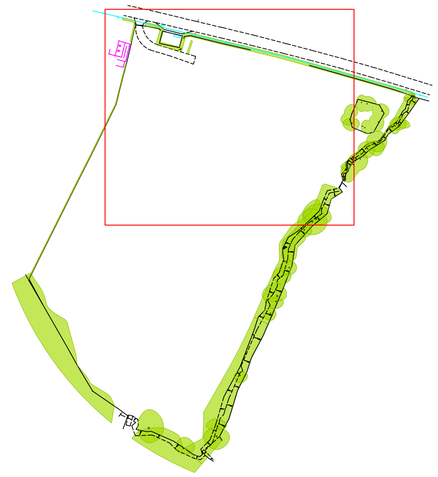
- Root protection area for category A* tree
- Root protection area for category B* tree
- Root protection area for category C* tree
- Root protection area for category U* tree
- Tree canopy

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

Tree Survey Schedule contained within the arboricultural report contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

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



Drawing no: 5621/20/A **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 4

Client and site:
Chailey Homes

Southside Horam
Horebeech Lane
Horam

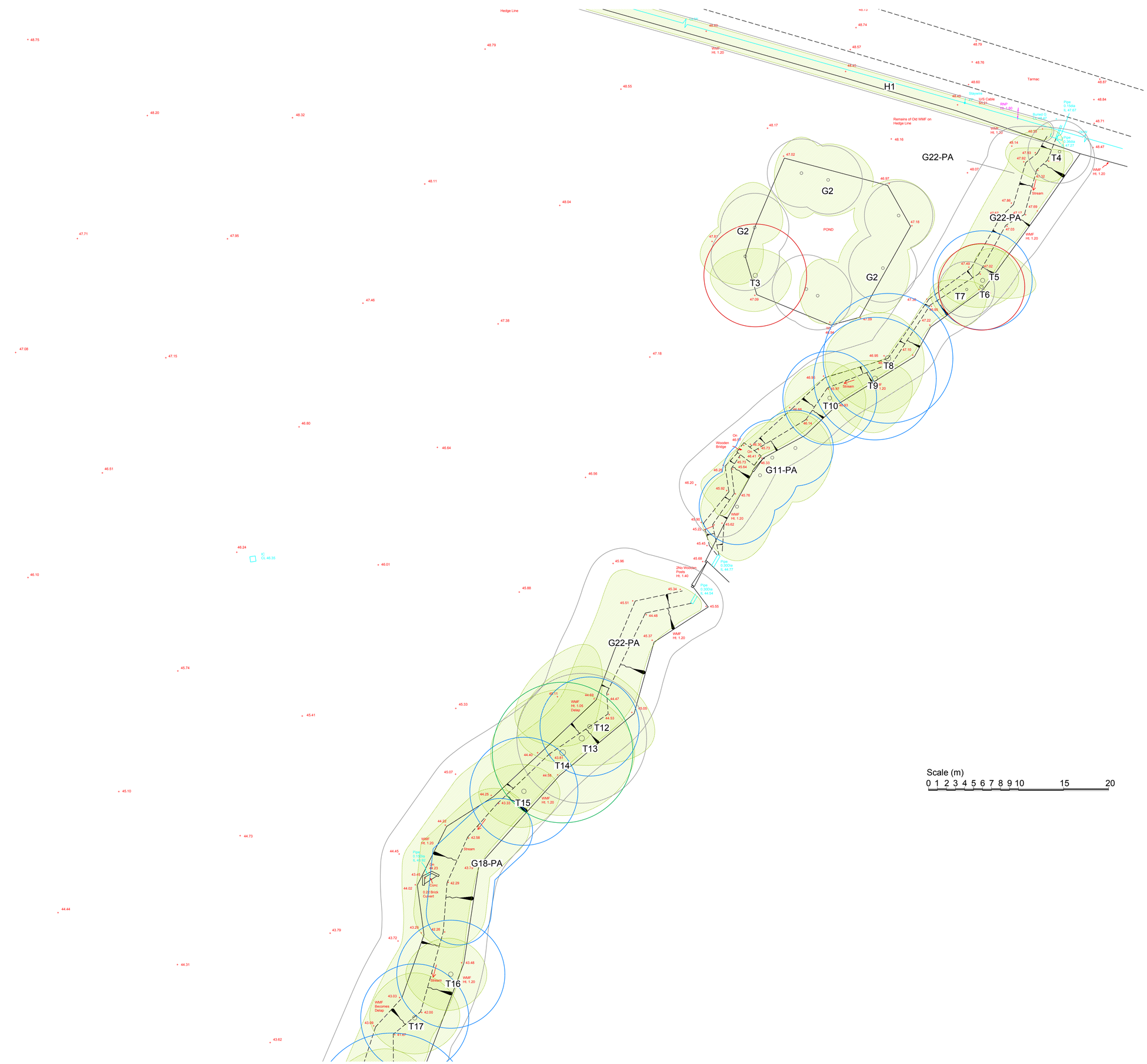
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Date drawn: 08/10/2020

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

phlorum



Key:

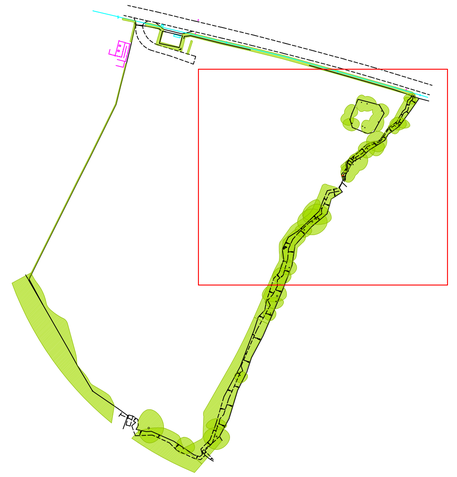
- Root protection area for category A* tree
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- Root protection area for category U* tree
- Tree canopy

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Drawing no: 5621/20/A **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 2 of 4

Client and site:
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Southside Horam
Horebeech Lane
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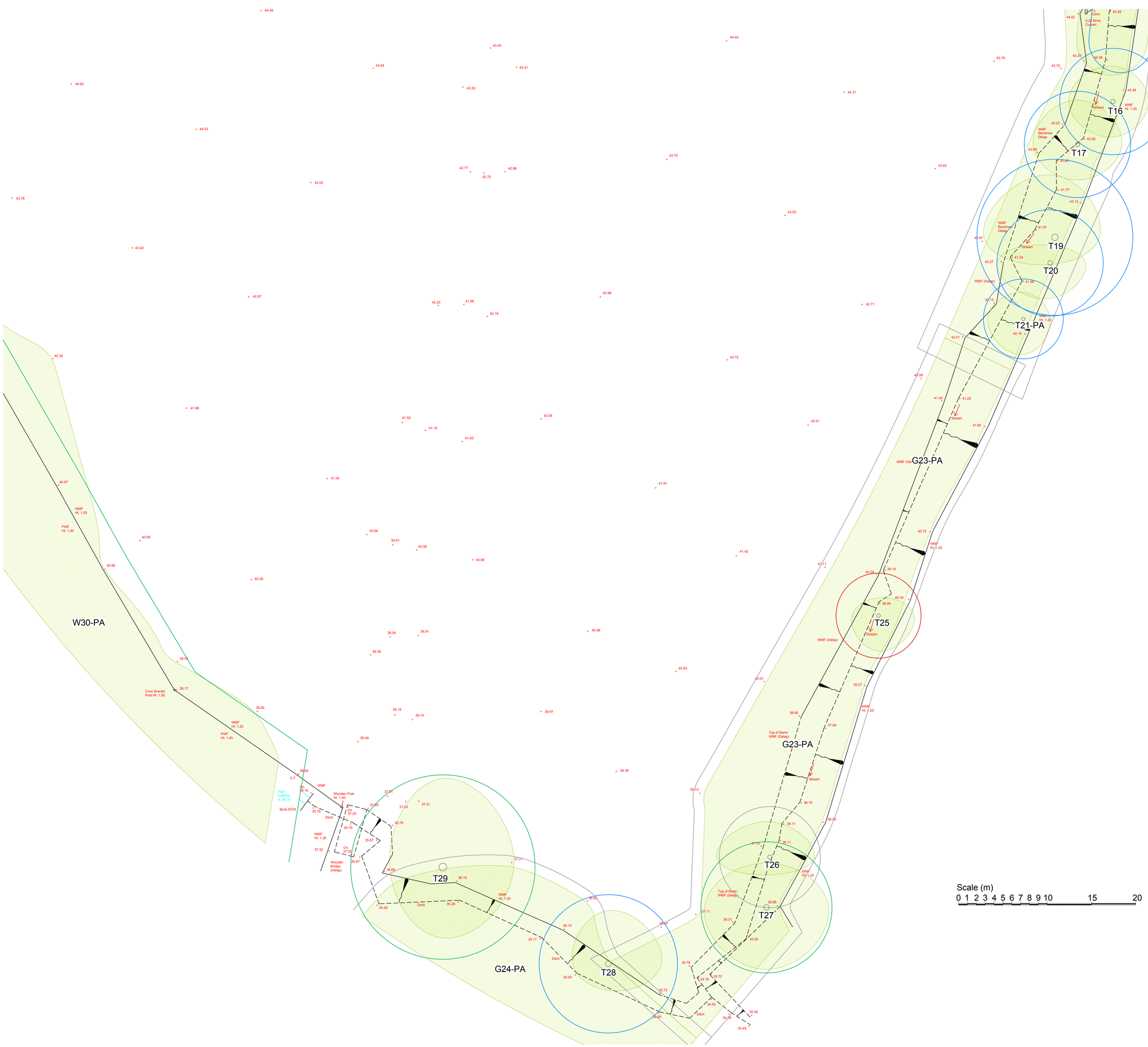
Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 08/10/2020

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

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Scale (m)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

Key:

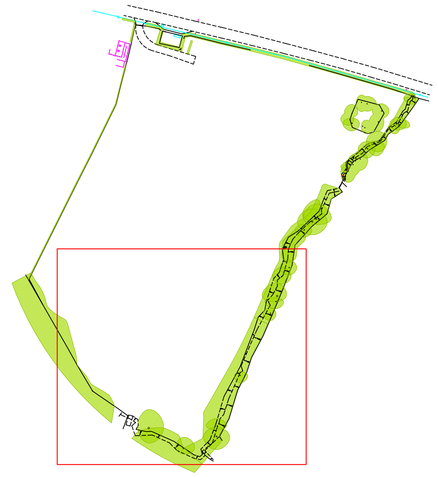
- Root protection area for category A* tree
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- Root protection area for category U* tree
- Tree canopy

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Drawing no: 5621/20/A **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 3 of 4

Client and site:
Chailey Homes

Southside Horam
Horebeech Lane
Horam

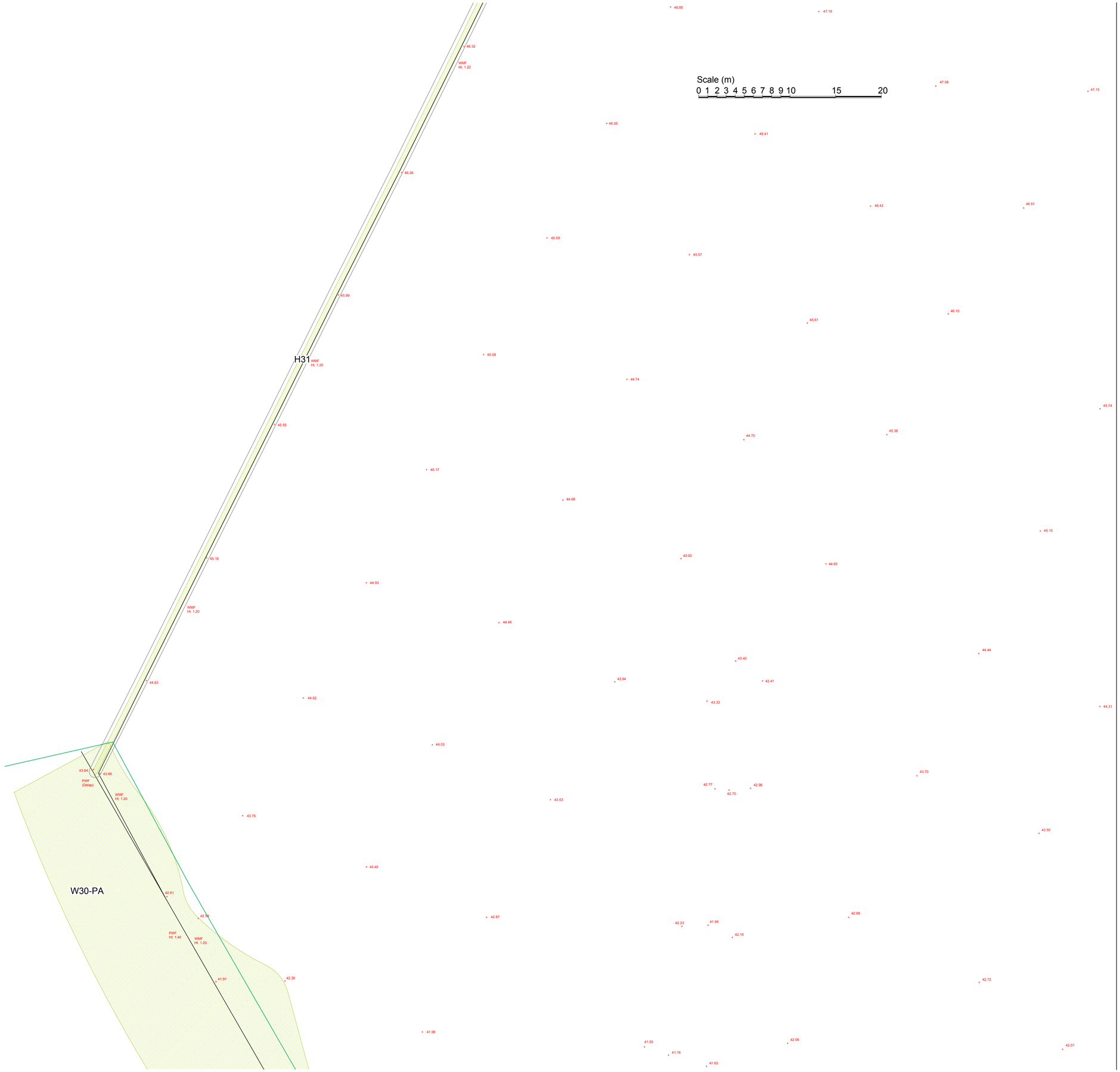
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Scale: 1:200 at A1

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

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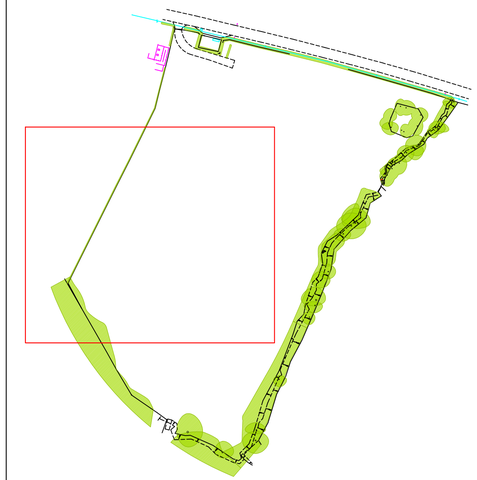
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Client and site:
Chailey Homes

Southside Horam
Horebeech Lane
Horam

Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 08/10/2020

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Drawn by: PD **Checked by:** LW

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Appendix B
Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Horam Southside

Survey date: 06/10/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
H1	Mixed (hawthorn dominant, hornbeam, ash, field maple)	2–4 average	Up to 100 average	1–2 average	0 average	Semi–early mature	Good	Good	Flailed hedgerow on road frontage. Not recently topped and some ash are nearing height of phone line. Some specimens with suspected ash dieback.	Reduce hedgerow to original height.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average
G2	Mixed (crack willow, goat willow, ash, field maple)	3–9 average	Up to 320 average	2–5 average	0–2 average	Semi mature–mature	Fair	Fair	Trees surrounding pond. Some crown lifted, partially collapsed and/or exhibiting minor dieback.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	46.3 average	3.8 average
T3	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	8	320, 350	N: 3 E: 4 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: N/A Branch: 3 average	Dead	Poor	Poor	Standing dead tree adjacent to pond.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	101.7	5.7
T4	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	290	N: 2 E: 0 S: 3 W: 6	Crown: 3 north Branch: 2 average	Early mature	Good	Poor	Previously pollarded under power cable. Crown now grows through cable.	Repollard to become part of hedgerow.	C2	38.0	3.5
T5	Field maple (Acer campestre)	15	350, 300	N: 4 E: 4 S: 3 W: 5	Crown: 2 west Branch: 3 west	Mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from base with long bark inclusion. Drawn up growth habit.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	96.1	5.5
T6	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	8	400 est	N: 4 E: 6 S: 0 W: 0	Crown: 1 north Branch: 1 north	Over mature	Good	Poor	Large stem leans over neighbouring property. Ganoderma resinaceum on base.	Fell to ground level.	U	72.4	4.8

Site: Horam Southside

Survey date: 06/10/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T7	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	8	260	N: 1 E: 2 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 2 west Branch: 3 west	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Smothered by ivy. Suppressed by T5.	Sever ivy around base.	C1	30.6	3.1
T8	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	490, 350	N: 5 E: 4 S: 6 W: 7	Crown: 4 west Branch: 4 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from base. Previously reduced over field. Minor deadwood in crown.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	164.0	7.2
T9	Field maple (Acer campestre)	12	200, 160, 370, 350 over ivy	N: 2 E: 4 S: 6 W: 5	Crown: 2 south Branch: 2 south	Mature	Fair	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Dense ivy encroaches crown. Suppressed by T8.	Sever ivy around base.	B1	147.0	6.8
T10	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	12	280, 200, 260	N: 4 E: 4 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 west	Semi mature	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed form with spreading habit, slightly supressed to north-east.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	84.1	5.2
G11	Mixed (hornbeam, ash)	7-10 average	Up to 350 average	N: 4 E: 4 S: 6 W: 4	1 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Third party trees viewed from site. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	55.4 average	4.2 average
T12	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	11	460 est	N: 9 E: 0 S: 1 W: 8	Crown: 0 north Branch: 2 east	Mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree viewed from site. Suppressed growth habit heavily bias north.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	95.7	5.5

Site: Horam Southside

Survey date: 06/10/2020

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Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T13	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	10	600 est	N: 8 E: 8 S: 3 W: 7	Crown: 0 west Branch: 1 west	Mature	Good	Good	Third party tree only viewed from site. Multi-stemmed from 1-2m. Two Ganoderma brackets on base (one degraded).	Undertake decay detection investigation if frequency of access in target area increases (suggestion only as third party tree).	C1	162.9	7.2
T14	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	14	650 est	N: 7 E: 8 S: 7 W: 8	Crown: 2 west Branch: 2 south	Mature	Good	Good	Third party tree viewed from site. Good overall condition with no major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	A1	191.1	7.8
T15	Field maple (Acer campestre)	12	500 est	N: 3 E: 4 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree viewed from site. Dense under-storey and ivy inhibit inspection. Suppressed to north by T14.	Sever ivy around base (suggestion only as third party tree).	B1	113.1	6.0
T16	Field maple (Acer campestre)	10	500 est	N: 4 E: 4 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: 1 west Branch: 1 average	Mature	Good	Good	Third party tree. Typical example of species.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	113.1	6.0
T17	Field maple (Acer campestre)	10	300, 400 est	N: 5 E: 5 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 east	Mature	Good	Good	Third party tree viewed from site. Typical example of species. Dense ivy cover.	Sever ivy around base.	B1	113.1	6.0
G18	Mixed (ash, field maple, hornbeam)	6-11 average	Up to 300 average	3-5 average	0 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Dense planting along field boundary. Some multi-stemmed.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	40.7 average	3.6 average

Site: Horam Southside

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T19	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	11	400, 400, 350, 300 est	N: 7 E: 5 S: 3 W: 8	Crown: 0 average Branch: 1 average	Mature	Good	Good	Third party tree only viewed from site. Multi-stemmed from 1m.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	240.9	8.8
T20	Field maple (Acer campestre)	9	500 est	N: 2 E: 4 S: 4 W: 6	Crown: 0 west Branch: 2 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree viewed from site. Ivy clad. Suppressed to north by T19.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	113.1	6.0
T21	Field maple (Acer campestre)	9	200, 200, 250 est	N: 3 E: 3 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 0 average Branch: 1 south	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree viewed from site. Dense under-storey inhibits inspection. Multi-stemmed.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	64.5	4.5
G22	Mixed (hawthorn, hornbeam, field maple, ash, elder, apple)	2-6 average	Up to 200 average	1-4 average	0-2 average	Semi mature-mature	Good	Fair	Sporadic and often dense belt of shrubs and small trees on eastern site boundary. Part of group is on third party land.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	18.1 average	2.4 average
G23	Mixed (blackthorn, hawthorn, elder, hazel, field maple)	2-7 average	Up to 100 average	1-4 average	0 average	Semi-early mature	Fair	Fair	Scrub on field boundary. Some is on third party land.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average
G24	Mixed (hazel, hawthorn)	Up to 5 average	Up to 100 average	1-3 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Scrub area.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average

Site: Horam Southside

Survey date: 06/10/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T25	Field maple (Acer campestre)	8	400 est	N: 2 E: 4 S: 4 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Over mature	Poor	Poor	Sparse crown smothered by ivy. Crown dieback. Under-storey prevents close inspection.	No action required on date of survey.	U	72.4	4.8
T26	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	320, 350	N: 4 E: 5 S: 2 W: 6	Crown: 4 average Branch: 1 west	Early mature	Poor	Fair	Third party tree. 2x stems from base with drawn up growth habit. Sparse crown, potentially due to ash dieback.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	101.7	5.7
T27	English oak (Quercus robur)	15	620	N: 5 E: 7 S: 7 W: 7	Crown: 1 south Branch: 3 average	Mature	Good	Good	Deadwood due to suppression. Crown bias south. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	A1	173.9	7.4
T28	Field maple (Acer campestre)	9	380, 400, 240, 200, 150	N: 6 E: 6 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 1 north Branch: 1 south	Mature	Fair	Fair	Potentially third party tree. Multi-stemmed from base. Minor crown dieback in upper crown.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	192.0	7.8
T29	English oak (Quercus robur)	10	870 at 1m (with burrs)	N: 10 E: 8 S: 8 W: 6	Crown: 2 average Branch: 3 east	Mature	Good	Good	Crown bias north. Burrs and pruning wounds on stem.	No action required on date of survey.	A1	342.4	10.4
W30	Mixed (including oak, ash, hawthorn, hazel, willow, elder, hornbeam)	Up to 15 average	Up to 500 average est	Up to 4 over site	0+ average	Mature	Good	Good	Third party woodland. Predominantly native, deciduous species.	No action required on date of survey.	A1+2	N/A	3.0 from boundary fence

Site: Horam Southside

Survey date: 06/10/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
H31	Mixed (including field maple, hazel and hawthorn)	1 average	Under 75 average	0.5 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Formal hedgerow with very limited screening benefit due to low height.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	2.5 average	0.9 average

Appendix C

Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U **Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of their current land use for longer than 10 years.**	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve			Red
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.**	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood--pasture).	Green
Category B **Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.**	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Blue
Category C **Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.**	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey

Appendix D

Photographs

Photographs

Photograph 1:
Trees surrounding pond in north-east corner of site.



Photograph 2:
Ganoderma spp. brackets at base of T13.



Photograph 3:
Woodland to south of site.



Photograph 4:
Third party residential gardens to west of site with low screening benefit from H31.



Photograph 5:
Trees T26 and T27 in south-east corner of site.



Photograph 6:
T14 (centre).





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