The Sizewell C Project

6.3 Volume 2 Main Development Site

Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual
Appendices 13A - 13I
(excluding Appendix 13B)

Revision: 1.0

Applicable Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(a)

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VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL, APPENDICES 13A - 13I

Documents included within this Appendix group are as follows:

APPENDIX 13A - ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINTS
APPENDIX 13C - SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS AONB NATURAL BEAUTY AND SPECIAL QUALITIES INDICATORS
APPENDIX 13D - SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS PAPER
APPENDIX 13E - LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL RECEPTORS JUDGED TO EXPERIENCE NEGLIGIBLE EFFECTS
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VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13A : ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINTS

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APPENDIX A: ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINTS

A.1. Illustrative Viewpoints

A.1.1. The Illustrative Viewpoints are used to provide additional geographic coverage and reference points for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. They are purely illustrative and have not been prepared to the same standard as Representative Viewpoint photographs. They simply depict existing views, character or features rather than forming the basis for visualisations or assessment.

A.1.2. The location of Illustrative Viewpoints has been agreed with the LVIA Consultees.

A.1.3. The location of Illustrative Viewpoints are shown on **Figure 13A.1** and listed in **Table 13A.1**.

Table 13A.1: Illustrative Viewpoints

Viewpoint number	Location
I1	Leiston Common
I2	RSPB Minsmere Reserve (Bittern Hide)
I3	Southwold Pier
I4	Main Street, Leiston
I5	Southwold Common
I6	Moot Hall, Aldeburgh
I7	Martello Tower, Aldeburgh
I8	Orford Castle
I9	Orford Ness
I10	Aldhurst Farm
I11	Footpath Adjacent to Leiston Old Abbey site
I12	Adjacent to Leiston Old Abbey site
I13	Beach to east of Sizewell C
I14	Access road to National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages
I15	Lookout, National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages
I16	Boundary of National Trust and RSPB landholding

I17	Gun Hill, Southwold Conservation Area
I18	Car Park at Alfred Corey Museum, Southwold Harbour and Walberswick Quay Conservation Area
I19	Centre of Thorpeness
I20	1800m north east of Sizewell C
I21	1800m south east of Sizewell C
I22	4.83km east of Sizewell C
I23	4.83km north east of Sizewell C
I24	4.83km south east of Sizewell C
I25	Suffolk Coast Path, Dunwich Heath
I26	Sandlings Walk at Dam Bridge, north of Eastbridge
I27	Footpath south of Eastbridge
I28	Knodishall Common
I29	Suffolk Coast Path south east of The Maltings, Snape
I30	Footpath east of Yoxford Road, Middleton
I31	Footpath south of junction of A12 and B1387
I32	Footpath east of Framlingham
I33	Control tower at Parham Airfield Museum

I1 - LEISTON COMMON

I2 - RSPB MINSMERE RESERVE (BITTERN HIDE)

I3 - SOUTHWOLD PIER

I4 - MAIN STREET, LEISTON

I5 - SOUTHWOLD COMMON

I6 - MOOT HALL, ALDEBURGH

I7 - MARTELLO TOWER, ALDEBURGH

I8 - ORFORD CASTLE

I9 - ORFORD NESS

I10 - ALDHURST FARM

I11 - FOOTPATH ADJACENT TO LEISTON OLD ABBEY SITE

I12 - ADJACENT TO LEISTON OLD ABBEY SITE

I13 - BEACH TO EAST OF SIZEWELL C

I14 - ACCESS ROAD TO NATIONAL TRUST DUNWICH COASTGUARD COTTAGES

I15 - LOOKOUT, NATIONAL TRUST DUNWICH COASTGUARD COTTAGES

I16 - BOUNDARY OF NATIONAL TRUST AND RSPB LANDHOLDING

I17 - GUN HILL, SOUTHWOLD CONSERVATION AREA

I18 - CAR PARK AT ALFRED COREY MUSEUM, SOUTHWOLD HARBOUR AND WALBERSWICK QUAY CONSERVATION AREA

I19 - CENTRE OF THORPENESS

I20 - 1800M NORTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C

I21 - 1800M SOUTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C

I22 - 4.83KM EAST OF SIZEWELL C

I23 - 4.83KM NORTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C

I24 - 4.83KM SOUTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C

I25 - SUFFOLK COAST PATH, DUNWICH HEATH

I26 - SANDLINGS WALK AT DAM BRIDGE, NORTH OF EASTBRIDGE

I27 - FOOTPATH SOUTH OF EASTBRIDGE

I28 - KNODISHALL COMMON

I29 - SUFFOLK COAST PATH SOUTH EAST OF THE MALTINGS, SNAPE

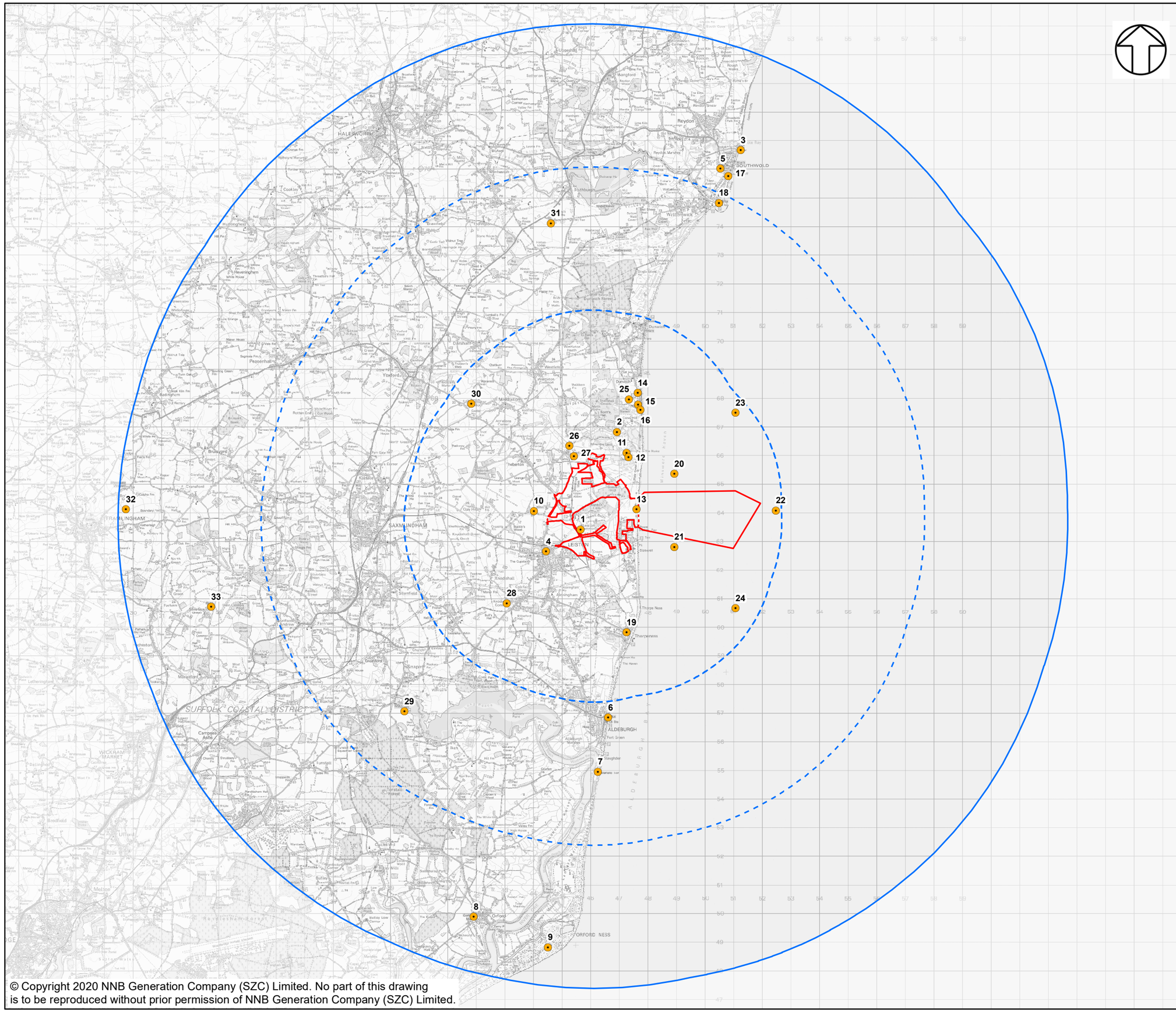
I30 - FOOTPATH EAST OF YOXFORD ROAD, MIDDLETON

I31 - FOOTPATH SOUTH OF JUNCTION OF A12 AND B1387

I32 - FOOTPATH EAST OF FRAMLINGHAM

I33 - CONTROL TOWER AT PARHAM AIRFIELD MUSEUM

FIGURES



NOTES

KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- DEMARCATION LINE
- LVIA STUDY AREA (15KM BUFFER OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE – ONSHORE)
- 5KM AND 10KM BUFFERS OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE – ONSHORE
- ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINTS

1 LEISTON COMMON
2 RSPB MINSMERE RESERVE (BITTERN HIDE)
3 SOUTHWOLD PIER
4 MAIN STREET, LEISTON
5 SOUTHWOLD COMMON
6 MOOT HALL, ALDEBURGH
7 MARTELLO TOWER, ALDEBURGH
8 ORFORD CASTLE
9 ORFORD NESS
10 ALDHURST FARM
11 FOOTPATH ADJACENT TO LEISTON OLD ABBEY SITE
12 ADJACENT TO LEISTON OLD ABBEY SITE
13 BEACH TO EAST OF SIZEWELL C
14 ACCESS ROAD TO NATIONAL TRUST DUNWICH COASTGUARD COTTAGES
15 LOOKOUT, NATIONAL TRUST DUNWICH COASTGUARD COTTAGES
16 BOUNDARY OF NATIONAL TRUST AND RSPB LANDHOLDING
17 GUN HILL, SOUTHWOLD CONSERVATION AREA
18 CAR PARK AT ALFRED COREY MUSEUM, SOUTHWOLD HARBOUR AND WALBERSWICK QUAY CONSERVATION AREA
19 CENTRE OF THORPENESS
20 1800M NORTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C
21 1800M SOUTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C
22 4.83KM EAST OF SIZEWELL C
23 4.83KM NORTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C
24 4.83KM SOUTH EAST OF SIZEWELL C
25 SUFFOLK COAST PATH, DUNWICH HEATH
26 SANDLINGS WALK AT DAM BRIDGE, NORTH OF EASTBRIDGE
27 FOOTPATH SOUTH OF EASTBRIDGE
28 KNODISHALL COMMON
29 SUFFOLK COAST PATH SOUTH EAST OF THE MALTINGS, SNAPE
30 FOOTPATH EAST OF YOXFORD ROAD, MIDDLETON
31 FOOTPATH SOUTH OF JUNCTION OF A12 AND B1387
32 FOOTPATH EAST OF FRAMLINGHAM
33 CONTROL TOWER AT PARHAM AIRFIELD MUSEUM

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
VOLUME 2
APPENDIX 13A
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINTS

DRAWING TITLE:
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT LOCATIONS

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 13A.1

DATE:	DRAWN:	SCALE :
JAN 2020	S.G.	1:125,000 @A3

SCALE BAR
0 1 2 3 4 5 KM

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13C : SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS AONB NATURAL BEAUTY AND SPECIAL QUALITIES INDICATORS

LDĀDESIGN

Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Natural Beauty and Special Qualities Indicators

V1.8

Version Date: 21 November 2016

1.0 Introduction

Discussions have been held between the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Partnership, Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council and EDF Energy with the purpose of establishing what constitutes the natural beauty and special qualities of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB.

The findings of these discussions are contained in the following tables. The Natural Beauty and Special Qualities Indicators described cover the whole of the AONB, and not just the Sizewell site and its immediate hinterland.

This document sets out the Natural Beauty and Special Qualities of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The document has been developed by EDF Energy, as part of their preparatory work for the proposed Sizewell project in consultation and agreement with the AONB Partnership, Suffolk Coastal District Council and Suffolk County Council.

It follows a rigorous criteria based approach, building on the existing Natural England process for the designation of protected landscapes. It forms an important part of the baseline to help inform the design of the proposed development and against which to judge the effects of the proposed development on the protected landscape and its special qualities, but clearly will be of significant wider benefit to the AONB Partnership in articulating what is characteristic and special about this nationally important landscape including its relationship to adjacent offshore areas.

2.0 Natural Beauty Indicators

The Natural Beauty Indicators for the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB presented below are structured to follow Natural England's guidance for assessing landscapes for designation as National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England[i]:

Factor	Example Sub-Factor	Example Indicator	Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Indicator
Landscape quality	Intactness of the landscape in visual, functional and ecological perspectives	Characteristic natural and man-made elements are well represented throughout	Close-knit interrelationship of semi-natural and cultural landscapes (notably sea, coast, estuaries, reedbeds, Sandlings heath, forest, farmland and market towns) and built heritage features (such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls), creating a juxtaposition of elements in a relatively small area. The AONB contains important areas of heath and acid grassland, and it supports a high number of protected species populations. As such it has importance in a national context for biodiversity.
	The condition of the landscape's features and elements	Landscape elements are in good condition	Strong overall character, albeit that the evolving nature of intensively farmed arable land with agricultural fleece/polythene and outdoor pig rearing can divide opinion on landscape condition in visually sensitive locations such as on valley sides.
	The influence of incongruous features or elements (whether man-made or natural) on the perceived natural beauty of the area	Incongruous elements are not present to a significant degree, are not visually intrusive, have only localised influence or are temporary in nature	A small number of large scale and long established elements on the coast of the AONB divide opinion, being regarded by some as incongruous features and by others as enigmatic; for example the complex military site at Orford Ness. The power stations at Sizewell also divide opinion in this way, however in many views, particularly of the B station, the apparent uncluttered simple appearance and outline as well as the lack of visible human activity, partially mitigate the adverse visual impacts. Offshore wind turbines at Greater Gabbard, Galloper and the more distant London Array are visible from some stretches of the coastline. These create a cluttered horizon and, like the large scale elements onshore, also divide opinion.
Scenic quality	A distinctive sense of place	Landscape character lends a clear and recognisable sense of place	Unique character defined by semi-natural and cultural landscapes (notably sea, coast, estuaries, reedbeds, Sandlings heath, forest, farmland and villages) and built heritage features (such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls), creating a juxtaposition elements in a relatively small area.
	Striking landform	Landform shows a strong sense of scale or contrast	Sea cliffs and shingle beaches contrasting to flat and gently rolling Sandlings heaths and farmland. Extensive shingle beaches and shallow bays provide opportunities for long distance and panoramic views including out to sea and along the Heritage Coast. Views to coastal landform also possible from locations offshore.

			Landscape displays a 'rhythm' dictated by a series of east-west rivers and estuaries, and the interfluves that lie between them.
		There are striking landform types or coastal configurations	Coastal cliffs, shingle spits, estuaries and beaches are striking landform features.
	Visual interest in patterns of land cover	Land cover and vegetation types form an appealing pattern or composition in relation to each other and/or to landform which may be appreciated from either a vantage point or as one travels through a landscape	Varied habitats and land cover in intricate mosaic corresponding to natural geography (landform, geology, soils & climate) and displaying seasonal differences, either as a result of natural processes or past and current farming and land management regimes. Elevated vantage points provide impressive views over low lying coastal marshes, estuaries,beaches and expansive long distance views out to sea. Views to the coastline from out at sea are also noted.
	Appeal to the senses	Strong aesthetic qualities, reflecting factors such as scale and form, degree of openness or enclosure, colours and textures, simplicity or diversity, and ephemeral or seasonal interest	Close-knit interrelationship of constituent features creates a juxtaposition of colours and textures (such as coniferous forests, reedbeds, intertidal mud flats and heathland, sand dunes and shingle beaches) that is further enhanced by seasonal changes. Strong aesthetic, spatial and emotional experiences - for example in the contrast between open and exposed areas on the coast, seaward or within estuaries with more traditional enclosed farmland areas.
		Memorable or unusual views and eye-catching features or landmarks	Large open vistas across heaths and along the coast, out to sea and from sea to the coastline. Landmarks include historic structures such as medieval churches, Martello towers and lighthouses, the House in the Clouds (Thorpeness) and Snape Maltings, the riverside at Woodbridge with iconic Tide Mill, along with more modern structures including Sizewell A and B and former military site at Orford Ness.
		Characteristic cognitive and sensory stimuli (e.g. sounds, quality of light, characteristic smells, characteristics of the weather)	Sensory stimuli enhanced by quality of light/space (the big 'Suffolk skies'), areas with dark skies and sound (e.g. bird calls, curlews on heath and geese on estuaries, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle).

Relative wildness	A sense of remoteness	Relatively few roads or other transport routes	Absence of major coastal road or rail route, due to estuaries, and intermittent 'soft edged', often lightly trafficked access routes across the AONB to the coastline from main routes inland, has contributed to the relatively undeveloped character of the Suffolk coast.
		Distant from or perceived as distant from significant habitation	Pockets of relative wildness associated with coast, estuary and forests in this largely farmed and settled landscape.
	A relative lack of human influence	Extensive areas of semi-natural vegetation	Semi-natural habitats evident, notably on the Sandlings heaths, marshes, reedbeds, estuaries and along the coastline.
		Uninterrupted tracts of land with few built features and no overt industrial or urban influences	Largely undeveloped coastline and offshore areas and areas of semi-natural habitat including Sandlings heath, forests, reedbeds, estuaries and marshland. Landscape interspersed with isolated villages, and built heritage assets such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls that contribute to character. A small number of large scale and industrial elements on the coast of the AONB are long established, notably Sizewell A and B and the former military site at Orford Ness, whilst offshore wind turbines at Greater Gabbard, Galloper and the more distant London Array are visible from stretches of the coastline.
	A sense of openness and exposure	Open, exposed to the elements and expansive in character	Big 'Suffolk skies' and expansive views offshore emphasise sense of openness and exposure on open and exposed coastline and on the Sandlings heaths.
	A sense of enclosure and isolation	Sense of enclosure provided by (e.g.) woodland, landform that offers a feeling of isolation	Forestry plantations create sense of enclosure and isolation contrasting to open and more exposed areas along the coast and on the Sandlings heaths.
	A sense of the passing of time and a return to nature	Absence or apparent absence of active human intervention	Significant areas of semi natural landscape and seascape notably along the coastline, offshore and within undeveloped estuaries where there is little evidence of apparent human activity despite the sea walls and coastal marshes.
Relative tranquillity	Contributors to tranquillity	Presence and / or perceptions of natural landscape, birdsong, peace and quiet, natural –looking woodland, stars	Areas of semi natural habitat, where there is a general absence of development and apparent human activity, contribute to a sense of relative tranquillity. Further enhanced by sounds (bird calls, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle) and relatively dark skies.

		at night, stream, sea, natural sounds and similar influences	
	Detractors from tranquillity	Presence and/or perceptions of traffic noise, large numbers of people, urban development, overhead light pollution, low flying aircraft, power lines and similar influences	Some local detractors from tranquillity include the seasonal influx of visitors to coastal towns, low flying aircraft noise and urban development on fringes of the AONB.
Natural heritage features	Geological and geo-morphological features	Visible expression of geology in distinctive sense of place and other aspects of scenic quality	Boundary of the AONB is broadly geological marking the border between the inland boulder clay and the coastal fringe. Visible and striking expressions of geology and sedimentation on faces of crumbling coastal cliffs. Use of flint, local crag and Aldeburgh brick for building are indicators of local geology.
		Presence of striking or memorable geo-morphological features	Low crumbling cliffs and steep banks of pebbles on shingle beaches contribute to a landscape of constant change. Striking and memorable geomorphological features include the vast cuspate foreland shingle spit of Orford Ness and river estuaries such as the estuary of the River Alde.
	Wildlife and habitats	Presence of wildlife and / or habitats that make a particular contribution to distinctive sense of place and other aspects of scenic quality	Varied, nationally and internationally protected sites such as SSSI, SPA and SAC, semi natural habitats designated for their nature conservation interest and range of species supported (including shingle beaches, intertidal and offshore areas, reedbeds, grazing marshes and Sandlings heaths). Intricate mosaic, highly dynamic and sensitive regimes (due to periodic flooding) along with rapid transitions add to biodiversity interest, distinctive landscape character and scenic quality.
		Presence of individual species that contribute to sense of place, relative wildness or tranquillity	Varied protected species across major habitat types, for example breeding and wading birds in estuaries and reedbeds; rare communities of salt tolerant plants on the coast; and birds and invertebrates on the Sandlings heaths.
Cultural heritage	Built environment, archaeology and designed landscapes	Presence of settlements, buildings or other structures that make a	Villages and small towns, particularly at 'end of the road' coastal and estuary locations, such as Pin Mill, Ramsolt and Walberswick and built heritage assets such as military structures (e.g. Martello towers, castle at Orford and pillboxes); Low Countries influence on

		particular contribution to distinctive sense of place and other aspects of scenic quality	architecture (as at Aldeburgh); and use of soft hued red brick and pink render with thatch or pantiles contribute to sense of place.
		Presence of visible archaeological remains, parkland or designed landscapes that provide striking features in the landscape	Archaeological and historic sites and features include prehistoric and later burial monuments (including the Anglo-Saxon burial ground at Sutton Hoo); early medieval churches (many of which pre-date the Domesday survey); historic field and settlement patterns; and evidence of land reclamation dating back to the 12th century. Distinctive vernacular use of flint, clunch and brick. Designed landscapes are important notably along southern estuaries and in the northern part of the AONB, including Thorpeness Model Village.
	Historic influence on the landscape	Visible presence of historic landscape types or specific landscape elements or features that provide evidence of time depth or historic influence on the landscape	Field patterns reflect process of land management and enclosure stretching back many centuries. Evidence of reclamation of former intertidal areas to form freshwater grazing marsh dating back to the 12th century. Prehistoric and later burial monuments (such as at Sutton Hoo), early medieval churches/religious houses and castles. There is also more recent military and infrastructure elements particularly on the coast (e.g. Martello towers, former military installations at Orford Ness), WWII airfields, radar installations and pillboxes that form part of the long history of *"Suffolk's Defended Shore"*. More latterly the Sizewell nuclear complex highlights evidence of time depth across the landscape. Both the nuclear complex and the nearby infrastructure associated with offshore energy generation are part of a developing story of the Suffolk's Energy Coast. There are often strong associations between these features and areas of more remote coastal landscape character. Some of the military structures by reason of their scale, design, and cultural importance have now become an accepted part of the landscape, such as the Martello towers or the pagodas. Whereas other infrastructure, such as electricity pylons and the power stations are still cited by some as visual detractors in the landscape, despite the test of time.
		Perceptions of a harmonious balance between natural and cultural elements in the landscape	Rural landscape and smaller settlements (notably using vernacular building materials) display a harmonious balance between natural and cultural elements in the landscape, some of which date back several hundreds of years. Association between reedbeds and thatched roofs and local crag and flint where used as building materials.

		that stretch back over time	History of river use with Thames barges indicating links to past maritime heritage, and contemporary recreational use of the estuaries and coast, with many boatyards and in-river moorings.
	Characteristic land management practices	Existence of characteristic land management practices, industries or crafts which contribute to natural beauty	Landscape character and diversity of habitat types dependent on wide range of land management practices, several of which date back many centuries. Examples include pasturing; grazing on coastal marshes; forestry; extensive grazing to maintain heathland; reed cutting; and ditch/marshland and hydrological management. Small scale fishing industry results in boats, nets, pots and storage buildings on some stretches of coastline.
	Associations with written descriptions	Availability of descriptions of the landscape in notable literature, topographical writings or guide books, or significant literature inspired by the landscape.	Associations with numerous writers including George Crabbe, (e.g. the poem 'The Borough', 1810), P.D. James and Arthur Ransome.
	Associations with artistic representations	Depiction of the landscape in art, other art forms such as photography or film, through language or folklore, or in inspiring related music	Landscape,towns, coastal areas and the sea captured in, or formed the inspiration for, the works of various artists and composers including J.M.W. Turner (e.g. 'Aldborough, Suffolk' c.1826) and Benjamin Britten (e.g. the opera 'Peter Grimes' c.1945). Annual arts and music festival established in 1948, by Benjamin Britten along with singer Peter Pears and writer Eric Crozier.
	Associations of the landscape with people, places or events	Evidence that the landscape has associations with notable people or events, cultural traditions or beliefs	Wide range of 'stories' describing historical events or activities relate to the landscape and features within the landscape, including stories related to smuggling; the creation of Minsmere; and the loss of Dunwich to the sea. More recent stories include the discovery of the Sutton Hoo ship burial in 1939, the 1953 flood, and experimental projects; Cobra Mist at Orford Ness and Radar at Bawdsey Manor.

3.0 Special Qualities Indicators

In addition to the Natural Beauty Indicators the following Special Qualities Indicators for the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB are considered relevant:

Factor	Example Sub-Factor	Example Indicator	Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Indicator
Health and Well-being	Access along defined routes for walking and cycling	Presence of network of local and strategic access routes	Extensive rights of way network (including promoted and long distance routes), offering access to key landscape types (such as coast, Sandlings heath, forest, wetlands and estuaries) and between centres of population and key tourist destinations.
	Open access to areas of semi natural landscape	Presence of designated areas for open access	Areas designated as open access land, including extensive nature reserves, notably on heathland, along the coast and within woodland/forest provide opportunities for health improvement.
	Opportunities for active and passive recreation	Presence of range of facilities and opportunities for diverse recreational pursuits	Opportunities for a range of active and passive recreational pursuits on the coast and offshore and inland including rambling, boating, bird-watching and fishing at sea and in the estuaries and rivers. In addition, many sporting events held in the landscape, such as the Heritage Coast Run and Suffolk Coast Cycle route.
Community	Relationship between people and place	Evidence that communities have a long established connection to the places in which they live and work	Strong sense of local and family heritage (including dialect), and evidence of long established connections to the landscape – such as fishermen and larger estates.
		Evidence that communities have a close relationship to their surroundings	Active commoners, farmers and artistic community demonstrate strong links between communities and their landscape. Increasing number of community-led initiatives, particularly on the coast and estuaries.
		Evidence of a local food culture	Opportunities to 'taste' the landscape with great significance placed on local food and drink (e.g. Adnams Brewery, local smokeries and oysterages and annual food and drink festival held in Aldeburgh).

Economy	Landscape, community and economy closely intertwined	Evidence that the landscape and community forms an important part of the local economy	The landscape is an important contributor to the local economy. The coast in particular is a major tourist destination. Other notable contributors to the local economy are recreational sailing (with associated boatyards and moorings), farming, energy generation at Sizewell and attractions/events in and close to the AONB such as Minsmere RSPB Reserve, Snape Maltings, Latitude Festival and Aldeburgh Festival.
		Evidence of Community conservation schemes through which funding for grass-roots community and conservation projects within the AONB is secured.	Local visitor payback scheme, currently called 'AONB Community and Conservation Fund', into which tourism businesses contribute 'visitor payback funds' which are then used to support grass roots conservation, access and education projects.
		Evidence of clearly defined 'brand' that is underpinned by the local landscape	Active promotion of the Suffolk Coast as a tourist destination founded on the special qualities of the area and more specifically as part of branding associated with local products (e.g. Adnams) and the 'energy coast'.
Ecosystem Goods and Services	Landscape delivers broad range of ecosystem goods and services	Evidence that the landscape performs a diverse range ecosystem services	One of the most significant ecosystems in lowland UK containing several broad habitat types which perform a wide range of ecosystem goods and services under the three broad categories of 'provisioning', 'cultural' and 'regulating'[ii] (e.g. regulating climate, carbon storage, water storage, flood defence, flood prevention and climate change adaptation through linked habitats).

4.0 References

[i] Natural England (2011) Guidance for Assessing Landscapes for Designation as National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England

[ii] UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) The UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Synthesis of the Key Findings. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.

Version: 1.8
Version Date: 21 November 2016

Note: Version agreed between EDF Energy, Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Partnership, Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council and Waveney District Council.

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13D : SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS PAPER

LDĀDESIGN

Special Landscape Areas Paper

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23 November 2016

Special Landscape Areas (SLAs)

Introduction

Further to discussion and email exchanges with Nick Newton and Phil Watson, and subsequently agreed with LVIA Consultees at a meeting on 17 October 2016, this paper establishes an agreed, evidence based narrative that describes the 'special landscape quality' indicators of areas that fall within the non-statutory SLA designation within Suffolk Coastal District.

Background to SLA Designation in Suffolk

Papers from the early and mid 1980's led to the identification of SLAs in the Suffolk County Structure Plan.

SLAs were also subsequently identified in Local Plans, broadly drawing on criteria set out in a Planning Committee Paper (22 May 1986) and relevant Structure Plan Policy.

The most recent iteration of the Structure Plan Policy relevant to SLAs (Policy ENV 8) dates to 2001 and established four broad criteria for defining SLAs:

"(a) River valleys which still possess traditional grazing meadows with their hedgerows, dykes and associated flora and fauna;

(b) The Brecks, including remaining heathland, former heath recently ploughed other arable areas, river valleys and the characteristic lines and belts of Scotts pine;

(c) Historic parklands and gardens which still possess significant features of their former status;

(d) Other areas of countryside where topography and natural vegetation, particularly broad-leaved woodland, combine to produce an area of special landscape quality and character".

Of the four defined broad characteristics, only two were judged relevant to Suffolk Coastal District in the identification and designation of SLAs in the District. These are the characteristics pertaining to river valleys and historic parks and gardens (see below).

Existing Policy Position (Suffolk Coastal District)

SLAs are a saved policy (Policy AP13) from the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (adopted 2001) and referred to in the preamble to Strategic Policy 15 in the Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan - Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (July 2013).

Saved Policy AP13 states that *"The valleys and tributaries of the Rivers Alde, Blyth, Deben, Fynn, Hundred, Mill, Minsmere, Ore and Yox, and the Parks and Gardens of Historic or Landscape Interest are designated as Special Landscape Areas and shown on the Proposals Map. The District Council will ensure that no development will take place which would be to the material detriment of, or materially detract from, the special landscape quality."*

The preamble to the saved policy (Suffolk Coastal Local Plan remaining 'Saved Policies' July 2013), records that SLAs are areas within Suffolk with special landscape attributes, which are particularly vulnerable to change and as such these are designated as SLAs.

Strategic Policy SP15 in the Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (July 2013) does not refer to SLAs directly, but does record that *"...the valleys and tributaries of the Rivers Alde, Blyth, Deben, Fynn, Hundred, Mill, Minsmere, Ore, Orwell and Yox, and the designated Parks and Gardens of Historic or Landscape Interest are considered to be particularly significant."*

The preamble to Strategic Policy SP15 states that *"The district also contains other land that is designated at the county level as being important for its landscape value (river valleys and estuaries), the Special Landscape Areas (SLA) as well as landscape types identified through the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA). Those other parts of local importance will be designated as such, being a key asset for local people and visitors."*

'Special Landscape Quality' Indicators (Suffolk Coastal District only)

Drawing on the material reviewed, the following describes the 'special landscape quality indicators' for the SLA designation relevant to Suffolk Coastal District.

- Traditionally grazed river valley meadows and marshes with intact hedgerows and dykes and associated flora and fauna.
- 18th and 19th century designed parks and gardens, and occasionally areas of farmland in their surroundings that contribute to their setting.

End

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13E : LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL RECEPTORS JUDGED TO EXPERIENCE NEGLIGIBLE EFFECTS

Contents

Tables

Plates

None provided.

Figures

None provided.

1. Landscape and Visual Receptors Judged to Experience Not Greater than Negligible Effects

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Those landscape and visual receptors that are judged to experience effects not exceeding negligible are briefly described within this appendix.

1.1.2 As discussed in the main chapter, the approach to the landscape and visual impact assessment is to consider all visual receptors within 15 kilometres (km) of the main development site boundary. Landscape character types (LCTs) within 5km and Seascape Character Types (SCTs) within 10km of the site (**Figure 13.4**) are also considered. It is judged that significant effects would not occur beyond approximately 5km for LCTs and 10km for SCTs, as there would be no change to the intrinsic character and qualities of the landscape or seascape as a result of the proposed development.

1.2 Landscape and seascape character

a) Suffolk landscape character assessment

i. Valley Meadows and Fens landscape character type

1.2.1 Within 5km of the main development site, the Valley Meadows and Fens LCT occurs to the northwest of the site along the valley of the River Yox (see **Figure 13.4**).

1.2.2 The key characteristics of the LCT are summarised as:

- flat, narrow, river valley bottoms;
- deep peat or mixtures of peat and sandy deposits;
- ancient meres within the valley bottoms & important fen sites;
- small grassland fields, bounded by dykes running at right angles to the main river;
- sparse scattering of small alder carr and plantation woodlands;
- part of a wider estate type landscape;
- largely unsettled, except for the occasional farmstead;

- drier fields turned over to the production of arable crops;
- cattle grazing now often peripheral to commercial agriculture; and
- loss to scrub encroachment, tree planting and horse paddocks.

1.2.3 The LCT is characterised by valley topography and comprises areas of wet grassland bounded by dykes, arable fields on drier slopes with remnant wet woodland and fen habitats.

1.2.4 In terms of its visual character, the LCT is described as being "…*noticeably contained by the surrounding higher land*".

1.2.5 The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies for construction (**Figure 13.6A**) and operational (**Figure 13.6B**) phases indicate that there would be limited visibility of the proposed development due to the low-lying and enclosed nature of the LCT. Where there are views of the proposed development, it would be seen alongside the existing power station, and effects on landscape character are judged to be negligible

ii. Valley Meadowlands landscape character type

1.2.6 The Valley Meadowlands LCT occurs within areas on the valley floors of several rivers including a small area just under 5km from the main development site boundary (west of Aldeburgh) (see **Figure 13.4**). The landscape characteristics of the LCT are described as:

- flat landscapes of alluvium or peat on valley floors;
- grassland divided by a network of wet ditches;
- occasional carr woodland and plantations of poplar;
- occasional small reedbeds;
- unsettled;
- cattle grazed fields; and
- fields converted to arable production.

1.2.7 The land use in these areas is characterised by wet grazing meadows interspersed by ditches with pockets of wet woodland. The visual experience is described as having a strong sense of enclosure with views being confined. The ZTVs for the construction (**Figure 13.6A**) and operational (**Figure 13.6B**) phases indicate that views from this LCT would

be limited. Where there are views of the proposed development, it would be seen alongside the existing power station, and effects on landscape character are judged to be negligible.

iii. Open Coastal Fens landscape character type

1.2.8 A small section of the Open Coastal Fens LCT falls inside 5km of the main development site, to the west of Dunwich (see **Figure 13.4**). This follows the course of the Dunwich River that runs through Dunwich Forest. Despite the open flat topography, the area is visually contained by adjacent higher ground and the conifer plantations of Dunwich Forest, meaning that "…*views are generally limited to within the landscape character type*". The key landscape characteristics are described as:

- flat landscapes of peaty soils;
- wet grazing marsh and reedbeds;
- management for wildlife conservation;
- fringe of wet woodland on the inland side; and
- prominent wind pump.

1.2.9 The ZTVs for the construction (**Figure 13.6A**) and operational (**Figure 13.6B**) phases indicate that views from this LCT to the proposed development would be restricted. Due to distance and intervening screening including by forestry plantations, there would be negligible effects on landscape character.

iv. Rolling Estate Sandlands landscape character type

1.2.10 A very small section of the Rolling Estate Sandlands LCT extends into the outer edge of the 5km study area to the southeast of Saxmundham (see **Figure 13.4**). This LCT occurs on flat or gently sloping river terraces underlain by sandy and free-draining soils. The key characteristics are described as being:

- rolling river terraces and coastal slopes;
- sandy and free draining soils with areas of heathland;
- late enclosure with a pattern of tree belts and straight hedges;
- landscape parklands;

- a focus of settlement in the Estate Sandlands landscape;
- 19th century red brick buildings with black glazed pantiles in the east;
- lark valley buildings are frequently of brick or flint with tiled or slate roofs;
- tree belts and plantations throughout;
- occasional and significant semi-natural woodlands and ribbons of wet woodland; and
- complex and intimate landscape on valley sides.

1.2.11 Although it is shown as having theoretical visibility on the ZTV (**Figure 13.6A**), as illustrated by representative viewpoint R22 (**Figure 13.9.22**), any visibility of the proposed development from this distance would have a mostly negligible effect.

v. Other landscape character types within the study area

1.2.12 The following LCTs (see **Figure 13.4**) lie within the 15km wider study area (but beyond 5km of the main development site boundary). They are therefore not included within the assessment, as it is judged that there is no potential for effects on key landscape character attributes.

- Ancient Plateau Farmlands.
- Ancient Rolling Farmlands.
- Plateau Claylands.
- Plateau Estate Farmlands.
- Rolling Estate Farmlands.
- Rolling Valley Claylands.
- Rolling Valley Farmlands and Furze.
- Saltmarsh and Intertidal Flats.
- Wooded Fens.
- Wooded Valley Meadowlands and Fens.

b) Seascape Character Assessment: Suffolk, South Norfolk and North Essex

i. Inland Navigable Waters seascape character type

1.2.13 Within the 10km of the main development site, the Inland Navigable Waters SCT occupies the inland tidal reaches of the River Alde in the south of the study area extending to the low water mark (see **Figure 13.4**). The River Alde has a meandering profile with a sheltered estuarine character edged by mudflats and saltmarsh backed by gently rising land. It is popular for recreational activities such as sailing, angling and walking. The key characteristics of the Inland Navigable Waters SCT are described as:

- Sheltered estuarine waters and gently meandering tidal rivers fringed by bays and small inlets or creeks where tributaries enter. Tidal muds and occasional sandy or shingle beaches revealed at low tide.
- Topography and land use along the rivers vary. Low lying and generally flat intertidal muds, salt marshes and coastal levels contrast to stretches of river with pronounced valley sides, localised soft cliffs expressing underlying geology.
- Engineered stone and concrete flood defences adjacent to settlements, ports and marinas and raised earth embankments often adjacent to areas of farmland
- Wetlands are of importance for breeding birds in the summer and overwintering water birds.
- The remains of past wharfs along the foreshore and historic ship hulks in the mudflats contribute to time depth and express the strategic importance of these navigations for communication and trade over many centuries.
- Often busy waters, piloted by some large commercial vessels and small pleasure craft to inland ports and marinas which have typical infrastructure including quays, jetties, boatyards, slipways and in some cases warehouses. Riverine muds dredged periodically to maintain navigations.
- Recreational sailing widespread. Landward areas are popular for walking, bird watching and angling;
- Commercial fishing, especially in the larger estuarine waters.

- Several rivers have strong cultural associations.
- Long distance and relatively expansive views inland possible, especially across adjacent low-lying marshes. Views to adjacent towns, major ports and infrastructure (including river crossings) have localised urbanising effect.
- Landmarks aid navigation and can reinforce a strong sense of place and local identity.

1.2.14 The ZTV for the construction phase (**Figure 13.6A**) indicates that views of construction activity from the SCT are likely (mainly tall cranes). It is likely that actual visibility of proposed development would be more limited than suggested by the ZTV due to the enclosed nature of the river valley and presence of trees and woodland along its edges. It is judged that any effects on seascape character would be negligible. The operational phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6B** indicates that the operational development would be predominantly screened from locations within the SCT).

c) Other seascape character types within the study area

i. Coastal Waters seascape character type

1.2.15 The Coastal Waters SCT lies between approximately 8 and 10km from the onshore portion of the main development site (see **Figure 13.4**). This SCT forms a transitional area between the Nearshore Waters SCT and the Offshore Waters SCT. The key characteristics of the Coastal Waters SCT are summarised as:

- Open expanse of sea marking the transition between nearshore and offshore areas with a simple bathymetry typically ranging between 20 and 30 metres in depth.
- Seabed is characterised by relatively undisturbed sediments.
- Significant areas designated for biodiversity value. Sandbanks form important habitats in some areas.
- Several shipping routes travelling to and from continental Europe and major coastal ports. Activity also includes fishing boats and vessels servicing designated aggregates dredging areas and offshore wind farms.
- Visually unified and extensive open water character in views offshore.

- Coastline seen as low horizon and offshore windfarms are visible subject to location and conditions.

1.2.16 The Historic Seascape Character Assessment recognises navigation as the dominant broad character type in this area with limited recreation and fishing due to distance from the shore. The numerous recorded shipwrecks along this section of the coast highlight its busy nature and historical importance.

1.2.17 Due to distance, the coast typically forms a low, narrow horizon in landward views; with only major landmarks standing out when clear visibility allows - including the lighthouse at Orford Ness and existing Sizewell power stations.

1.2.18 Whilst the ZTVs for the construction and operational phases (**Figures 13.6A** and **13.6B**) indicate theoretical visibility from the entire SCT inside the study area, it is judged that effects on seascape character would generally not exceed negligible (mainly due to distance from the main development site). The proposed Sizewell C development would appear alongside and as a minor extension to the existing Sizewell A/B and of similar massing/proportions. The scale and open, expansive characteristics of the seascape would be unaffected.

1.3 Visual receptors

a) Visual receptor groups

1.3.1 The following visual receptor groups occur inside the 15km study area as illustrated on **Figure 13.7**. However, they are predominantly located at distances greater than 5km from the site.

1.3.2 Analysis of the ZTVs for the construction and operation phases (**Figures 13.6A** and **13.6B**), combined with field observations, has confirmed that views of the proposed development from these receptor groups would be restricted.

1.3.3 Where views occur – for example of cranes during the construction phase and the upper portions of the power station during the operational phase – they would be long-range and seen alongside the existing power station structures as relatively minor elements of the view. This is demonstrated by several of illustrative viewpoints, illustrated in **Appendix 13A** and listed against their respective visual receptor group in **Table 1.1**.

1.3.4 These visual receptor groups have been allocated letters (as opposed to numbers) and are shown as a purple hatch on **Figure 13.7**. They are not assessed within **Appendix 13F** or the main chapter, as they would experience visual effects not exceeding negligible.

Table 1.1: Visual receptor groups judged to experience not greater than negligible effects.

Visual Receptor Group.	Description	VP Ref.
A: Reydon and Wangford.	Predominantly within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and includes land within Suffolk Heritage Coast. Stretches from coast inland to the A145 including the settlements of Reydon and Wangford. Visual receptors include users of a section of the Suffolk Coast Path/Sandlings Walk, Regional Cycle Route 31, local public rights of way, open access land on Walberswick Common and Tinker's Marshes, residential properties, and visitors to Henham Park (Latitude Festival), Reydon Wood and Hen Woods (Suffolk Wildlife Trust nature reserves).	n/a
B: Dunwich Forest.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and includes land within Suffolk Heritage Coast. A rural area largely given over to commercial forestry at Dunwich Forest (Forestry Commission and open access land). Visual receptors include users of Sandlings Walk, local public rights of way, open access land and National Cycle Route 42/Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route. There are a small number of isolated residential properties.	n/a
C: Wenhaston.	Partially within Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and includes land within Special Landscape Area. Rural countryside stretching from the A12 in the south to the northern boundary of the study area, and from the Ipswich-Lowestoft railway in the west to the A145 in the east. Visual receptors include residential properties within the settlements of Wenhaston, Blythborough, Holton, Blyford, Thorington and Bramfield; users of Regional Cycle Route 42 (Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route), open access land on Wenhaston Black Heath and public rights of way.	n/a
D: Dunwich Forest to A12.	Partially within Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. Area of rural countryside consisting predominantly of arable land with some deciduous woodland and limited public access. Visual receptors include isolated farmsteads and users of short stretches of public rights of way between Dunwich Forest and the A12, and National Cycle Route 42/Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route.	I31
E: Halesworth.	Residential and commercial properties within Halesworth and users of public rights of way on edge of settlement and National Cycle Route	n/a

Visual Receptor Group.	Description	VP Ref.
	1/Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route.	
F: Walpole.	Includes land within Special Landscape Area. Area of countryside bordered by A1120 (Badingham to Yoxford) to south, Ipswich-Lowestoft railway line (to the east) and edge of study area to north. Visual receptors include residential properties within settlements of Walpole, Badingham, Peasenhall, Heveringham, Huntingfield and other hamlets and scattered individual properties. Users of National Cycle Route 1/Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route and public rights of way.	n/a
G: Saxmundham to Framlingham.	Includes land within Special Landscape Area. Area between A1120 to north, edge of study area in the west and the A12 to the south and east. Visual receptors include residential properties within Yoxford, Marlsford, Rendham, Sweffing, Great Glemham, Bruisyard and other hamlets and scattered residential properties. Users of National Cycle Route 1/Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route; Regional Cycle Route 41 (Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route); local public rights of way; open access land around Pound Farm (north of Great Glemham) and visitors to Parham Airfield.	I32 I33
H: Campsea Ashe.	Includes land within Special Landscape Area and small portion of land within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. Area defined by edge of study area to southwest, A12 to north and A1152 to south/east. Visual receptors include residential properties within Rendlesham, Campsea Ashe, Blaxhall, Cromford and other hamlets and scattered individual properties. Users of Regional Cycle Route 41 (Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route); and public rights of way network.	n/a
I: Tunstall Forest.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and includes land within Special Landscape Area. Tunstall Forest occupies a large tract of this receptor group area, stretching between Orford, Rendlesham and Snape. The area is relatively sparsely populated. Visual receptors include small numbers of residential receptors within Tunstall, Chillesoford, Butley and other scattered individual properties. Users of open access land at Blaxall Common; visitors to Tunstall Forest (including area of Open Access Land, biking trails and permissive paths); users of Regional Cycle Route 41 (Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route) and public rights of way.	n/a
J: Alde Estuary to Tunstall Forest.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and includes land within Suffolk Heritage Coast. Large area of relatively sparsely populated countryside stretching between Aldeburgh, Orford Ness and Snape – both north and south of	I7 I8 I29

Visual Receptor Group.	Description	VP Ref.
	the River Blythe. Visual receptors include residents of properties within Snape, Orford, Sudbourne and other scattered dwellings, users of the Suffolk Coast Path, area of Open Access Land at Tunstall Forest, visitors to Snape Maltings and Captain's Wood (Suffolk Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve). Users of Regional Cycle Route 41 (Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route) and a relatively limited number of public rights of way.	
K: Orford Ness.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Visual receptors include visitors to the National Trust's Orford Ness which has access for daytime visitors using the National Trust ferry from Orford Quay.	I9
L: Sternfield.	Includes land within Special Landscape Area. Area to the south of Sternfield between A12 to east, A1094 to south and B1121. Visual receptors include residential properties within Sternfield; Benhall Green; Friston and other scattered properties. Users of the Sandlings Walk; public byway along Back Track; public footpaths to south of Benhall Green and Marsh Farm Caravan site.	n/a
M: Periphery of Saxmundham.	Area to the north, south and east of Saxmundham. Visual receptors include users of Saxmundham Sports Club, Carlton Caravan & Camping Park, Milton Farm Camping Park, users of public rights of way, residents of properties on edge of Saxmundham, Kelsale, Carlton and individual properties.	R22
N: Saxmundham.	Saxmundham town centre. Visual receptors include residents of properties, motorists on local roads and public footpaths north and south of the B1199.	n/a

b) Key routes (roads and rail)

1.3.5 The principal road route through the study area is the A12 (Ipswich to Lowestoft), which runs in a north-easterly direction past the settlements of Wickham Market, Saxmundam and Yoxton. Other major roads include the A1094, A1120, A1095, A145 and A144.

1.3.6 The East Suffolk line runs from Ipswich to Lowestoft. Within the study area, it extends between Wickham Market and Halesworth, passing Saxmundham at approximately 5.5km from the main development site.

1.3.7 The main development site lies approximately 4km from the A1094 at its closest point and visual effects on users of the A1094 are assessed in **Appendix 13F**.

1.3.8 With reference to the results of the ZTV for the construction phase (**Figure 13.6a**) and operation phase (**Figure 13.6b**), combined with field observations, the majority of receptors using the other key routes listed above would either have no views, or very limited views, of the proposed development during operation. Views to construction phase activity would be more widespread along several routes but would generally be restricted to the upper portions of cranes.

1.3.9 Where views occur, these would typically be intermittent and between gaps in vegetation and other features that provide screening (such as embankments). It is judged that effects would not exceed negligible on any of these visual receptors during construction. Therefore, they have not been included within **Appendix 13F** or the main landscape and visual impact assessment.

c) Key routes (recreational)

i. National Cycle Routes

1.3.10 National Cycle Route 1 passes through the western section of the study area between Halesworth and Framlingham. Where views of the proposed development occur, it is judged that effects would not exceed negligible. Therefore, National Cycle Route 1 has not been included within **Appendix 13F** or the main landscape and visual impact assessment.

ii. Regional Cycle Routes

1.3.11 Regional Cycle Route 31 runs from Beccles to Southwold. It runs through the northeast section of the study area between Wangford, Reydon and Southwold where it terminates. The construction phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6a**) predicts that there would be no views of the proposed development and due to distance (over 10km) and intervening topography and vegetation, it is judged that any effects would not exceed negligible. Therefore, Regional Cycle Route 31 has not been included within **Appendix 13F** or the main assessment.

1.3.12 Within the study area Regional Cycle Route 41 extends from National Cycle Route 1 near Bruisyard and follows the southern edge of the valley and estuary of the River Alde, past Snape Maltings to Orford. The construction phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6A**) predicts only intermittant areas of theoretical

visibility (such as near Snape Maltings – illustrative viewpoint I29 at **Appendix 13A**). However, due to a combination of distance from the site (generally 7 to 8km) and intervening screening cover, it is judged that any visual effects would not exceed negligible and therefore Regional Cycle Route 41 is not considered within **Appendix 13F** or the main assessment.

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13F : RECEPTORS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED

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None provided.

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None provided.

1. Non-significant Landscape and Visual Effects

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Those landscape and visual receptors that are judged to experience significant effects are contained within the main landscape and visual impact assessment **(Volume 2**, **Chapter 13)**. Those receptors judged to experience no greater than negligible effects are described in **Appendix 13E**.

1.1.2 This appendix presents an assessment of those landscape and visual receptors which are judged to experience effects greater than negligible but below the threshold of being significant.

1.1.3 The approach to the landscape and visual impact assessment is to consider all visual receptors within 15 kilometres (km) of the main development site. Landscape character types (LCTs) within 5km and Seascape Character Types (SCTs) within 10km of the site are also considered (see **Figure 13.4**). It is judged that significant effects would not occur beyond approximately 5km for LCTs and 10km for SCTs, as there would be no change to the intrinsic character and qualities of the landscape or seascape as a result of the proposed development.

1.2 Landscape and seascape character

a) Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment

i. Rolling Estate Claylands landscape character type

1.2.1 Within the study area the main areas of this LCT are linear belts of land above the valley of the River Yox a short distance to the west of the main development site and the upper reaches of the River Alde. There is also a small area north of Saxmundham (see **Figure 13.4**). The key characteristics of the LCT are summarised as:

- rolling valley-side landscape;
- medium clay and loamy soils;
- organic pattern of fields;
- occasional areas of more rational planned fields;
- numerous landscape parks;
- substantial villages;

- fragmented woodland cover, both ancient and plantation; and
- winding hedged and occasionally sunken lanes.

1.2.2 The Rolling Estate Claylands LCT is a landscape of rolling valley sides underlain by clay/loamy soils with a close relationship to the adjacent plateau and river valley landscape types. The landform is one of gently sloping and undulating valley sides with generally organic-shaped field patterns at right-angles to the rivers. It is a predominantly arable landscape broken by occasional woodland and well-treed hedgerows and winding lanes with some substantial settlements including Saxmundham and Wickham Market.

1.2.3 There has been some loss of historic field boundaries and rationalisation around large estate farms, which correspond with the '18th Century and Later Enclosure' and 'Post-1950 Agricultural Landscape' historic landscape types within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).

1.2.4 Historic landscape parks, such as Rookery Park near Yoxford and Sibton Park, are a feature of the LCT that often originated as wood pastures.

1.2.5 The Rolling Estate Claylands following the Yox/Minsmere river valley lies a short distance to the north-west of the main development site boundary, near Theberton and extends to Peasenhall and includes the village of Yoxford. It corresponds with LCA B3: Yox Valley within the Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment. East of Yoxford, the River Yox becomes the Minsmere River which flows into the marshes of the Coastal Levels LCT where the one of the policy aims is to "*protect open views across the marshes*" (Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment).

1.2.6 Representative viewpoints R28 (**Figure 13.9.28**) and illustrative viewpoint I30 (**Appendix 13A**) lie within and/or illustrate local landscape character.

1.3 Visual receptors

a) Visual receptor groups

1.3.1 The following visual receptor groups occur within the 15km study area and are shown on **Figure 13.7**.

1.3.2 The visual receptor groups summarised within **Table 1.1** may experience views of the proposed development, but due to a combination of distance from the main development site and/or the screening and filtering effects of vegetation and built form on views, have been judged not to experience significant effects.

Table 1.1: Visual receptor groups that are judged to not experience significant effects.

Visual Receptor Group.	Description	VP Ref.
1: Southwold Promenade and Pier.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Narrow coastal strip within Southwold along North Parade and stretching from the pier, in the north, to Gunhill in the south. Visual receptors include users of the beach, Suffolk Coast Path and residential properties.	R23, I3.
2: Southwold Common and Harbour.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Coastal frontage south of Southwold stretching from Gunhill to Southwold Harbour (River Alde) and including Southwold Common. Visual receptors include properties fronting Southwold Common; users of Suffolk Coast Path/Sandlings Walk, recreational receptors at Southwold golf course and Southwold Harbour and caravan site.	I5, 117, I18.
3: Walberswick and Dingle Marshes.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Area of beach and marshland stretching from the River Alde in Walberswick to Dunwich along the coast. Includes Dingle Marshes and Westwood Marshes. Visual receptors include users of the network of public footpaths extending south across the marshes from Walberswick, residential properties on southern fringe of Walberswick and users of the Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk.	
4: Middleton, Westleton and Darsham.	Part of receptor group area within a Special Landscape Area and Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. Area of predominantly arable farmland with some pastures either side of the River Yox stretching from the A12 in the east inland to include the settlements of Middleton, Westleton and Darsham. Visual receptors include residential properties within villages and scattered dwellings, users of local public right of way network, motorists on minor roads and the A12, sections of Regional Cycle Route (RCR) 42 and small area of open access land/common at Middleton Moor.	R19 I31.
6: South of Westleton.	Partially within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Special Landscape Area. Area of heathland, woodland and farmland. Visual receptors include users of public bridleway along Black Slough and public footpaths. RCR 42 runs along the eastern boundary of the receptor group area.	
9: Theberton and Knodishall Green.	Partially within a Special Landscape Area. Area between Theberton and Knodishall Green that mostly comprises arable land with limited public access. Visual receptors include residents within Theberton and scattered farmsteads, users of local rights of way, users of Open Access land	R28.

Visual Receptor Group.	Description	VP Ref.
	within Theberton Woods and cyclists along RCR 42.	
13: North-east Site.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and partially within the Suffolk Heritage Coast. Area within the north-east section of the main development site. Consists of a section of the forestry plantation at Goose Hill with the main visual receptors being users of the Sandlings Walk and permissive paths. This section of the Sandlings Walk would be diverted during construction.	
16: North of Leiston.	Land to the north of Leiston bounded by Abbey Lane and Lover's Lane (to the north) and Buckleswood Road and Valley Road (to the south). Includes Aldhurst Farm habitat creation area and section of main development site at land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate. Visual receptors include residents of properties north of railway line and along Abbey Road and Buckleswood Road, scattered individual properties, users of public footpaths, users of RCR 42. Includes diverted users of Suffolk Coast Path/Sandlings Walk during construction phase.	R13
17: Leiston.	Main built up area of Leiston. Visual receptors include residential and commercial properties, users of public rights of way, open spaces (including public park off Park Hill, sports pitches, allotments and churchyards).	R3, R27, R32, I4.
18: Knodishall and Aldringham.	Partially within Special Landscape Area. Area of predominantly arable land between Friston (west) and Leiston and Aldringham (east) and bounded by the B1069/B1121/B1119. Visual receptors include residents of properties within the villages of Knodishall, Friston and Knodishall Green and scattered dwellings, users of Sandlings Walk; local public footpath network and Knodishall Common (Open Access land), users of RCR 42.	R18 I28.
19: Aldringham Common and The Walks.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and partially within the Suffolk Heritage Coast. Area extends between the B1122 and Sizewell Gap to the north and is characterised by a mosaic of heathland, grassland and woodland. Dense network of public rights of way and several byways. Visual receptors include users of a large area of Open Access land at Aldringham Common and The Walks – dissected by numerous public footpaths and several byways – golf course users, visitors to Beach View Holiday Park and residents at a small number of isolated properties.	R11, R29, R30.
20: Sizewell to Thorpeness Coast.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Stretches from near Beach View Holiday Park to Thorpeness. Visual receptors include users of the Suffolk Coast Path, a parallel public footpath running adjacent to the coastline and the beach.	R15
21: North Warren/South Warren.	Partially within Special Landscape Area and Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. Stretching from Aldeburgh in the south to Thorpeness in the north and	R20 I19.

Visual Receptor Group.	Description	VP Ref.
	inland towards Knodishall Common, this area is bisected by the B1122. Visual receptors include visitors to Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) North Warren; users of the Sandlings Walk/Suffolk Coast Path and public rights of way; residents of properties (particularly within Thorpeness and along Aldeburgh Road); Golf course users on South Warren/Thorpeness; and users of the Open Access land at the Fens, North Warren and to the north of Uplands Road, Thorpeness.	
22: Thorpeness to Aldeburgh Coast.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Extends along the coast from Thorpeness to the Martello Tower south of Aldeburgh. Visual receptors include users of the Suffolk Coast Path and beach, residents of properties along the coastal frontage of Aldeburgh.	R21 I6, I7.
23: Aldeburgh.	Within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Incorporates the main town of Aldeburgh. Receptors include residential and commercial properties, the Church Farm Holiday Park (northern edge) and several public footpaths and public open spaces (such as between the A1094 and Church Farm Road).	

b) Key routes (roads and rail)

i. A1094

1.3.3 The A1094 is the closest main road to the site (around 4km to the south). The road extends from the A12 near Farnham to Aldeburgh.

1.3.4 The majority of the remaining main roads (A-roads) and the rail lines (East Suffolk line) that pass through the study area lie at some distance from the main development site and motorists and passengers are judged to experience effects that would not exceed negligible and are therefore described within **Appendix 13E**.

c) Key routes (recreational)

i. Recreational walking routes

1.3.5 The Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk are the key recreational walking routes within the study area. Both routes are considered within the main assessment as users of these routes are judged to experience significant visual effects.

ii. Regional cycle routes

1.3.6 Regional Cycle Route 42 forms a loop which deviates from National Cycle Route 1 at Bruisyard, and then re-joins at Bramfield. The regional cycle route passes through Great Glemham, Snape, Friston, north of Leiston and Eastbridge.

1.3.7 The Regional Cycle Route runs adjacent to the north-west boundary of the main development site along the minor road south of Eastbridge, from where there would be views of the proposed development.

1.3.8 Cyclists on National Cycle Route 1 and Regional Cycle Routes 31 and 41 are judged to have no potential to experience significant effects as described in **Appendix 13E**.

1.4 Designated landscapes

a) Special Landscape Areas

1.4.1 The following areas designated as Special Landscape Area (SLA) are located within 5km of the main development site. **Appendix 13D** describes the policy background to the SLA.

i. Hundred River valley

1.4.2 This small area to the south of Aldringham is located approximately 2km south of the main development site. It consists of an area of the Estate Sandlands LCT enclosing a valley floor of the Coastal Levels LCT (see **Figures 13.1** and **13.4**).

ii. Minsmere River valley

1.4.3 This area consists mainly of the Rolling Estate Clayland and Valley Meadows and Fens LCTs. The eastern tip is an area of Ancient Estate Claylands LCT and extends into the main development site (see **Figures 13.1 and 13.4**).

1.5 Assessment

a) Construction

i. Rolling Estate Claylands landscape character type

1.5.1 The Rolling Estate Claylands LCT (refer to **Figure 13.4**) lies a short distance to the north-west of the main development site south of Theberton and extends north-west along the valley of the River Yox. It is judged that the landscape is of high susceptibility to effects arising from the proposed

development. As shown by **Figures 13.1**, this LCT is largely included within the Special Landscape Area designation, judged to be of local value. The character type is judged to be of high-medium sensitivity.

1.5.2 There will be no physical changes to the character of the landscape arising from the proposed development. However, small scale, long term effects on landscape character are anticipated to arise from intermittent views of cranes/construction activity. Vegetation in the form of woodland belts will tend to screen lower lying activity, although some views towards the entrance plaza are anticipated from locations in relatively close proximity. Views to cranes and tall plant above the level of intervening vegetation will be possible, extending typically within the area east of Potter Street (beyond which woodlands limit views) and exceptionally further west to the edge of Theberton (refer to representative viewpoint R28 at **Figure 13.9.28** and the construction phase parameters based photowires at **Figure 13.10.97**). Small scale effects would arise across a limited extent for normal and exceptional construction parameters. The overall effects are judged to be of low-magnitude, **moderate to slight (not significant)** and adverse.

ii. Visual receptors

Visual receptor groups

1.5.3 Residents within settlements and users of local roads and local footpaths are judged to have a high-medium sensitivity to visual effects arising from the construction work. This increases to high sensitivity within the AONB, where views contribute to the valued landscape.

Visual Receptor Group 1: Southwold Promenade and Pier

1.5.4 Views of the construction phase activity from within Southwold would generally be limited to the narrow coastal strip along the promenade and beach (a localised section of the receptor area) including from the Suffolk Coast Path. Typical views are illustrated by representative viewpoint R23 (**Figure 13.9.23**) from Southwold Promenade (and illustrative viewpoint I3 from Southwold Pier (see **Appendix 13A**)).

1.5.5 Given the intervening distance (circa 11-12km) and coastal location, views of the construction work would include cranes and other tall plant alongside the existing power station and above the level of intervening vegetation. In clear atmospheric conditions views to construction activity on the beach would also be possible. The scale of visual change would not exceed small and the magnitude of effect low. Overall the long-term effects would be **moderate -slight (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 2: Southwold Common and Harbour

1.5.6 Views of the construction activity would be possible from much of this visual receptor group, through typically restricted to tops of taller cranes except for some more open views such as from Southwold Common (illustrative viewpoint I5 at **Appendix 13A**). Effects would be of the same scale as for representative viewpoint R23 (**Figure 13.9.23**) and receptor group 1 (small scale and low magnitude). Overall, the long-term visual effects would be **moderate-slight (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 3: Walberswick and Dingle Marshes

1.5.7 Local residents and users of the Suffolk Coast Path/Sandlings Walk and the network of rights of way from Walberswick across the marshes are likely to experience views to construction activity. There would be intermittent views from within the marshes; and more open, slightly elevated views are expected from the network of footpaths to the south of Walberswick, where effects would be negligible to small-scale. The long-term visual effects within the receptor group would be intermediate in extent, low to negligible magnitude, **slight-minimal (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 4: Middleton, Westleton and Darsham

1.5.8 The construction phase Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (**Figure 13.6A**) indicates that more than half of the visual receptor group area would have visibility of construction activity. However, site assessment indicates that hedgerow trees tend to limit views to a greater degree (e.g. illustrative viewpoint I31 at **Appendix 13A**). The villages of Westleton, Darsham and Middleton would not have any clear views of the construction works.

1.5.9 Clear views of the proposed development would be confined to occasional glimpses from localised stretches of local footpaths (e.g. E-396/018/0) between Middleton and East Green and local roads (e.g. Yoxford Road west of Westleton - illustrated by representative viewpoint R19 at **Figure 13.9.19**). From the majority of these locations, views would be occasional and intermittent glimpses of taller plant (cranes) rather than sustained open views, and are judged to range from small to small-negligible in scale. The long-term effects would be of low to negligible magnitude, **slight-minimal (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 6: South of Westleton

1.5.10 This is a relatively inaccessible and sparsely populated area of woodland and marshy ground. It is bisected by bridleway E-550/025/0, which runs along an embankment above the River Yox. Views towards the main development site are relatively limited due to the low-lying nature of the terrain and surrounding tree cover (as shown by illustrative viewpoint I26 at

Appendix 13A). The only other public right of way running through the visual receptor group area is footpath E-550/020/0, which has localised theoretical visibility. It is judged that the scale and magnitude of visual effects would be negligible. Overall, the long-term effects would be **minimal (not significant)** and neutral.

Visual Receptor Group 9: Theberton & Knodishall Green

1.5.11 This visual receptor group includes the village of Theberton and an area of countryside to the west around Knodishall Green. The arable fields in this area are divided by hedgerows and trees, and visibility is likely to be restricted to glimpsed views through tree and hedgerow gaps along local roads and footpaths. Viewpoints on the eastern edge of this area (for example representative viewpoints R13 (**Figure 13.9.13**) and R28 (**Figure 13.9.28**)) indicate that the scale of effects on this area would typically be small/negligible, exceptionally increasing to medium-small or small scale when the tallest cranes are in use. These localised, long-term effects would be of low magnitude, **slight (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 13: North-east Site

1.5.12 This visual receptor group area would not be accessible to the public during construction and consequently there would be no effects.

Visual Receptor Group 16: North of Leiston

1.5.13 Effects on this receptor group would arise from the close proximity of the construction within the Land to the east of Eastlands Industrial Estate (LEEIE) – including views of stockpiles, stored/active plant and vehicles. There is the potential for close-range views of construction around the rail route and stockpiles and the water management zone for users of the off-road and re-routed section of the Suffolk Coast Path/Sandlings Walk adjacent to Lover's Lane. More distant and intermittent views of construction inside the main power station platform, mainly tall cranes, would be available (for example representative viewpoint R4 (**Figure 13.9.04**) on the edge of the area).

1.5.14 Accessible routes include local roads and two footpaths to the north-west of Leiston. Hedgerows tend to limit views from roads as shown by representative viewpoint R32 from Valley Road (**Figure 13.9.32** and the construction phase parameters based photowire at **Figure 13.10.107**), and successive layers of trees and/or buildings increasingly limit views towards the main development site from further west, such that views would tend to be of taller plant seen above intervening trees and buildings.

1.5.15 Similar considerations apply to the footpath routes and to residential properties along Carr Avenue and Abbey Road. The long-term visual

effects would tend to be medium scale, increasing to large scale when the taller cranes are operational and would affect a localised extent. Effects would be of medium magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 17: Leiston

1.5.16 From within Leiston, construction activity would be largely screened by a combination of buildings, trees and/or terrain, such that views would be limited to glimpses of taller plant above trees and/or buildings at a small number of locations (for example, adjacent to Valley Road – representative viewpoint R32 (**Figure 13.9.32** and the construction phase parameters based photowire at **Figure 13.10.107**) and a narrow glimpsed view along Main Street – illustrative viewpoint I4 (see **Appendix 13A**)).

1.5.17 The most open views would be from the allotments (representative viewpoint R27 (**Figure 13.9.27**)), where views of the upper sections of cranes within LEEIE (and potentially the main development site) would be possible. Effects would generally be small-scale, exceptionally medium-scale from the allotments. This would affect a very limited extent of Leiston. The long-term visual effects would generally be of low magnitude, **slight (not significant)** and adverse.

1.5.18 The visual effects experienced by a small number of residents along Valley Road and Lovers Lane adjacent to the LEEIE are not considered to be overwhelming or overbearing.

Visual Receptor Group 18: Knodishall and Aldringham

1.5.19 From this receptor group area, views towards the main development site are typically affected by the pylon route which extends from the existing power station and runs across this receptor area - as illustrated by representative viewpoint R18 (**Figure 13.9.18**) and illustrative viewpoint I28 (**Appendix 13A**). As indicated by construction phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6A**), visibility of construction activity would intermittent - limited by hedgerows and hedgerow trees to glimpsed views from the extensive network of local roads and footpaths with occasional more open views from more elevated locations. Long-term effects would be localised in extent and typically be small scale and exceptionally medium-small scale from the most open and/or closer views. Effects would be of low magnitude, **slight (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 19: Aldringham Common and The Walks

1.5.20 This visual receptor group area includes an extensive footpath network through farmland furthest north and closest to the site, and through heathland and scrub/accessible land to the south where visibility towards the site becomes more fragmented and limited to occasional glimpses.

Representative viewpoints R11 (**Figure 13.9.11**), R29 (**Figure 13.9.29**) and R30 (**Figure 13.9.30**) illustrate views from the more open areas showing that construction activity around the main power station platform would be seen over intervening vegetation and behind the existing pylons and power station structures. Effects would typically be medium scale, increasing exceptionally to large-medium scale when the tallest plant is in use. The vegetation cover would restrict the long-term effects to a localised area. Effects would be of medium-low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 20: Sizewell to Thorpeness Coast

1.5.21 This section of the coastal strip has views similar to those shown for representative viewpoint R15 (**Figure 13.9.15**) from the shingle beach. The construction works would be partly screened by the existing power station structures and coastal landform. The main visible elements would be the beach landing facility and cranes.

1.5.22 The long-term effects would be medium-small scale (exceptionally medium scale) and would affect a wide extent of the beach. Effects would be of medium-low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 21: North Warren/South Warren

1.5.23 This is an area of meres and heath towards the coast, with a golf course and arable fields further inland. Areas of settlement along Leiston Road, and motorists along Leiston Road itself would have very limited visibility of the construction works due to the screening and filtering effects of vegetation. Views from the network of recreational routes across the heathland to the east would be similarly restricted.

1.5.24 More open views would be available from footpaths across open arable land near Great Wood, and from the more open areas adjacent to the coast (for example representative viewpoint R20 (**Figure 13.9.20**)). Views would be mainly of the upper sections of cranes around the power station platform. The long-term effects would typically be small scale inland to medium-small scale closer to the coast (exceptionally medium) and would affect a limited extent of the visual receptor group area. Effects would be of medium-low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 22: Thorpeness to Aldeburgh Coast

1.5.25 From this section of the coast, construction work would be seen beyond Thorpeness. As illustrated by representative viewpoint R21 (Aldeburgh Beach Car Park - **Figure 13.9.21**), views would mainly be of the upper sections of cranes and structures around the main power station platform.

1.5.26 The long-term effects would be medium-small scale (exceptionally medium scale when the tallest cranes are in use) and would affect a wide extent of the receptor group area. Effects would be of medium-low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 23: Aldeburgh

1.5.27 With the exception of the properties along Church Farm Road, and the caravan park on the northern edge of Aldeburgh, views of construction activity from within the town would be relatively limited. Views from the coastal frontage of Aldeburgh towards the main development site are illustrated by illustrative viewpoint I6 (see **Appendix 13A**). Construction phase views would largely be confined to tall cranes and would be visible from a limited extent of the visual receptor group area. The long-term visual effects would be of negligible magnitude, **minimal (not significant)** and adverse.

iii. Key routes (road and rail)

A1094

1.5.28 This route connects Aldeburgh with the A12 and lies around 4km from the southern boundary of the main development site at its closest point. Motorists using the route are judged to be of medium-low sensitivity. The construction phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6A**) indicates that visibility from this route will be limited to short stretches – primarily to the north-east of Snape, and near Hazelwood Common. In these locations, which represent a limited extent of the route, long-term visual effects are likely to be of similar scale to the nearest viewpoint and would be small scale (exceptionally medium-small). Effects would be of negligible magnitude, **minimal (not significant)** and neutral.

iv. Key routes (recreational)

Regional Cycle Route 42

1.5.29 The construction phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6A**) illustrates visibility of the construction works would generally be limited to glimpsed views through gaps in roadside hedges. More open, direct views would be possible from the section of the route between Cakes and Ale Holiday Park and Eastbridge and the high-medium sensitivity receptors are likely to experience greater effects. This section of the route passes representative viewpoints R13 (**Figure 13.9.13**), R5 (**Figure 13.9.05**) and R7 (**Figure 13.9.07**), which indicate that visual effects would be of medium scale approaching the main entrance plaza (where effects are likely to be large scale). Effects would diminish rapidly with distance once views of the main entrance plaza are lost, as illustrated by representative viewpoint R13

where effects would be small scale (exceptionally medium-small scale). These long-term visual effects would affect a limited extent of the route. Effects would be of medium-low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

v. Special Landscape Areas

1.5.30 There are two Special Landscape Areas (SLA) within 5km of the main development site (see **Figure 13.1**). It is judged that the areas designated as SLA are high-medium sensitivity (local value, medium susceptibility).

Minsmere River valley

1.5.31 The main development site includes a small area designated as SLA in the vicinity of Theberton which encompasses the accommodation campus and entrance plaza. This will result in the loss and modification of an area of farmland for the duration of the construction phase. However, it is judged that the area does not make a notable contribution of the special qualities of the area designated as it does not form part of an area of traditionally grazed valley meadowlands and marshes or designed parkland (albeit such features lie in close proximity).

1.5.32 There would be a direct effect on a limited area of the SLA and views of the entrance plaza and temporary construction area from a localised section of the SLA west of Abbey Road. It is judged that effects on the special qualities and purposes of designation would be of medium magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Hundred River valley

1.5.33 There would be no direct changes to the fabric of the landscape as a result of the proposed development and as such effects would be restricted to views of construction (mainly tall cranes) seen behind the existing power stations. As shown by **Figure 13.6A**, visibility of the proposed development would be limited to open fields on the north side of the river, with woodland and landform limiting views. It is judged that the effects on the special qualities and purposes of the SLA designation would be of negligible magnitude, **minimal (not significant)** and adverse.

b) Operation

i. Landscape and Seascape Character

Ancient Estate Claylands landscape character type

1.5.34 The Ancient Estate Claylands LCT is an extensive landscape within the western section of the study area, occupying a small section of the site

south of Eastbridge (see **Figure 13.4**). It is judged that the LCT has a high-medium sensitivity to change in the area closest to the site (national value, medium susceptibility due to the AONB designation in the small section of the LCT east of bridleway 19).

1.5.35 Permanent elements of the proposed development that lie within the Ancient Estate Claylands LCT include the access junction/road, emergency equipment store, back-up generator and substation at Upper Abbey Farm. Furthermore, the character of the landscape would change as a result of the implementation of the landscape masterplan, with the land restored to agricultural grassland west of bridleway 19 and Sandlings grassland east of bridleway 19. As such, the proposed development would have a direct impact on a very limited extent of the LCT. Beyond the areas where physical changes to the landscape would occur, effects to the character of the landscape would result from changes to views, principally arising from new buildings and infrastructure. Views of the proposed power station would typically be to the upper building sections seen above tree cover and in the context of views of the existing power station structures. There would be views from a limited extent of the LCT of the retained access junction with the B1122 and emergency equipment store at Upper Abbey Farm.

1.5.36 It is judged that these medium-scale, long-term and permanent effects would arise across a localised extent of the LCT resulting in a medium magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

Rolling Estate Claylands landscape character type

1.5.37 The Rolling Estate Claylands LCT lies outside, but adjacent to the north-west main development site boundary, stretching from just north of Leiston Abbey on the higher ground above the Valley Fens and Meadows LCT towards Theberton and Yoxford (see **Figure 13.4**). It is judged that the Rolling Estate Claylands LCT has a high-medium sensitivity to change in the area closest to the site.

1.5.38 There would be no physical changes to the LCT as a result of the proposed development. As such any effects to the character of the landscape would arise as a result of views to the proposed development. The operational phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6B**) and site surveys indicate views of the development from within this LCT would be limited to the B1122 access junction and structures at Upper Abbey Farm within relatively close proximity, and from locations further west to the upper portions of the main power station structures. It is judged that the long-term and permanent effects on landscape character would be small-negligible, **slight-minimal (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

Nearshore Waters seascape character type

1.5.39 The Nearshore Waters SCT lies immediately offshore from the proposed development and extends approximately 5-8km from the shore (see **Figure 13.4**). It is judged that the Nearshore Waters SCT has a high sensitivity to change in the area closest to the site (national value, high susceptibility).

1.5.40 Some permanent change to the SCT would occur because of the offshore works, including the beach landing facility and sub-surface structures. There would also be an increase in marine traffic when the beach landing facility is in use and potential for increased turbidity. In addition to the limited physical changes, there would be direct views to the proposed development from the SCT (albeit seen against the context of the existing power station).

1.5.41 Within approximately 1.5km to the north and east of the site, due to its visibility the additional built form would have a minor indirect impact on openness of the seascape.

1.5.42 Long-term and permanent effects on seascape character would be small-scale across a localised extent of the SCT, resulting in effects that would be low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

ii. Visual receptors

Visual groups receptor groups

Visual Receptor Group 4: Middleton/Westleton and Darsham

1.5.43 The operational phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6B**) indicates that approximately half of the visual receptor group area has the potential to experience views to the proposed development. Locations within the main sections of Westleton, Darsham and Middleton would not have views of the proposed development.

1.5.44 Views of the proposed development would be confined to occasional views from localised stretches of local footpaths (e.g. E-396/018/0) between Middleton and East Green and local roads (e.g. Yoxford Road west of Westleton - illustrated by representative viewpoint R19 (**Figure 13.9.19**). From the majority of these locations, views would be occasional and intermittent glimpses of the taller power station buildings interrupted by screening from vegetation and built form. Effects would be small to negligible in scale. The magnitude of visual effect would be low, **slight (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

Visual Receptor Group 13: North-east Site

1.5.45 The receptor covers the area within the EDF Energy Estate that lies directly north of the proposed power station and includes Goose Hill.

1.5.46 During operation, the route of the Sandlings Walk would be re-opened through a more open area with Sandlings grassland and fringing woodland. Views of the upper section of the power station would be possible above tree cover, with localised views of the access road and potential for glimpses of the parking area north of the SSSI crossing.

1.5.47 The main receptors within this area are users of the Sandlings Walk, which currently runs along a permissive path through Goose Hill. It is proposed that this route is permanently diverted to the north through retained woodland cover, across the proposed northern access road and re-joining the existing route through Kenton Hills. Further details are contained in the Amenity and Recreation Chapter (**Volume 1**, **Chapter 15**).

1.5.48 The scale of visual effects in most of the area would be negligible (where vegetation screens views) and medium to small in more open areas. These localised, medium-small scale effects would give rise to effects which would be medium to low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

Visual Receptor Group 14: North-west Site

1.5.49 This visual receptor group area includes arable land within the EDF Energy Estate that would be restored to a Sandlings grassland and woodland mosaic following construction, and agricultural land west of bridleway 19 around Upper Abbey Farm.

1.5.50 The area will incorporate the access junction, access road and proposed emergency equipment store and back-up generator at Upper Abbey Farm and electricity sub-station south of Abbey Farm. Views would also be possible to the upper sections of the proposed power station structures.

1.5.51 It is judged that effects would be medium to small-scale (long-term) and small (permanent) after the proposed planting becomes established. These localised, medium-small scale effects would be medium-low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

Visual Receptor Group 17: Leiston

1.5.52 The operational phase ZTV (**Figure 13.6B**) indicates that views to the proposed development will be limited within the core of the town. Site survey indicates that there is a glimpsed view of the dome of Sizewell B from Main Street looking along Valley Road (refer to illustrative viewpoint I4

at **Appendix 13A**), but this is not sustained, and it is judged that the proposed power station would not form a readily noticeable component of views from within the core area of town.

1.5.53 There is the potential for limited views of the proposed power station from locations on the edge of Leiston such as along Valley Road (representative viewpoint R32 (**Figure 13.9.32**)), King George Avenue (representative viewpoint R3 (**Figure 13.9.03**)) and the vicinity of the allotments (representative viewpoint R27 (**Figure 13.9.27**)). However, in reality as shown by the operational phase photowires at year 1 and year 15 for representative viewpoint R3 (**Figures 13.10.11** and **13.10.12**), the proposed power station would be predominantly screened or otherwise very heavily filtered in views. Effects would be low-negligible scale, **slight (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

Visual Receptor Group 19: Aldringham Common and The Walks

1.5.54 This visual receptor group area includes an area of heathy grassland and scattered scrub, open access land and farmland. There would be a localised extent of visibility to the proposed power station structures from within this area.

1.5.55 From the more open locations at the northern edge of the area (refer to representative viewpoints R11 (**Figure 13.9.11** and operational phase photowires at **Figures 13.10.44** and **13.10.45**), R29 (**Figure 13.9.29**) and R30 (**Figure 13.9.30** and operational phase photomontages at **Figures 13.10.100** and **13.10.101**)) there would be occasional glimpses of the proposed power station structures including pylon towers (seen behind the existing pylons and power station buildings). There would also be views to the outage car park in Pillbox Field from the north of this receptor group area. Effects would be mainly medium-small-scale (occasionally medium), medium to low magnitude, moderate to moderate-**slight (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

Visual Receptor Group 20: Sizewell to Thorpeness Coast

1.5.56 The operational phase ZTV (**Figure 13B**) illustrates that the operational development would be visible from the coastline between Sizewell Beach and Thorpeness. Site analysis indicates that views would be limited to the upper portions of proposed structures and that new development would be seen in the context of the existing power station structures. Views would also be possible to the beach landing facility.

1.5.57 No views are anticipated from the coastline adjacent to Thorpeness.

1.5.58 The visual effects would not exceed small scale, low magnitude, **slight (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

iii. Key routes (recreational)

Regional Cycle Route 42

1.5.59 With the exception of the section of Regional Cycle Route 42 between Abbey Lane (south of Leiston Abbey) and Eastbridge, views are anticipated to be very limited and effects would be negligible as illustrated by representative viewpoints R13 (**Figure 13.9.13** and operational phase photowires at **Figures 13.10.44** and **13.10.45**) and R5 (**Figure 13.9.05** and operational phase photomontages at **Figures 13.10.19** and **13.10.20**).

1.5.60 The section of the Regional Cycle Route from Abbey Road (B1122) to Eastbridge would run adjacent to the north-west site boundary. A small section of the route would utilise the proposed roundabout at the junction of Abbey Road, from where there would be a view along the northern access road. Adjacent to the new access, there is potential for filtered views of the emergency equipment store at Upper Abbey Farm, and partial long-distance views of the upper sections of the proposed power station structures.

1.5.61 For the limited extent of the receptor where views are possible, the scale of effect magnitude of effect would be small-medium leading to effects of low magnitude, **slight (not significant)** and adverse (long-term and permanent).

iv. Special Landscape Areas

1.5.62 A small area in the north-west corner of the main development site (between bridleway 19 and the B1122) lies within the River Yox Valley SLA. Permanent built features within this area would be the access junction with the B1122 and the emergency equipment store and back-up generator at Upper Abbey Farm and electricity sub-station to the south.

1.5.63 The main power station structures would lie at some distance from the SLA and be predominantly screened by tall vegetation bordering bridleway 19 and Eastbridge Road. Views of the access junction would be restricted to a small section of the B1122 to the north. Visibility of the emergency equipment store and electricity sub-station would be similarly restricted to small sections of bridleway 19 and the B1122. Effects on the special qualities of the SLA would be negligible.

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13G : OFF-SITE DEVELOPMENTS ASSESSMENT

Contents

Tables

Plates

None provided.

Figures

None provided.

1 Off-site Development Landscape and Visual Assessment

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix of **Volume 2** of the **Environmental Statement** (**ES**) presents an assessment of the landscape and visual effects arising from the construction and operation of the proposed off-site developments, including the off-site sports facilities at Leiston, fen meadow compensation sites south of Benhall and east of Halesworth and, if required, the marsh harrier habitat improvement area (Westleton). They are referred to throughout this appendix as the 'off-site developments' or 'the proposed development'.

1.1.2 Detailed descriptions of the proposed development sites (referred to throughout this volume as the 'site' as relevant to the location of the works), the proposed off-site development works and different construction and operational phases are provided in **Chapters 2** and **3** of this volume of the **ES**. A glossary of terms and list of abbreviations used in this chapter is provided in **Volume 1, Appendix 1A** of the **ES**.

1.1.3 This assessment has been informed by data from other assessments, as follows:

- **Volume 2 Chapter 13**: Main Development Site Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

1.2 Legislation, policy and guidance

1.2.1 **Volume 1, Appendix 6I** identifies and describes legislation, policy and guidance of relevance to the assessment of the potential landscape and visual impacts associated with the Sizewell C Project. Furthermore, **Volume 2, Chapter 13** provides a description of legislation, policy and guidance relevant to the assessment of effects for the main development site of the Sizewell C Project. There is no further legislation, policy and guidance over and above that described in **Volume 1**, **Appendix 6I** and **Volume 2, Chapter 13** that is deemed relevant to the assessment of effects associated with the off-site development works.

1.3 Methodology

a) Scope of the assessment

1.3.1 The generic EIA methodology is detailed in **Volume 1**, **Chapter 6**. The full method of assessment for landscape and visual effects that has been applied for the Sizewell C Project is included at **Volume 1**, **Appendix 6I**.

1.3.2 The scope of this assessment has been established through a formal EIA scoping process undertaken with the Planning Inspectorate. A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was initially issued to the Planning Inspectorate in 2014, with an updated request issued in 2019. Comments raised in the EIA Scoping Opinion received in 2014 and 2019 have been taken into account in the development of the assessment methodology. These are detailed in **Volume 1**, **Appendix 6A** and **6C**.

1.3.3 This section provides specific details of the landscape and visual screening exercise, as detailed below, methodology applied to the assessment of the proposed off-site development works screened in, and a summary of the general approach to provide appropriate context for the assessment that follows.

1.3.4 Where the proposed off-site development works are considered to have the potential for likely significant effects, these have been screened in for further assessment. The scope of assessment considers the impacts of the construction and operational use of the proposed off-site developments.

b) Study area

1.3.5 All of the off-site development sites are within the study area for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the main development site which is described in **Volume 2, Chapter 13** of the **ES.**

c) Assessment scenarios

1.3.6 In the assessment of potential landscape and visual effects consideration has been given to the effects arising during construction/establishment of the proposed off-site developments and during their operation/use.

d) Environmental screening

1.3.7 An environmental screening exercise was undertaken to identify which of the off-site development works may give rise to environmental effects that could potentially be significant. This concluded that none of the proposed

off-site development works should be taken forward to the assessment of likely effects on landscape and visual receptors.

1.3.8 All of the off-site development works have been screened out of the landscape and visual impact assessment as they are not likely to give rise to significant environmental effects.

1.3.9 **Table 1.1** provides a summary of the environmental screening exercise.

Table 1.1: Summary of environmental screening exercise.

Proposed Off-site Developments.	Summary of Potential Effects.	Screened In or Out of the Assessment.
Sports pitches at Leiston.	The proposals would result in minor changes to the character and fabric of the site. Areas of existing amenity grassland currently used as sports pitches would be replaced with a full sized rubber crumb surfaced 3G pitch and two surfaced multi-use game areas. Trees and vegetation around the southern and eastern perimeter of the site would be retained. Views to construction works would be localised and any activity would be seen in the context of the existing Leiston Leisure Centre and Alde Valley Academy. Views from the south and east would largely be screened or filtered by vegetation around the perimeter of the site and hedgerows in the wider landscape. Views from the north and west would be limited to the adjacent Leiston Leisure Centre and Alde Valley Academy and their immediate surroundings. During operation, views to the site would be localised and seen in the context of the existing Leiston Leisure Centre and Alde Valley Academy. Views from the south and east would largely be screened or filtered by vegetation around the perimeter of the site and hedgerows in the wider landscape. Views from the north and west would be limited to the adjacent Leiston Leisure Centre and Alde Valley Academy and their immediate surroundings. There is the potential for views to the site at night during construction (should task or other lighting be required) and during operation when floodlights are in use. Measures to mitigate the effects of lighting are set out in the Lighting Management Plan. Any lighting would be seen in the context of the existing Leiston Leisure Centre and Alde Valley Academy, which includes floodlighting at the southern surfaced pitch and lighting columns in the car park (adjacent to Leiston Leisure Centre). None of the effects described above would result in significant adverse effects during construction or operation (including at night).	Screened out.

Proposed Off-site Developments.	Summary of Potential Effects.	Screened In or Out of the Assessment.
Fen meadow compensation site adjacent to Benhall.	The proposals would result in minor changes to the character and fabric of the site by replacing improved pasture with new fen meadow habitat. Such changes would be in keeping with the character of the Valley Meadowlands Landscape Character type (LCT) and Special Landscape Area designation. Established trees and vegetation within and around the perimeter of the site would be retained. Views to establishment works would be localised and be limited to plant and activity required to install water control structures; excavation works to reduce ground levels and create minor water courses; and planting. No adverse visual effects would arise out of the operation of the site. None of the effects described above would result in significant adverse effects during construction or operation (including at night).	Screened out.
Fen meadow compensation site adjacent to Halesworth.	The proposals would result in minor changes to the character and fabric of the site by replacing improved pasture with new fen meadow habitat. Such changes would be in keeping with the character of the Valley Meadows and Fens LCT and adjacent Special Landscape Area designation. Established trees and vegetation within and around the perimeter of the site would be retained. Views to establishment works would be localised and be limited to plant and activity required to install water control structures; excavation works to reduce ground levels and create minor water courses; and planting. Activity would also be seen in the context of the adjacent industrial estate and water treatment works. No adverse visual effects would arise out of the operation of the site.	Screened out.

Proposed Off-site Developments.	Summary of Potential Effects.	Screened In or Out of the Assessment.
	None of the effects described above would result in significant adverse effects during construction or operation (including at night).	
Marsh harrier habitat improvement area - west of Westleton.	The proposals would result in very minor changes to the character and fabric of the site through the implementation of less intensive farming operations on land that is currently used for agriculture. Such changes would be in keeping with the character of the Estate Sandlands LCT which the site is within. Established trees and vegetation within and around the perimeter of the site would be retained and some additional hedgerow and scrub planting may be undertaken. No adverse visual effects would arise out of the establishment or operation of the site. None of the effects described above would result in significant adverse effects during establishment or operation (including at night).	Screened out.

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13H : CONSULTATION REPORT

Contents

Tables

None provided.

Plates

None provided.

Figures

None provided.

1 Consultation Report

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 SZC Co. has met with LVIA consultees on several occasions to reach agreement to the scope and approach to the main development site LVIA, including the methodology to be used; the location of representative and illustrative viewpoints; the selection of viewpoints for the preparation of visualisations; and baseline references to be used in the assessment.

1.1.2 Given the long period of time over which consultations have been conducted, it was agreed to hold a final consultation meeting prior to undertaking the LVIA to formally agree all matters relevant to progressing with the assessment.

1.1.3 **Sections 2** to **6** of this report summarise all meetings undertaken with LVIA consultees, to discuss matters specific to the assessment.

1.1.4 A summary of other relevant meetings with other organisations (primarily related to the selection of viewpoints) is presented in **section 1.7** of this chapter. Details of the organisations consulted are presented in **Annex 13H.1** of this volume.

1.2 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Consultee Meeting 1

a) Details

- Date: 19 March 2014 (and separate site visit on 21 March 2014).
- Location: Titan Building, Sizewell and on-site.
- Minutes: Final minutes circulated 17 June 2015.

b) Key issues

1.2.1 The purpose of the meeting was to seek agreement to various matters including the LVIA methodology, study area and viewpoints.

1.2.2 During discussions conducted in the meeting and whilst on-site, agreement was reached on the methodology proposed; the extent of the LVIA study area for the assessment of operational phase effects; the Suffolk County Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 1.1) as forming a key reference for understanding local landscape character, supplemented with several other studies.

1.2.3 With reference to seascape character, consultees requested that the seascape character assessment of the east inshore and east offshore marine plan area should form part of the baseline combined with the Touching the Tide Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 1.2), along with regional seascape unit descriptions in the LVIA for the Galloper offshore wind farm application.

1.2.4 With reference to landscape and seascape designations, consultees confirmed that the relevant designations are the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Suffolk Heritage Coast and Special Landscape Areas (SLAs). Furthermore, the local authorities and Natural England confirmed that the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads can be scoped out of the LVIA. With reference to the Heritage Coast definition, Natural England advised that where it coincides with the AONB its landscape interest, special qualities and management will be in line with the AONB.

1.2.5 Following two site visits and discussion proposed viewpoints were deleted and relocated and several additional viewpoints were identified. The minutes record the final agreed list of viewpoints including the addition of an illustrative viewpoint at Southwold Common and several proposed viewpoints offshore.

1.3 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Consultee Meeting 2

a) Details

- Date: 8 June 2015.
- Location: Endeavour House, Ipswich.
- Minutes: Final minutes circulated 8 December 2015.

b) Key issues

1.3.1 The focus of the meeting was to agree how the effects on seascape character would be presented in the LVIA and report on discussions with Historic England, National Trust and Local Planning Authority Heritage Officers to identify additional viewpoints to be used in the LVIA.

1.3.2 With reference to a memo circulated to LVIA consultees on 20 April 2015, the meeting included a detailed presentation on the proposed approach to undertaking a seascape character assessment for the offshore area within the LVIA study area (recognising that there is no county or district scale assessment of seascape character in Suffolk).

1.3.3 Furthermore, there was discussion on the location of illustrative and representative viewpoints, including viewpoints discussed with Historic England, National Trust and Local Planning Authority Heritage Officers, as provided in **section 1.7** of this report. Consideration was also given (including with reference to material supplied after the meeting) to the location of offshore viewpoint locations.

1.3.4 Reference was also made to the ongoing work to prepare a document to describe the Natural Beauty and Special Qualities of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. It was recorded that consultees may identify inshore seascape qualities in the Seascape Character Assessment that contribute to the AONB Natural Beauty and Special Qualities document.

1.4 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Consultee Meeting 3

a) Details

- Date: 7 December 2015.
- Location: Suffolk Coastal District Council offices, Woodbridge.
- Minutes: Final minutes circulated 3 October 2016.

b) Key issues

1.4.1 The focus of the meeting was to present the findings of the Seascape Character Assessment undertaken for the Sizewell C LVIA study area which would form the baseline to assess effects on seascape character in the LVIA. The minutes also record (as post meeting note) that the Draft Seascape Character Assessment had been presented to the Suffolk Coast Forum and that several comments were received and had been incorporated into the assessment.

1.4.2 A post meeting note also records that offshore viewpoint photography had been undertaken (including at night).

1.4.3 The minutes of the meeting also record agreement to a new version of the LVIA methodology, reflecting the inclusion of a small number of changes.

1.5 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Consultee Meeting 4

a) Details

- Date: 17 October 2016.
- Location: Sizewell B technical training centre, and on-site.
- Minutes: Final minutes circulated 7 December 2016.

b) Key issues

1.5.1 The minutes record agreement to a paper that had been prepared in collaboration with Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council to record the special qualities of the SLAs.

1.5.2 Further comments were also received on the AONB Natural Beauty and Special Qualities document reflecting the findings of the Seascape Character Assessment. The minutes record that the final version (version 1.8) apply to the entirety of the AONB but that the Seascape Character Assessment covers a more limited area.

1.5.3 The minutes also record advice provided by Natural England on the status of heritage coasts.

1.5.4 An update on progress taking professional photography for representative viewpoints was also provided (including offshore locations).

1.5.5 There was also a detailed discussion on viewpoints:

1.5.6 Consultees agreed that the offshore viewpoint 1800m directly east of the site should be included as a representative viewpoint and that the offshore viewpoint 12 nautical miles from shore was not required.

1.5.7 Visits were made to agree the location of two additional representative viewpoints to address construction phase works (Valley Road allotments and footpath south of Theberton).

1.5.8 Furthermore, the extent of the 15 kilometre (km) study area was agreed as appropriate for the assessment of construction phase effects (with reference to parameters based modelling of 125 metre high cranes). Additional illustrative viewpoints were agreed at the edge of the 15km study area (on the footpath east of Framlingham and Parnham airfield control tower).

1.5.9 Agreement was reached on the location of illustrative and representative viewpoints and the selection for the production of visualisations.

1.6 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Consultee Meeting 5

a) Details

- Date: 7 February 2019.
- Location: Novotel, Ipswich
- Minutes: Final minutes circulated 19 March 2019..

b) Key issues

1.6.1 The purpose of the meeting was to confirm agreement to all matters relevant to conducting the LVIA as follows:

1.6.2 LVIA methodology (version 1.6) was agreed to be used in the assessment.

1.6.3 LVIA references, including legislation and policy; the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment and Seascape Character Assessment of Suffolk, South Norfolk and North Essex and Special Landscape Areas Paper.

1.6.4 Use of receptor groups in the assessment of visual effects.

1.6.5 The location of representative and illustrative viewpoints; location of viewpoints to be used in the preparation of visualisations.

1.7 Other Consultation Relevant to Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

a) Historic England

- Date: 4 April 2014.
- Location: On-site.
- Minutes: Final Draft minutes circulated 11 April 2014.

1.7.1 The focus of the meeting was to agree the approach to the assessment of effects on the significance of heritage assets resulting from changes within their setting with SZC Co.'s appointed heritage consultants. Consideration was also given to where the historic environment settings assessment would cross reference to the LVIA and to agree the location of additional viewpoints to be included in the LVIA.

1.7.2 Several additional viewpoint locations were agreed including two representative viewpoints from the platform on the ruins of Leiston Abbey (looking north and south) and illustrative viewpoints adjacent to the Moot Hall in Aldeburgh and at Leiston Abbey (first site).

b) National Trust

- Date: 27 January 2015.
- Location: National Trust Coastguard Cottages.
- Minutes: Email of 27 January 2015.

1.7.3 With regards to the LVIA, the purpose was to agree the location of additional viewpoint locations on National Trust land.

1.7.4 In addition to the agreed representative viewpoint located at the car park at Dunwich coastguard cottages, illustrative viewpoint locations were agreed at the boundary of the National Trust and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) landholdings; within the tea-room at the National Trust coastguard cottages; on the access road to the National Trust coastguard cottages; and at Orfordness.

c) Local Authority Heritage Officers

- Date: 24 February 2015.
- Location: On-site.
- Minutes: - .

1.7.5 The focus of the meeting was to agree the approach to the assessment of effects on the significance of heritage assets resulting from changes within their setting with SZC Co.'s appointed heritage consultants. Consideration was also given to where the historic environment settings assessment would cross reference to the LVIA and to agree the location of additional viewpoints to be included in the LVIA.

1.7.6 Additional illustrative viewpoints were requested including at Gun Hill in the Southwold Conservation Area; in the car park adjacent to the Alfred Corey Museum and within the Thorpeness Conservation Area.

d) Royal Society of the Protection of Birds

- Date: 19 March 2014.
- Location: On-site.
- Minutes: Final minutes circulated 17 June 2015.

1.7.7 A representative from the RSPB accompanied the element of the site visit held on 19 March 2014 to Whin Hill.

REFERENCES

Ref 1.1 Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment. Available from: http://suffolklandscape.org.uk/default.aspx (Accessed 29 January 2020).

Ref 1.2 Touching the Tide Partnership, Touching the Tide Landscape Character Assessment, 2012. (Online) Available from: http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/assets/Publications/Touching-the-Tide-Guides/Landscape-Character-Assessment-Aug-2012.pdf (Accessed 29 January 2020).

2 Annex 13H.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Consultees

2.1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment consultees

2.1.1 The following organisations form the group referred to as the LVIA consultees:

a) Natural England

b) Suffolk County Council

c) Suffolk Coastal and Waveney District Councils/East Suffolk Council

d) Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

2.2 Other organisations consulted

2.2.1 The following organisations were also consulted, principally to agree the locations of viewpoints to be used in the LVIA:

e) Historic England

f) National Trust

g) Local Authority Heritage Officers

h) Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13, APPENDIX 13I : TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN

HAYDEN'S
Arboricultural Consultants

TREE SURVEY & CONSTRAINTS PLAN
IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 5837:2012

Proj. No **3944-B**	**Power Station, Sizewell**
Client:	LDA Design
Date of Report:	24/06/2014

Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by LDA Design to prepare a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan for the existing trees at Power Station, Sizewell.

1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on the 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th February 2014. Additional surveying was carried out on the 15th and 16th April 2014. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of any future permitted development.

1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.*

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were tagged and inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.

1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.

SULE (Safe Useful Life Expectancy) Hierarchy:

1 = 40 years +
2 = 20 years +
3= 10 years +
4= less than 10 years

1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.

1.2.4 Where the trees inspected stand within woodland, the frequency with which these trees/woodlands are accessed, or will be accessed, must be considered as an integral part of the recommendations given for the future management of these trees/woodlands. Priority will be given to those trees near existing and proposed footpaths, public highways and the site boundaries where it is assumed that the presence of persons and property will be more frequent and therefore of a potentially higher risk. Many of the trees surveyed within the woodland areas present little or no risk (barring exceptional circumstances) to site users and could therefore be left unmanaged. The decision regarding the frequency of use of these areas within the site, and the management decisions taken based on this frequency, must ultimately be the responsibility of the client.

1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Email of instruction from Mr Ben Croot on the 9th January 2014
- Definition of site boundary
- Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS)

2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The site is land to the west of Sizewell Nuclear power Station. The site comprises of large tracts of arable land separated by a complex network of field boundaries and old hedgerows, shelterbelts and woodlands making up an old farming estate. There are various pockets of woodland across the site with extensive conifer plantations to the eastern aspect and scattered mature trees throughout. A SSSI is located to the south eastern aspect comprising of wet woodland and flood meadows. There are complex level changes throughout the site which tend to dictate the vegetation types surveyed.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are generally freely draining, slightly acid, and sandy in texture. They are of low fertility and typically support acid dry pastures; and acid deciduous and coniferous woodland heath type habitats. This soil type constitutes approx 2.8% the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

2.3.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited have been unable to ascertain whether the trees identified within this report are covered by local planning authority administered statutory tree protection. In view of this, owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work to any trees should contact the local planning authority Suffolk Coastal District Council, to ensure no such protection measures exist. Tree Preservation Order information is accessible via the Suffolk Coastal Website GIS system; however, for definitive information a paper record should be obtained.

2.4 Felling License

2.4.1 All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling License from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows:-

2.4.2 A Felling License is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.
- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

2.4.3 Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling License.

2.5 Hedgerow Regulations and Inclosure Act

2.5.1 Certain hedgerows within the United Kingdom are protected under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land (local nature reserves and SSSI"s), or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if it: (a) has a continuous length of, or exceeding 20m; or (b) it has a continuous length of less than 20m and, at each end, meets another hedgerow. The regulations do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling house.

2.5.2 Anybody wishing to remove or destroy a hedge must apply to their Local Planning Authority (LPA) for consent. Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements The Hedgerow Regulations.

2.5.3 Older hedges could be protected by old Inclosure Acts. These Acts may require that hedges are retained and managed forever more.

2.5.4 It is recommended professional legal advice be sought before removing hedgerows to determine whether the hedgerow might be protected by an Inclosure Act. Many Inclosure Acts are deposited in Local Records Offices.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 As part of this survey a total of one hundred and sixty six individual trees, thirty three groups of trees, seventy seven areas of trees, fifteen woodlands and fifty four hedges have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T166, G001 – G033, A001 – A035 & A037 – A078, W001 – W015 and H001 – H055 respectively.

3.2 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of the trees shown on the attached drawing no. 3944-D has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 3944-D provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.

3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.

3.4 Several items would benefit from tree surgery or additional investigation, be it for health and safety, cultural, aesthetic, or structural reasons as detailed in the attached Schedule of Trees. Including the trees recommended for felling, the items requiring the **most urgent** intervention are as follows:

As soon as possible:

A007	Fell to ground level dead Elm by road as annotated on plan.
G027	Fell to ground level one dead leaning tree as annotated on drawing.
T091	Fell to ground level.
T114	Remove basal suckers. Reduce to 3 metres monolith using natural fracture pruning techniques.
T091	Fell to ground level

Within six months:

T014	Fell leaving a 4 metre high monolith.
T132	Remove hanging limbs.
T146	Coppice.
T150	Remove major deadwood. Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.
T152	Remove Ivy from ground level to 4 metres. Reassess extent of decay in main stem.
T164	Fell to ground level.

3.5 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that all trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following items have been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses etc as detailed in the Schedule of Trees:

G023	Monitor annually (tight stem unions).
G024	Monitor annually (tight stem unions).
T019	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).
T026	Monitor Annually (Fungal infection).
T031	Monitor Annually (Dieback of canopy).
T086	Monitor annually (Cavities in stem)
T118	Monitor Annually (Cavities in stem).
T127	Monitor annually (Cavities in scaffold limbs).
T135	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).
T136	Monitor Annually (Fungal infection).
T139	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).
T145	Monitor Annually (Cavities in scaffold limbs).
T149	Monitor Annually (Tight unions).
T163	Monitor Annually (Dieback of canopy)

3.6 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

3.7 Details of all proposed tree works together with priorities are given on the attached Schedule of Trees and Schedules of Works.

4.0 Constraints Upon Proposed Development

4.1 Physical Extent of the Trees

4.1.1 The Root Protection Areas (RPA) for the trees deemed worthy of retention are indicated on the attached Drawing No. 3944-D Rev B. These define the below ground constraints of the trees.

4.1.2 The crown spreads of the trees deemed worthy of retention are also indicated on the attached Drawing No. 3944-D Rev B. These define the above ground constraints of the trees.

4.2 Design Considerations

4.2.1 The combination of the above and below ground constraints outlined at 4.1 above, should be used to inform the layout and design of any proposed development by considering the following principal factors;

4.2.2 **Shade.** Consideration will be needed regarding the size, positioning and aspect of windows, together with the internal layout of dwellings in close proximity to trees to ensure sufficient daylight enters rooms or buildings. Consideration should also be given to the future growth potential of trees in close proximity to prospective development.

4.2.3 **Water Demand.** The water demand of the trees deemed worthy of retention, as listed by the NHBC, is given in the attached *Schedule of Trees* in order to inform the foundation design process.

4.2.4 **Siting.** Ideally, the footprint of any proposed building should be no closer than 2 metres from the edge of any RPA or crown spread of any trees to be retained. This is to ensure that sufficient room is provided to allow the construction of the proposed development without any encroachment into the RPA or under the crown spread. If it is considered acceptable and appropriate to construct within the RPA, specialist engineering techniques (e.g. cantilever, piling, or pad and above ground beam foundations) and ground protection measures will be required to minimise the impact on the roots.

4.2.5 **Practicality.** It is important to ensure that any garden attached to a dwelling has a significant area of open ground that is not covered by the crowns of retained trees.

4.3 Construction Measures

4.3.1 In order to ensure that trees intended for retention are not harmed during the construction processes, the following matters require consideration and implementation as necessary. Once the design is finalised, an Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan will be required for detailed construction build out.

4.3.2 **Protective Fencing.** The trees to be retained will need to be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing. This fencing must be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and will be erected prior to any development on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. All tree protection barrier fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer.

4.3.3 **Services.** Ideally, all service runs will be routed outside of the RPA of any retained trees. If a service has to be installed across an RPA, works must be undertaken in accordance the guidance of the National Joint Utilities Group Guidance Note 4 "*Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*" (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) and installation of such a method as to reduce any possible detrimental affect on roots to an absolute minimum.

4.3.4 **Hard Surfaces.** Hard surfaces may be constructed under the crown spreads of retained trees and within the RPA if specific detail is paid to the design and specification. In these areas, the design will comply with the principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in, and retained by, a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where the hard surface proposed is impermeable, it must not cover more than 20% of un-surfaced ground within the RPA. Larger extents of permeable surfacing may be acceptable, dependent on the individual circumstances of the site.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 The site is land to the west of Sizewell Nuclear power Station. The site comprises of large tracts of arable land separated by a complex network of field boundaries and old hedgerows, shelterbelts and woodlands making up an old farming estate. The site was surveyed in accordance with BS5837:2012.

5.2 One hundred and sixty six individual trees, thirty three groups of trees, seventy seven areas of trees, fourteen woodlands and fifty four hedges have been surveyed. These were found to be of mixed condition and age providing a variety of amenity benefits.

5.3 Consideration is being given to undertaking development within the site, but no definite layout has as yet been provided to Hayden's.

5.4 Ideally, all development should take place outside the RPA of the retained trees thus allowing a traditional construction process. It is usually technically possible (though not necessarily desirable) to build within a very limited portion of the RPA of trees using specialist engineering techniques, but inevitably this is more difficult and expensive than traditional construction methods and may not be acceptable to the local planning authority.

5.5 Irrespective of any development proposals, a number of trees require attention as detailed items in the Schedule of Trees. As recorded at item 3.4 above, four items require action as soon as possible and six items require attention within six months from the date of inspection.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 It is recommended that the siting and design of the layout considers the presence of trees and landscape features, particularly the highest quality, and where feasible seeks to incorporate them within any proposed development.

6.2 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.

6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of the Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified health and safety problems and to promote longevity in retained trees in the context of potential development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.

7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available, or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection, but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work undertaken. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

If alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out, or tree work undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be carried out.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following:-

1. The need to avoid reasonable foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:

June 2014…….
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited

8.0 References

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NJUG 4 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Issued 16 November 2007.

Forestry Commission (2007). *Tree Felling – Getting Permission.* Country Services Division, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

DEFRA (1997). *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 – A Guide to the Law and Good Practice.* Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, HMSO, London.

9.0 Appendices

Appendix	**A**	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	**B**	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	**C**	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
Appendix	**D**	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	**E**	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
2. European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Decision Key to aid planning of woodland operations and protecting EPS (v.1)
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

Appendix	**F**	Drawings: 3944-D-B-1, 3944-D-B-2, 3944-D-B-3, 3944-D-B-4, 3944-D-B-5 and 3944-D-B-Overview

Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Apple sp.	*Malus sp.*
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Aspen	*Populus tremula*
Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
Birch	*Betula sp*
Bird Cherry	*Prunus padus*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Cedar sp.	*Cedrus sp.*
Cherry	*Prunus sp.*
Cherry Plum	*Prunus cerasifera*
Corsican Pine	*Pinus nigra var. Maritime*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*
Elm	*Ulmus procera*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Holm Oak	*Quercus ilex*
Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus x hippocastanum*
Larch	*Larix dicidua*
Laurel sp.	*Prunus sp.*
Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Leyland Cypress	*x Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Lime sp	*Tilia vulgaris*
Lombardy Poplar	*Populus nigra 'Italica'*
Maple sp.	*Acer sp.*
Monterey Pine	*Pinus radiata*
Oak	*Quercus robur.*
Pine	*Pinus sp.*
Plum	*Prunus sp.*
Poplar sp.	*Populus sp.*

Purple Plum	*Prunus cerasifera 'pissardii'*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron sp.*
Robinia	*Robinia pseudoacacia sp.*
Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*
Sweet Chestnut	*Castanea sativa*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Turkey Oak	*Quercus cerris*
Whitebeam	*Sorbus aria*
White Willow	*Salix alba*
Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*
Yew	*Taxus baccata*

Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: **Ash Heart Rot** (*Inonotus hispidus*):	
Alternative or common names:'shaggy polypore'	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This is common and widespread, found most frequently on Ash as a serious cause of stem rot associated with wounds but also occurs on Apple, Elm, Plane, Walnut and other broad-leaved trees. The fruiting body is hoof or bracket shaped, rusty-red but later black, markedly shaggy (hence the alternate name 'shaggy polypore'), with red-yellow ragged pore surface underneath. The rot is indefinite but affected wood is softer and lighter than sound tissue. The wood turns a yellow-brown and spongy surrounded by a brown zone, which has a gummy appearance.
Consequence:	The strength of the wood is greatly reduced often leading to branch or stem failure.
Control Measures:	Removal of affected tissues may be feasible to make the tree safe where there is risk of harm to persons or property from falling branches or stems.

Name: **Bacterial Bleeding Canker** (*Pseudomonas syringae pv. Aesculi):*	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Trees with early symptoms show scattered drops of rusty-red, yellow-brown or almost black lesions from which gummy liquid oozes from small or large patches of dying bark on the stems or branches. As the disease progresses, and particularly if a tree has multiple bleeding cankers, the areas of dead phloem and cambium underneath the bleeding areas may coalesce and extend until they encircle the entire trunk or branch.
Consequence:	In advanced cases crown symptoms become visible, typically consisting of yellowing of foliage, premature leaf drop and eventually, crown death.
Control Measures:	There is currently no proven means of control, pruning away affected tissues may slow the spread of the infection.

Name: **Brittle Cinder** (Kretzschmaria deusta)	
Alternative or common names: *Ustulina deusta*	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This disease is commonly found on Beech, Oak and Lime as well as other broad-leaved trees. The fruiting bodies are individually small, often together forming inconspicuous patches at the base of the tree covered by leaf litter. The fungus destroys the cellulose, not attacking the lignified parts of the wood cell walls until a late stage and induces ceramic-like fractures. This can occur in the main stem and root system. Fractures often occur before and after advance rot has developed. The seat of the decay is usually at the stem base, where in some cases the fungus appears to have entered through a wound. In such cases, it can extend 4m or more up the stem as well as into the roots. It can also enter via the roots, eventually causing windthrow.
Consequence:	This is a particularly dangerous decay fungus principally because it is often overlooked and also because of the type decay. The brittle fracture associated with the decay often occurs with no warning of incipient failure, and without compensatory thickening of the stem that occurs with other fungi that cause selective delignification (e.g. *Ganoderma sp*.).
Control Measures:	None available. Felling of affected tree where there is risk of harm to persons or property in the event of tree failure.

Name: **Deadwood**	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control Measures:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.

Name: **Dutch Elm Disease** (*Ophiostoma ulmi)*	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	The first symptom is the yellowing of the leaves from July onwards. It spreads rapidly often causing death in the same season - it is very rare for a tree to survive once the fungus has occurred. Dark brown streaks are evident when the bark and outer wood are peeled from the infected branches. Brown blotches may also be seen on infected branches if they are cut cleanly in a transverse section. The tree is infected by the Elm Bark Beetle which carries the disease. Once active in the tree, the fungus produces yeast like cells in the wood which are transported within the trees water conducting tissues. These cause blockages of the tissue and hence both the wilting of the leaves and the brown staining of the infected wood mentioned above.
Consequence:	This is the most serious disease in Elm trees and is still common in Britain. Infected trees decline and die rapidly.
Control Measures:	Control by fungicidal injections has been successful in specimen trees of high value however the cost of this recurrent procedure usually outweighs the value of the affected tree.

Name: **Epicormic growth**	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This is the production of numerous shoots on the main stem and branches of the tree. They are produced by the bursting into life of otherwise dormant buds. It is commonly associated with elevated levels of stress on the tree.
Consequence:	Whilst epicormic growth is usually symptomatic of an issue elsewhere within the tree heavy proliferation can cause the trees resources to become depleted or may mask significant structural weaknesses within the framework of the tree.
Control Measures:	Pruning off epicormic growth may be necessary to improve the visual amenity of the tree or prevent the development of a hazard or obstruction. No direct means of prevention are available other than therapeutic measures to alleviate stresses on the tree.

Name: ***Ganoderma resinaceum***	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	*Ganoderma resinaceum* is a tough, inedible poroid fungus that persists throughout the year with yellow resin bleeding from the edges that hardens rapidly into a large bracket. These usually occur singly at the base of broad-leaf trees, particularly Oak, and less often on fallen trunks and large branches. As the fruiting body ages, the fruiting body turns black and can then be mistaken for the Hoof Fungus, *Fomes fomentaris. Ganoderma resinaceum* oozes a yellow resin when the flesh is cut and this sets rapidly; the specific name reflects this characteristic. The brackets can measure 15 to 35cm across and are often 4 to 8 cm thick. The tubes are 8 to 10mm deep. The small round pores are white when the fruiting body is young, turning brown with age or when bruised.
Consequence:	The decay can develop extensively as the fungus is able to colonise sound wood. Where decay becomes extensive there is an increased risk of stem breakage or uprooting.
Control Measures:	Where decay patterns exceed factors of structural integrity it may be necessary to fell the host tree where there is risk of harm to persons or property in the event of tree failure.

Name: **Hornet Moth** *(Sesia apiformis)*	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Ragged, circular holes of approximately 8mm in diameter found at the base of Poplar can be attributed to the emergence of the adult Hornet Moth. The larvae are up to 40mm long, pale yellow or creamy in colouration and feed on the bark cambium around the root collar.
Consequence:	Dieback in the crown has been linked to this pest, but not proven.
Control Measures:	The long term impact of the moths and methods of control are under investigation. No recommendations for control are currently available.

Name: **Ivy** *(Hedera helix)*	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown.
Control Measures:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whist relieving the pressure on the tree.

Name: **Sooty Bark Disease** *(Cryptostroma corticale)*	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This is a disease that in the main affects Sycamore trees though Horse Chestnuts and other Maples can be affected as well. The name “sooty Bark” derives from black powdery spores found on the stems and branches of trees where the fungus *Cryptostroma corticale* is active. The presence of the Sooty Bark comes towards the end of the process. The first sign of infection is usually the death of a small branch and it may not develop beyond this. But when the disease is severe, the entire crown of an affected tree wilts during the summer or early autumn. The next growing season, the bark peels away to leave the sooty residue.
Consequence:	In most instances infection is fatal to the host tree.
Control Measures:	Unfortunately, there is no cure for this fungus which often lies dormant inside the tree for many years, and is triggered into action by warm weather. It is believed that it may enter the tree through wounds and therefore it is advisable not to prune Sycamore trees in the summer if possible as this is the time when the spores of *Cryptostroma corticale* are most prevalent.

Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES

Power Station, Sizewell,

Surveyed By: Stephen Hayden Date: 04/02/2014
Managed By: Stephen Bones

TreeNo / On site	Species	DBH / Min Dist / RPA (m²)	Height: Crown Base / Aspect	Height: Lowest Branch / Aspect	Visual / Age / SULE	Crown Spread / Water Demand / Ground Cover	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
A001	Hawthorn, Ash, Elm sp., Field Maple	200	6		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Small area of trees. Contains standing dead Elms. Provides screening.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		EM	High				
		18.1			2	Light Undergrowth				
A002	Elm sp., Hawthorn	200	7		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Small area of trees. Unmanaged. Contains standing dead Elm. Trees of low quality.	C2	No works required.	4
No		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			3	Bare Earth				
A003	Elm sp. Hawthorn	200	10		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Linear feature. Containing standing dead trees adjacent road. Trees succumbing to Dutch Elm Disease.	C2	Fell to ground level all dead stems.	3
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			3	Bare Earth				
A004	Oak, Sycamore	500	20		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Small cluster of trees. Some trees feature significant defects. Major cavities in main stem. Major deadwood. Attractive skyline feature. Unmanaged.	B2	No works required.	4
No		6	0		EM	High				
		113.1			2	Woodland Floor				
A005	Oak, Elm sp., Sycamore, Yew, Hawthorn, Beech	500	18		High	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Boundary plantation woodland. Some trees feature minor defects. Major deadwood. Fallen trees. Unmanaged.	B2	No works required.	4
No		6	0		EM	High				
		113.1			1	Woodland Floor				
A006	Oak, Elm sp., Sycamore, Yew, Hawthorn, Elderberry	350	20		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Boundary plantation woodland. Some trees feature minor defects. Major deadwood. Minor cavities in main stem. Some standing dead Elm. Two trees fallen into site.	B2	Remove fallen trees.	3
No		4.2	0		EM	High				
		55.4			1	Woodland Floor				
A007	Elm sp, Oak	250	12		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Small area of trees. Some standing dead Elm one of which is adjacent road.	C2	Fell to ground level dead Elm by road as annotated on plan.	1
No		3	0		SM	High				
		28.3			3	Woodland Floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A008	Sycamore, Monterey Pine, Beech, Oak	300	13		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small area of trees. Trees inaccessible (located off site). All dimensions estimated. Many self set.	C2	No works required.	4
No		3.6	0		SM	High				
		40.7			1	Woodland Floor				
A009	Hawthorn, Oak, Ash, Wild Cherry, Elm Sp.	400	18		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small area of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Significant level changes within root zone. Light Ivy covering. Located on slope of old quarry.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.8	0		EM	High				
		72.4			1	Woodland Floor				
A010	Wild Cherry, Oak, Ash, Silver Birch, Beech	350	15		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small area of trees. All trees feature minor defects. Poor quality landscape feature. No items of merit. Birch featuring snapped limbs.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	0		SM	High				
		55.4			3	Bare Earth				
A011	Oak, Ash, Sycamore, Wild Cherry	350	17		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small area of scrub. Significant level changes within root zone. One Oak collapsed to south west. Some standing dead Cherry.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	0		SM	High				
		55.4			1	Bare Earth				
A012	Oak, Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn	400	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Large area of trees. Located in and around an old quarry. Trees around cliff edge featuring exposed roots. Trees with material conservation value.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.8	0		EM	High				
		72.4			1	Bare Earth				
A013	Elm sp., Elderberry	150	10		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Small area of scrub. Predominantly Elm suckers. A number have died leaving standing and fallen stems. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	Coppice.	3
No		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			4	Dense Undergrowth				
A014	Scots Pine, Beech, Oak, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Wild Cherry	250	12		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear band of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Semi mature plantation with early-mature/mature scattered trees. No evidence of management. Young trees with future potential.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0		SM	High				
		28.3			1	Bare Earth				
A015	Field Maple, Elm sp., Sycamore, Hawthorn	250	12		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Linear feature. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Dense Ivy covering. No items of merit. Provides habitat link. Trees with material conservation value.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0		SM	High				
		28.3			2	Dense Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A016	Field Maple, Elm sp., Sycamore, Hawthorn	200	10		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Linear band of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. No items of merit. Provides habitat link.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			3	Light Undergrowth				
A017	Elm sp., Elderberry, Sycamore, Hawthorn	200	14		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear feature. Some trees feature minor defects. No items of merit. Provides habitat link. Some standing dead Elm.	C2	Fell to ground level all dead stems.	3
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			3	Bare Earth				
A018	Ash	1	10		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Multi stemmed level changes around base. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		0.012	0.5		SM	Moderate				
		0			2	Bare Earth				
A019	Ash, Sycamore, Field Maple	1	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Minor level changes within root zone. Light Ivy covering. All dimensions estimated due to physical obstacles. Wet ditch on northern aspect. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		0.012	1		SM	Moderate				
		0			2	Bare Earth				
A020	Sycamore, Oak	180	10		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Minor level changes within root zone. Multi stemmed form. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	1		SM	High				
		14.7			2	Bare Earth				
A021	Hawthorn, Oak, Elm sp., Field Maple	180	4.5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Light Ivy covering. Roadside feature. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	High				
		14.7			1	Bare Earth				
A022	Sycamore	300	7		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Specimens topped at 7 metres. Trees at 3 metre spacing. Eight stems total. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		3.6	2.5		SM	Moderate				
		40.7			2	Bare Earth				
A023	Elm, Hawthorn	300	8		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Small cluster of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Bark wounds on main stem. Minor level changes within root zone. Suppressed crown. Former hedgerow specimens which have formed as an area of individual trees. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	0.5		SM	High				
		40.7			2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A024	Oak, Hawthorn, Pine, Sweet Chestnut	300	7		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Large group of trees. Mixed species area. Form understorey to large dominant Pines. Dense brambles hamper full visual inspection. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		3.6	0.5		SM	High				
		40.7			2	Bare Earth				
A025	Oak, Sycamore, Ash	350	10		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Small area of trees. Ivy prevents assessment of trees. Tight stem unions. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	1.5		SM	High				
		55.4			3	Bare Earth				
A026	Elm, Hawthorn, Elder	120	5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Scrubby low quality regeneration. Trees of low quality.	C2/U	No works required.	4
Yes		1.44	0		Y	High				
		6.5			2	Bare Earth				
A027	Elm, Hawthorn, Elder	120	5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Scrubby low quality regeneration. Understorey to dominant Oaks on southern point. Trees of low quality.	C2/U	No works required.	4
Yes		1.44	0		Y	High				
		6.5			2	Bare Earth				
A028	Elm sp., Oak, Elder, Hawthorn	200	4.5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Large linear area of trees. Scrubby regeneration. Screening value. Understorey of bramble. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			2	Bare Earth				
A029	Elm sp., Willow, Oak, Whitebeam	250	6		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Small cluster of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Minor level changes within root zone. Scrubby with some screening value. Understorey of bramble. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		3	0		SM	High				
		28.3			2	Bare Earth				
A030	Corsican Pine, Holm Oak, Elm, Birch sp, Monterey Pine	800	22		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Pines are dominant. Broadleaf understorey. Trees of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		9.6	0		SM	High				
		289.5			1	Bare Earth				
A031	Ash, Oak, Blackthorn, Elm sp.	300	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Small area of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Cohesive group with some Ash coppice. Good screening of cottage.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	0		SM	High				
		40.7			2	Dense Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A032	Hawthorn, Field Maple, Elderberry	200	6		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Large area of scrub. Around banks of disused pit. Trees of low quality.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			2	Bare Earth				
A033	Elm sp.	150	7		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Small area of trees. Predominantly dead with low sucker generation. Dead trees. Currently no need for removal due to low risk location.	C2/U	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			4	Dense Undergrowth				
A034	Scots Pine, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Oak, Ash	150	6		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Area of even aged/sized species. Young Pine plantation with weed trees.	B2	No works required.	4
No		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Woodland Floor				
A035	Elm sp.	150	7		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Area of single species. Dead trees. Currently no need for removal due to low risk location.	C2/U	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			4	Dense Undergrowth				
A037	Elm sp., Elderberry	200	8		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Linear band of trees. Area dominated by dead Elm. Poor trees with some ecological conservation value.	C3/U	Coppice.	3
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			4	Dense Undergrowth				
A038	Elm sp., Blackthorn	150	10		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Large area of scrub. Containing many dead Elms. Offers habitat value. Poor trees with some ecological conservation value.	C3/U	Fell dead trees which may fall onto footpath.	3
No		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			4	Dense Undergrowth				
A039	Silver Birch, Elm sp.	250	14		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear band of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Fringing woodland ride. No intervention required. Trees with some ecological conservation value.	C3	No works required.	4
No		3	0		SM	High				
		28.3			3	Dense Undergrowth				
A040	Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Mixed Broadleaf Species	600	20		Moderate	N4,E4,S4,W4	Dense area of young/semi-mature Pines. No thinning has been undertaken although is required. Sporadic clumps of early mature Pines and young broadleaf groups throughout.	B2	No works required.	4
		7.2	0	0	SM/EM	High				
		162.9			1	Woodland Floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A041	Scots Pine	350	18		High	N4,E4,S4,W4	Thin linear band of trees around the north eastern perimeter of a large woodland. Trees are in reasonable condition. A thin band of Pines have recently been clear felled to the south western aspect.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	0	0	SM	Moderate				
		55.4			2	Woodland Floor				
A042	Monterey Pine, Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Silver Birch, Alder, Field Maple, Holm Oak, Holly, Mixed Shrub sp. Hazel, Hawthorn	250	9		High	N4,E4,S4,W4	Mixed screening plantation dominated by Pines. Collectively have high habitat value. Large numbers of vigorous specimens are suitable for translocation to other areas of the site.	B2/3	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0	0	SM/EM	High				
		28.3			1	Woodland Floor				
A043	Pine sp.	200	9		Moderate	N3,E3,S3,W3	Area of scatted Pines with a dense Gorse understorey. There is little arboricultural value beyond the provision of wildlife habitat and ground stabilisation effect.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0	0	SM	Moderate				
		18.1			1	Woodland Floor				
A044	Monterey Pine, Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Silver Birch, Alder, Field Maple, Holm Oak, Holly, Mixed Shrub sp. Hazel, Hawthorn	250	9		high	N4,E4,S4,W4	Mixed screening plantation dominated by Pines. Collectively have high habitat value. Large numbers of vigorous specimens are suitable for translocation to other areas of the site.	B2/3	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0	0	SM/EM	Moderate				
		28.3			1	Woodland Floor				
A045	Alder, White Willow	250	11		Moderate	N4,E4,S4,W4	Young, dense riparian tree belts of predominantly Alder and Willow. Area inaccessible due to site protocols and flooding. No detailed survey undertaken.	B/C3	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0	0	SM	High				
		28.3				Woodland Floor				
A046	Alder, White Willow	250	11		Moderate	N4,E4,S4,W4	Young, dense riparian tree belts of predominantly Alder and Willow. Area inaccessible due to site protocols and flooding. No detailed survey undertaken.	B/C3	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0	0	SM	High				
		28.3			1	Woodland Floor				
A047	Monterey Pine, Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Silver Birch	250	9		High	N4,E4,S4,W4	Mixed screening plantation dominated by Pines. Collectively have high habitat value. Large numbers of vigorous specimens are suitable for translocation to other areas of the site.	B2/3	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0	0	SM/EM	Moderate				
		28.3			1	Woodland Floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A048	Monterey Pine, Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Silver Birch	250	9		High	N4,E4,S4,W4	Mixed screening plantation dominated by Pines. Collectively have high habitat value. Large numbers of vigorous specimens are suitable for translocation to other areas of the site.	B2/3	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0	0	SM/EM	Moderate				
		28.3				Woodland Floor				
A049	Corsican Pine	180	8		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Area of semi mature trees densely planted. Requires thinning. High growth potential.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	Moderate				
		14.7			1	Bare Earth				
A050	Oak	450	15		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Linear band of trees. Some trees feature significant defects. Storm damage. Fallen trees. Snapped limbs.	B2	Remove fallen/damaged limbs.	3
Yes		5.4	0		SM	High				
		91.6			1	Bare Earth				
A051	Sweet Chestnut, Oak	180	9		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Small area of trees. Some trees feature significant defects. Stems damaged by browsing.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	High				
		14.7			4	Bare Earth				
A052	Goat Willow, Oak	300	9		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Linear band of trees. Located between path and ditch. No items of merit. Boundary trees.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	0		SM	High				
		40.7			1	Bare Earth				
A053	Corsican Pine	450	23		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Linear feature. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Major deadwood. Thin band of trees adjacent path. No items of merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	0		EM	Moderate				
		91.6			2	Bare Earth				
A054	Goat Willow, Poplar Sp., Oak, Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Alder	359	15		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Large dense area of predominantly Goat Willow with Poplar scattered throughout towards the western aspect and Oak, Birch and Pine species along the eastern periphery. Area is densely populated which has prevented penetration into central area. As such the survey has been undertaken from the footpaths accessible around the perimeter. Internal area appears to contain pockets of reeds devoid of tree growth. Area contains a number of linear watercourses. No individual items of merit but ecologically important.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.308	0		SM	High				
		58.3			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A055	Alder, Goat Willow	300	16		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Linear band of semi-mature trees located along a ditch edge and a grass bank adjacent to a footpath. Larger trees are concentrated along the ditch embankments while younger suckers are located on the flatter verge. No individual items of any merit. Provides low level scattered screening. Has future growth potential to provide a dense screen.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	0		SM	Moderate				
		40.7			1	Bare Earth				
A056	Goat Willow, Birch Sp.	350	12		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Large area of predominantly Goat Willow with a few scattered Birch present throughout. Area of trees are located on the far side of the ditch in ground which is inaccessible. As such the survey has been undertaken from the forest track to the northern aspect. Area is densely populated. No individual items of merit. Area coalesces to form a large homogenous canopy providing important habitat.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	0		SM	High				
		55.4			1	Bare Earth				
A057	Willow Sp., Goat Willow, Ash, Alder, Birch Sp.	400	18		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Large area of wet woodland predominantly populated by Willow species containing Ash and Birch where ground is slightly dryer. This is particularly evident on the northern boundary. There appears to be no individual items of any merit. There is a large number of trees that appear to be in decline, possibly as a result of an increase in water levels resulting in anaerobic conditions. The trees featuring dieback are present throughout the entire area. The trees along the northern edge appear to be in much better condition. It has not been possible to access the site. As such the survey has been undertaken from adjacent forest tracks to the northern aspect. To this end all dimensions are estimated and the survey should be seen as indicative only. It is anticipated that the trees will grown in cycles dependent upon ground conditions throughout the summer months. As such, whilst there is extensive dieback, it is thought that there will be enough vegetation growth to provide continuous cover. Heights vary throughout the area. Maximum height has been given.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		4.8	0		EM	High				
		72.4			1	Bare Earth				
A058	Birch Sp., Alder, Elm Sp	200	12		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Small area of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Low quality trees of varying heights. Offers little screening. Small volume of dead Elm scattered throughout the area.	C2	Fell to ground level all dead Elm within the area and adjacent single multi-stemmed Elm to the western aspect.	3
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			2	Bare Earth				
A059	Oak, Alder, Birch Sp.	350	12		Low	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small linear band of trees located between forest track and ditch. No individual items of any merit. However, generally form an homogenous canopy. Large number of trees are multi-stemmed and feature tight unions. The area provides a small amount of screening. However, structural weaknesses are likely to lessen the safe life expectancy of many items within the area although a number of individual trees have the potential to be present for a large number of years to come.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	0		SM	High				
		55.4			2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A060	Alder, Willow Sp.	400	12		Moderate	N4, E5, S5, W5	Linear band of trees along the ditch line. Trees are inaccessible and feature dense vegetation. As such the survey as been undertaken from an adjacent forest track to the northern aspect. Area contains predominantly Alder with a small number of Willow species between. The trees form the boundary between wetland meadows and wet woodland. Trees within the centre are being suppressed by larger Poplars resulting in asymmetric crowns. The trees appear to contain usual defects such as multiple stems, tight unions, major deadwood and storm damage. No individual items of merit. Trees collectively form a linear band providing limited screening.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.8	0		SM	High				
		72.4			2	Bare Earth				
A061	Goat Willow, Willow Sp., Alder, Birch Sp., Hazel Holly, Sycamore	450	15		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Large area of predominantly Willow with a number of native broadleaves scattered throughout. No access to the area has been possible as such the survey has been undertaken from the adjacent path. Trees are in a varied condition with older trees showing signs of dieback with younger vigorous trees between. There are few individual trees of merit however the area provides good habitat.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	0		SM	High				
		91.6			2	Bare Earth				
A062	Ash	350	14		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear feature, Trees inaccessible (located off site) All dimensions estimated, Dense Ivy covering, Unremarkable trees of very limited merit	C2	No works required.	4
No		4.2	3.5		SM	Moderate				
		55.4			2	Bare Earth				
A063	Pine sp.	200	8		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Dense plantation in need of thinning. High growth potential. Young trees with future potential.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0.5		Y	Moderate				
		18.1			1	Bare Earth				
A064	Pine sp.	200	8		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Dense plantation in need of thinning. High growth potential. Young trees with future potential.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0.5		Y	Moderate				
		18.1			1	Bare Earth				
A065	Sorbus, Alder	80	7		High	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Young plantation featuring stakes and ties. Young trees with future potential.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		0.96	1.5		Y	Moderate				
		2.9			1	Bare Earth				
A066	Alder, Birch	280	12		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear feature. Trees inaccessible (located off site). All dimensions estimated. Multi stemmed form. River bank specimens. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.36	1.5		SM	Moderate				
		35.5			2	Other				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A067	Silver Birch	300	14		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Area of single species. Trees inaccessible (located off site). All dimensions estimated. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required	4
Yes		3.6	1.5		SM	Moderate				
		40.7			2	Bare Earth				
A068	Bird Cherry, Oak	80	4		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Stakes and guards. Young trees with future potential.	C2	No works required	4
Yes		0.96	2.5		Y	Moderate				
		2.9			1	Bare Earth				
A069	Elm, Willow Sp	100	7		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Scrub understorey. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required	4
Yes		1.2	1		SM	Moderate				
		4.5			2	Bare Earth				
A070	Silver Birch	400	16		Moderate	N2.5, E5, S5, W5	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Multi stemmed form. Leaning stem. Asymmetric crown. Overhangs track. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required	4
Yes		4.8	3		SM	Moderate				
		72.4			2	Bare Earth				
A071	Goat Willow	180	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Large area of trees. Trees inaccessible (located off site). All dimensions estimated. Multi stemmed form. All dimensions estimated due to physical obstacles. Boggy ground. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required	4
Yes		2.16	1		SM	Moderate				
		14.7			3	Bare Earth				
A072	Sycamore, Horse Chestnut, Oak, Lime Sp., Holm Oak, Yew, Turkey Oak, Lawson Cypress	400	20		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Small area of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Dense Ivy covering. Minor level changes within root zone. Bark wounds at base of stem. Larger trees by road plotted separately. Embankment along road edge drops into the site.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.8	0		M	High				
		72.4			1	Woodland Floor				
A073	Willow Sp., Oak, Birch Sp.	500	15		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Linear band of semi mature Willow and Oak, most of which are in severe decline with intermittent semi mature Birch specimens of better vigour. The feature runs along the centre of water meadows with water meadows on both the east and west. Access to which is not permitted due to flooding. As such all dimensions are estimated and all observations are based on that which can be observed. Area is largely fragmented with little in the way of regeneration. As such the feature is now somewhat sparse in density.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	0		SM	High				
		113.1			3	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A074	Willow Sp., Oak, Birch Sp., Alder Sp.	500	14		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Linear band of Oak, Birch and Willow. Semi-mature in age running between water meadows as a boundary screen. Many of the older specimens are in severe decline with a number of standing dead specimens. This area is beyond access due to flooding of the water meadows, as such all dimensions are estimates and all observations are based on that which can be seen.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	0		SM	High				
		113.1			2	Bare Earth				
A075	Willow Sp., Oak, Birch Sp., Alder Sp.	500	14		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Semi-mature band of Alder and Willow running north to south between water meadows with occasional Oak specimens. Generally this is in better vigour and condition with fewer individual dead specimens although some individual specimens are showing signs of decline. There is an active understorey of regeneration occurring providing dense visual screening. Access is not permitted due to flooding of the water meadows. As such all dimensions are estimates and all observations are based on that which can be seen.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	0		SM	High				
		113.1			1	Bare Earth				
A076	Willow Sp., Oak, Birch Sp., Alder Sp., Poplar Sp.	600	23		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Trees with ecological conservation value. Linear feature of Willow and Poplar with an understorey of Birch and Alder. The Poplar trees are circa 22-23 metres in height and form the overstorey with the Oak and Willow forming the middle layer of canopy with the Birch and Alder acting as understorey and regeneration. These features form a boundary line between water meadows on the eastern and western aspect and various water meadows and ditches on the northern aspect. Access to this feature was not possible due to flooding in the water meadows. As such all observations are based on that which can be seen and all dimensions are estimates. Generally some specimens feature a degree of decline although generally this feature is in moderate vigour.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.2	0		SM	High				
		162.9			2	Bare Earth				
A077	Willow Sp., Oak, Birch Sp., Alder Sp., Poplar Sp.	600	30		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Trees with ecological conservation value. Linear bands of Willow, Poplar and Alder all with scattered specimens of Birch and Oak. Due to water filled ditches no access to the specimens was permitted. As such all observations are based on visual assessment from surrounding tracks. All dimensions are estimates. This feature has an overstorey of Poplar and Willow in the region of 30 metres although generally the overall height of this feature is 15-20 metres. A number of individual features are showing signs of decline. However, with the understorey specimens the vigour is good.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.2	0		EM	High				
		162.9			2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo On site	Species	DBH Min Dist RPA (m^2)	Height Crown Base Aspect	 Lowest Branch Aspect	Visual Age SULE	Crown Spread Water Demand Ground Cover	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
A078	Alder Sp. Hawthorn, Ash Wild Cherry, Birch Sp., Goat Willow, Willow Sp., Sycamore, White Willow, Plum	450	18		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Trees with ecological conservation value. Large, long linear band of predominantly deciduous trees with the main constituent species being Alder. The specimens are located at the bottom of a steep bank which runs along the western boundary of the Power Station, the banking being on the eastern side of the area. There are a number of watercourses running through the entirety of the area which feature predominantly standing stagnant water. Whilst there are no individual items of any particular merit, they do form an homogenous feature with screening and boundary qualities and provide excellent habitat value. Area appears to be unmanaged. Access to the area has not been permitted and as such all comments are based on that which can be seen and all dimensions are estimates. Sections of this area have an understorey of Gorse and Bramble. Overhead cables run along the northern aspect of this feature with the understorey specimens being coppiced.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	0		EM	High				
		91.6			1	Woodland Floor				
G001	Scots Pine x4	200	4		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Trees to east slightly smaller than to west. Young trees with future potential.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		SM	Moderate				
		18.1			2	Grass				
G002	Scots Pine x3	220	4.5		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Young trees with future potential.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.64	0		SM	Moderate				
		21.9			1	Grass				
G003	Oak x3	850	15		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Dense Ivy covering. Major deadwood. Trees with ecological conservation value.	B2	No works required.	4
No		10.2	0		M	High				
		326.9			1	Grass				
G004	Monterey Pine x2	1000	25		High	N10, E8, S8, W8	Small group of trees. Trees inaccessible (located off site). All dimensions estimated. Major deadwood. Not tagged due to inaccessible location. Trees of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
No		12	9		M	Moderate				
		452.4			1	Woodland Floor				
G005	Robinia x2	550	12		Low	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Small group of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Leaning stem. Dense Ivy covering. Storm damage. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		6.6	1.5		M	Moderate				
		136.8			3	Dense Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G006	Beech x1, Ash x1, Sycamore x1	300	9		Low	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Small group of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Leaning stem. Multi stemmed form. Trees of low quality.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	1.5		SM	Moderate				
		40.7			3	Grass				
G007	Oak x44, Scots Pine x14, Corsican Pine x1, Holm Oak x1	650	17		Moderate	N12, E12, S12, W12	Long linear line of trees separating two arable fields with regular ploughing on the west and eastern aspect. Trees are generally in good condition. Major deadwood is present throughout. A small number of small dead stems scattered throughout, however not requiring intervention at the present time. The Scots Pine feature the most significant defects with some decayed stems. Again no intervention is required at present. Overall an important landscape feature providing habitat link and visual amenity screening.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		7.8	1.5		EM	High				
		191.1			1	Grass				
G008	Scots Pine x4	550	16		Moderate	N3, E3, S4, W9	Small group of trees. All trees feature minor defects. Leaning stem. Asymmetric crown.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		6.6	2.5		EM	Moderate				
		136.8			2	Light Undergrowth				
G009	Scots Pine x9	550	19		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small group of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Major deadwood. Minor cavities in main stems. Storm damage. Trees of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
No		6.6	2.5		EM	Moderate				
		136.8			2	Light Undergrowth				
G010	Oak x3	500	10		Low	N8, E8, S8, W8	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Trees of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
No		6	0		SM	High				
		113.1			1	Grass				
G011	Oak x4	600	15		Moderate	N7, E8, S7, W7	Tag 0714. Specimen features a large bark wound extending from ground level up to 2.5 metres to the south western aspect. Dense Ivy hampers visual assessment of this. Upper canopy contains major deadwood. Tag 0726 Specimen heavily suppressed by adjacent two trees resulting in an asymmetric crown. Upper canopy contains large volumes of major deadwood and dieback of the canopy. The exact cause is unknown. Dense Ivy shrouds stem. Tag 0725 Specimen shrouded in dense Ivy extending to canopy apex. Small volumes of deadwood. 0732 Specimen shrouded in dense Ivy from ground level to the canopy apex. Canopy contains large volumes of major deadwood. Evidence of storm damage. There is what appears to be a small cavity at the base to the western aspect. Overall full assessment has been difficult due to the dense Ivy. As such it is recommended that this be completely removed from all four trees to allow unimpeded visual assessment.	B3	Remove all Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Reinspect.	3
Yes		7.2	1		EM	High				
		162.9			1	Light Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G012	Oak x10	1500	25		High	N13, E13, S13, W13	Line of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Compacted root area. Major deadwood. Minor cavities in main stem. Some trees featuring asymmetric crowns. One tree features Ganoderma. Trees with significant ecological conservation value. Maximum crown spreads given.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		15	0		M	High				
		706.9			1	Grass				
G013	Oak x4	950	25		Moderate	N12, E12, S12, W12	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Major deadwood. Located on woodland edge. Canopy spread estimated. Trees of high quality.	A3	No works required.	4
No		11.4	0		M	High				
		408.3			1	Woodland Floor				
G014	Oak x10	900	20		Moderate	N13, E13, S13, W13	Line of hedgerow trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Dense Ivy covering. Ploughed field within root zone. Trees smaller towards western aspect. Maximum canopy spread given for whole group. Trees of high quality.	A3	No works required.	4
No		10.8	0		M	High				
		366.4			1	Light Undergrowth				
G015	Ash x3	250	9		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Ploughed field within root zone. Adjacent highway. Young trees with future potential.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0		SM	Moderate				
		28.3			1	Light Undergrowth				
G016	Oak x3	900	18		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Small group of trees. Ivy prevents assessment of trees. Ploughed field within root zone. Dense Ivy covering. Major deadwood. Trees of particular visual importance.	A2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		10.8	2.5		M	High				
		366.4			1	Light Undergrowth				
G017	Lime sp. x2, Oak x2	1000	22		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Limes featuring abundance of epicormic growth. Trees with significant ecological conservation value.	A3	Coppice surrounding Sycamore to provide clearance/light. Remove basal suckers from Limes.	3
No		12	0.5		M	High				
		452.4			1	Woodland Floor				
G018	Corsican Pine x8	600	25		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Trees of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.2	4		EM	Moderate				
		162.9			1	Bare Earth				
G019	Leyland Cypress x3	1	10		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		0.012	2.5		SM	High				
		0			2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G020	Elm sp. X7	1	6		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		0.012	1		SM	High				
		0			2	Bare Earth				
G021	Elm sp. x2 Tag No's: 0707 & 0607	270	7		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Minor level changes within root zone. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.24	1		SM	High				
		33			2	Bare Earth				
G022	Oak x4	600	8		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Small group of trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Minor level changes within root zone. DBH estimated due to physical obstacles. Dense bramble understorey hampers inspection and barbed wire fence prevents access. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.2	1.5		SM	High				
		162.9			2	Bare Earth				
G023	Elm sp.	450	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Small group of trees. Ivy prevents assessment of stems. Multi stemmed form. Included bark. Overhanging highway. Could be coppiced back into hedgerow. Trees of low quality.	C2	Monitor annually (tight stem unions).	3
Yes		5.4	0		EM	High				
		91.6			3	Dense Undergrowth				
G024	Elm sp.	400	10		Moderate	N6, E6, S7, W6	Small group of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Multi stemmed form. Included bark. Overhanging highway. Could be coppiced back into hedgerow. Trees of low quality.	C2	Monitor annually (tight stem unions).	3
Yes		4.8	0		EM	High				
		72.4			3	Dense Undergrowth				
G025	Sycamore x2, Beech x2, Ash x1, Holly x1	650	18		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Small group of trees. All trees feature minor defects. Evidence of root disturbance. Minor cavities in main stem. Homogenous canopy. Individual constituent trees poor but coalesce to create a notable feature.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.8	1.5		SM	High				
		191.1			2	Grass				
G026	Oak, Ash, Poplar sp., Lime sp.	1200	18		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Line of mature Oaks with occasional specimens of Ash, Poplar and Lime interspersed which form a dominant landscape feature marking the northern boundary of the adjacent woodland. Due to the presence of public footpaths the amenity value is slightly raised. However, the predominant value of this feature is in its potential habitat value for ecological reasons. Due to the high number of specimens no individual detailed survey has been possible although many of the specimens contain major deadwood which may require removal in the event that access beneath the trees is needed. It is recommended that future surveys be undertaken at different times of year in order to understand the implications of seasonal factors. At this time no works are immediately necessary. Overall this is a feature of very high quality offering considerable value to the site.	A3	No works required.	4
No		14.4	2.5		M	High				
		651.4			1	Light Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G027	Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Lime sp., Corsican Pine, Scots Pine	1100	18		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Small area of trees. Some trees feature significant defects inc. dieback of canopies and major deadwood, identified on plan. One dead tree leans towards road. Compacted root zones. Maximum canopy spreads given.	A3	Fell to ground level one dead leaning tree as annotated on drawing.	1
Yes		13.2	0		M	High				
		547.4			1	Bare Earth				
G028	Monterey Pine	1140	20		Moderate	N11, E11, S11, W11	Area of single species. Some trees feature minor defects. Smaller specimens present untagged/superseded. Trees of particular visual importance	B2	No works required.	4
No		13.68	3		M	Moderate				
		587.9			2	Bare Earth				
G029	Oak x7	1200	17		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Line of trees. Ivy prevents assessment of trees. Major deadwood. Hanging dead wood. Storm damage. DBH estimated due to physical obstacles. No intervention required provided access is restricted. Individual constituent trees poor but coalesce to create a notable feature.	A2	No works required.	4
Yes		14.4	2.5		EM	High				
		651.4			1	Dense Undergrowth				
G030	Poplar Sp. X6	550	28		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Small group of mature trees. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Linear feature. No items of merit. Forms homogenous canopy. Noticeable skyline feature.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		6.6	10		M	High				
		136.8			3	Dense Undergrowth				
G031	Scots Pine x2	500	18		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Small group of trees. Trees inaccessible (located in dense undergrowth). All dimensions estimated due to physical obstacles.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	3		EM	Moderate				
		113.1			2	Dense Undergrowth				
G032	Turkey Oak x6	850	23		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Small group of trees. Ivy prevents assessment of trees. Dense Ivy covering. Major deadwood. Height estimated due to physical obstacles. One stem features snapped leading stem. Maximum crown spread given for whole group.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		10.2	2.5		EM	High				
		326.9			1	Woodland Floor				
G033	Oak x5, Pine x2, Sweet Chestnut x1	1	20		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small group of trees. Some trees feature minor defects. Leaning stems. Major deadwood. Asymmetric crowns. Dieback of canopies. Ground around stems compacted by livestock. Trees with significant ecological conservation value. Maximum crown spreads given.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		0.012	1		EM	High				
		0			1	Bare Earth				
H001	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple, Wild Cherry	150	5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged young boundary hedge. Good future growth potential. Provides screening/habitat corridor.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		Y	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H002	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple, Wild Cherry	150	5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged young boundary hedge. Good future growth potential. Provides screening/habitat corridor.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		Y	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H003	Hawthorn, Blackthorn	250	4		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged field boundary hedge. History of regular trimming which has lapsed. Important habitat link.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0		M	High				
		28.3			1	Bare Earth				
H004	Hawthorn, Elm sp.	200	7		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged field boundary hedge. Uneven form. Adjacent road.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		EM	High				
		18.1			3	Bare Earth				
H005	Elm sp., Hawthorn, Oak, Field Maple	200	9		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged field boundary hedge. Uneven form. Adjacent road. Standing dead Elms.	C2	Fell to ground level dead Elms.	3
Yes		2.4	0		EM	High				
		18.1			3	Bare Earth				
H006	Hawthorn	250	5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged field boundary hedge. Ivy present. Important habitat link.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0		M	High				
		28.3			1	Bare Earth				
H007	Hawthorn, Elm sp.	200	4		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged fragmented field boundary hedge. Failed infill planting evident.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		M	High				
		18.1			2	Bare Earth				
H008	Hawthorn	50	1		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Newly planted hedge. Trees still in guards.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		0.6	0		Y	High				
		1.1			1	Bare Earth				
H009	Hawthorn, Blackthorn	200	4		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Field boundary hedgerow. Infill planting to western end. Good habitat link.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		EM	High				
		18.1			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H010	Purple Plum	300	4		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Unmanaged boundary hedge. Historic management involved regular trimming, but this has long since lapsed.	C2	No works required.	4
No		3.6	0		EM	Moderate				
		40.7			3	Grass				
H011	Hawthorn	60	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		0.72	0		Y	High				
		1.6			1	Bare Earth				
H012	Hawthorn, Oak, Elm sp., Field Maple	60	3.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		0.72	0		Y	High				
		1.6			1	Bare Earth				
H013	Hawthorn, Elderberry	150	4.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Unmanaged hedgerow.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0.5		SM	High				
		10.2			3	Bare Earth				
H014	Hawthorn, Elderberry	150	4.5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Unmanaged understorey hedgerow with overstorey Oak. Fragmented.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0.5		SM	High				
		10.2			3	Bare Earth				
H015	Hawthorn	150	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Ivy present. Neatly managed.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			2	Bare Earth				
H016	Hawthorn	150	3		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H017	Field Maple	100	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Well managed.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.2	0		SM	Moderate				
		4.5			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H018	Field Maple, Elm sp., Hawthorn	150	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Ivy present. Neatly clipped.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H019	Hawthorn, Elm sp., Blackthorn	180	3		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Fragmented in places.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	High				
		14.7			2	Bare Earth				
H020	Hawthorn, Elm sp.	150	3		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Ivy present. Wet ditch on southern aspect.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H021	Hawthorn	150	3.5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Ivy present.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H022	Hawthorn, Elm sp., Blackthorn	200	4.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Fragmented in places. Unmanaged. Some specimens beginning to form as individuals.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0		SM	High				
		18.1			1	Bare Earth				
H023	Field Maple, Oak, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	120	3.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Many specimens still feature stake and tie.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.44	0		Y	High				
		6.5			1	Bare Earth				
H024	Field Maple, Elm sp., Hawthorn, Blackthorn	180	4		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Ivy present. Some dead specimens within feature.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	High				
		14.7			1	Bare Earth				
H025	Field Maple, Hawthorn	120	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.44	0		Y	High				
		6.5			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H026	Blackthorn	180	4		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Ivy present. Unmanaged. Occasional bramble.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	Moderate				
		14.7			2	Bare Earth				
H027	Blackthorn, Elm sp., Hawthorn	180	4		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Ivy present. Storm damage. Unmanaged/overgrown. Occasional bramble.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	High				
		14.7			2	Bare Earth				
H028	Hawthorn, Field Maple, Blackthorn, Elderberry	180	4.5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Ivy present. Overgrown.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	High				
		14.7			2	Bare Earth				
H030	Field Maple, Elm sp., Hawthorn, Elderberry	180	4		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Ivy present. Overgrown. Fragmented in places.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.16	0		SM	High				
		14.7			2	Bare Earth				
H031	Elm sp., Hawthorn	100	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.2	0		Y	High				
		4.5			2	Bare Earth				
H032	Hawthorn	150	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Well managed.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H033	Hawthorn	150	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Well managed.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H034	Hawthorn	150	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Overgrown.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H035	Blackthorn	150	2.5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	Moderate				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H036	Blackthorn, Elderberry	150	3.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Some specimens beginning to take form as individuals.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	Moderate				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H037	Hawthorn, Elm sp.	150	3.5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Dense bramble throughout.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H038	Hawthorn, Elm sp., Field Maple	150	3.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Fragmented. Infill planting and reduction needed to restore boundary feature.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H039	Hawthorn	100	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Ivy present. Regularly trimmed.	C2	No works required.	4
No		1.2	0		SM	High				
		4.5			1	Bare Earth				
H040	Blackthorn	120	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Neatly clipped. Regularly trimmed.	C2	No works required.	4
No		1.44	0		SM	Moderate				
		6.5			1	Bare Earth				
H041	Hawthorn, Blackthorn	150	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Ivy present.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			1	Bare Earth				
H042	Oak, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Sycamore	120	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Stakes and tubes still present.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.44	0		SM	High				
		6.5			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H043	Elm sp., Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Apple sp.	230	9		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Major deadwood. Old farm hedges with extensive Dutch Elm Disease death.	C2	Fell dead specimens.	3
Yes		2.76	0		M	High				
		23.9			3	Bare Earth				
H044	Elm sp., Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Beech	150	6		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Young native hedge deteriorating at western end with many dead Elm.	C2	Fell dead Elms.	3
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			2	Bare Earth				
H045	Elm sp., Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Beech	100	4		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Young native hedge. Well maintained along road.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.2	0		SM	High				
		4.5			2	Bare Earth				
H046	Field Maple	350	3.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W3	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Older section of hedgerow with Field Maple coppice.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	0		M	Moderate				
		55.4			2	Bare Earth				
H047	Elm sp., Hawthorn	250	6		Low	N1, E1, S1, W3	Dead trees. Dead Elms with failed infill planting.	U	Fell to ground level. Replace.	3
Yes		3	0		D	High				
		28.3			4	Bare Earth				
H048	Elm sp., Hazel, Blackthorn, Hawthorn	220	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Mixed age hedgerow containing older coppice specimens.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.64	0		EM	High				
		21.9			2	Bare Earth				
H049	Sycamore, Hazel, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elm sp. Blackthorn	320	8		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Mixed native hedgerow of lapsed coppice rotation.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.84	0		EM	High				
		46.3			2	Bare Earth				
H050	Elm sp.	120	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Well maintained screening hedge.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.44	0		SM	High				
		6.5			3	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H051	Elm sp., Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Hazel	120	6		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Overgrown hedgerow with reduced stature beneath larger trees.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.44	0		SM	High				
		6.5			2	Bare Earth				
H052	Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Blackthorn	150	6		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Overgrown hedge planting of little landscape value.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		SM	High				
		10.2			2	Bare Earth				
H053	Leyland Cypress	380	15		Low	N5, E5, S5, W5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Overgrown hedge of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.56	0.5		EM	High				
		65.3			3	Bare Earth				
H054	Elm sp., Hawthorn, Blackthorn	120	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Fractured field hedge containing sporadic larger trees.	C2	No works required.	4
No		1.44	0		SM	High				
		6.5			3	Bare Earth				
H055	Field Maple, Elm sp., Blackthorn	150	3.5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Well maintained field boundary hedge.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		1.8	0		M	High				
		10.2			2	Bare Earth				
T001	Ash Tag no: 0152	750	13		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Old coppice. Major cavities in main stem. Major deadwood. Inonotus hispidus.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		9	2	2.5	M	Moderate				
		254.5		SE	3	Grass				
T002	Field Maple Tag no: 0286	600	6		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Bark wounds at base of stem. Old hedgerow specimen.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		7.2	1	0.5	M	Moderate				
		162.9		N	3	Grass				
T003	Sycamore	500	8		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Old coppice. Multi stemmed form. Old hedgerow specimen. A tree of low quality.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	0	0	EM	Moderate				
		113.1		NW	3	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T004	Scots Pine	200	3.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Leaning stem.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	0.5	0.5	SM	Moderate				
		18.1		E	1	Grass				
T005	Scots Pine	250	3.5		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Low limbs.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		3	0	1	SM	Moderate				
		28.3		SW	1	Grass				
T006	Scots Pine	140	3.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Group Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Suppressed crown.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		1.68	1	1.5	SM	Moderate				
		8.9		W	2	Grass				
T007	Scots Pine	230	3.5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Group Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Low limbs.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		2.76	0.5	0.5	SM	Moderate				
		23.9		NE	1	Grass				
T008	Scots Pine	210	3.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. A young tree with future potential.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		2.52	0.5	1	SM	Moderate				
		20		SW	1	Bare Earth				
T009	Scots Pine	140	2.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Leaning stem. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		1.68	0.5	1	SM	Moderate				
		8.9		W	3	Grass				
T010	Scots Pine	140	3		Low	N2.5, E3, S2, W1	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Significant lean of stem to east. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		1.68	1	1	SM	Moderate				
		8.9		N	3	Light Undergrowth				
T011	Aspen Tag no: 0497	1100	17		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Leaning stem. Dense Ivy covering. Snapped and hanging limbs. Storm damage. Leaning to east. Manual resonance test indicated advanced decay of central stem.	U	Fell to ground level	3
No		13.2	3.5	3.5	OM	High				
		547.4		W	4	Woodland Floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T012	Oak Tag no: 0507	750	17		Moderate	N6, E6, S8, W8	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Dense Ivy covering. Tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required	4
No		9	1	2	M	High				
		254.5		N	1	Woodland Floor				
T013	Oak Tag no: 0163	760	15		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Old pollard. Cavity in pollard head. A tree with material conservation value.	B1	Reduce crown by 3 metres in height back to suitable growing points. Reduce side branches to re-profile canopy.	3
Yes		9.12	0.5	2.5	M	High				
		261.3		SW	2	Grass				
T014	Oak Tag no: 0490	1000	17		High	N10, E10, S10, W6	Canopy in significant decline. Large dead limbs overhang road. Extensive major deadwood.	U	Fell leaving a 4 metre high monolith.	2
No		12	4	3.5	M	High				
		452.4		NE	4	Woodland Floor				
T015	Oak Tag no: 0501	1430	13		Moderate	N4.5, E6.5, S6, W4	Woodland edge veteran tree. Tree features significant defects. Ploughed field within root zone. Major cavities in main stem. Potential for Bat roost in main stem. Canopy in significant decline providing valuable habitat. May require reduction if retained near development. Evidence of Ganoderma around base to south. A tree of very important habitat and ecological value.	A3	No works required.	4
No		15	4	3.5	Ve	High				
		706.9		S	1	Woodland Floor				
T016	Oak Tag no: 0513	380	12		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		4.56	0	0.5	SM	High				
		65.3		S	1	Bare Earth				
T017	Oak Tag no: 0194	450	14		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Overhead cables pass through canopy. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	1.5	2	SM	High				
		91.6		E	1	Mixed soft/hard surface				
T018	Oak Tag no: 0515	950	19		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Major deadwood. Overhanging highway. Overhead cables pass through canopy. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	Remove major deadwood overhanging road.	3
Yes		11.4	3.5	4.5	M	High				
		408.3		SE	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T019	Beech Tag no: 0175	860	28		Moderate	N13, E10, S10, W10	Woodland edge tree. Tree features minor defects. Tight stem unions. Included bark. Ribs beneath union.	C3	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).	3
No		10.32	2.5	7	M	Moderate				
		334.6		N	3	Woodland Floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T020	Oak Tag no: 0494	540	17		Low	N10, E5, S0.5, W5	Woodland edge tree. Tree features minor defects. Leaning stem. Dense Ivy covering. Asymmetric crown. Leaning into site.	C2	No works required.	4
No		6.48	3	4	M	High				
		131.9		E	3	Woodland Floor				
T021	Beech Tag no: 0248	700	25		Moderate	N12, E8.5, S9, W10	Woodland edge tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Major deadwood.	B2	No works required.	4
No		8.4	3.5	3.5	M	Moderate				
		221.7		N	1	Woodland Floor				
T022	Beech Tag no: 0543	540	20		Moderate	N12, E9, S4, W5	Woodland edge tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Leaning stem towards internal area of site.	B2	No works required.	4
No		6.48	3.5	4	EM	Moderate				
		131.9		NE	1	Woodland Floor				
T023	Oak	1450	20		Moderate	N12, E12, S12, W12	Individual tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Dense Ivy covering. Storm damage.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		15	1	2.5	OM	High				
		706.9		S	2	Light Undergrowth				
T024	Oak Tag no: 0523	1200	20		Moderate	N12, E12, S12, W12	Hedgerow tree. Tree features minor defects. Broad spreading crown. Lack of vigour. Epicormic growth on scaffold limbs. Owl box on stem.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		14.4	3.5	5	M	High				
		651.4		SW	2	Dense Undergrowth				
T025	Oak Tag no: 0537	610	11		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Canopy in retrenchment. Major deadwood. Large bird box on main stem.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.32	1.5	2	EM	High				
		168.3		W	1	Grass				
T026	Oak Tag no: 0352	1240	18		Moderate	N11, E11, S11, W11	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Dense Ivy covering. Kretzschmaria deusta at base to south. Localised decay of cambium. Upper canopy features small dieback.	C2	Monitor Annually (Fungal infection).	3
Yes		14.88	1	2.5	M	High				
		695.6		E	3	Grass				
T027	Oak Tag no: 0505	1600	18		Moderate	N12, E12, S12, W12	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Dense Ivy covering. Major deadwood. Overhanging footpaths. Dead limb featuring unknown fungi at 1.5 metres to north. Broad spreading crown. A tree with material conservation value.	B2	Remove major deadwood overhanging bridleway.	3
Yes		15	4	1.5	M	High				
		706.9		N	1	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T028	Oak Tag no: 0476	1430	18		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Bark wounds on main stem. Hollow stem. Light Ivy covering. Storm damage. Major deadwood. Cavity has good bat potential. On its way to becoming a valuable veteran tree. A tree with material conservation value.	A3	Reduce crown by. 2.5 metres back to suitable growing points to reduce wind loading on stem.	3
Yes		15	1	6	M	High				
		706.9		NW/SE	1	Bare Earth				
T029	Oak Tag no: 0161	1500	19		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Old pollard. Dense Ivy covering. Major deadwood. Canopy in retrenchment. A tree with significant ecological conservation value.	A3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Climbing inspection required to establish extent of decay in stem.	3
Yes		15	3	5	OM	High				
		706.9		S	1	Bare Earth				
T030	Wild Cherry	300	8		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S2.5, W4.5	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Leaning stem. Asymmetric crown. Poor form. A tree of low quality.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	1.5	2.5	SM	Moderate				
		40.7		NW	3	Bare Earth				
T031	Lombardy Poplar	670	20		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Dense Ivy covering. Hornet Moth exit holes at base of stem. Dieback of canopy. A tree of low quality.	C1/U	Remove Ivy. Monitor Annually (Dieback of canopy).	3
Yes		8.04	3.5	2.5	M	High				
		203.1		S	4	Bare Earth				
T032	Ash Tag no: 0496	450	9		Low	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features minor defects. Old coppice. Minor cavities in main stem. Sucker growth around base. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	0	0	EM	Moderate				
		91.6		NE/SW	3	Bare Earth				
T033	Ash Tag no: 0338	550	7		Low	N5, E5, S5, W5	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Major cavities in main stem. Woodpecker holes. Inonotus hispidus. Major deadwood. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		6.6	2.5	3.5	EM	Moderate				
		136.8		S	3	Bare Earth				
T034	Oak Tag no: 0293	770	12		Moderate	N6, E6, S10, W11	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features minor defects. Ploughed field within root zone. Leaning stem. Major deadwood. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		9.24	0	1	EM	High				
		268.2		S	2	Bare Earth				
T035	Ash Tag no: 0246	620	8		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W0.5	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Hollow stem. Asymmetric crown. Sheltered by adjacent Oak. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		7.44	1	0.5	EM	Moderate				
		173.9		E	2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo On site	Species	DBH Min Dist RPA (m^2)	Height Crown Base Aspect	 Lowest Branch Aspect	Visual Age SULE	Crown Spread Water Demand Ground Cover	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
T036	Oak	500	8		Low	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Hedgerow Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Multi stemmed form. Squat form. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	1.5	1.5	SM	High				
		113.1		SW	1	Grass				
T037	Beech Tag no: 0719	930	16		Moderate	N6, E8, S7.5, W4	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Bark wounds on main stem. Major cavities in main stem. Evidence of fungal pathogens on main stem. Hollow stem. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3	Reduce crown by 7 metres in height, reduce side branches to re-profile canopy. All back to suitable growing points.	3
Yes		11.16	2.5	3.5	OM	Moderate				
		391.3		E	3	Grass				
T038	Beech Tag no: 0735	820	16		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Minor cavities in main stem. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Major deadwood. Storm damage. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		9.84	0.5	4.5	M	Moderate				
		304.2		N	2	Light Undergrowth				
T039	Scots Pine Tag no: 0716	690	14		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Major deadwood. Slightly leaning stem.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		8.28	2	4	M	Moderate				
		215.4		W	2	Light Undergrowth				
T040	Beech Tag no: 0718	1200	9		Low	N1, E3, S6, W6	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Multi stemmed form. Evidence of fungal pathogens on main stem. 1 stem collapsed. 2 stems failed at 3 metres and 5 metres. Decayed stem. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		14.4	2	3	OM	Moderate				
		651.4		W	3	Woodland Floor				
T041	Beech Tag no: 0717	1000	16		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Multi stemmed form. Major deadwood. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		12	3	4	M	Moderate				
		452.4		SE	2	Woodland Floor				
T042	Oak	1140	16		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Woodland Edge Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Dense Ivy covering. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
No		13.68	0.5	2	M	High				
		587.9		S	1	Woodland Floor				
T043	Oak	610	16		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Woodland Edge Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
No		7.32	1	2.5	EM	High				
		168.3		E	1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T044	Scots Pine Tag no: 0728	540	12		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Woodland Edge Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Leaning stem. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
No		6.48	5	4.5	EM	Moderate				
		131.9		S	2	Woodland Floor				
T045	Oak Tag no: 0796	1010	20		Moderate	N12, E12, S12, W12	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. History of reductions. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		12.12	3.5	4.5	M	High				
		461.5		E	1	Light Undergrowth				
T046	Willow Sp.	1500	25		Moderate	N13, E13, S13, W13	Individual tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
No		15	0	0	M	High				
		706.9			2	Dense Undergrowth				
T047	Oak Tag no: 0783	1240	25		Moderate	N13, E13, S13, W2.5	Woodland Edge Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Light Ivy covering. Asymmetric crown. A tree of high quality.	A2	No works required.	4
No		14.88	2	2.5	M	High				
		695.6		S	1	Woodland Floor				
T048	Oak Tag no: 0795	1310	25		Moderate	N13, E8, S13, W7	Woodland Edge Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. A tree of high quality.	A2	No works required.	4
No		15	2	4	M	High				
		706.9		S	1	Woodland Floor				
T049	Oak Tag no: 0785	1530	25		Moderate	N13, E8, S13, W13	Woodland Edge Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Major deadwood. A tree of high quality.	A2	No works required.	4
No		15	2	3.5	M	High				
		706.9		S	1	Woodland Floor				
T050	Oak Tag no: 0757	1000	15		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Woodland Edge Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Major deadwood. A tree of high quality.	A2	No works required.	4
No		12	1	2	M	High				
		452.4		S	1	Woodland Floor				
T051	Oak Tag no: 0652	950	17		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Hedgerow Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Dense Ivy covering. Ploughed field within root zone. Major deadwood. Adjacent highway. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		11.4	3	2.5	M	High				
		408.3		SE	1	Light Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T052	Oak Tag no: 0761	540	10		Moderate	N8, E6.5, S8, W6.5	Hedgerow Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Ploughed field within root zone. Dense Ivy covering. Adjacent highway. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		6.48	2.5	2	EM	High				
		131.9		N/S	1	Light Undergrowth				
T053	Oak Tag no: 0641	720	15		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Hedgerow Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Ploughed field within root zone. Light Ivy covering. Major deadwood. Adjacent highway. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		8.64	0	2.5	EM	High				
		234.5		S	1	Light Undergrowth				
T054	Monterey Pine Tag no: 0617	1130	18		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Leaning stem. Major deadwood. Large limb removed at 2.5 metres. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No works required.	4
Yes		13.56	4	4.5	M	Moderate				
		577.7		N	2	Bare Earth				
T055	Ash Tag no: 0132	400	10		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Inonotus Hispidus in union point. Poor form. A tree with significant defects but coppiceable.	C2/U	Coppice.	3
Yes		4.8	3.5	3	SM	Moderate				
		72.4		S	4	Bare Earth				
T056	Ash Tag no: 0468	400	9		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Poor form featuring weak union at base. Over extended limbs. A tree with significant defects but coppiceable.	C2/U	Coppice.	3
Yes		4.8	3	3.5	SM	Moderate				
		72.4		S	4	Bare Earth				
T057	Oak Tag no: 0448	650	12		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Multi stemmed form. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		7.8	3.5	3.5	SM	High				
		191.1		S	2	Bare Earth				
T058	Oak	350	11		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. All dimensions estimated due to physical obstacles. Located in dense hawthorn hedgerow. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	2.5	3	SM	High				
		55.4		S	1	Bare Earth				
T059	Ash Tag no: 0458	750	16		Moderate	N8, E10, S8.5, W7	Tree features significant defects. Multi stemmed form. Tight stem unions. Included bark. Poor form. Storm damage. Leaning stem. Large volumes of deadwood. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		9	1	3	SM	Moderate				
		254.5		S	3	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T060	Oak Tag no: 0312	1060	22		Moderate	N10, E13, S12, W8	Minor cavities in main stem. Leaning stem. Lack of vigour. Deadwood and storm damage. A tree of moderate quality. No works required given low risk area.	B2	No works required.	4
No		12.72	6	6	M	High				
		508.3		S	2	Bare Earth				
T061	Sycamore Tag no: 0037	990	18		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Multi stemmed form. Old coppice. Minor deadwood. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		11.88	4.5	1.5	M	Moderate				
		443.4		S	3	Bare Earth				
T062	Oak Tag no: 0340	1100	17		Moderate	N7.5, E8, S8, W2.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Twin stemmed form. Major cavities in main stem. Leaning stem. Open form. Lack of vigour. Resonance test indicates possible internal decay. Major deadwood. Storm damage. A tree with significant defects but can be reduced.	C2/U	Reduce canopy by approximately 3m in height, reducing side branches to re-profile canopy. All back to suitable growing points.	3
No		13.2	6	4.5	M	High				
		547.4		N	3	Bare Earth				
T063	Sycamore Tag no: 0454	750	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S5.5, W5.5	Individual Tree. Multi stemmed form. Tight stem unions. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		9	0.5	3.5	SM	Moderate				
		254.5		S	3	Bare Earth				
T064	Sycamore Tag no: 0399	560	14		Moderate	N6.5, E8, S8, W3.5	Individual Tree. Asymmetric crown. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		6.72	0.5	3.5	SM	Moderate				
		141.9		E	2	Bare Earth				
T065	Beech	650	13		Moderate	N7, E7.5, S5.5, W5	Individual Tree. Tree located in neighbouring land with no access. All dimensions estimated. No tag due to no access to tree. A tree of moderate quality	B2	No works required.	4
No		7.8	3.5	4.5	SM	Moderate				
		191.1		N	1	Bare Earth				
T066	Beech	700	13		Moderate	N5.5, E7.5, S6.5, W5	Individual Tree. Tree located in neighbouring land with no access. All dimensions estimated. Light Ivy covering. No tag due to no access to tree. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
No		8.4	3.5	4.5	SM	Moderate				
		221.7		S	1	Bare Earth				
T067	Yew	600	11		Moderate	N3.5, E4.5, S3.5, W3.5	Individual Tree. Tree located in neighbouring land with no access. All dimensions estimated. Light Ivy covering. No tag due to no access to tree. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
No		7.2	3	2.5	SM	Moderate				
		162.9		S	1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T068	Yew	450	18		Moderate	N6, E6, S5, W5	Individual Tree. Tree located in neighbouring land with no access. All dimensions estimated. No tag due to no access to tree. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
No		5.4	5	5	SM	Moderate				
		91.6		N	1	Bare Earth				
T069	Beech Tag no: 0147	820	16		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Twin stemmed form. Tight stem unions. Contorted growth. Major cavities. Stem remnant at base. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		9.84	3	2.5	SM	Moderate				
		304.2		E	3	Bare Earth				
T070	Poplar sp.	1200	20		Moderate	N12, E14, S14, W12	Individual Tree. Tree located in neighbouring land with no access. All dimensions estimated. Dense Ivy covering. Lack of vigour. No tag as no access. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		14.4	3.5	4	SM	High				
		651.4		W	3	Bare Earth				
T071	Horse Chestnut Tag no: 0539	1410	20		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Major cavities in main stem. Epicormic growth on main stem. Dieback of canopy. Storm damage. Overhead cables.	B2	Climbing inspection required to assess cavities in stem and unions in canopy.	3
Yes		15	3	3	SM	Moderate				
		706.9		E	3	Bare Earth				
T072	Oak	1100	14		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Dead Tree. All dimensions estimated due to physical obstacles. Monolith with high habitat value.	C3/U	No works required.	4
Yes		13.2	6	6	SM	High				
		547.4		W	4	Bare Earth				
T073	Oak Tag no: 0313	1100	20		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Dense Ivy covering. Storm damage. Roadside specimen. Level changes at base. Previously reduced. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		13.2	7	6	SM	High				
		547.4		W	2	Bare Earth				
T074	Oak Tag no: 0162	1300	20		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Dense Ivy covering. Roadside specimen. Level changes at base. Previously reduced. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		15	4.5	3.5	SM	High				
		706.9		S	2	Bare Earth				
T075	Oak Tag no: 0534	1000	16		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Dense Ivy covering. Roadside specimen. Level changes at base. Previously reduced. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		12	3.5	4	SM	High				
		452.4		E	2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T076	Oak Tag no: 0183	1200	13		Moderate	N6, E5, S5.5, W5.5	Dense Ivy covering. Roadside specimen. Level changes at base. Previously reduced. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		14.4	3	4	SM	High				
		651.4		N	2	Bare Earth				
T077	Oak Tag no: 0553	1540	18		Moderate	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Storm damage. Snapped and hanging limbs. Major deadwood. Major cavities on scaffold limbs. Old pollard. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B2	Remove hanging limbs. Remove major deadwood from over bridleway only. Reduce canopy by 4m in height, re-profile remaining canopy. All back to suitable growing points.	3
Yes		15	6	3.5	SM	High				
		706.9		E	2	Bare Earth				
T078	Field Maple	260	8		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Multi stemmed form. Dense Ivy covering. Severe decay at base. One stem has completely failed. Tree in significant and irreversible decline.	U	Fell to ground level.	3
Yes		3.12	0.5	2	SM	Moderate				
		30.6		NESW	4	Bare Earth				
T079	Oak	1500	17		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Minor level changes within root zone. Dense Ivy covering. Major cavities in main stem. Major deadwood. Storm damage. Unidentified fungal fruiting body. Old pollard. Sparse upper canopy. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Climbing inspection required to assess decay in cavities.	3
Yes		15	3.5	3.5	M	High				
		706.9		S	1	Bare Earth				
T080	Maple sp. Tag no: 0363	470	10		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W4	No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.64	3	2.5	M	Moderate				
		99.9		E	2	Bare Earth				
T081	Silver Birch Tag no: 0514	350	10		Moderate	N4.5, E4, S4, W4	No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	3	4	M	Moderate				
		55.4		E	2	Bare Earth				
T082	Silver Birch	320	8		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Debris piles within root zone. No tag due to location. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.84	3.5	3	M	Moderate				
		46.3		W	3	Bare Earth				
T083	Oak Tag no: 0115	960	18		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Minor level changes within root zone. Major deadwood. Storm damage. A tree of particular visual importance.	A2	Remove major deadwood.	3
Yes		11.52	5	4	M	High				
		416.9		N	1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T084	Elm sp. Tag no: 0688	310	8		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.72	1	1.5	SM	High				
		43.5		E	2	Bare Earth				
T085	Oak Tag no: 0690	530	10		Moderate	N6, E6, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Minor level changes within root zone. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		6.36	1	1	SM	High				
		127.1		S	1	Bare Earth				
T086	Ash Tag no: 0705	1070	16		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Minor level changes within root zone. Major cavities in main stem. Major cavities in scaffold limbs. Lack of vigour. Fungal fruiting bodies on northern aspect. Large stem failed leaving significant cavity. A poor tree featuring conservation value.	C3/U	Monitor annually (Cavities in stem)	3
Yes		12.84	3.5	3.5	SM	High				
		517.9		E	4	Bare Earth				
T087	Oak Tag no: 0705	1220	18		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Minor level changes within root zone. Major cavities in scaffold limbs. Split/cracked limbs. Overcrowded branch structure. Dieback of canopy. Major deadwood. Storm damage. Crossing/rubbing branches. A tree with slight impaired condition not requiring remedial works due to low risk location.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		14.64	1.5	3.5	SM	High				
		673.3		W	2	Bare Earth				
T088	Sycamore Tag no: 0709	470	14		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Crossing/rubbing branches. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.64	6	4.5	SM	Moderate				
		99.9		W	2	Bare Earth				
T089	Sycamore Tag no: 0622	850	14		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Bark wounds at base of stem. Twin stemmed form. Adventitious growth. Lack of vigour. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		10.2	4	3.5	SM	Moderate				
		326.9		S	3	Bare Earth				
T090	Oak Tag no: 0621	1387	18		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Major deadwood. Storm damage. Lack of vigour. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		15	4.5	4	M	High				
		706.9		W	2	Bare Earth				
T091	Oak Tag no: 0621	950	15		Moderate	N3, E4, S4.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Failure at union. Large decayed cavity at union. Asymmetric. May fail over track. Tree with serious and irremedial structural defects.	U	Fell to ground level.	1
Yes		11.4	5	5	EM	High				
		408.3		W	4	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T092	Oak Tag no: 0536	940	18		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		11.28	3.5	2.5	EM	High				
		399.7		W	1	Bare Earth				
T093	Field Maple Tag no: 0593	800	16		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Minor level changes within root zone. Multi stemmed form. Former hedgerow remnant which has matured into a standout specimen. A tree of moderate quality.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		9.6	1	1	EM	Moderate				
		289.5		E	2	Bare Earth				
T094	Beech Tag no: 0588	1080	16		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Tight stem unions. Included bark. Buttress roots. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
No		12.96	1.5	2	EM	Moderate				
		527.7		W	2	Bare Earth				
T095	Lime sp. Tag no: 0589	500	15		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Epicormic growth. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	3	3	SM	Moderate				
		113.1		W	2	Bare Earth				
T096	Oak Tag no: 0611	1240	15		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Minor deadwood. Adjacent highway. Storm damage. Previously reduced. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		14.88	3.5	3	SM	High				
		695.6		NE	2	Bare Earth				
T097	Lime sp.	1000	16		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. No tag due to dense adventitious growth at base. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		12	1	3.5	SM	Moderate				
		452.4		E	2	Bare Earth				
T098	Oak Tag no: 0597	1500	18		Moderate	N13, E13, S13, W13	Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Debris piles within root zone. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Major deadwood. Storm damage. Thin at top of canopy. A tree of high quality.	A2	No works required.	4
No		15	6	3.5	M	High				
		706.9		E	1	Bare Earth				
T099	Oak	850	15		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Storm damage. Dieback of canopy. No tag due to dense Ivy. Thin canopy. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		10.2	4	4	M	High				
		326.9		E	2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T100	Oak Tag no: 0660	850	12		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Previously reduced. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
No		10.2	4.5	3.5	M	High				
		326.9		S	2	Woodland Floor				
T101	Horse Chestnut Tag no: 0657	1010	17		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	No indicators of disease/decay/structural defects. Minor level changes within root zone. Light Ivy covering. Snapped and hanging limbs. Minor deadwood. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		12.12	4.5	2.5	M	Moderate				
		461.5		S	2	Woodland Floor				
T102	Ash Tag no: 0290	610	8		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features minor defects. Old coppice. Major deadwood.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		7.32	1	0.5	M	High				
		168.3		NSEW	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T103	Scots Pine Tag no: 0493	450	10		Moderate	N2, E3, S5, W2.5	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Major deadwood. Storm damage.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	3	4.5	M	Moderate				
		91.6		S	3	Grass				
T104	Oak Tag no: 0551	1200	14		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features minor defects. Major deadwood. Storm damage. Overhanging highway. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		14.4	3	1.5	OM	High				
		651.4		W	2	Light Undergrowth				
T105	Oak Tag no: 0548	1100	13		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Overhanging highway. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	Remove major deadwood over lane.	3
Yes		13.2	2.5	3	M	High				
		547.4		N	2	Light Undergrowth				
T106	Oak Tag no: 0339	670	10		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor deadwood. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		8.04	3.5	1	EM	High				
		203.1		S	2	Light Undergrowth				
T107	Oak Tag no: 0316	1400	15		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Minor deadwood. Overhanging highway. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	Sever Ivy. Remove major deadwood over lane.	3
Yes		15	3.5	4	OM	High				
		706.9		W	1	Light Undergrowth				

TreeNo On site	Species	DBH Min Dist RPA (m^2)	Height Crown Base Aspect	Lowest Branch Aspect	Visual Age SULE	Crown Spread Water Demand Ground Cover	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
T108	Oak Tag no: 0315	800	11		Moderate	N10, E5, S12, W4.5	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor deadwood. Over extended limbs. Overhanging highway. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	Sever Ivy. Reduce end weight of limb to southern aspect.	3
Yes		9.6	3	3	OM	High				
		289.5		S	2	Light Undergrowth				
T109	Oak Tag no: 0317	700	12		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor deadwood. Overhanging highway. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	Sever Ivy.	3
Yes		8.4	3	3	OM	High				
		221.7		SW	2	Light Undergrowth				
T110	Oak Tag no: 0333	1500	14		High	N13, E13, S13, W13	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. A tree of particular visual importance.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		15	2.5	2	M	High				
		706.9		SW	1	Light Undergrowth				
T111	Oak Tag no: 0205	1100	12		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Overhanging highway. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		13.2	1.5	1.5	M	High				
		547.4		S	2	Dense Undergrowth				
T112	Oak Tag no: 0208	770	13		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Hedgerow Tree. Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Lapsed pollard overhanging highway. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Undertake aerial inspection to check pollard unions for decay.	3
Yes		9.24	2	3	EM	High				
		268.2		S	2	Dense Undergrowth				
T113	Oak Tag no: 0209	1300	13		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Restricted access/dense undergrowth. Lapsed pollard overhanging highway. Fungal fruiting body present on pollard knuckle. Unidentified. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	Remove Ivy. Undertake aerial inspection to check pollard unions for decay.	3
Yes		15	2	3	EM	High				
		706.9		S	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T114	Ash Tag no: 0498	1100	12		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Recent partial collapse. Extensive decay. Tree with serious and irremedial structural defects.	C3/U	Remove basal suckers. Reduce to 3 metres monolith using natural fracture pruning techniques.	1
Yes		13.2	3	0.5	OM	High				
		547.4		N	4	Dense Undergrowth				
T115	Oak Tag no: 0207	1000	10		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Major deadwood. Weak unions on scaffold limbs. Ivy obscures inspection. Overhanging highway. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Remove major deadwood and faulted limbs over road.	3
Yes		12	3	2.5	M	High				
		452.4		E	2	Dense Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T116	Oak Tag no: 0239	700	10		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Minor deadwood. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		8.4	3	2.5	EM	High				
		221.7		N	1	Grass				
T117	Oak Tag no: 0235	480	10		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.76	3.5	2	SM	High				
		104.2		N	1	Ivy				
T118	Oak Tag no: 0519	650	10		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Hedgerow Tree. Old pollard with minor decay in knuckles. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3	Monitor Annually (Cavities in stem).	3
Yes		7.8	2.5	2.5	EM	High				
		191.1		SW	3	Dense Undergrowth				
T119	Oak Tag no: 0251	1450	18		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Restricted access/dense undergrowth. Potential for Bat roost in scaffold limbs. Storm damage. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		15	3	3	OM	High				
		706.9		S	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T120	Oak Tag no: 0243	500	11		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features minor defects. Leaning stem. Historic wounding to stem well occluded. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		6	1.5	2	SM	High				
		113.1		W	2	Dense Undergrowth				
T121	Oak Tag no: 0402	710	10		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Major deadwood. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Historic storm damage. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		8.52	2	3.5	EM	High				
		228		W	2	Dense Undergrowth				
T122	Oak Tag no: 0291	1250	22		Moderate	N12, E12, S12, W12	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Split/cracked limbs. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Storm damage. Historic loss of large limbs. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		15	0.5	2	M	High				
		706.9		SW	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T123	Oak Tag no: 0446	1100	20		Moderate	N11, E11, S11, W11	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Snapped and hanging limbs. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		13.2	2	2	M	High				
		547.4		W	1	Dense Undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T124	Ash Tag no: 0252	700	14		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Hedgerow Tree. Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Old coppice. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		8.4	1.5	1.5	EM	High				
		221.7		S	2	Dense Undergrowth				
T125	Oak Tag no: 0525	420	8		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Suppressed Crown. A tree of low quality.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		5.04	2	2.5	SM	High				
		79.8		E	2	Light Undergrowth				
T126	Oak Tag no: 0236	1100	17		Moderate	N11, E11, S11, W11	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Restricted access/dense undergrowth. Leaning stem. Evidence of poor tree surgery. Unbalanced form. Leans over lane.	C3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
Yes		13.2	2	2	M	High				
		547.4		N	2	Dense Undergrowth				
T127	Sycamore Tag no: 0130	1180	13		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Hedgerow Tree. Light Ivy covering. Major deadwood. Major cavities in scaffold limbs. Massive items of deadwood show excessive movement in wind. A tree with significant conservation value.	C3	Remove unstable deadwood. Monitor annually (Cavities in scaffold limbs).	3
Yes		14.16	4	4.5	Ve	Moderate				
		629.9		E	3	Dense Undergrowth				
T128	Oak	430	10		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Hedgerow Tree. Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. A young tree with future potential.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.16	1.5	1.5	SM	High				
		83.6		S	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T129	Elm sp. Tag no: 0472	450	16		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Weak unions on scaffold limbs. Unbalanced form. Overhanging highway. A tree with significant defects but coppiceable.	C3/U	Coppice.	3
Yes		5.4	1	1.5	EM	High				
		91.6		S	4	Ivy				
T130	Ash Tag no: 0213	450	14		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features minor defects. Multi stemmed form. Old coppice. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	0	0.5	EM	High				
		91.6		NSEW	2	Grass				
T131	Ash Tag no: 0306	340	14		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Weak unions on scaffold limbs. Included bark. Poor form. A tree with significant defects but not requiring remedial work due to low risk location.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.08	4	4	SM	High				
		52.3		S	3	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T132	Oak Tag no: 0350	1000	18		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features minor defects. Storm damage. Snapped and hanging limbs. Overhanging footpaths. Co-dominant stems. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B3	Remove hanging limbs.	2
Yes		12	3	3	EM	High				
		452.4		S	2	Grass				
T133	Oak Tag no: 0307	1500	15		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Dieback of canopy. Major deadwood. Fomes sp. fruiting body at stem base. A tree with significant conservation value.	B3	Remove Ivy and reassess for extent of decay.	3
Yes		15	0	3	OM	High				
		706.9		S	1	Ivy				
T134	Oak Tag no: 0253	1280	22		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Major deadwood. Overhanging footpaths. Slight dieback of canopy top. A tree of high quality.	A1	Remove major deadwood. Climbing inspection required.	3
Yes		15	4	5	M	High				
		706.9		S	1	Grass				
T135	Beech Tag no: 0722	1260	18		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Multi stemmed form. Tight stem unions. Included bark.	C2	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).	3
Yes		15	1	0.5	M	Moderate				
		706.9		W	3	Woodland Floor				
T136	Beech Tag no: 0723	520	16		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Lesions on main stem. Extensive bark necrosis. Suspected Pseudomonas infection. Infected with pathogens dangerous to other trees.	C3/U	Monitor Annually (Fungal infection).	3
Yes		6.24	1.5	1	EM	Moderate				
		122.3		E	4	Woodland Floor				
T137	Scots Pine Tag no: 0731	650	12		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Multiple limb and stem fractures. Substantial habitat value. Tree with serious and irremedial structural defects.	U	Fell to ground level. Retain timber in large sections for wildlife habitat.	3
Yes		7.8	0	2	OM	Moderate				
		191.1		NE	4	Woodland Floor				
T138	Beech Tag no: 0721	660	18		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Minor cavities in main stem. Weak unions on scaffold limbs. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.92	3.5	3.5	EM	Moderate				
		197.1		E	2	Woodland Floor				
T139	Beech Tag no: 0751	810	18		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Twin stemmed form. Included bark. Major cavities in main stem. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).	3
Yes		9.72	3	2	EM	Moderate				
		296.8		W	3	Woodland Floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T140	Beech Tag no: 0720	1000	18		Moderate	N13, E13, S13, W13	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Major deadwood. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Storm damage. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		12	2.5	2.5	M	Moderate				
		452.4		NE	2	Woodland Floor				
T141	Oak Tag no: 0739	750	8		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. DBH estimated due to physical obstacles. A tree of low quality.	C3	No works required.	4
No		9	0.5	0.5	M	High				
		254.5		W	2	Ivy				
T142	Oak Tag no: 0791	1400	17		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Dieback of canopy. Hanging dead wood. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Remove hanging limbs. Reinspect.	3
Yes		15	2.5	2	M	High				
		706.9		E	1	Ivy				
T143	Oak Tag no: 0204	1500	17		Moderate	N11, E11, S11, W11	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Recent storm damage indicates decay in limbs. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Reinspect.	3
Yes		15	2.5	3	M	High				
		706.9		W	1	Ivy				
T144	Oak Tag no: 0242	1600	13		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major cavities in main stem. Major deadwood. Dieback of canopy. Reduction required to retain safely. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	Reduce to 8 metres height using natural fracture pruning techniques.	3
Yes		15	2	2.5	Ve	High				
		706.9		S	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T145	Oak Tag no: 0506	1120	11		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Hedgerow Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Leaning stem. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Major deadwood. Previously heavily reduced. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B3	Monitor Annually (Cavities in scaffold limbs).	3
Yes		13.44	4	4	M	High				
		567.5		W	2	Light Undergrowth				
T146	Ash Tag no: 0244	300	14		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Hedgerow Tree. Tree features significant defects. Old coppice. Partially collapsed with excessive movement of remaining stems. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	C3/U	Coppice.	2
Yes		3.6	2.5	1.5	EM	Moderate				
		40.7		N	4	Light Undergrowth				
T147	Oak Tag no: 0729	1040	18		Moderate	N11, E11, S11, W11	Individual Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Leaning stem. Minor deadwood. A tree of high quality.	A2	No works required.	4
Yes		12.48	2	2.5	M	High				
		489.3		E	1	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T148	Oak Tag no: 0789	980	18		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Significant level changes within root zone. Minor cavities in main stem. Major deadwood. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B3	No works required.	4
Yes		11.76	1	1.5	M	High				
		434.5		E	1	Grass				
T149	Oak Tag no: 0777	620	10		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Multi stemmed form. Regenerated from old stump. Potentially poor anchored. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	Monitor Annually (Tight unions).	3
Yes		7.44	0.5	0.5	SM	High				
		173.9		N	2	Grass				
T150	Oak Tag no: 0781	1100	18		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Highways Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Dieback of canopy. Overhanging highway. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	Remove major deadwood. Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	2
Yes		13.2	0.5	1	M	High				
		547.4		W	1	Light Undergrowth				
T151	Oak Tag no: 0770	750	15		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Highways Tree. Ivy prevents full assessment. Major deadwood. Asymmetric crown. DBH estimated due to physical obstacles. A tree with material ecological conservation value.	B2	Remove Ivy from ground level to 3m.	3
Yes		9	1	2	EM	High				
		254.5		E	1	Dense Undergrowth				
T152	Oak Tag no: 0763	650	9		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Highways Tree. Tree features significant defects. Major cavities in main stem. Ivy obscures inspection. DBH estimated due to physical obstacles. Further investigation required.	C2	Remove Ivy from ground level to 4 metres. Reassess extent of decay in main stem.	2
Yes		7.8	2	1.5	EM	High				
		191.1		W	3	Dense Undergrowth				
T153	Oak	460	9		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. Twin stemmed form. Major deadwood. Low scaffold limbs. Squat form. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		5.52	1.5	0.5	EM	High				
		95.7		E	3	Bare Earth				
T154	Oak	650	9		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Open form. Failure of main stem at 3.5 metres. A tree with significant defects but can be pollarded.	C1	Clear failed wood.	3
Yes		7.8	0	1	EM	High				
		191.1		NESW	3	Bare Earth				
T155	Corsican Pine	860	24		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Dieback of canopy. Asymmetric crown. Bifurcates at 7 metres. Uneven canopy base. 14 metres crown base at the northern aspect. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		10.32	4	4.5	EM	Moderate				
		334.6		S	2	Bare Earth				

TreeNo On site	Species	DBH Min Dist RPA (m²)	Height Crown Base Aspect	Lowest Branch Aspect	Visual Age SULE	Crown Spread Water Demand Ground Cover	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
T156	Corsican Pine	710	22		Moderate	N7, E6, S9, W6.5	Individual Tree. Asymmetric crown. Crossing and rubbing branches. Dieback of canopy. Bifurcates at 7 metres. Uneven canopy base. 14 metres crown base at the northern aspect. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		8.52	8	3.5	EM	Moderate				
		228		S	2	Bare Earth				
T157	Corsican Pine	900	22		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Individual Tree. Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Tight stem unions. Crossing and rubbing branches. Asymmetric crown. Dieback of canopy. Uneven base of crown. Base of crown is 11 metres on the northern aspect. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		10.8	3.5	4	EM	Moderate				
		366.4		S	2	Bare Earth				
T158	Corsican Pine	710	24		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Individual Tree. Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Crossing and rubbing branches. Dieback of canopy. Uneven base of crown. Base of crown is 11 metres on the northern aspect.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		8.52	3	3.5	EM	Moderate				
		228		S	2	Bare Earth				
T159	Corsican Pine	670	24		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Tight stem unions, Included bark. Major cavities in scaffold limbs. Two large limbs have completely failed.	C1	No works required.	4
Yes		8.04	1.5	3.5	EM	Moderate				
		203.1		N	2	Bare Earth				
T160	Oak Tag no: 0830	1510	20		Moderate	N10, E11, S12, W11	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Leaning stem. Major deadwood. Storm damage. Two limbs have snapped and are leaning on the ground to the eastern aspect. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	Remove hanging limbs/storm damage.	3
Yes		15	2	3	M	High				
		706.9		E	1	Bare Earth				
T161	Oak Tag no: 0799	1150	11		Moderate	N16, E9, S6.5, W12	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Minor cavities in main stem. Leaning stem. Major deadwood. Partially failed and self propped. Compacted root. Browsing damage. Long linear band of bark damage on top side of stem. Evidence of aerial rooting, impressive and unusual. A tree with significant conservation value.	A3	No works required.	4
Yes		13.8	1.5	0.5	M	High				
		598.3		N	1	Bare Earth				
T162	Oak Tag no: 0835	1030	17		High	N10, E6, S12, W9	Group Tree. Compacted root area. Leaning stem. Major deadwood. Dieback of canopy. Ganoderma between buttress roots. Resonance test indicated decay contained to the centre. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		12.36	2.5	2	M	High				
		479.9		SW	2	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T163	Ash Tag no. 0842	1392	15		Moderate	N9.5, E14.5, S6.5, W6	Twin stemmed specimen located on an old boundary embankment. Eastern stem features large linear open cavity extending from ground level up to a height of 1.5m. There is good occlusion around the perimeter of the wound and a manual resonance test indicated decay is confined to the central column. The stem features a lean towards the eastern aspect. There is evidence of storm damage within the crown. The western stem appears to be in worse condition with decay of the scaffold limbs and evidence of Cramp Balls at 4m. The canopy is squat in comparison to the eastern stem and is visibly in decline. A manual resonance test has indicated a decay pocket above the stem union of the west stem. This is evident as a slight depression in the bark. The decay appears localised although is anticipated to continue up the central column. Overall this is a tree which is in decline however features excellent conservation value. Dependent upon future development proposals this tree could be retained with appropriate remedial action in the form of a reduction.	C1	Monitor Annually (Dieback of canopy)	3
Yes		15	1	1	OM	Moderate				
		706.9		W	3	Bare Earth				
T164	Sycamore Tag no: 0848	380	13		Moderate	N5, E1.5, S2.5, W4.5	Individual Tree. Tree features significant defects. Ivy obscures inspection. Leaning stem. Overhanging highway. Major bark wounds at base. Dead bark. Tree with serious and irremedial structural defects.	U	Fell to ground level.	2
Yes		4.56	8	2	SM	Moderate				
		65.3		N	4	Bare Earth				
T165	Oak Tag no: 0852	580	16		Moderate	N7.5, E4, S2, W2	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Minor level changes within root zone. Ivy obscures inspection. Leaning stem. Asymmetric crown. Epicormic growth. A tree with slight impaired condition.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		6.96	8	4.5	SM	High				
		152.2		N	1	Bare Earth				
T166	Sycamore Tag no: 0858	450	18		Moderate	N3.5, E4, S5.5, W5.5	Individual Tree. Tree features minor defects. Multi stemmed form. Tight stem unions. Cavities. Decaying coppice stool. An unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	8	3.5	SM	Moderate				
		91.6		S	3	Bare Earth				
W001	Oak, Sycamore, Sweet Chestnut, Beech, Elderberry, Elm sp., Yew	450	22		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Linear woodland along site boundary. No evidence of management in last 20/30 years.	B2	No works required.	4
No		5.4	0		M	High				
		91.6			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo On site	Species	DBH Min Dist RPA (m^2)	Height Crown Base Aspect	 Lowest Branch Aspect	Visual Age SULE	Crown Spread Water Demand Ground Cover	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
W002	Oak, Laurel, Sycamore, Cedar sp., Sweet Chestnut, Beech, Elderberry, Elm sp., Scots Pine	700	30		High	N13, E13, S13, W13	Large woodland area bordering arable field. livestock paddock and residential property. Trees are generally in good condition. Woodland contains mixed native broad leaf species with Pine and Cedar and a small understorey of Laurel. No evidence of regular management. A number of trees have died leaving standing dead stems. Generally the woodland condition is very good. There is an abundance of daffodil bulbs throughout the woodland. Average DBH has been given with maximum crown spreads in all directions however. canopy overhang into the adjacent paddocks and fields are of varying lengths as shown on the drawing.	A2	No works required.	4
No		8.4	0		M	High				
		221.7			1	Bare Earth				
W003	Corsican Pine	450	21		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Single species plantation of equal age. No recent thinning undertaken.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	3		EM	Moderate				
		91.6			1	Bare Earth				
W004	Oak, Ash, Silver Birch, Alder, Rhododendron	300	16		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Long linear band of broadleaf trees located between coniferous plantations. Towards the northern aspect the trees are located on a slope and feature a plantation of mixed broadleaf species. Towards the bottom of the slope there are a number of ponds surrounded by dense rhododendron growth with natural regeneration. An access track separates the area. Below the access track the ground is level and features drainage ditches with a large number of Alder with a small number of Sycamore and large clumps of Rhododendron in between. Area provides important habitat.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	0		SM	High				
		40.7			1	Bare Earth				
W005	Corsican Pine, Scots Pine	500	20		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Single species plantation of Scots Pine. First/second thinnings complete, no recent management.	B2	No works required.	4
No		6	3		SM	Moderate				
		113.1			1	Bare Earth				
W006	Corsican Pine, Scots Pine, Oak, Sycamore, Beech, Ash, Elm sp., Alder, Holly, Holm Oak, Cherry sp.	500	18		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Mature woodland featuring a good range of species, ground cover and habitat. No evidence of management undertaken nor any required.	B2	No works required.	4
No		6	1.5		SM	High				
		113.1			1	Bare Earth				
W007	Scots Pine	450	20		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Relatively young/semi mature single species plantation.	B2	No works required.	4
No		5.4	7		SM	Moderate				
		91.6			1	Bare Earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
W008	Oak, Ash, Elm Sp. Cherry., Monterey Pine, Lime sp., Sycamore, Hazel, Field Maple, Silver Birch, Goat Willow, Horse Chestnut, Alder	450	17		High	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	No significant indicators of decay or disease. Area of mixed age amenity woodland outside of site boundary. Little management intervention.	A2	No works required.	4
No		5.4	0		EM	High				
		91.6			1	Bare Earth				
W009	Corsican Pine	450	20		High	N4,E4,S4,W4	Large area of early mature single species plantation. Historically thinned but no recent management works.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		5.4	6	0	EM	Moderate				
		91.6			1	Woodland Floor				
W010	Mixed Broadleaf	250			Low	N3,E3,S3,W3	Small triangle area of mixed broadleaf trees. No evidence of recent management. Adjacent plantation block clear/felled exposing these trees.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		3	2	0	SM	Moderate				
		28.3			3	Woodland Floor				
W011	Scots Pine, Oak, Ash, Corsican Pine	600	20		High	N5,E5,S5,W5	Small section of a much larger woodland. Area of scattered mixed conifer/broadleaf trees with a good mix of age ranges and some large mature specimens of Monterey pine but is isolated from view/access by surrounding woodland. Area provides good habitat value.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		7.2	0	0	EM	High				
		162.9			1	Woodland Floor				
W012	Oak, Ash, Birch, Hazel	300	15		Moderate	N4,E4,S4,W4	Small area of mixed broadleaf trees. No evidence of recent management. Provides good habitat.	B2	No works required.	4
Yes		3.6	0	0	SM	High				
		40.7			1	Woodland Floor				
W013	Silver Birch, Alder	200	20		Moderate	N4,E4,S4,W4	Dense area of young natural regeneration. Small number of larger Birch scattered to south eastern aspect. Provides good habitat.	C2	No works required.	4
Yes		2.4	5	0	EM	Moderate				
		18.1			1	Woodland Floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
On site		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
W014	Birch Sp., Oak, Holly, Pine Sp., Larch	350	18		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Woodland predominantly of Birch with occasional Pine and Oak specimens. This woodland features an east to west running footpath on the northern aspect adjacent to a watercourse. The levels change throughout the feature with a north facing slope plateauing at the southern aspect of the woodland. On the western edge there is an informal track which features a row of early mature Oak specimens with a larger DBH than that of the average specimen of the woodland. These observations related to its landscape interest only. Eastern edge of the woodland features a number of Sycamore specimens some of which appear to be suffering from severe decline associated with Sooty Bark Disease. Trees of generally poor condition featuring a multitude of stems. Tree cover in this section of woodland is somewhat sparser in density and there is a track running north to south along the eastern edge of the woodland.	A2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.2	0		SM	High				
		55.4			1	Bare Earth				
W015	Birch Sp., Oak, Hawthorn, Sycamore	400	20		High	N6, E6, S6, W6	Small area of woodland located on eastern edge of Reckham Pits Wood, separated from this feature by a tracking running north east south west. Woodland is predominately deciduous although sparsely populated and features specimens of Sycamore, Oak and Birch. The Birch is predominantly located towards the western aspect. There is also a dilapidated Hawthorn hedgerow feature along the eastern and south western edges of the wood. The area to the southern aspect is predominantly rough open ground featuring sparse Hawthorn. In the southern most tip is a small cluster of Sycamore and Oak. These comments are for landscape interest only, based on preliminary survey.	A2	No works required.	4
Yes		4.8	0		SM	High				
		72.4			1	Bare Earth				

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

Power Station, Sizewell,

Surveyed By: Stephen Hayden
Surveyed: 04/02/2014
Managed By: Stephen Bones

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A007	Elm sp, Oak	Fell to ground level dead Elm by road as annotated on plan.	**1**
G027	Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Lime sp., Corsican Pine, Scots Pine	Fell to ground level one dead leaning tree as annotated on drawing.	**1**
T091	Oak Tag no: 0621	Fell to ground level.	**1**
T114	Ash Tag no: 0498	Remove basal suckers. Reduce to 3 metres monolith using natural fracture pruning techniques.	**1**
T014	Oak Tag no: 0490	Fell leaving a 4 metre high monolith.	**2**
T132	Oak Tag no: 0350	Remove hanging limbs.	**2**
T146	Ash Tag no: 0244	Coppice.	**2**
T150	Oak Tag no: 0781	Remove major deadwood. Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**2**
T152	Oak Tag no: 0763	Remove Ivy from ground level to 4 metres. Reassess extent of decay in main stem.	**2**
T164	Sycamore Tag no: 0848	Fell to ground level.	**2**
A003	Elm sp. Hawthorn	Fell to ground level all dead stems.	**3**
A006	Oak, Elm sp., Sycamore, Yew, Hawthorn, Elderberry	Remove fallen trees.	**3**
A013	Elm sp., Elderberry	Coppice.	**3**
A017	Elm sp., Elderberry, Sycamore, Hawthorn	Fell to ground level all dead stems.	**3**
A037	Elm sp., Elderberry	Coppice.	**3**
A038	Elm sp., Blackthorn	Fell dead trees which may fall onto footpath.	**3**
A050	Oak	Remove fallen/damaged limbs.	**3**
A058	Birch Sp., Alder, Elm Sp	Fell to ground level all dead Elm within the area and adjacent single multi-stemmed Elm to the western aspect.	**3**
G011	Oak x4	Remove all Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Reinspect.	**3**
G016	Oak x3	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
G017	Lime sp. x2, Oak x2	Coppice surrounding Sycamore to provide clearance/light. Remove basal suckers from Limes.	**3**
G032	Turkey Oak x6	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
H005	Elm sp., Hawthorn, Oak, Field Maple	Fell to ground level dead Elms.	**3**
H018	Field Maple, Elm sp., Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
H043	Elm sp., Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Apple sp.	Fell dead specimens.	**3**
H044	Elm sp., Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Beech	Fell dead Elms.	**3**
H047	Elm sp., Hawthorn	Fell to ground level. Replace.	**3**
T011	Aspen Tag no: 0497	Fell to ground level	**3**
T013	Oak Tag no: 0163	Reduce crown by 3 metres in height back to suitable growing points. Reduce side branches to re-profile canopy.	**3**
T018	Oak Tag no: 0515	Remove major deadwood overhanging road.	**3**
T027	Oak Tag no: 0505	Remove major deadwood overhanging bridleway.	**3**
T028	Oak Tag no: 0476	Reduce crown by. 2.5 metres back to suitable growing points to reduce wind loading on stem.	**3**
T029	Oak Tag no: 0161	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Climbing inspection required to establish extent of decay in stem.	**3**
T031	Lombardy Poplar	Remove Ivy.	**3**
T037	Beech Tag no: 0719	Reduce crown by 7 metres in height, reduce side branches to re-profile canopy. All back to suitable growing points.	**3**
T055	Ash Tag no: 0132	Coppice.	**3**
T056	Ash Tag no: 0468	Coppice.	**3**
T057	Oak Tag no: 0448	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T062	Oak Tag no: 0340	Reduce canopy by approximately 3m in height, reducing side branches to re-profile canopy. All back to suitable growing points.	**3**
T071	Horse Chestnut Tag no: 0539	Climbing inspection required to assess cavities in stem and unions in canopy.	**3**
T073	Oak Tag no: 0313	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T074	Oak Tag no: 0162	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T075	Oak Tag no: 0534	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T076	Oak Tag no: 0183	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T077	Oak Tag no: 0553	Remove hanging limbs. Remove major deadwood from over bridleway only. Reduce canopy by 4m in height, re-profile remaining canopy. All back to suitable growing points.	**3**
T078	Field Maple	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T079	Oak	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Climbing inspection required to assess decay in cavities.	**3**
T083	Oak Tag no: 0115	Remove major deadwood.	**3**
T090	Oak Tag no: 0621	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T099	Oak	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T105	Oak Tag no: 0548	Remove major deadwood over lane.	**3**
T107	Oak Tag no: 0316	Sever Ivy. Remove major deadwood over lane.	**3**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T108	Oak Tag no: 0315	Sever Ivy. Reduce end weight of limb to southern aspect.	**3**
T109	Oak Tag no: 0317	Sever Ivy.	**3**
T112	Oak Tag no: 0208	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Undertake aerial inspection to check pollard unions for decay.	**3**
T113	Oak Tag no: 0209	Remove Ivy. Undertake aerial inspection to check pollard unions for decay.	**3**
T115	Oak Tag no: 0207	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Remove major deadwood and faulted limbs over road.	**3**
T126	Oak Tag no: 0236	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	**3**
T127	Sycamore Tag no: 0130	Remove unstable deadwood.	**3**
T129	Elm sp. Tag no: 0472	Coppice.	**3**
T133	Oak Tag no: 0307	Remove Ivy and reassess for extent of decay.	**3**
T134	Oak Tag no: 0253	Remove major deadwood. Climbing inspection required.	**3**
T137	Scots Pine Tag no: 0731	Fell to ground level. Retain timber in large sections for wildlife habitat.	**3**
T142	Oak Tag no: 0791	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Remove hanging limbs. Reinspect.	**3**
T143	Oak Tag no: 0204	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults. Reinspect.	**3**
T144	Oak Tag no: 0242	Reduce to 8 metres height using natural fracture pruning techniques.	**3**
T151	Oak Tag no: 0770	Remove Ivy from ground level to 3m.	**3**
T154	Oak	Clear failed wood.	**3**
T160	Oak Tag no: 0830	Remove hanging limbs/storm damage.	**3**

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Power Station, Sizewell,

Surveyed By: Stephen Hayden
Surveyed: 04/02/2014
Managed By: Stephen Bones

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
G023	Elm sp.	Monitor annually (tight stem unions).	**3**
G024	Elm sp.	Monitor annually (tight stem unions).	**3**
T019	Beech Tag no: 0175	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).	**3**
T026	Oak Tag no: 0352	Monitor Annually (Fungal infection).	**3**
T031	Lombardy Poplar	Monitor Annually (Dieback of canopy).	**3**
T086	Ash Tag no: 0705	Monitor annually (Cavities in stem)	**3**
T118	Oak Tag no: 0519	Monitor Annually (Cavities in stem).	**3**
T127	Sycamore Tag no: 0130	Monitor annually (Cavities in scaffold limbs).	**3**
T135	Beech Tag no: 0722	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).	**3**
T136	Beech Tag no: 0723	Monitor Annually (Fungal infection).	**3**
T139	Beech Tag no: 0751	Monitor Annually (Tight stem unions).	**3**
T145	Oak Tag no: 0506	Monitor Annually (Cavities in scaffold limbs).	**3**
T149	Oak Tag no: 0777	Monitor Annually (Tight unions).	**3**
T163	Ash Tag no. 0842	Monitor Annually (Dieback of canopy)	**3**

Appendix D

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

No Identifies the tree on the drawing.

Species Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

BS 5837 Main Category Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category C - Those 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 - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837 Sub Category Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities;

Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

DBH (mm) Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

V Veteran. An over-mature specimen, usually of high value due to either its age, size and/or ecological significance

D Dead.

Height	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
Crown Base	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
Lowest Branch	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.
Life Expectancy	Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories: 1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
Minimum Distance	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).
RPA	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as "a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority". The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority's tree officer.
Water Demand	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 "Building Near Trees".
Visual Amenity	Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows: Low — An inconsequential landscape feature. Moderate — Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context. High — Item of high visual importance.
Problems/ Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.
Work Required (TS)	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the "Problems/comments" category.
Work Required (AIA)	Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.

Priority

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

1 Urgent – works required immediately;

2 Works required within 6 months;

3 Works required within 1 year;

4 Re-inspect in 12 months,

0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.

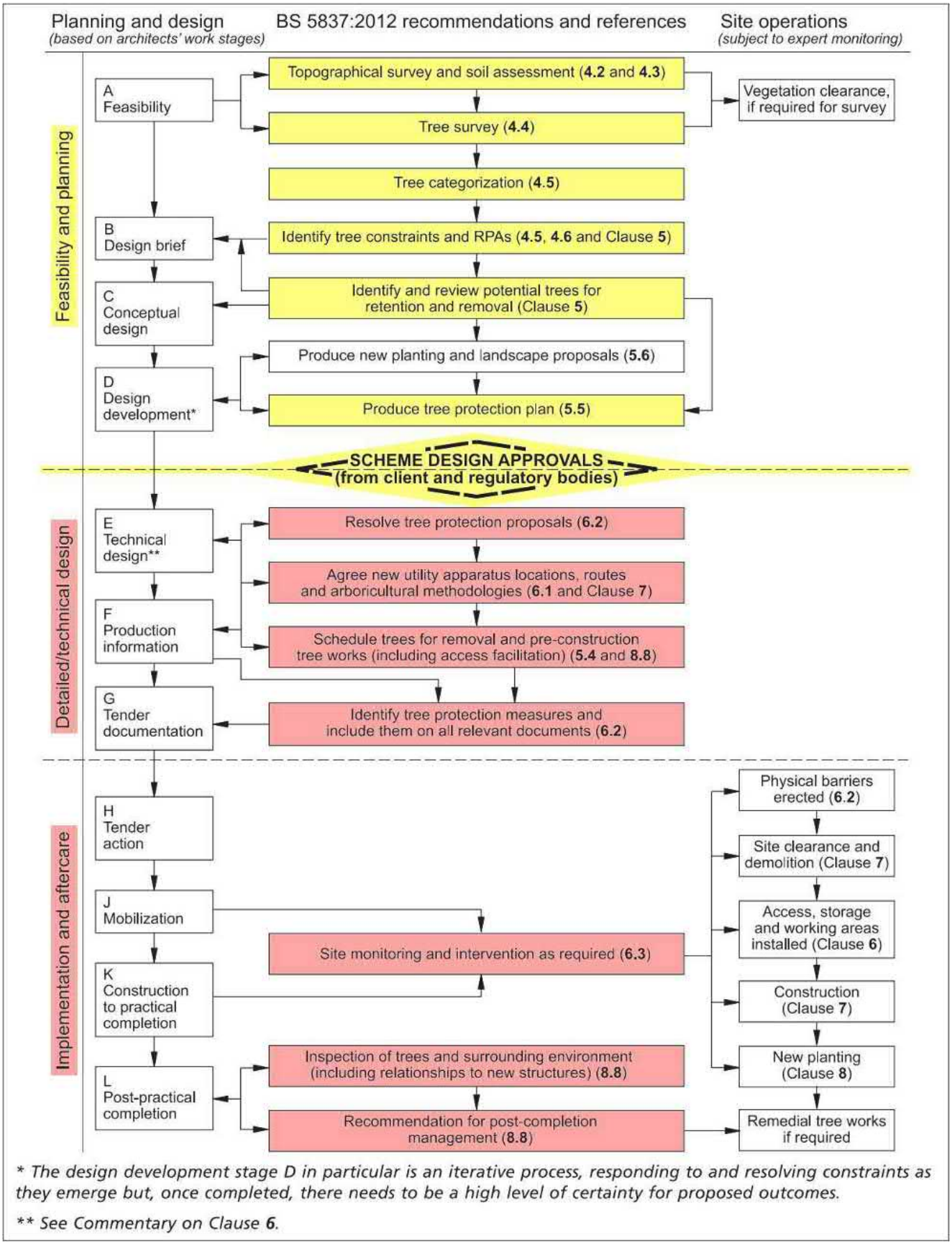
BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. *NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.*
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. **NOTE** - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Veteran Tree	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. **NOTE** - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.

Appendix E

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



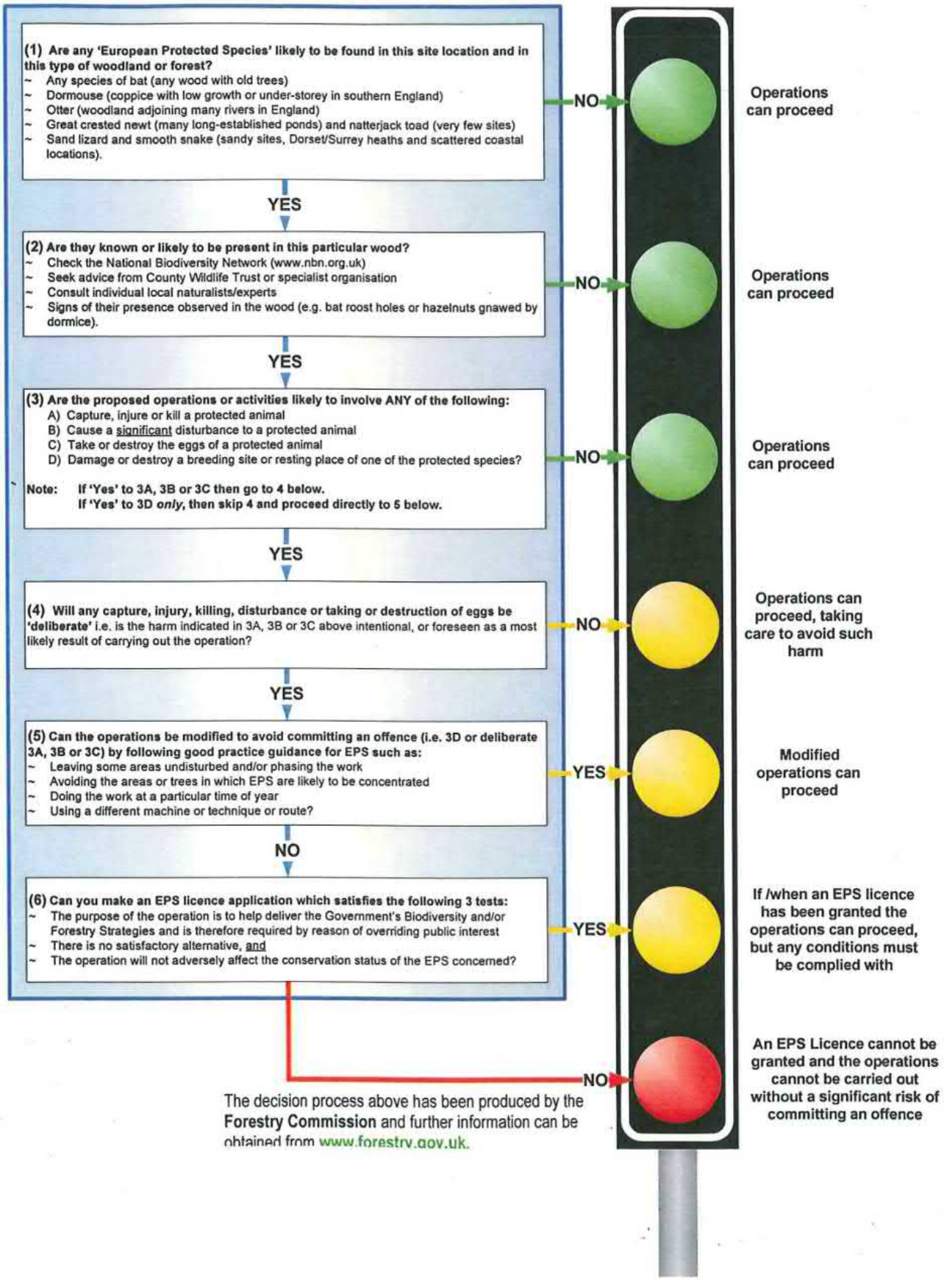
** The design development stage D in particular is an iterative process, responding to and resolving constraints as they emerge but, once completed, there needs to be a high level of certainty for proposed outcomes.*

*** See Commentary on Clause 6.*

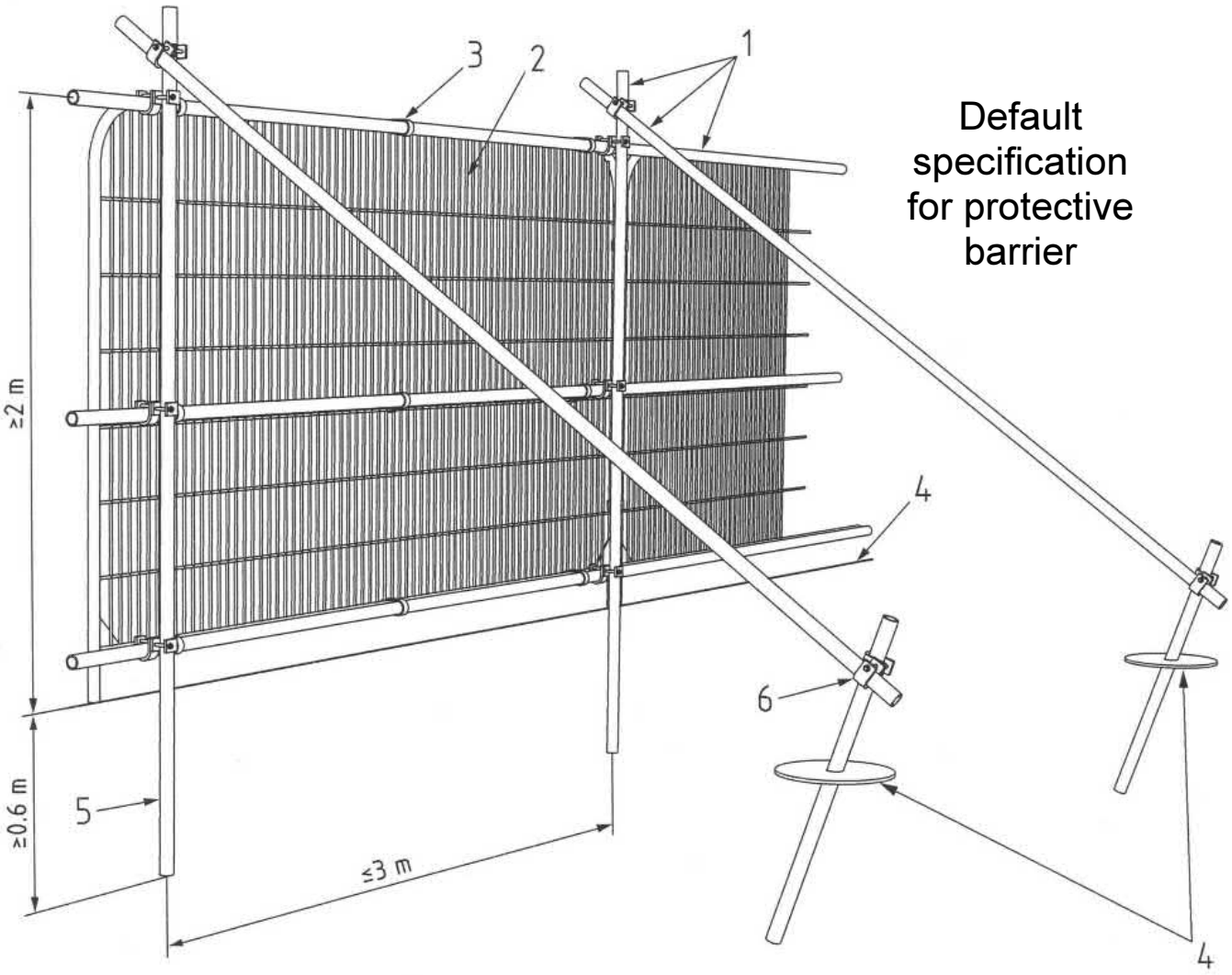
2.

European Protected Species and woodland operations
Decision tree to aid planning of woodland operations and protecting EPS (v.1)

The diagram below illustrates the questions that woodland managers and operators should consider when deciding whether they need to apply for an EPS licence. It should be noted that the diagram presents a simplified overview of the decision-making process.



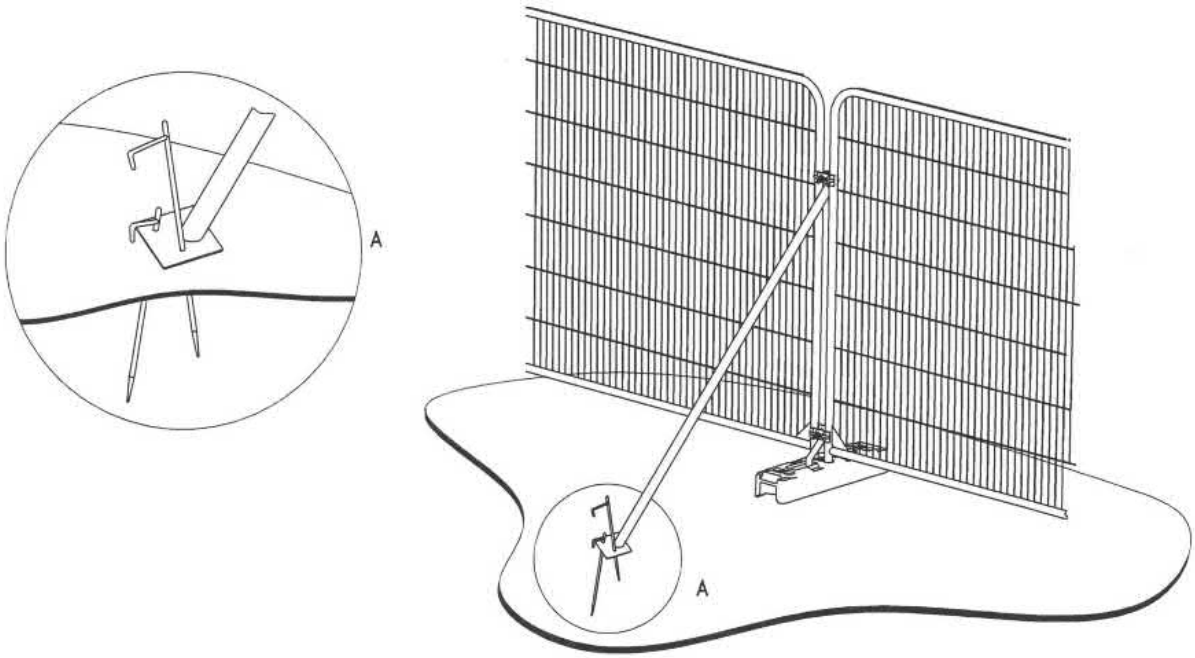
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



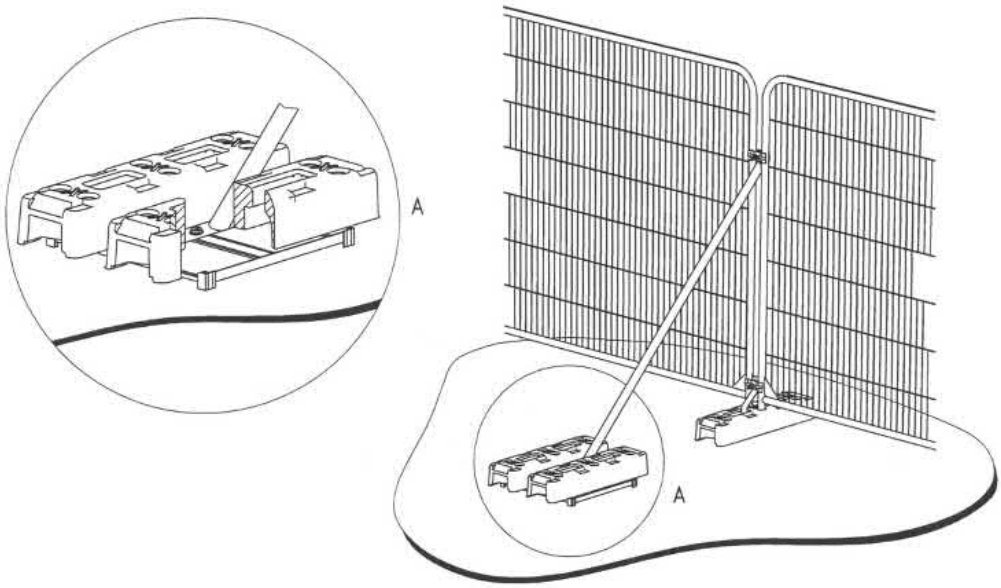
Key

1	Standard scaffold pole
2	Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
3	Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4	Ground level
5	Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m
6	Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



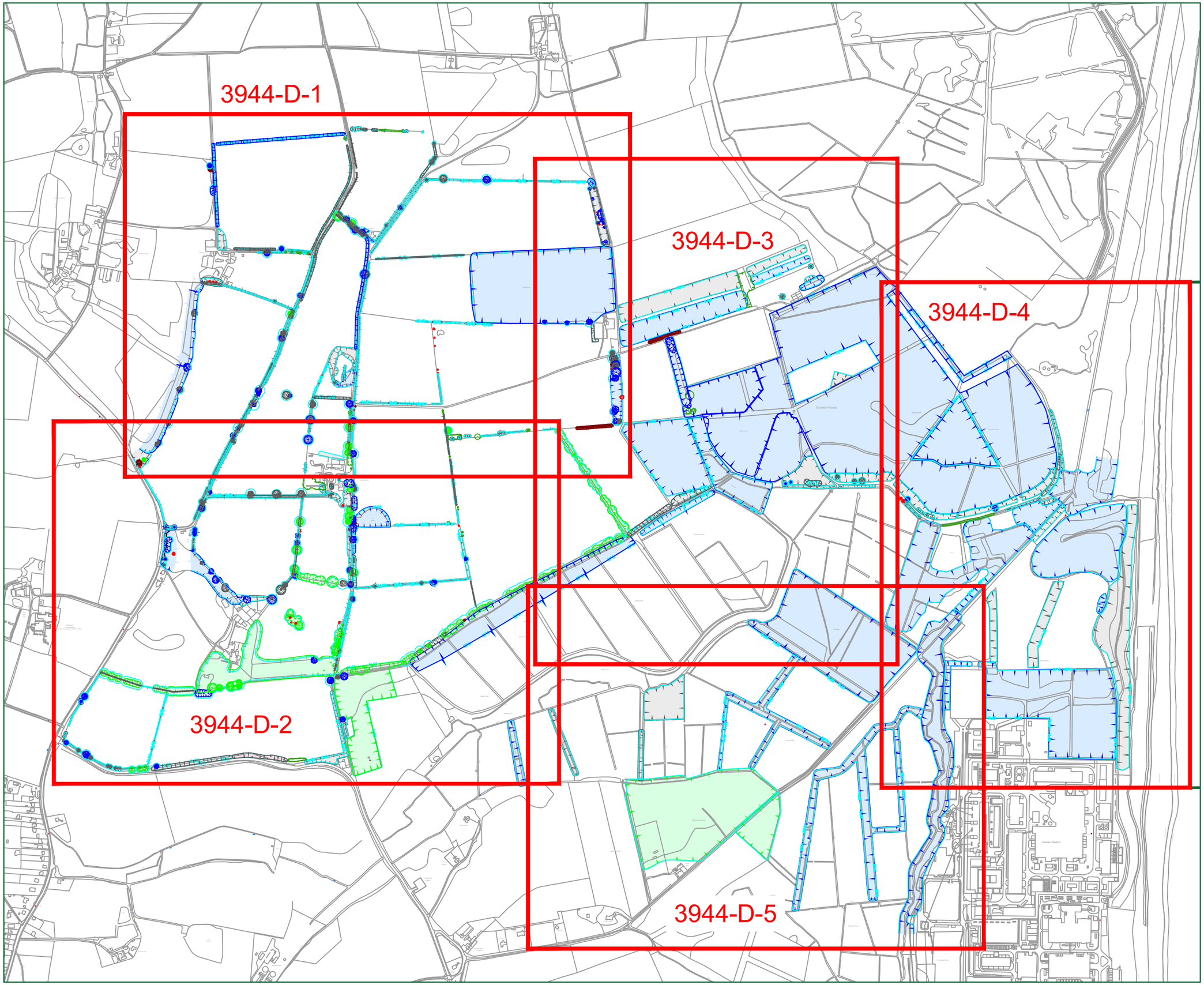
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix F

Hayden’s Drawing



CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current land use for longer than 10 years
Trees to be considered for retention	
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 150mm

North (Indicative)

LEGEND

- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category A
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category B
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category C
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category C/U
- Line of Root Protection Area (RPA) - calculated following guidelines set in BS 5837:2012
- Existing Tree/Hedge to be Removed BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Additional feature which doesn't meet BS 5837: 2012 categorisation but is included for reference
- Area of trees not subject to a full BS 5837:2012 survey but is included for reference
- Dead or Dying Tree

Rev:	Date:	By:	Revision:
B	23/06/14	AWG	Correction of errors following Arboricultural Review
A	30/04/14	KFJ	Updated to include additional information from April site visits
-	26/02/14	KFJ	Based on Ordnance Survey Background Map & GPS information

The position, condition, and dimensions of the trees are based on a site surveys undertaken on 04-07/02/14 and 15-16/04/14

"The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon"

HAYDEN'S Arboricultural Consultants

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Email: info@treesurveys.co.uk

Client:	LDA Design
Drawing Title:	TS & AIA Overview
Site:	Power Staion, Sizewell, Suffolk

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
23/06/14	KFJ	Cli\Pro\3944-D-B-Overview - Power Station - TS & CP.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:10,000 (A3)	SB	3944-D-B-Overview	B

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Client:	Drawing Title:
LDA Design	TS & CP Sheet 1 of 5

Site: Power Station, Sizewell, Suffolk

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
23/06/14	KFJ	C:\\Pro\3944-D-B-1 - Power Station Sizewell - TS & CP.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:1250 (A0)	SB	3044-D-B-1	B

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NOTE:

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants were not provided with a Topographical Survey or Base Plan showing the positions of the trees/landscape features on this site, so their locations have been fixed using GPS. As such the position of the trees/ landscape features should not be taken as exact but gives a fair distribution of their locations on site.

Scale 1:1250

0m 20m 40m 60m 80m 100m 120m 140m

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Scale 1:500

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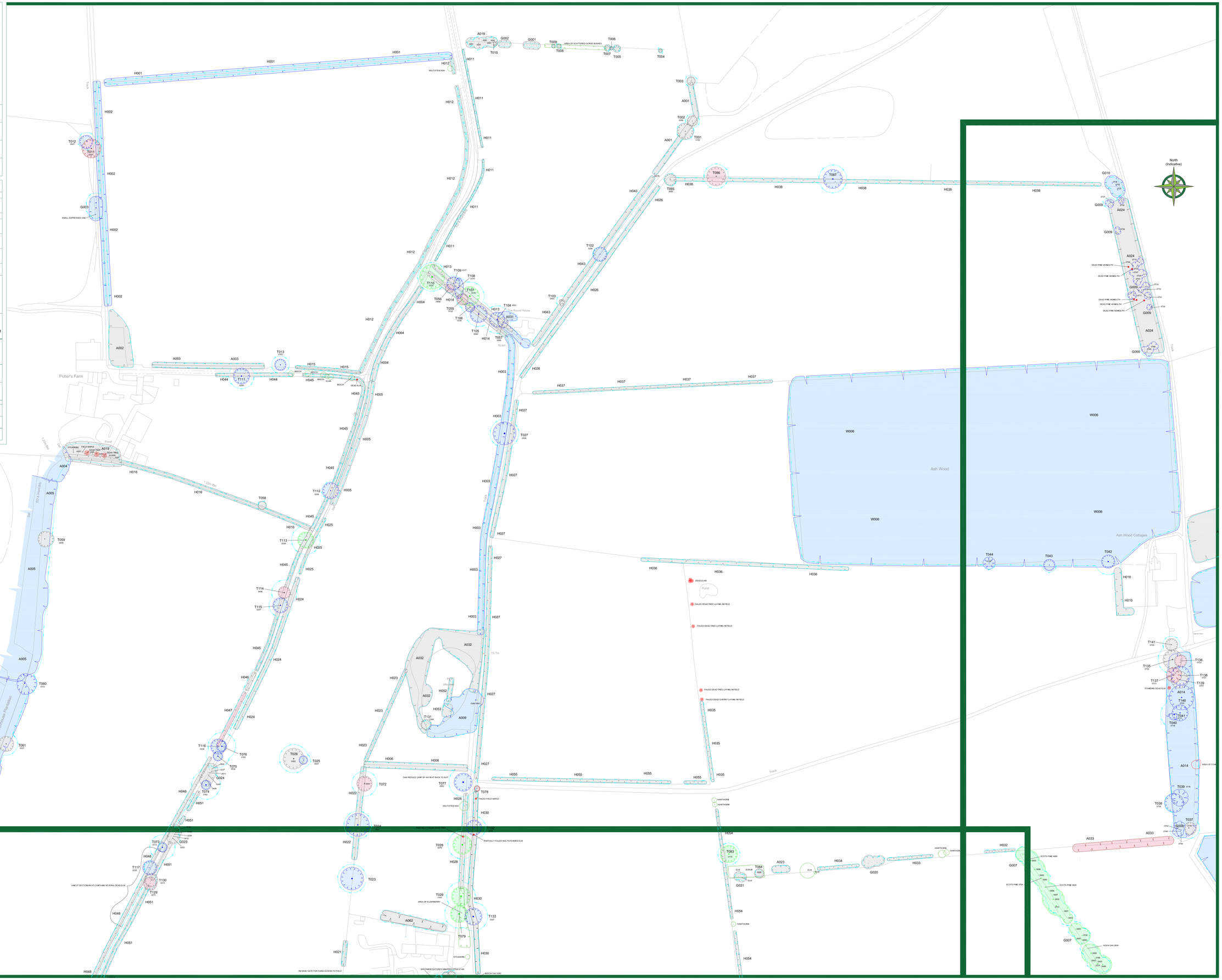

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Scale 1:1250

0m 20m 40m 60m 80m 100m 120m 140m

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Scale 1:500

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Client: LDA Design	Drawing Title: TS & CP Sheet 2 of 5
Site: Power Station, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Date: 23/06/14	Drawn By: KFJ
Cad File Ref: CM/Pro/3944-D-B-2 - Power Station Sizewell - TS & CP.dwg	
Scale: 1:1250 (A0)	Checked By: SB
Drawing No: 3944-D-B-2	Rev: B

CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

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Scale 1:500
0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

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Web Page: www.treesurveys.co.uk
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Client: LDA Design			Drawing Title: TS & CP Sheet 3 of 5
Site: Power Station, Sizewell, Suffolk			
Date: 23/06/14	Drawn By: KFJ	Cad File Ref: Cll/Pro/3944-D-B-3 - Power Station Sizewell - TS & CP.dwg	
Scale: 1:1250 (A0)	Checked By: SB	Drawing No: 3044-D-B-3	Rev: B

CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current land use for longer than 10 years
Trees to be considered for retention	
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 150mm

NOTE:

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants were not provided with a Topographical Survey or Base Plan showing the positions of the trees/landscape features on this site, so their locations have been fixed using GPS. As such the position of the trees/ landscape features should not be taken as exact but gives a fair distribution of their locations on site.

Rev:	Date:	By:	Revision:
-	26/02/14	KFJ	Based on Ordnace Survey Background Map & GPS positional information
A	30/04/14	KFJ	Updated to include additional information from April site visits
B	23/06/14	KFJ	Correction of errors following Arboricultural Review

North (Indicative)

LEGEND

- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category A
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category B
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category C
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category C/U
- Line of Root Protection Area (RPA) - calculated following guidelines set in BS 5837:2012
- Existing Tree/Hedge to be Removed BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Additional feature which doesn't meet BS 5837: 2012 categorisation but is included for reference
- Area of trees not subject to a full BS 5837:2012 survey but is included for reference
- Dead or Dying Tree

The position, condition, and dimensions of the trees are based on a site surveys undertaken on 04-07/02/14 and 15-16/04/14

"The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon"

Scale 1:1250

0m 20m 40m 60m 80m 100m 120m 140m

Scale 1:500

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

HAYDEN'S Arboricultural Consultants

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Client:	LDA Design
Drawing Title:	TS & CP Sheet 4 of 5
Site:	Power Station, Sizewell, Suffolk
Date:	23/06/14
Drawn By:	KFJ
Cad File Ref:	Cll/Pro/3944-D-B-4 - Power Station Sizewell - TS & CP.dwg
Scale:	1:1250 (A0)
Checked By:	SB
Drawing No:	3044-D-B-4
Rev:	B

CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current land use for longer than 10 years
Trees to be considered for retention	
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 150mm

NOTE:

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants were not provided with a Topographical Survey or Base Plan showing the positions of the trees/landscape features on this site, so their locations have been fixed using GPS. As such the position of the trees/ landscape features should not be taken as exact but gives a fair distribution of their locations on site.

North (Indicative)

LEGEND

- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category A
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category B
- Existing Tree/Hedge BS 5837:2012 Category C
- Line of Root Protection Area (RPA) - calculated following guidelines set in BS 5837:2012

Rev:	Date:	By:	Revision:
B	23/06/14	KFJ	Correction of errors following Arboricultural Review
A	30/04/14	KFJ	Updated to include additional information from April site visits
-	26/02/14	KFJ	Based on Ordnance Survey Background Map & GPS positional information

The position, condition, and dimensions of the trees are based on a site surveys undertaken on 04-07/02/14 and 15-16/04/14

"The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon"

Scale 1:500

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

0m 4m 8m 12m 16m 20m

Scale 1:200

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Client:	Drawing Title:
LDA Design	TS & CP Sheet 5 of 5

Site: Power Station, Sizewell, Suffolk

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:
23/06/14	KFJ	Cl//Pro/3944-D-B-5 - Power Station Sizewell - TS & CP.dwg

Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:1250 (A0)	SB	3044-D-B-5	B

- Arboricultural Impact Assessments
- Arboricultural Method Statements
- Tree Constraints Plans
- Arboricultural Feasibility Studies
- Shade Analysis
- Picus Tomography
- Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment
- Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks
- Tree Stock Survey and Management
- Mortgage and Insurance Reports
- Subsidence Reports
- Woodland Management Plans
- Project Management
- Ecological Surveys

HAYDEN'S
Arboricultural Consultants

TREE SURVEY & CONSTRAINTS PLAN
IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 5837:2012

Proj. No **7824**	**Phase 1, Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR**
Client:	LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Date of Report:	20/12/2019

Contact Details

Client – LDA Design Consulting Ltd			
Address Worton Rectory Park Oxford OX29 4SX	**Contact** Mr Alex Van der Nelson	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	01865 887050 alex.vandernelson@LDA-design.co.uk

Local Planning Authority – East Suffolk Council			
Address Melton Hill Woodbridge Suffolk IP12 1AU	**Trees Officer** Mr Nick Newton	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	01394 444241 nicholas.newton@eastsuffolk.gov.uk

Arboricultural Consultant – Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited			
Address 5 Moseley's Farm Business Centre Fornham All Saints Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP28 6JY	**Report Author:** Mr Alex Garnham Mr Matthew Plane-Da'Silva	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	01284 765391 info@treesurveys.co.uk

Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by LDA Design Consulting Ltd to prepare a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan for the existing trees at Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR.

1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on the 20th – 22nd November 2019, 27th & 28th November 2019 and 4th December 2019. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection required for their retention as a sustainable and integral part of development.

1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.*

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected based on the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.

1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.

1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees near persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.

1.2.4 Where the trees inspected stand within woodland, the frequency with which these trees/woodlands are accessed, or will be accessed, must be considered as an integral part of the recommendations given for the future management of these trees/woodlands. Priority will be given to those trees near existing and proposed footpaths, public highways and the site boundaries where it is assumed that the presence of persons and property will be more frequent and therefore of a potentially higher risk. Many of the trees surveyed within the woodland areas present little or no risk (barring exceptional circumstances) to site users and could therefore be left unmanaged. The decision regarding the frequency of use of these areas within the site, and the management decisions taken based on this frequency, must ultimately be the responsibility of the client.

1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Email of instruction from Mr Van der Nelson dated 01/11/2019
- Definition of surveying boundary
- Ordnance Survey Background Map

2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Overview

2.1.1. The site is various parcels of land within the Sizewell C Construction Masterplan and as shown as distributed on drawing 7824-D-CP.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are generally freely draining, slightly acid, and sandy in texture. They are of low fertility and typically support acid dry pastures; and acid deciduous and coniferous woodland heath type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 2.8% the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

2.3.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited have been informed that at the *date of the tree inspection* the trees concerned were not located within a Conservation Area or the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. As such, no written permission would be required from the local planning authority East Suffolk Council prior to commencing works to trees. It should be noted however, that East Suffolk Council have the power to serve Tree Preservation Orders very rapidly, and therefore it is incumbent upon owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work to any trees to contact the local planning authority prior to commencing works to ensure that the situation has not changed.

This information was sourced using the Local Planning Authority's Online Mapping System (as instructed by them) and to our best knowledge was current and accurate at the time the information was accessed. We would advise it prudent that before any tree work commences, this is checked directly with the Local Planning Authority to confirm that their online mapping system is definitive.

2.3.2 **Felling Licence**

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows:-

A Felling Licence is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.
- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling Licence.

2.3.3 **Hedgerow Regulations and Inclosure Act**

Certain hedgerows within the United Kingdom are protected under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land (local nature reserves and SSSIs), or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if it: (a) has a continuous length of, or exceeding 20m; or (b) it has a continuous length of less than 20m and, at each end, meets another hedgerow. The regulations do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling house.

Anybody wishing to remove or destroy a hedge must apply to their Local Planning Authority (LPA) for consent. Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements The Hedgerow Regulations.

Older hedges could be protected by old Inclosure Acts. These Acts may require that hedges are retained and managed forever more.

It is recommended professional legal advice be sought before removing hedgerows to determine whether the hedgerow might be protected by an Inclosure Act. Many Inclosure Acts are deposited in Local Records Offices.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 As part of this survey a total of one hundred and thirty-six individual trees, fifty-four groups of trees, thirty-five areas of tree, twenty-nine hedges and six woodlands have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T136, G001 – G054, A001 – A035, H001 – H029 and W001 - W006 respectively. A further four areas of trees, four groups of trees, one hedge and fourteen individual trees have been identified which overlap with the Phase 2 Tree Survey. These have been numbered AF-A010, AF-A013, AF-A015, GH-A041, AF-G007, AF-G011, AF-G013, AF-G014, AF-H007, AF-T011-T015, and AF-T040-T048, respectively.

3.2 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of each tree shown on the attached drawing no. 7824-D-CP has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 7824-D-CP provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.

3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.

3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.

3.5 Several items would benefit from tree surgery or additional investigation, be it for health and safety, cultural, aesthetic, or structural reasons as detailed in the attached Schedule of Trees. Including the trees recommended for felling, the items requiring the **most urgent** intervention are as follows:

As soon as possible:

T080	Fell and replant.

Within six months:

T020	Clear failed stem.

Within one year:

A012	Remove dead trees.
G030	Prune branches to give 2m clearance from overhead cables and poles
H005	Restore traditional hedgerow management scheme
T109	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro Drill)

3.6 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

4.0 Constraints Upon Proposed Development

4.1 Physical Extent of the Trees

4.1.1 The Root Protection Areas (RPA) for the trees deemed worthy of retention are indicated on the attached Drawing No.7824-D-CP. These define the below ground constraints of the trees.

4.1.2 The crown spreads of the trees deemed worthy of retention are also indicated on the attached Drawing No.7824-D-CP. These define the above ground constraints of the trees.

4.2 Design Considerations

4.2.1 The combination of the above and below ground constraints outlined at 4.1 above, should be used to inform the layout and design of any proposed development by considering the following principal factors;

4.2.2 **Shade.** Consideration will be needed regarding the size, positioning and aspect of windows, together with the internal layout of dwellings in close proximity to trees to ensure sufficient daylight enters rooms or buildings. Consideration should also be given to the future growth potential of trees in close proximity to prospective development.

4.2.3 **Water Demand.** The water demand of the trees deemed worthy of retention, as listed by the NHBC, is given in the attached *Schedule of Trees* in order to inform the foundation design process.

4.2.4 **Siting.** Ideally, the footprint of any proposed building should be no closer than 2 metres from the edge of any RPA or crown spread of any trees to be retained. This is to ensure that sufficient room is provided to allow the construction of the proposed development without any encroachment into the RPA or under the crown spread. If it is considered acceptable and appropriate to construct within the RPA, specialist engineering techniques (e.g. cantilever, piling, or pad and above ground beam foundations) and ground protection measures will be required to minimise the impact on the roots.

4.2.5 **Practicality.** It is important to ensure that any garden attached to a dwelling has a significant area of open ground that is not covered by the crowns of retained trees.

4.3 Construction Measures

4.3.1 In order to ensure that trees intended for retention are not harmed during the construction processes, the following matters require consideration and implementation as necessary. Please note that once the design is finalised, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will provide a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan that will satisfy the requirements for obtaining planning permission.

4.3.2 **Protective Fencing.** The trees to be retained will need to be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing. This fencing must be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and will be erected prior to any development on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. All tree protection barrier fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer.

4.3.3 **Services.** Ideally, all service runs will be routed outside of the RPA of any retained trees. If a service has to be installed across an RPA, works must be undertaken in accordance the guidance of the National Joint Utilities Group Guidance Note 4 "*Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*" (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) and installation of such a method as to reduce any possible detrimental effect on roots to an absolute minimum.

4.3.4 **Hard Surfaces.** Hard surfaces may be constructed under the crown spreads of retained trees and within the RPA if specific detail is paid to the design and specification. In these areas, the design will comply with the principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in, and retained by, a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where the hard surface proposed is impermeable, it must not cover more than 20% of the RPA. Larger extents of permeable surfacing may be acceptable, dependent on the individual circumstances of the site.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 The site is Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR. This location has been subjected to a total health and safety inspection, together with a consideration of the tree related constraints on development.

5.2 Within the area specified for inspection, a total of one hundred and thirty-six individual trees, fifty-four groups of trees, thirty-five areas of tree, twenty-nine hedges and six woodlands have been surveyed. These were found to be of mixed condition and age providing a variety of amenity benefits.

5.3 Consideration is being given to undertaking development within the site, but no definite layout has as yet been determined.

5.4 Ideally, all development should take place outside the RPA of the trees considered most worthy or appropriate for retention thus allowing a traditional construction process. It is usually technically possible (though not necessarily desirable) to build within a very limited portion of the RPA of one or more trees using specialist engineering techniques, but inevitably this is more difficult and expensive than traditional construction methods and may not be acceptable to the local planning authority.

5.5 Irrespective of any development proposals, a number of trees require attention as detailed items in the *Schedule of Trees*. As recorded at item 3.5 above, one individual tree requires urgent intervention and another one specimen need attention within six months.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 It is recommended that the siting and design of the layout considers the presence of trees, particularly the highest quality, and where feasible seeks to incorporate them within any proposed development.

6.2 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the *Schedule of Trees*. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.

6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of the Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified health and safety problems and to promote longevity in retained trees in the context of a potential development site. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.

7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work undertaken. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

If alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out, or tree work undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be carried out.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

December 2019…….
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited

8.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS 3998:2010* BSI, London.

British Standards Institute. (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012* BSI, London.

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Weber K., Mattheck C. (2003). *Manual of Wood Decays*. The Arboricultural Association

9.0 Appendices

Appendix	**A**	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	**B**	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	**C**	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
Appendix	**D**	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	**E**	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	**F**	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
2. European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

Appendix	**G**	Drawing No 7824-D-CP

Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Austrian (or Black) Pine	*Pinus nigra*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Cherry	*Prunus sp*
Cherry Plum	*Prunus cerasifera*
Cockspur Thorn	*Crataegus crus-galli*
Cypress	*Cupressus sp*
Dog Rose	*Rosa canina*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
Elm	*Ulmus sp*
English Elm	*Ulmus minor var. vulgaris*
English Oak	*Quercus robur*
European Lime	*Tilia x europaea*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Japanese Cherry	*Prunus serrulata*
Leyland Cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*
Oak	*Quercus robur*
Pine	*Pinus sp*
Poplar	*Populus sp*
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*
Sweet Chestnut	*Castanea sativa*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Willow	*Salix sp*

Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: Basal Suckers	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	A profusion of shoots emanating from the base of the main stem close to ground level. Several species of trees but most notably Limes produce suckers as part of their naturalised habit however in some species this can be an indicator of elevated stress upon the tree.
Consequence:	Suckers do not cause direct harm to the tree in their self however they can be problematic where they impede free use of space such as where a tree is adjacent to a footpath or roadway. Where suckers are established, they can impede visibility of the basal area of the stem and prevent identification of more significant defects such as decay cavities or fungal growths. If left unchecked the suckers can establish to become large limbs in their own right and spoil the form of the tree and presenting issues for future management as removal would leave large wounds around the stem base providing opportunity for ingress of decay.
Control:	Regular pruning away of new sucker growth is recommended to prevent the development of the issues mentioned above dependent upon the implications and the trees location.
Species affected:	Most tree species can be affected.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	 

Name: *Grifola frondosa* **(Hen of the Woods)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This uncommon parasitic fungus is found on deciduous trees, usually fruiting at the extreme base of the trunk. The fruiting body is between 15 - 40cm in diameter and consists of a central repeatedly branched stem, each branch ending in a flattened tongue-shaped cap. The fungus causes a stringy white rot with orange lines; however, the decay initially invades the cell walls as a soft-rot, therefore causing loss of tensile strength before destroying the lignin. The decayed wood is usually near to or below ground level and therefore rather inaccessible.
Consequence:	This is rather a concerning disease as it can cause windthrow in Beech, although this is uncommon with more commonly colonized Oak species for which there is little case history which seems to implicate *G. frondosa.* Decay can weaken the anchorage of the tree.
Control:	If remedial work is required, crown reduction rather than felling may be a satisfactory option.
Species affected:	*Fagus* spp and *Quercus* spp
Images:	  

Name: *Hedera helix* **(Ivy)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whist relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	 

Name: *Ophiostoma novo-ulmi* **(Dutch Elm Disease)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	The first symptom is the yellowing of the leaves from July onwards. It spreads rapidly often causing death in the same season - it is very rare for a tree to survive once the fungus has occurred. Dark brown streaks are evident when the bark and outer wood are peeled from the infected branches. Brown blotches may also be seen on infected branches if they are cut cleanly in a transverse section. The tree is infected by the Elm Bark Beetle which carries the disease (through fungal spores on their backs). Once active in the tree, the fungus produces yeast like cells in the wood which are transported within the trees water conducting tissues. These cause blockages of the tissue and hence both the wilting of the leaves and the brown staining of the infected wood mentioned above. Galleries (tunnels) can be found between the bark and the wood where the beetles have fed and laid their eggs. The beetles eat through the bark of stems and larger limbs and thus form emergence holes which contribute to disease identification.
Consequence:	This is the most serious disease in Elm trees and is still common in Britain. Infected trees decline and die rapidly.
Control:	Control by fungicidal injections has been successful in specimen trees of high value however the cost of this recurrent procedure usually outweighs the value of the affected tree.
Species affected:	*Ulmus* spp. and *Zelkova*

Name: *Phellinus pomaceus* **(Cushion Fungus)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Fungus causing heart rot to the stems and branches on rosaceous trees. The fungus causes white rot with wood becoming brittle and then later soft.
Consequence:	The consequence will often be a brittle stem fracture, usually near the fruiting body.
Control:	Affected tissues may be removed by pruning where the location of infection allows.
Species affected:	*Prunus spp.*

Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES

Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham Date: 20/11/2019
Managed By: Alex Garnham

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A001	Holly, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Ash, Leyland Cypress	350	14		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Area of trees which run as a linear feature along the highway, unable to carry out a full detailed inspection due to restricted access. Considered to be a good use for habitat and good overall landscape value.	B2	No work required.	4
		4.2	3		EM	High				
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Woodland floor				
A002	English Oak, Sycamore, Sweet Chestnut, Field Maple, Silver Birch	600	19.5		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Area or small woodland located to the south of a track serving plantation cottages and north of an area of heath grassland. Mixed age, with young Sycamore and Oak the main successors. Mature Sweet Chestnut are much less frequent. Overall high quality with good habitat and landscape value.	A2	No work required.	4
		7.2	1.6		SM	High				
Yes		162.9			40+ years	Woodland floor				
A003	English Oak, Silver Birch, Scots Pine	450	20		High	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Feature is located between arable or heath land to the north and a track serving plantation cottages to the south. Specimens are generally upright and tall owing to intense competition for sunlight. Good screening value. No major defects observed. Generally high quality feature. Overhead cables pass through canopy.	B2	No work required.	4
		5.4	1		SM	High				
Yes		91.6			40+ years	Woodland floor, Dense undergrowth				
A004	Hawthorn, Elder	200	4.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Scrubby, low density area of poor quality Hawthorn and Elder understorey. Many Elder are dead.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.4	0		SM	High				
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Grass				
A005	English Elm, Blackthorn	180	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Dense thicket of young to semi-mature Elm and Blackthorn. Many Elm have succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. A low quality feature but with some habitat value.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.16	0		SM	High				
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Bare earth				
A006	Scots Pine	180	9		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Area of semi-mature Scots Pine located to west of unmade track, south of cottages and east of heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4
		2.16	0		SM	Moderate				
Yes		14.7			40+ years	Woodland floor				
A007	English Elm	180	7		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear area of young to semi-mature Elm between Scots Pine copse to the east and heath grassland to the west. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.16	0		SM	High				
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A008	Alder	260	6.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Linear feature of young to semi-mature Alder on eastern bank of drainage ditch. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		3.12	1		SM	Moderate				
Yes		30.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				
A009	Blackthorn	80	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Area of scrubby growth consisting of Blackthorn.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.96	0		Y	High				
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
A010	Alder, Sycamore, English Oak, Scots Pine	220	13		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Semi-mature woodland which is in a good overall condition. Many specimens contained within this feature are slender and tall, typical of dense area that has not been thinned.	B2	No work required.	4
		2.64	0		SM	High				
Yes		21.9			20+ years	Woodland floor				
A011	Alder, Ash, Sycamore, Silver Birch, Scots Pine, Poplar Spp, Goat Willow, Hazel, Cherry Spp	450	15		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Dense area of trees forming a dog leg around the western and southern edges of Coronation Wood. Typical DBH approximately 300mm on average, larger trees approx. 450mm. The feature is surrounded by mixed types of fencing and crowns are maintained over the roads and away from overhead cables and cable towers. Running through the centre of the feature is standing water. This, as well as the security fencing act as barriers to access. Thus, the feature has been surveyed from the outer portions only. Generally high quality as a natural barrier and boundary to site, as well as excellent habitat value.	B3	No work required.	4
		5.4	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		91.6			40+ years	Woodland floor, Water				
A012	English Elm, Cockspur Thorn, Cherry Plum	190	7.5		Low	N2.8, E2.8, S2.8, W2.8	Small cluster of English Elm, Thorn and Cherry Plum located in understorey of gorse at highway very near waste recycling site. Unremarkable trees of limited merit. Feature contains dead Elm.	C2	Remove dead trees.	3
		2.28	3		SM	High				
Yes		16.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
A013	Scots Pine, English Oak, Sycamore, Silver Birch	370	11		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Area of approximately thirty-seven Scots Pine, two Silver Birch, two English Oak and one Sycamore. Feature is located between the highway verge and a field boundary fence, and close to a side road serving Common Farm Cottages. Good form, condition and landscape value.	A2	No work required.	4
		4.44	0		SM	High				
Yes		61.9			40+ years	Bare earth				
A014	Scots Pine, English Oak, English Elm, Silver Birch, Field Maple	250	13.5		High	N3, E3, S3, W3	Area of young to semi-mature trees located between the highway of Lovers Lane and a footpath. Attractive screen and landscape amenity feature. Trees currently managed clear of highway and footpath. Limited growth space and intense competition is likely to stifle feature from maturing.	B2	No work required.	4
		3	3		SM	High				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Woodland floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A015	Pine Spp, Sweet Chestnut, English Oak, Silver Birch, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Sycamore	350	13.5		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Linear area of trees between a footpath to the west and a field to the east. Excellent screening and habitat value, and a good quality landscape amenity feature. Terminates at the north end onto the highway serving Common Farm Cottage and links to a linear feature of Pine on the southern terminus (surveyed separately). Planting space means specimens may mature into dominating skyline trees.	A2	No work required.	4
		4.2	3		SM	High				
Yes		55.4			40+ years	Woodland floor				
A016	Pine Spp	300	13		High	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear feature of Pine located between field to east and Hawthorn hedgerow on highway footpath verge to west. Excellent overall condition and an attractive landscape feature. Feature likely to mature into principal arboricultural avenue feature.	A2	No work required.	4
		3.6	2.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		40.7			40+ years	Bare earth				
A017	Pine Spp	300	13		High	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear feature of Pine located between field to east and Hawthorn hedgerow on highway footpath verge to west. Excellent overall condition and an attractive landscape feature. Feature likely to mature into principal arboricultural avenue feature.	A2	No work required.	4
		3.6	2.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		40.7			40+ years	Bare earth				
A018	Pine Spp	250	10.5		High	N3, E3, S3, W3	Linear feature of Pine located between field to east and Hawthorn hedgerow on highway footpath verge to west. Excellent overall condition and an attractive landscape feature. Feature likely to mature into principal arboricultural avenue feature.	A2	No work required.	4
		3	2.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Bare earth				
A019	English Oak, Silver Birch, Pine Spp	250	13		High	N3, E3, S3, W3	Linear feature of Oak, Birch and Pine located between field to east and Hawthorn hedgerow on highway footpath verge to west. Excellent overall condition and an attractive landscape feature. Feature likely to mature into principal arboricultural avenue feature.	A2	No work required.	4
		3	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Woodland floor				
A020	English Elm	160	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Linear feature of young to semi-mature Elm between a track to the north and a field to the south. Typically good form and condition for age, but presence of Dutch Elm Disease in a stand of Elm nearby is likely to spread to this feature.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.92	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		11.6			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
A021	Sycamore	500	14		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Area of Sycamore located between dwellings and north of a track. Trees are individually fair to poor. Specimens are generally multi-stemmed. Ivy scales many trees. Some value as a mass of trees but the dominance of Sycamore as a mono-species area limits value.	B2	No work required.	4
		6	4		EM	Moderate				
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Bare earth				
A022	Scots Pine, English Oak, Silver Birch, Cypress Spp, Cherry Spp	350	14.5		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Linear feature of trees in verge between track to the south and garden space and woodland to the north, separated by a wire fence. Good overall condition, no major defects observed.	A2	No work required.	4
		4.2	4		SM	High				
Yes		55.4			40+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A023	Scots Pine, Beech, Silver Birch, English Oak, Cypress Spp, Sycamore	510	14		High	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Linear feature of trees in verge between track to the south and garden space and woodland to the north, separated by a wire fence. Good overall condition, no major defects observed.	A2	No work required.	4
		6.12	4		SM	High				
Yes		117.7			40+ years	Bare earth				
A024	English Elm	230	12.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dense area of Elm located in understorey of bracken and bramble. Many dead specimens within, which appear to have succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.76	2		SM	High				
Yes		23.9			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				
A025	Blackthorn, Hawthorn	180	5.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dense area of Blackthorn and Hawthorn on southern side of fence between areas of heath grassland. Good habitat potential owing to standing water to the immediate south.	C3	No work required.	4
		2.16	0		SM	High				
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Grass				
A026	Scots Pine	250	8.5		High	N3, E3, S3, W3	Established area of young to semi-mature Scots Pine between highway and arable land. Excellent natural screen. Densely planted in crop/plantation rows.	B2	No work required.	4
		3	1		SM	Moderate				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Woodland floor				
A027	Silver Birch, English Oak, Hawthorn, Sweet Chestnut	400	8.5		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Area of Silver Birch, Oak, Sweet Chestnut and Hawthorn between an area of Pines to the north and a highway to the south. Contributes to overall screening and habitat value. Appears unmanaged. Good habitat value.	B2	No work required.	4
		4.8	0		SM	High				
Yes		72.4			40+ years	Bare earth				
A028	Scots Pine	250	9		High	N3, E3, S3, W3	Area of well established Scots Pine between an area of young Oak to the north and a highway to the south. Contributes to overall screening and habitat value. Densely planted in crop/plantation rows.	B2	No work required.	4
		3	0		SM	Moderate				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Woodland floor				
A029	English Oak	150	6		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Small copse of young English Oak flanked by an area of Scots Pine. Good overall condition however planting density will limit future development.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.8	0.5		Y	High				
Yes		10.2			40+ years	Woodland floor				
A030	English Oak, Scots Pine	230	5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of mixed species trees which run alongside the highway. No significant defects at time of inspection.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.76	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		23.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
A031	Elm	100	5.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of Elm. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	2		Y	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
A032	Elm, Hawthorn, Sycamore	110	7		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Area of unmanaged trees, Ivy is present and extends from ground level into the main canopies. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.32	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		5.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
A033	Sycamore, Ash, Elm	350	9		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Trees appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however access is restricted due to the location next to a railway line. Understory of scrubby Elm.	C2	No work required.	4
		4.2	1.5		M	High				
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
A034	Scots Pine, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Japanese Cherry, Ash, Field Maple	350	13		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Unable to carry out a full detailed inspection due to restricted access therefore all dimensions are estimated.	B2	No work required.	4
		4.2	1		EM	High				
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
A035	English Oak, Elm , Holm Oak, Lime Spp, Sycamore	350	111		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W0.5	Tree are located off-site within the confines of the owner of the neighbouring land therefore a full detailed inspection was not undertaken and the dimensions are estimated.	B2	No work required.	4
		4.2	2.5		EM	High				
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
AF-A010	Aspen.	60	5		Low	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0	Area of semi-mature and young Aspen. Unexceptional trees.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.72	0-2m		SM	High				
Yes		1.6			10 + years					
AF-A013	Hawthorn, Hazel, Field Maple, Oak.	240	9		High	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects. Area forming excellent boundary screen. Fence prevents access and full assessment.	B2	No work required.	4
		2.88	0-2m		SM	High				
Yes		26.1			20+ years	Bare earth				
AF-A015	Hawthorn, Hazel, Field Maple.	200	7		High	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	Good condition. Attractive boundary feature. Excellent screening value. Fence prevents access and full assessment.	B2	No work required.	4
		2.4	0-2m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		18.1			20+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
AF-G007	Scots Pine x2	150	5.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Torn out branch on Western tree. Both unexceptional trees.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.8	0-2m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		10.2			10 + years					
AF-G011	Pine x10, Elm.	540	16		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Group of Pine adjacent to the highway, some with slightly contorted form. Average quality as individuals but higher value as a linear group. Young Elms as hedgerow beneath.	B2	No work required.	4
		6.48	4.1-6m		M	Moderate				
Yes		131.9			20+ years					
AF-G013	English Oak x6	320	9		Moderate	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	No access. All dimensions estimated. Minor level changes within root zone. Located on small bund adjacent highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		3.84	0-2m		SM	High				
Yes		46.3			10 + years	Bare earth				
AF-G014	English Oak x5	230	8		Moderate	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Group located adjacent to highway. Somewhat squat in form.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.76	0-2m		SM	High				
Yes		23.9			10 + years	Bare earth				
AF-H007	Hawthorn, Oak, Pine, Elm.	150	5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Hawthorn hedgerow with occasional hedgerow semi-mature trees including Oak, Pine and Elm.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.8	0-2m		SM	High				
Yes		10.2			20+ years					
AF-T011	English Oak.	180	4		Low	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	Very squat form. No indicators of disease decay or structural defects. Unexceptional tree.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.16	0-2m		SM	High				
Yes		14.7			20+ years					
AF-T012	Scots Pine.	230	6		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Twin stemmed, fairly poor union. No other indicators of disease decay or structural defects.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.76	0-2m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		23.9			10 + years					
AF-T013	Scots Pine.	370	6		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	C1	No work required.	4
		4.44	0-2m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		61.9			20+ years					

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
AF-T014	Scots Pine.	270	6		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Heavily contorted stem and some small crossing rubbing branches. Otherwise no other indicators of disease or decay.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.24	0-2m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		33			10 + years					
AF-T015	Scots Pine.	190	5		Moderate	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	Some contorted branch growth affecting the form of the tree.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.28	0-2m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		16.3			10 + years					
AF-T040	Aspen.	220	10		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects. No access. All dimensions estimated. Weak unions on scaffold limbs.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.64	0-2m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		21.9			10 + years	Bare earth				
AF-T041	English Oak.	140	6		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No access. All dimensions estimated. Minor level changes within root zone. Adjacent highway. Constricting stake and tie.	C2	Remove stake and tie.	3
		1.68	0-2m		Y	High				
Yes		8.9			20+ years	Bare earth				
AF-T042	English Oak.	140	6		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	No access. All dimensions estimated. Adjacent highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.68	0-2m		Y	High				
Yes		8.9			20+ years	Bare earth				
AF-T043	English Oak.	180	6		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	No access. All dimensions estimated. Minor level changes within root zone. Adjacent highway. Constricting stake and tie.	C2	Remove stake and tie.	3
		2.16	0-2m		Y	High				
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Bare earth				
AF-T044	English Oak.	140	5		Moderate	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	No access. All dimensions estimated. Adjacent highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.68	0-2m		Y	High				
Yes		8.9			20+ years	Bare earth				
AF-T045	English Oak.	120	5		Moderate	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	No access. All dimensions estimated. Adjacent highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.44	0-2m		Y	High				
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
AF-T046	Common Ash.	950	14		Moderate	N7.0, E6.5, S7.0, W7.5	Multi-stemmed Early Mature Ash located adjacent to a culvert and wet ditch with limited access. All dimensions estimated. Minor level changes within root zone. Service hatch within root zone. Minor cavities in scaffold limbs. Major deadwood. No defined leader, open form. Rooting likely to occupy North Western field due to significant level changes on the Eastern and Southern aspects. Appears to be in relatively low vigour with poor extension growth.	C2	No work required.	4
		11.4	2.1-4m		EM	Moderate				
Yes		408.3			10 + years	Bare earth				
AF-T047	Poplar Sp	550	11		Moderate	N6.5, E3.0, S0.0, W6.5	Poor condition. Asymmetric crown. Suppressed crown. Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Contorted growth.	C/U2	No work required.	4
		6.6	2.1-4m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		136.8			<10 Years	Bare earth				
AF-T048	Poplar Sp	910	18		High	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W9.0	Dense vegetation prevents full assessment. Minor level changes within root zone. Broad spreading Poplar specimen located adjacent to highway. Specimen has suffered storm damage, so prompting vigorous regrowth. Specimen is twin stemmed from 5 metres, with a slight but apparently stable lean to the South. Specimen heavily suppresses adjacent Poplar on the Northern aspect.	B2	No work required.	4
		10.92	4.1-6m		SM	Moderate				
Yes		374.6			20+ years	Bare earth				
G001	English Oak	100	8		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Trees are in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	1		Y	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G002	English Oak	850	16		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Group of mature Oak trees which appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown, this can not be confirmed due to limited access to trees. Considered to be a good use for habitat and good overall landscape value.	B2	No work required.	4
		10.2	4		M	High				
Yes		326.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G003	English Oak	500	16		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Group of mature Oak trees which appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown, this can not be confirmed due to limited access to trees.	B2	No work required.	4
		6	3		M	High				
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Woodland floor				
G004	English Oak	700	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of mature Oak trees which appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown, this can not be confirmed due to limited access to trees. Ivy is present and extends from ground level into the main canopy masking possible defects. Good overall landscape value.	B2	No work required.	4
		8.4	4		M	High				
Yes		221.7			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
G005	Field Maple	190	4		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Small group of Field Maple. No significant defects at time of inspection. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.28	1.5		Y	Moderate				
Yes		16.3			20+ years	Light undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G006	English Oak	800	16		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Two Oak trees, heavily covered with Ivy which has prevented sight of the base of the trees. They appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however this can not be confirmed. Good overall landscape value.	B2	No work required.	4
		9.6	2.5		M	High				
Yes		289.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
G007	English Oak	740	19		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Two Early mature Oak located north of a track. Good form and condition. Overhead cables pass through canopy. These specimens contribute to the completeness of the feature as a whole on the north side of the track.	A2	No work required.	4
		8.88	1.6		EM	High				
Yes		247.7			40+ years	Woodland floor, Dense undergrowth				
G008	English Oak	710	11.5		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Group of five Oak located in heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition.	A2	No work required.	4
		8.52	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		228			40+ years	Grass				
G009	English Oak	500	9		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Group of two Oak located in heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition.	A2	No work required.	4
		6	1		SM	High				
Yes		113.1			40+ years	Grass				
G010	Silver Birch, Sycamore	500	11.5		Low	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of one Silver Birch and one Sycamore located in heath grassland. Fair overall form and condition. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		6	0.5		EM	Moderate				
Yes		113.1			10+ years	Grass				
G011	English Oak	800	12		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Group of two Oak located in heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition.	A2	No work required.	4
		9.6	1		SM	High				
Yes		289.5			40+ years	Grass				
G012	English Oak	380	7		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Group of two Oak located in heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition.	A2	No work required.	4
		4.56	1		SM	High				
Yes		65.3			40+ years	Grass				
G013	English Oak	780	12		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Group of two Oak located in heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Fair to good overall form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4
		9.36	1		SM	High				
Yes		275.2			40+ years	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G014	Hawthorn	100	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Group of Hawthorn believed to have once made a continuous hedge however now there broken sections. Trees are in a fair overall condition with poor form due to the exposed environment.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0.5		EM	High				
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
G015	Willow Spp	500	14		Low	N7, E7, S7, W7	Group of Willow trees, unable to undertake a full detailed inspection due to restricted access to the main stems. Trees are situated next to a watercourse.	C2	No work required.	4
		6	2.5		M	High				
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Water, Dense undergrowth				
G016	Willow Spp	350	11		Low	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of Willow trees, unable to undertake a full detailed inspection due to restricted access to the main stems. Trees are situated next to a watercourse.	C2	No work required.	4
		4.2	1		EM	High				
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth, Water				
G017	Willow Spp	450	12		Low	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of Willow trees, unable to undertake a full detailed inspection due to restricted access to the main stems. Trees are situated next to a watercourse.	C2	No work required.	4
		5.4	1.5		M	High				
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
G018	Alder	100	3		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young group of trees. No significant defects at time of inspection.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0.5		Y	Low				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
G019	Alder	100	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young group of trees. No significant defects at time of inspection.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0.5		Y	Low				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
G020	Horse Chestnut, English Elm	340	5		Low	N4, E3.5, S3.5, W3	Two Horse Chestnut and one Elm on field side of post and wire fence. All three trees are of fair to poor structural form but good physiological condition. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		4.08	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		52.3			20+ years	Bare earth				
G021	Sycamore, Oak Spp, Silver Birch, Ash	550	15		High	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Group of four trees located in designated habitat area adjacent to the entrance to a waste recycling facility. Trees in good overall condition as a feature, though individually asymmetric which is typical of trees established close together.	B2	No work required.	4
		6.6	2.5		EM	High				
Yes		136.8			20+ years	Light undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G022	Cypress Spp	380	8.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Group of three semi-mature Cypress trees located on vegetative bund adjacent to highway verge. Generally good condition. Overhead cables pass through canopy. Potential future maintenance issue. Limited amenity value. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		4.56	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		65.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
G023	Hawthorn	310	4.5		Low	N3.5, E3, S1.5, W3	Group of four Hawthorn located on north side of footpath off main highway. Crowns managed on south side to maintain clearance from footpath. Typical form and condition. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		3.72	0		EM	High				
Yes		43.5			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
G024	Cherry Spp	260	9		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W2	Group of four Cherry located in garden of common farm. No access to base of trees. All comments based on that which could be observed from the highway of Lovers Lane. Appears in good overall condition. Dense Ivy cover.	C2	No work required.	4
		3.12	1.8		SM	Moderate				
Yes		30.6			10+ years	Grass				
G025	Scots Pine, Austrian Pine	600	15		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Two early mature Pine trees located in the garden of common farm and close to the highway of Lovers Lane. Excellent form, condition and amenity/landscape value.	A2	No work required.	4
		7.2	3		EM	Moderate				
Yes		162.9			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface, Grass				
G026	English Oak	310	9		High	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Group of six Oak trees located in the highway verge. Good condition and excellent future potential as a landscape feature. Well spaced to allow each tree appropriate growth space.	B2	No work required.	4
		3.72	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		43.5			40+ years	Bare earth				
G027	Pine Spp	800	13.5		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Group of three mature Pine located in a corner of a garden space. Each constituent tree is asymmetric however they form a homogeneous and co-dependent feature. The southern specimen features a large socket wound on the stem where a major limb has torn out. Specimens are physiologically healthy. Late life stage limits BS category.	B2	No work required.	4
		9.6	4		M	Moderate				
Yes		289.5			20+ years	Bare earth				
G028	Rowan	310	7		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Two semi-mature Rowan in grass verge adjacent to highway. Multi-stemmed crown of typical form. Physiologically healthy. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.72	0.5		SM	Low				
Yes		43.5			10+ years	Bare earth				
G029	Scots Pine	240	9.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Group of three Scots Pine between track to the south and woodland to the north, separated by a wire fence. Good condition with no major defects observed.	B2	No work required.	4
		2.88	3		SM	Moderate				
Yes		26.1			20+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G030	Silver Birch	400	14.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Group of six Silver Birch on north side of track. Two specimens are twin stemmed but feature good reactive growth in the unions. Minor bark or branch wounds. Fair to good overall condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area. The crowns extend into overhead lines to the north.	B2	Prune branches to give 2m clearance from overhead cables and poles.	3
		4.8	4		SM	Low				
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
G031	English Oak	720	19		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Group of three Oak north of track and at the southern edge of a Birch and Sycamore woodland. Good overall condition. Crowns slightly suppressed on northern side due to woodland.	A3	No work required.	4
		8.64	5		SM	High				
Yes		234.5			40+ years	Woodland floor				
G032	English Oak, Sycamore, Silver Birch	360	8		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Linear group of five Oak, three Sycamore and one Silver Birch located on southern side of track. Good overall condition. One Sycamore at the eastern terminus is multi-stemmed from ground level. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area.	B2	No work required.	4
		4.32	3		SM	High				
Yes		58.6			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
G033	English Oak	540	15		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Linear group of three Oak located on southern side of track. Good overall condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area.	B2	No work required.	4
		6.48	3.5		SM	High				
Yes		131.9			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
G034	English Oak	790	17.5		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Two semi-mature to early mature Oak located on south side of track. Good form and condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed. Crown managed over track.	A1	No work required.	4
		9.48	4		SM	High				
Yes		282.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
G035	English Oak, Scots Pine, Silver Birch	600	16		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Group of two semi-mature Oak, two semi mature Silver Birch, one semi mature Scots Pine and one early mature Scots Pine. The Pine at the western terminus has suffered historic losses of three major branches but maintains and good health volume of crown at the apex supported by two stems. The trees are all south of a track and east of a junction serving dwellings and a route alongside a woodland to the south. Good visual amenity. All specimens are physiologically healthy. Crowns maintained over track.	A2	No work required.	4
		7.2	4		SM	High				
Yes		162.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G036	English Elm	90	6		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Group of approximately seven young Elm on west side of track. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.08	2		Y	High				
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G037	English Elm	160	8		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Group of approximately 20 young to semi mature Elm on west side of track. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.92	2		SM	High				
Yes		11.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G038	English Oak	1050	16		High	N11.5, E11.5, S11.5, W11.5	Three fine mature specimens of Oak in heath grassland south of a footpath track. Good structural and physiological condition. The presence of storm damaged stubs, water filled cup unions and deadwood give good habitat features, as well as their landscape presence.	A3	No work required.	4
		12.6	1.5		M	High				
Yes		498.8			40+ years	Grass				
G039	English Oak	1100	17		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Three fine mature specimens of Oak in heath grassland north of a track. Good structural and physiological condition. The presence of storm damaged stubs and deadwood give good habitat features, as well as their landscape presence.	A2	No work required.	4
		13.2	1.5		M	High				
Yes		547.4			40+ years	Grass				
G040	Silver Birch	220	9.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Two semi-mature Silver Birch located north of a track and in a thicket of gorse. Woodland edge trees. Good overall form and condition. Somewhat understorey trees. Limited growth space likely to drive asymmetric crown distribution over the track as it matures.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.64	1.8		SM	Low				
Yes		21.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G041	English Elm	130	8		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Group of approximately 7 young Elm located immediately adjacent to a track and at the southern edge of the woodland to the north.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.56	2		Y	High				
Yes		7.6			20+ years	Bare earth				
G042	Hazel	590	9		Low	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Two lapsed coppice Hazel trees comprising a large number of stems. Located south of a fence between areas of heath grassland. Physiologically healthy.	C2	No work required.	4
		7.08	1.5		M	Low				
Yes		157.5			10+ years	Grass				
G043	English Oak	250	13		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Two semi-mature Oak of good form and condition, located south of a fence between areas of heath grassland.	B2	No work required.	4
		3	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G044	Sycamore	450	12.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of approximately seven multi-stemmed specimens of Sycamore located on east side of barbed wire fence. Fair overall condition. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		5.4	2.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Bare earth				
G045	English Oak	200	5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Small group of seven Oak trees that appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout their canopies. Ivy is present and extends from ground level into the main canopy masking possible defects.	B2	No work required.	4
		2.4	2		SM	High				
Yes		18.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G046	English Oak	220	6.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Trees are situated in a hedgerow, appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.64	3		SM	High				
Yes		21.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
G047	Leyland Cypress	350	12		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Stems plotted individually. Trees are in a fair overall condition, with tearout wounds present which has most likely been caused by the exposed nature of the land. Trees are considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		4.2	0.5		EM	High				
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G048	English Oak	210	5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Trees are situated in a hedgerow, appear to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.52	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		20			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
G049	Elm Spp	100	3.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Area of scrubby Elm. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0.5		Y	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G050	Elm Spp	120	7		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of Elm which runs along highway. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.44	2		SM	High				
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G051	Sycamore	110	8		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	A group of closely grown Sycamore trees which have Ivy extending from ground level into the main canopies masking possible defects.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.32	3		SM	Moderate				
Yes		5.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
G052	Ash	180	4		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Group of three Ash trees which are in a fair overall condition, with no significant defects at time of inspection. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		2.16	1.5		Y	Moderate				
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Grass				
G053	Sycamore	100	3		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Two Sycamore trees situated on a steep embankment close to the railway line. Trees are considered to be of little merit and low value. If left to mature they will conflict with adjacent railway.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0.5		Y	Moderate				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
G054	Elm Spp	90	3.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Group of Elm, considered to be of little merit and low value.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.08	0.5		Y	High				
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
GH-A041	Scots Pine	350	18		High	N4,E4,S4,W4	Thin linear band of trees around the north eastern perimeter of a large woodland. Trees are in reasonable condition. A thin band of Pines have recently been clear felled to the south western aspect.	B2	No works required.	4
		4.2	0	0	SM	Moderate				
Yes		55.4			2	Woodland Floor				
H001	Elm Spp	80	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature running parallel to the road.	C1	No work required.	4
		0.96	0		SM	High				
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H002	Elm Spp, Ash, Sycamore, Field Maple, Hawthorn	100	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature running parallel to the road.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		SM	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H003	Elm Spp, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Field Maple	80	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature running parallel to the road.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.96	0		SM	High				
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H004	Elm Spp, Hawthorn	50	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature running parallel to the road.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.6	0		SM	High				
Yes		1.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H005	Sycamore, English Oak, Cherry Plum	410	10.5		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Feature appears to be a lapsed hedgerow now comprising of semi mature Oak and Sycamore which have taken form as a linear row of individual trees. Most specimens show signs of previous pollarding to maintain clearance from the overhead cables, however this management appears to have long lapsed and the trees now grow through the cables and above them. There is a double row of new Field Maple planting on the south side, presumably to restore and thicken the long term of a traditional succession hedgerow.	B2	Restore traditional hedgerow management regime.	3
		4.92	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		76			20+ years	Woodland floor, Dense undergrowth				
H006	Blackthorn	100	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young but well established and maintained hedgerow of Blackthorn.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		1.2	0		Y	High				
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H007	Hawthorn	130	3.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Well established hedgerow of Hawthorn delineating boundary between heathland parcels.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		1.56	0		SM	High				
Yes		7.6			20+ years	Grass				
H008	Hawthorn, Cherry Plum	270	5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Linear hedgerow along boundary between animal grazing pasture and private track.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		3.24	0		SM	High				
Yes		33			10+ years	Bare earth				
H009	Dog Rose, Elder, Hawthorn	150	3		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dense and unmanaged hedgerow comprising of Dog Rose, bramble, gorse, Hawthorn and Elder. Located between private track to the east and heath grassland to the west. Excellent habitat value.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		1.8	0		SM	High				
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Bare earth				
H010	Blackthorn	80	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.96	0		EM	High				
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
H011	Blackthorn	100	2		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		SM	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H012	Blackthorn	90	2.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.08	0		SM	High				
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
H013	Field Maple, Blackthorn	100	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		Y	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
H014	Field Maple, English Oak, Japanese Cherry	250	8		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Linear feature acting as a boundary between site and woodland.	B2	No work required.	4
		3	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Woodland floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H015	Field Maple, Elm Spp	150	7		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.8	0		SM	High				
Yes		10.2			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H016	English Elm	70	1.6		Low	N1.2, E1.2, S1.2, W1.2	Young Elm hedgerow on highway verge.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.84	0		Y	High				
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Grass				
H017	Hawthorn	90	1.5		Moderate	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Well maintained Hawthorn hedgerow.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		1.08	0		Y	High				
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Bare earth				
H018	Hawthorn	100	2		High	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Lengthy Hawthorn hedgerow along edge of highway footpath. Well maintained, and forms a good screen.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		1.2	0		Y	High				
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Bare earth				
H019	English Elm	130	2.2		High	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Lengthy Elm hedgerow along edge of highway verge. Well maintained, and forms a good screen.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		1.56	0		Y	High				
Yes		7.6			10+ years	Bare earth				
H020	Hawthorn	310	5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Aging hedgerow of unmanaged Hawthorn. Dense understorey growth and bracken limits visual inspection. Unremarkable feature of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4
		3.72	0		EM	High				
Yes		43.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H021	Hawthorn, Elm Spp	90	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between field and highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.08	0		Y	High				
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H022	Hawthorn, Elm Spp	50	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between field and highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.6	0		SM	High				
Yes		1.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
H023	Hazel, Elm Spp, Blackthorn	50	1.5		Moderate	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Linear feature acting as a boundary between field and highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.6	0		SM	High				
Yes		1.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H024	Elm Spp, Hawthorn, English Oak	100	4.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between field and highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		SM	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H025	Elm Spp, Hawthorn	100	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between field and highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		SM	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H026	Hawthorn, Elm Spp	100	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		M	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H027	Hawthorn, Elder, Elm Spp	100	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields and railway line.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		EM	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H028	Hawthorn	100	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between railway line, feature had to be surveyed at a distance due to farming activity in the field.	C2	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		M	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
H029	Field Maple, Elm Spp	80	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear feature acting as a boundary between fields and highway.	C2	No work required.	4
		0.96	0		EM	High				
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T001	Field Maple	300	8		Moderate	N5, E4, S5, W5	Tree appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Unable to access main stem due to restricted access. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.6	2		EM	Moderate				
Yes		40.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T002	English Oak	950	12		High	N5, E2.5, S7, W5.5	Large mature Oak tree which appears to have historic failure of main the leader. Tree is still thought to be of high amenity value given its location and characteristics.	B1	No work required.	4
		11.4	2		M	High				
Yes		408.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T003	English Oak	260	7		Moderate	N3.5, E3, S3.5, W3.5	Tree in situated in hedgerow. Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection. Good growing potential.	B1	No work required.	4
		3.12	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		30.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T004	English Oak	260	7		Moderate	N3.5, E2, S3.5, W3.5	Tree in situated in hedgerow. Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection. Good growing potential.	B1	No work required.	4
		3.12	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		30.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T005	Sycamore	110	5		Low	N1, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.32	1.5		Y	Moderate				
Yes		5.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T006	Sycamore	100	5		Low	N1, E1, S1.5, W1.5	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.2	1.5		Y	Moderate				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T007	English Oak	100	5.5		Moderate	N1, E2.5, S2.5, W1	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.2	1		Y	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T008	Red Oak	240	9		Moderate	N5, E4.5, S6, W3	Tree appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.88	1.8		SM	High				
Yes		26.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T009	English Oak	240	5.5		Moderate	N4.5, E2.5, S4.5, W4	Tree appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.88	2		SM	High				
Yes		26.1			20+ years	Light undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T010	English Oak	200	6		Low	N3.5, E1, S3, W3	Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to periodic maintenance work to reduce back from the highway. Tree considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.4	2		SM	High				
Yes		18.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T011	English Oak	510	11		Moderate	N8, E4.5, S8, W6	Tree is situated in a hedgerow. Tree bifurcates just above ground level, no significant defects at time of inspection, Tree considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required	4
		6.12	2		SM	High				
Yes		117.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T012	English Oak	700	16		High	N7, E8, S5.5, W5	Mature Oak tree which appears to be in a good overall condition, this can not be confirmed due to limited access to the main stem. Minor deadwood located on the upper canopy which is typical of the species.	B1	No work required.	4
		8.4	5		M	High				
Yes		221.7			20+ years	Woodland floor				
T013	Sycamore	300	15		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Tree is in a poor overall condition displaying a lack of vigour throughout the crown. Limited life expectancy. Unable to access main stem due to busy traffic therefore inspection was carried out on opposite side of the road.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.6	8		EM	Moderate				
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Woodland floor				
T014	Sycamore	800	16		Moderate	N7, E7, S9, W7	Unable to carry out a full detailed inspection due to restricted access and the presence of Ivy which extends from ground level into the main canopy masking possible defects. Good overall landscape value.	B1	No work required.	4
		9.6	2.5		M	Moderate				
Yes		289.5			20+ years	Woodland floor				
T015	English Oak	320	5		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Squat and broad semi-mature Oak. Poor branching structure but physiologically healthy.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.84	0		SM	High				
Yes		46.3			40+ years	Grass				
T016	English Oak	450	6		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi-mature Oak comprising five stems. Poor structural form but good physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4
		5.4	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		91.6			40+ years	Grass				
T017	Silver Birch	680	15		Low	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Mature, multi-stemmed Silver Birch. Weak unions at 0.5 metres where the four stems emerge. Good physiological condition. Located in sheep grazing heathland so of little risk if stem failures occur. Late life stage and form limit lifespan.	U	No work required.	4
		8.16	0.5		M	Low				
Yes		209.2			<10 years	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T018	English Oak	1030	16		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Fine example of early mature Oak, located in heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Some minor storm damage typical of an Oak of this age. Good structural and physiological condition.	A1	No work required.	4
		12.36	1		EM	High				
Yes		479.9			40+ years	Grass				
T019	Silver Birch	330	11		Low	N3.5, E3, S4, W1.5	Semi-mature Silver Birch which comprises two stems. Each stem has open wounds with visible decay inside and necrotic bark around the edges. The specimen has developed poor structural form as it has grown. Although physiologically healthy, structural decline is underway. A tree of low quality.	U	No work required.	4
		3.96	1.5		SM	Low				
Yes		49.3			<10 years	Grass				
T020	English Oak	1200	12		Moderate	N10.5, E10, S2.5, W7	Mature Oak which formerly comprised two principal stems, a northern and southern stem. The southern stem has completely failed at the union, and left a huge tear out wound in the stem. The entirety of the southern crown has been lost. However the northern crown appears physiologically healthy. There are multiple parasitic fruiting bodies around the base, as well as saprophytic fruiting bodies in the torn remnants of wood at the wound. A secondary stem above the failed southern stem has also torn out, likely ripped off when the primary stem failed. Specimen may continue to endure as a veteran tree.	B3	Clear failed stem	2
		14.4	0.5		V	High				
Yes		651.4			20+ years	Grass				
T021	English Oak	1220	18		Moderate	N6.5, E8, S8.5, W8.5	Mature Oak located in dense thicket of undergrowth. Multiple branch failures in crown, likely from storm damage and leaving torn stubs. No major defects observed. Remaining crown structure well balanced. Physiologically healthy. Excellent habitat value. A fine example of mature Oak.	A3	No work required.	4
		14.64	6.5		M	High				
Yes		673.3			40+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T022	Ash	800	18		Moderate	N8, E8, S9.5, W9	Mature Ash on southern edge of dense thicket of young trees. There are multiple suckers around the base. The main stem subdivides into three scaffold limbs, eastern, central and western. Each of these three features multiple branch breakages, presumably storm damage. There are multiple woodpecker holes in the main and western stems, from approximately 7 metres upwards. The apex of the crown is entirely dead. Tree appears to be in substantial decline and is liable to major stem breakage due to decay in the region of the woodpecker holes. Tree in low risk area, thus could be left for habitat features.	U	No work required.	4
		9.6	0.5		M	Moderate				
Yes		289.5			<10 years	Dense undergrowth				
T023	English Oak	450	12		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Semi-mature Oak located in heath grassland, at edge of dense thicket of young trees. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition. Crown slightly suppressed on north east aspect due to presence of mature Ash.	B1	No work required.	4
		5.4	1		SM	High				
Yes		91.6			40+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T024	Hawthorn	180	5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Semi-mature Hawthorn located in heath grassland. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.16	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Grass				
T025	Cherry Plum	650	7.5		Low	N5, E5, S5, W5	Mature specimen of Cherry Plum in heath grassland. Multi-stemmed with poor unions and intense suckering. There is a large open split in the stem, which appears to be the result of a stem failure. Tiered brackets of Cushion Fungus on the stem indicate likely stem decay. Unlikely to have a long remaining lifespan but located in very low risk area.	U	No work required.	4
		7.8	0		M	Moderate				
Yes		191.1			<10 years	Grass				
T026	Hawthorn	380	6		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Semi-mature multi-stemmed Hawthorn located in heath grassland. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		4.56	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		65.3			10+ years	Grass				
T027	Scots Pine	650	14		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Mature Scots Pine located at edge of young Pine woodland copse onto edge of heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition. One large historic pruning wound on southern side of stem at approximately 2 metres and two large limb failures also on the southern aspect. Full crown at apex.	B1	No work required.	4
		7.8	7.5		M	Moderate				
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Grass				
T028	Scots Pine	500	17		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Early mature Scots Pine located at edge of young Pine woodland copse onto edge of heath grassland. Good amenity value from tracks but not visible from any major highway. Good overall form and condition. Multiple limb failures, however full crown at apex.	B1	No work required.	4
		6	12		EM	Moderate				
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Grass				
T029	Lime Sp	360	11.5		Low	N5, E2.5, S5, W5	Semi-mature Lime located to the west of a cottage rear garden and to the east of an unmade track in heath grassland. Crown slightly suppressed on east aspect due to competition with garden trees. Good overall condition.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.32	0.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		58.6			40+ years	Bare earth				
T030	Willow Sp	1050	7.5		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Mature Willow on the eastern bank of a drainage ditch, which was full to bursting at the time of inspection. There are white fungal fruiting bodies at the base, and strips of loose bark above. The stem has suffered a catastrophic failure at approximately 3.5 metres and is regrowing a new crown. Low risk location, thus management not imperative.	U	No work required.	4
		12.6	2		M	High				
Yes		498.8			<10 years	Water				
T031	Willow Sp	1500	9		Low	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Mature Willow on the eastern bank of a drainage ditch, which was full to bursting at the time of inspection. The stem is colossal in size and appears to have failed towards the drainage ditch but stopped short of completely falling into the ditch. Many splits, cavities and exposed roots can be seen where the root plate failure occurred. A new crown has formed.	C3	No work required.	4
		15	0		V	High				
Yes		706.9			10+ years	Water				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T032	Willow Sp	720	11.5		Low	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Multi-stemmed early mature Willow located in thicket of dense undergrowth near edge of drainage ditch. Due to undergrowth and ground level changes, it is not possible to see the base of the tree or exactly where it emerges from the ground.	C1	No work required.	4
		8.64	0		EM	High				
Yes		234.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
T033	English Oak	440	8.5		Low	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Semi-mature multi-stemmed Oak located in hedgerow between a private track and an area of heath grassland. Good physiological condition. Structural form may hamper future growth.	C1	No work required.	4
		5.28	2		SM	High				
Yes		87.6			40+ years	Bare earth				
T034	Blackthorn	100	3.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.2	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T035	English Oak	180	4.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.16	1.5		Y	High				
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T036	Blackthorn	180	3		Low	N1.5, E1, S0.5, W1	Tree has limited life expectancy. Major decay present in main stem.	U	No work required.	4
		2.16	1.5		M	High				
Yes		14.7			<10 years	Light undergrowth				
T037	English Oak	110	4		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.32	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		5.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T038	English Oak	520	11		Low	N5, E8, S5.5, W2	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection.	C1	No work required.	4
		6.24	2		EM	High				
Yes		122.3			20+ years	Water, Light undergrowth				
T039	English Oak	380	8		Low	N5, E5, S5, W5	Tree is situated in a watercourse that runs along the top edge of the field. Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection.	C1	No work required.	4
		4.56	2		SM	High				
Yes		65.3			20+ years	Water, Light undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T040	Alder	200	6.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Tree is situated in a watercourse that runs along the top edge of the field therefore dimensions have been estimated. Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.4	1.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		18.1			20+ years	Water, Dense undergrowth				
T041	English Oak	110	3		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Tree is situated in a watercourse that runs along the top edge of the field therefore dimensions have been estimated. Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. No significant defects at time of inspection.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.32	1		Y	High				
Yes		5.5			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
T042	Elder	120	2.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Tree appears to be in a fair overall condition, considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.44	0.5		SM	Low				
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T043	Alder	100	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young tree. No significant defects at time of inspection. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.2	0.5		Y	Moderate				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
T044	Alder	450	8		Low	N6, E6, S6.5, W6	Tree is in a poor overall condition with major dieback and major deadwood in the upper canopy. Limited life expectancy.	C1	No work required.	4
		5.4	0.5		M	Moderate				
Yes		91.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
T045	English Oak	400	12		Low	N6, E6, S5, W5	Tree is in a poor overall condition with major dieback and major deadwood in the upper canopy. Limited life expectancy.	C1	No work required.	4
		4.8	0.5		M	High				
Yes		72.4			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water				
T046	English Oak	730	15		Low	N3, E2, S2, W2	Tree is heavily covered in Ivy preventing full assessment of the upper canopy. On the main stem there are visible signs of structural deterioration with stress fracture located on the southern aspect. At approximately 1 metre there is also loose bark which is covering cracks which are running vertically down the main stem. Given the trees location currently no works is recommended and the tree should be left to naturally decay, however if the target increases removal should be considered.	U	No work required.	4
		8.76	2		M	High				
Yes		241.1			10+ years	Woodland floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T047	Alder	480	12		Low	N3, E4.5, S1.5, W4.5	Tree has multiple tear-out wounds. Good habitat value.	C3	No work required.	4
		5.76	1.5		M	Moderate				
Yes		104.2			10+ years	Woodland floor, Water				
T048	Hawthorn	310	4.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Twin stemmed Hawthorn on field side of post and wire fence. Typical form and condition. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.72	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		43.5			10+ years	Bare earth				
T049	Horse Chestnut	310	4.5		Low	N2, E2.5, S3, W2	Semi-mature Horse Chestnut on field side of post and wire fence. Generally good structural and physiological condition. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.72	0.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		43.5			40+ years	Bare earth				
T050	Goat Willow	300	5		Low	N4, E4, S5, W4	Goat Willow located at the base of a wet ditch adjacent to a culvert. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.6	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Water				
T051	Sycamore	330	12.5		Moderate	N4, E5, S4.5, W4	Semi-mature Sycamore located near boundary fence of recycling facility. Good overall form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4
		3.96	3.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		49.3			20+ years	Bare earth				
T052	Silver Birch	250	12.5		Moderate	N3, E2.5, S3, W3	Semi-mature Silver Birch located near boundary fence of recycling facility and close to a compacted aggregate parking area. The stem contorts at the base and initially leans towards the cabins within the recycling centre before correcting to vertical growth. There are patches of necrotic bark and shallow bark wounds at the base, likely from vehicles striking the stem. Physiologically however the specimen appears to be in fair to good condition. Potential future concern for the recycling centre cabins but at present there is no indication the tree is a concern.	C1	No work required.	4
		3	3		SM	Low				
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface				
T053	Cypress Sp	270	6		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Semi-mature Cypress located on raised vegetative bund adjacent to highway verge. Generally good condition. Overhead cables pass through canopy. Potential future maintenance issue with overhead lines. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.24	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		33			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T054	Rowan	260	6		Low	N2, E2.5, S2.5, W2	Rowan located in vegetative highway verge. Poor form and condition. Overhead cables pass through canopy. A tree of low quality.	U	No work required.	4
		3.12	0.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		30.6			<10 years	Light undergrowth				
T055	Rowan	170	6		Low	N2, E2.5, S2, W2	Rowan located in vegetative highway verge. Poor form and condition. Overhead cables pass through canopy. A tree of low quality.	U	No work required.	4
		2.04	1.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		13.1			<10 years	Light undergrowth				
T056	Silver Birch	450	11		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Early mature Silver Birch located in vegetative highway verge and to the south of a footpath off the main highway. The main stem has been topped at approx. 6 metres, presumably to give clearance to the overhead cables above the tree. However, new vertical stems have formed from the pruning head and the crown is regrowing towards the cables, and are close to the pole to the east/south-east. Limited remaining lifespan due to age of tree, however is physiologically healthy.	C1	No work required.	4
		5.4	3.5		EM	Low				
Yes		91.6			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
T057	Cherry Sp	330	8		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W2	Multi-stemmed Cherry located in garden of common farm. No access to base of tree. All comments based on that which could be observed from the highway of Lovers Lane. Appears in good overall condition.	C2	No work required.	4
		3.96	1.8		SM	Moderate				
Yes		49.3			10+ years	Grass				
T058	Ash	240	8		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Twin-stemmed semi-mature Ash located within Hawthorn hedgerow at verge of highway footpath. Good physiological condition but poor structural condition. Unlikely to be an appropriate long term specimen but doesn't require intervention at present.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.88	4.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		26.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
T059	Ash	400	10.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi-mature Ash located within Hawthorn hedgerow at verge of highway footpath. Good structural and physiological condition. Good individual amenity against backdrop of young Oak trees. Future growth may be an issue for the footpath and highway but at present the tree requires no intervention.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.8	4.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T060	Pine Sp	670	22		High	N6.5, E7, S3, W7	Mature multi-stemmed Pine located in the garden of common farm cottage. Ivy covers lower stems and union, preventing full assessment. Crown overhangs highway. Good physiological condition. Late life stage limits categorization.	B1	No work required.	4
		8.04	9		M	Moderate				
Yes		203.1			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T061	Pine Sp	500	14.5		High	N8, E8, S6, W8	Mature twin stemmed Pine located in the garden of common farm cottage. Ivy covers lower stems and union, preventing full assessment. Crown overhangs highway. Good physiological condition. Late life stage limits categorization.	B2	No work required.	4
		6	4		M	Moderate				
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface				
T062	Sycamore	190	6.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young to semi-mature Sycamore. Ivy scales stem. Basal suckers. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.28	1		SM	Moderate				
Yes		16.3			10+ years	Bare earth				
T063	Sycamore	270	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Young to semi-mature multi-stemmed Sycamore. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.24	1		SM	Moderate				
Yes		33			10+ years	Bare earth				
T064	Sycamore	820	15.5		Moderate	N3.5, E6, S6, W6	Mature multi-stemmed Sycamore located on southern side of track and north of a field. Ivy scales into crown. Physiologically healthy. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		9.84	4		M	Moderate				
Yes		304.2			10+ years	Bare earth				
T065	Hawthorn	440	6		Low	N2.5, E3, S3, W3	Early mature multi-stemmed Hawthorn located south of a track and north of a field. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		5.28	2.5		EM	High				
Yes		87.6			10+ years	Bare earth				
T066	Sycamore	880	13.5		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature multi-stemmed Sycamore located on southern side of track and north of a field. Ivy scales into crown. Physiologically healthy. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		10.56	4		M	Moderate				
Yes		350.3			10+ years	Bare earth				
T067	English Oak	200	6		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Young to semi-mature Oak located south of a track and north of a field. Good future potential but an unremarkable specimen at present.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.4	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		18.1			40+ years	Bare earth				
T068	English Oak	560	13		Moderate	N7.5, E9, S9, W9	Fine specimen of Oak located on south side of track and north of a field. Good structural and physiological condition.	A1	No work required.	4
		6.72	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		141.9			40+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T069	Willow Sp	600	11.5		Low	N4, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Early mature Willow located south of a track and north of a field. Specimen has grown asymmetrically to the south due to competition with a dominant Oak to the north. There are four branch failures visible, typical of the species. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		7.2	0.5		EM	High				
Yes		162.9			10+ years	Bare earth				
T070	Willow Sp	210	7		Low	N2, E2.5, S2, W1	Semi-mature Willow. Bifurcates into two stems at approx. 2 metres, one of which is entirely dead. The remaining stem is poor and has split. Young regrowth emanates from the split. Tree may recover over time and poses no health risk at present.	U	No work required. Consider pollarding.	4
		2.52	3		SM	High				
Yes		20			<10 years	Bare earth				
T071	Willow Sp	600	10		Low	N4.5, E6, S3.5, W4	Mature Willow with a deformed lower stem, which appears to be the result of reactive growth around a basal wound or cavity. The stem was pollarded at approximately 2.5 metres and has regrown, but once again the regrowth is deformed and poor. No intervention required at present, however the tree is low quality and unlikely to be a long term asset.	U	No work required. Consider pollarding.	4
		7.2	1		M	High				
Yes		162.9			<10 years	Bare earth				
T072	Scots Pine	250	7		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi-mature Scots Pine located north of a track. Crown wider at base than at apex. Good overall condition, no major defects observed.	B1	No work required.	4
		3	0		SM	Moderate				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Bare earth				
T073	Scots Pine	390	13.5		Moderate	N4.5, E2.5, S2, W3.5	Semi-mature Scots Pine located on north side of track. Excellent form and condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.68	3		SM	Moderate				
Yes		68.8			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
T074	Silver Birch	340	13.5		Moderate	N4.5, E3.5, S2.5, W3	Semi-mature Silver Birch located on north side of track. Good form and condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.08	4.5		SM	Low				
Yes		52.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
T075	English Oak	260	7		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S2.5, W2	Semi-mature Oak located on north side of track. Form is asymmetric to the north and east owing to competition with a dominant Oak to the south west. Good physiological condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed.	B1	No work required.	4
		3.12	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		30.6			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
T076	English Oak	380	7		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4, W4.5	Semi-mature Oak located on north side of track. Good form and condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.56	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		65.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T077	English Oak	500	9		Moderate	N6, E2.5, S6.5, W6.5	Semi-mature Oak located on west side of track. Form is asymmetric to the north, south and west owing to competition with Oaks to the east and crown management over track to east. Good physiological condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed.	B1	No work required.	4
		6	0		SM	High				
Yes		113.1			40+ years	Bare earth				
T078	English Oak	470	10.5		Moderate	N7, E8, S3.5, W5.5	Semi-mature Oak located on east side of track. Form is asymmetric to the north, south and east owing to competition with Oaks to the west and crown management over track to west and overhead cable pole to the south. Good physiological condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed.	B1	No work required.	4
		5.64	4		SM	High				
Yes		99.9			40+ years	Bare earth				
T079	English Oak	760	19		Moderate	N10.5, E10.5, S10.5, W8.5	Semi-mature Oak located on north side of track. Excellent form and condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed.	A1	No work required.	4
		9.12	4		SM	High				
Yes		261.3			40+ years	Bare earth				
T080	Scots Pine	610	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S5, W3	Early mature Scots Pine located on north side of track. Specimen bifurcates at approximately 2 metres into two codominant stems. From a distance the tree looks to be a fine specimen. Unfortunately however upon close inspection of the union, it has split quite significantly, with the southern stem being held by a very poor remaining section of wood. This stem overhangs the track serving a dwelling. As such, removal is strongly advised. The loss of the southern stem will leave the remaining tree unbalanced and at risk of further collapse. Regrettably, it is prudent to remove the tree.	U	Fell and replant.	1
		7.32	4		EM	Moderate				
Yes		168.3			<10 years	Light undergrowth				
T081	English Oak	930	19		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Fine example of mature Oak located north of a track and south of a Birch woodland.	A3	No work required.	4
		11.16	2		M	High				
Yes		391.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
T082	English Oak	990	17		Moderate	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Mature Oak located on south side of track. Fine example of mature Oak. Previous pruning and tree house remnants present in crown. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area. A high quality tree.	A1	No work required.	4
		11.88	2		EM	High				
Yes		443.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
T083	English Oak	700	15		Moderate	N5, E8, S9, W7.5	Semi-mature Oak located on south side of track. Good form and condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed. Crown managed over track.	A1	No work required.	4
		8.4	4		SM	High				
Yes		221.7			40+ years	Light undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T084	English Oak	500	13		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Semi-mature Oak located on south side of track. Good form and condition. Landscape amenity restricted to immediate area only. No major defects observed. Crown managed over track.	A1	No work required.	4
		6	4		SM	High				
Yes		113.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth				
T085	Hawthorn	290	7		Low	N4, E3, S3.5, W4	Hawthorn located west of a track. Typical form and condition. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.48	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		38			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T086	Hawthorn	320	5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Twin stemmed Hawthorn which appears to be regrowing from having been heavily reduced. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		3.84	1.6		SM	High				
Yes		46.3			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T087	English Elm	150	7.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Young Elm located on west side of track. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.8	2.5		Y	High				
Yes		10.2			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T088	English Oak	740	11.5		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Fine specimen of Oak in heath grassland south of a footpath track.	A1	No work required.	4
		8.88	1.6		SM	High				
Yes		247.7			40+ years	Grass				
T089	Hawthorn	390	5.5		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Hawthorn located in heath grassland south of a footpath track. Multi-stemmed form. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		4.68	1		SM	High				
Yes		68.8			10+ years	Grass				
T090	English Oak	630	11.5		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Fine specimen of Oak in heath grassland south of a footpath track.	A1	No work required.	4
		7.56	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		179.6			40+ years	Grass				
T091	Silver Birch	540	12.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Early mature twin stemmed Silver Birch on south side of track. Good physiological condition but poor structural form.	C1	No work required.	4
		6.48	1.6		EM	Low				
Yes		131.9			10+ years	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T092	Silver Birch	510	9		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Early mature Silver Birch in heath grassland south of a track. Fair physiological condition. Animal burrowing between buttresses has resulting in a cavity under the tree. Slight eastern lean to stem.	C1	No work required.	4
		6.12	1.5		EM	Low				
Yes		117.7			10+ years	Grass				
T093	English Oak	620	13.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Semi-mature Oak of good form and condition located north of track.	A1	No work required.	4
		7.44	4		SM	High				
Yes		173.9			40+ years	Grass				
T094	Silver Birch	680	13		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature twin stemmed Silver Birch on north side of track. Good physiological condition but poor structural form.	C1	No work required.	4
		8.16	2.5		M	Low				
Yes		209.2			10+ years	Grass				
T095	Silver Birch	740	16.5		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature twin stemmed Silver Birch in heath grassland on north side of track. Good physiological condition. The unions have gradually strengthened with reactive growth. Limited remaining life span due to age of tree and short lived nature of the species.	C1	No work required.	4
		8.88	1.5		M	Low				
Yes		247.7			10+ years	Grass				
T096	English Oak	380	11		Moderate	N5, E4.5, S2.5, W4.5	Semi-mature Oak in heath grassland north of a track. Suppressed on southern aspect due to competition with dominant Oak. Physiologically healthy.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.56	2		SM	High				
Yes		65.3			40+ years	Grass				
T097	English Oak	600	15		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Fine specimen of Oak in heath grassland north of a footpath track.	A1	No work required.	4
		7.2	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		162.9			40+ years	Bare earth				
T098	Sycamore	650	12.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Sycamore located north of track and in a thicket of gorse. Specimen is multi-stemmed from ground level, likely a lapsed coppice. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		7.8	2		SM	Moderate				
Yes		191.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
T099	English Oak	580	10.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Semi-mature Oak in heath grassland north of a track. There is a swelling in the stem at 1.6 metres above ground level caused by reactive growth around an old wound on the north side of the stem. Physiologically healthy. Structurally good.	B1	No work required.	4
		6.96	4		SM	High				
Yes		152.2			40+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T100	Sycamore	550	12.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Early mature Sycamore located in grassland north of a track. There is a deep change in ground level to the north of the tree. Specimen structurally and physiologically good.	B1	No work required.	4
		6.6	2		EM	Moderate				
Yes		136.8			20+ years	Bare earth				
T101	Sycamore	580	13.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Early mature Sycamore located in grassland north of a track. Twin stemmed with a bark included union. Physiologically healthy. Woodland edge tree.	B1	No work required.	4
		6.96	1.5		EM	Moderate				
Yes		152.2			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T102	Silver Birch	590	16.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Mature Silver Birch located north of a track and on the southern edge of a woodland. Good overall form and condition. Remaining lifespan limited by late life stage and short lived nature of the species.	C1	No work required.	4
		7.08	6		M	Low				
Yes		157.5			10+ years	Light undergrowth				
T103	English Oak	390	10.5		Moderate	N2, E6.5, S8, W6.5	Semi-mature Oak located north of a track and south of a woodland. Specimen is asymmetric to the south owing to competition on the north. Crown managed over track. Physiologically healthy.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.68	3		SM	High				
Yes		68.8			20+ years	Woodland floor				
T104	English Oak	250	10		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi-mature Oak located on north side of track and on southern edge of the woodland to the north. Good form and condition. Crown managed over track.	B1	No work required.	4
		3	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Woodland floor				
T105	English Oak	240	10		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi-mature Oak located on north side of track and on southern edge of the woodland to the north. Good form and condition. Crown managed over track.	B1	No work required.	4
		2.88	1.5		SM	High				
Yes		26.1			40+ years	Woodland floor				
T106	Sweet Chestnut	310	11		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi-mature Sweet Chestnut located on north side of track and on southern edge of the woodland to the north. Good form and condition. Crown managed over track. Twin stemmed with included bark union. Lesser stem could be pruned off in the interest of long term benefit to the tree.	B1	No work required.	4
		3.72	1.8		SM	Moderate				
Yes		43.5			40+ years	Woodland floor				
T107	English Oak	260	10		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi-mature Oak located on north side of track and on southern edge of the woodland to the north. Good form and condition. Crown managed over track.	B1	No work required.	4
		3.12	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		30.6			40+ years	Woodland floor				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T108	English Oak	1360	17.5		High	N6.5, E6, S6, W8	Fine example of mature Oak. Located on western edge of woodland, with a public footpath to the immediate east. Good overall form and condition with no major defects observed. Some storm damage and deadwood, typical for a specimen of this species and age. Visible from distance from the tracks too the west and south. Excellent habitat value by virtue of its location at the edge of a woodland.	A1	No work required.	4
		15	4		M	High				
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Woodland floor				
T109	English Oak	1400	18		High	N12.5, E10, S7.5, W10.5	Mature Oak located on western edge of woodland, with a public footpath to the immediate east. Multiple fruiting bodies of Griffola frondosa at the base, which over time will compromise the structural integrity of the tree by decaying the major anchoring roots. The risk of harm to persons in reduced by the infrequent use of the footpath. Some storm damage, woodpecker holes in dead stubs and deadwood, typical for a specimen of this species and age. Visible from distance from the tracks too the west and south. Excellent habitat value by virtue of its location at the edge of a woodland.	B3	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Micro-drill).	3
		15	1.5		M	High				
Yes		706.9			20+ years	Woodland floor				
T110	English Oak	1200	16		Moderate	N6.5, E10.5, S11.5, W8	Mature Oak located on western edge of woodland, with a public footpath to the immediate east and south. Bifurcates into two principal stems at approx. 2.5 metres. The northern stem features two large socket wounds where large limbs have failed. The stem and crown are in visible decline and almost dead. The southern stem supports live crown which appears healthy. The risk of harm to persons in reduced by the infrequent use of the footpath. Some storm damage, woodpecker holes in dead stubs and deadwood, typical for a specimen of this species and age. Visible from distance from the tracks too the west and south. Excellent habitat value by virtue of its location at the edge of a woodland.	B3	No work required.	4
		14.4	4		M	High				
Yes		651.4			20+ years	Woodland floor				
T111	English Oak	450	9.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Semi-mature Oak located south of a fence between areas of heath grassland. The specimen is a Phoenix tree, having completely fallen over but survived by virtue of living root stock and has regrown a full crown from vertical side branches.	B2	No work required.	4
		5.4	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T112	English Oak	500	10		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Semi-mature Oak located south of a fence between areas of heath grassland. The specimen is a Phoenix tree, having completely fallen over but survived by virtue of living root stock and has regrown a full crown from vertical side branches.	B2	No work required.	4
		6	3.5		SM	High				
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T113	English Oak	730	20		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Tall, mature twin stemmed Oak located south of a fence between areas of heath grassland. The lesser stem has black bleeding striations typical of acute Oak decline. The apex of this stem is dead. The main stem appears healthy at present, but is likely to decline as this disease takes hold. This tree is the tallest in the feature along the fence line boundary.	C2	No work required.	4
		8.76	2.5		M	High				
Yes		241.1			10+ years	Bare earth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T114	English Oak	700	12		Moderate	N5, E7, S7.5, W8.5	Early mature Oak located south of a fence between areas of heath grassland. The specimen is a Phoenix tree, having completely fallen over but survived by virtue of living root stock and has regrown a full crown from vertical side branches. Some branches have grown into the ground and may now be acting as new anchoring roots.	B3	No work required.	4
		8.4	0		EM	High				
Yes		221.7			20+ years	Bare earth				
T115	Sycamore	350	9.5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Sycamore located in dense understorey growth and bracken which limits visual inspection. Bifurcates a 1.5 metres with a string naturally formed union. Unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4
		4.2	2		SM	Moderate				
Yes		55.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T116	Scots Pine	180	5.5		Moderate	N2, E2.5, S1.5, W2.5	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.16	2.5		SM	Moderate				
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T117	Scots Pine	150	4.5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Tree is in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown however considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.8	1		SM	Moderate				
Yes		10.2			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T118	English Oak	110	5		Low	N1.5, E2, S1.5, W1	Tree is situated in a hedgerow, appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.32	0			High				
Yes		5.5			0	Light undergrowth				
T119	Scots Pine	170	4		Moderate	N2, E3, S1.5, W3	Tree is situated in a hedgerow, appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.04	1		SM	Moderate				
Yes		13.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T120	English Oak	120	4		Low	N1.5, E2, S1.5, W1	Tree is situated in a hedgerow, appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.44	1		Y	High				
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T121	English Oak	250	4.5		Moderate	N3, E4, S3.5, W4	Tree is situated in a hedgerow, appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		3	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Light undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T122	English Oak	210	5.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S3, W4	Tree is situated in a hedgerow, appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.52	2		SM	High				
Yes		20			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T123	Hawthorn	180	5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Ivy clad, limited useful life expectancy. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	U	No work required.	4
		2.16	1.5		EM	High				
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T124	Hawthorn	100	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Tree is situated on a steep embankment close to the railway line. Tree is considered to be of little merit and low value. Ivy covered, limited life expectancy.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.2	0		SM	High				
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Bare earth				
T125	Hawthorn	100	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Tree is situated on a steep embankment close to the railway line. Tree is considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.2	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Bare earth				
T126	Elm Sp	80	2		Low	N0.5, E1, S1, W1	Tree is situated on a steep embankment close to the railway line. Tree is considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		0.96	0		Y	High				
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Bare earth				
T127	Sycamore	100	5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.2	1		Y	Moderate				
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth				
T128	Hawthorn	90	3.5		Low	N1.5, E1, S1.5, W1	Tree is situated in overgrown vegetation restricting access to the main stem. Tree is considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.08	1		Y	High				
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T129	Sycamore	180	5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Tree is situated in overgrown vegetation restricting access to the main stem. Tree is considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.16	1.5		Y	Moderate				
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
T130	Hawthorn	140	4		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Tree is situated in overgrown vegetation restricting access to the main stem. Tree is considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.68	0		SM	High				
Yes		8.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T131	Hawthorn	110	3		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Tree is situated in overgrown vegetation restricting access to the main stem. Tree is considered to be of little merit and low value.	C1	No work required.	4
		1.32	0.5		SM	High				
Yes		5.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T132	English Oak	700	14		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Tree is in poor overall condition, major dieback and deadwood located in the crown. The tree is heavily covered with Ivy which extends from ground level into the main canopy masking possible defects at time of inspection. The tree could be a habitat for wildlife. Limited life expectancy.	U	No work required.	4
		8.4	4		M	High				
Yes		221.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T133	English Oak	800	12		Moderate	N5, E8.5, S8, W8	Tree appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown. Ivy clad stem prevents full inspection, extends from ground level into the main canopy masking possible defects.	B1	No work required.	4
		9.6	2		M	High				
Yes		289.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth				
T134	English Oak	650	24		Moderate	N4.7, E7, S8, W8	Tree is off-site on neighbouring land therefore a full detailed inspection was not undertaken. Tree appears to be in good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown.	B1	No work required.	4
		7.8	3		M	High				
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Grass				
T135	Silver Birch	390	11		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Tree is off-site on neighbouring land therefore a full detailed inspection was not undertaken. Tree appears to be in good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown.	B1	No work required.	4
		4.68	0.5		M	Low				
Yes		68.8			20+ years	Grass				
T136	Horse Chestnut	220	8		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W1.5	Tree is off-site on neighbouring land therefore a full detailed inspection was not undertaken. Tree appears to be in good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown.	C1	No work required.	4
		2.64	1.5		SM	Moderate				
No		21.9			20+ years	Grass				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required	Priority
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand				
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover				
W001	Ash, English Oak, English Elm, Willow Spp, Sycamore	650	19.5		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Area of woodland encircled by wide drainage ditch which was full to bursting at the time of inspection. This presented a barrier to accessing the woodland. As such, all observations have been made from the other side of the drainage ditches, based on approximate measurements of the larger edge trees. Many specimens within the woodland are slender and tall, typical of dense woodland that have not been thinned. There are many large woodland edge specimens of Oak, Willow and Ash. Given the surroundings, this woodland has excellent habitat value, but its landscape value is limited to the immediate surrounding areas due to its somewhat remote location. There is a public footpath on the northern side, which was flooded at the time of inspection.	A3	No work required.	4
		7.8	1		SM	High				
Yes		191.1			40+ years	Woodland floor				
W002	English Oak, Alder, Hawthorn, Goat Willow	750	18		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Woodland containing mixed species, access throughout the woodland as been restricted due to waterlogging. There are large woodland edge specimens of Oak, Alder, Willow and Ash. Given the surroundings, this woodland has a high habitat value.	A3	No work required.	4
		9	1.5		M	High				
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Water, Woodland floor				
W003	Ash, English Oak, Alder, Sycamore	650	16.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Mature woodland containing multiple species varying in age. Generally an attractive and high quality woodland providing habitat.	A3	No work required.	4
		7.8	1.5		M	High				
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Woodland floor				
W004	Field Maple, Scots Pine, Sweet Chestnut, Willow Spp, Silver Birch, Sycamore	270	10.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Young woodland, appears to be in a good overall condition displaying good vigour throughout the crown.	A3	No work required.	4
		3.24	0.5		Y	High				
Yes		33			20+ years	Woodland floor				
W005	Sycamore, Scots Pine, English Oak, English Elm, Ash	550	16.5		High	N6, E6, S6, W6	Dense semi-mature to early mature woodland of Sycamore, Scots Pine, Oak, Ash and Elm. Sections of the woodland are segregated by post and wire fence to prevent access near an electrical substation. Generally an attractive and high quality woodland providing habitat.	A2	No work required.	4
		6.6	4		EM	High				
Yes		136.8			40+ years	Woodland floor				
W006	English Oak, Scots Pine, Sycamore, Lime Spp, English Elm, Silver Birch	530	17.5		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Semi-mature to early mature woodland flanked by tracks to the south, west and north, including a designated public footpath through the western side of the feature. High quality overall and of excellent habitat and amenity value.	A3	No work required.	4
		6.36	2.5		SM	High				
Yes		127.1			40+ years	Woodland floor				

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham
Surveyed: 20/11/2019
Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T080	Scots Pine	Fell and replant.	**1**
T020	English Oak	Clear failed stem	**2**
A012	English Elm, Cockspur Thorn, Cherry Plum	Remove dead trees.	**3**
AF-T041	English Oak.	Remove stake and tie.	**3**
AF-T043	English Oak.	Remove stake and tie.	**3**
G030	Silver Birch	Prune branches to give 2m clearance from overhead cables and poles.	**3**
H005	Sycamore, English Oak, Cherry Plum	Restore traditional hedgerow management regime.	**3**
H006	Blackthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H007	Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H008	Hawthorn, Cherry Plum	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H009	Dog Rose, Elder, Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H017	Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H018	Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H019	English Elm	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
T109	English Oak	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Micro-drill).	**3**

Appendix D

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

HAYDEN'S Arboricultural Consultants

Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

No Identifies the tree on the drawing.

Species Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

BS 5837 Main Category Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

Category C - Those 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 - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837 Sub Category Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities;

Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

DBH (mm) Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

D Dead.

Height	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
Crown Base	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
Lowest Branch	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.
Life Expectancy	Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories: 1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
Minimum Distance	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).
RPA	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as "a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority". The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority's tree officer.
Water Demand	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 "Building Near Trees".
Visual Amenity	Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows: Low — An inconsequential landscape feature. Moderate — Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context. High — Item of high visual importance.
Problems/ Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.
Work Required (TS)	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the "Problems/comments" category.

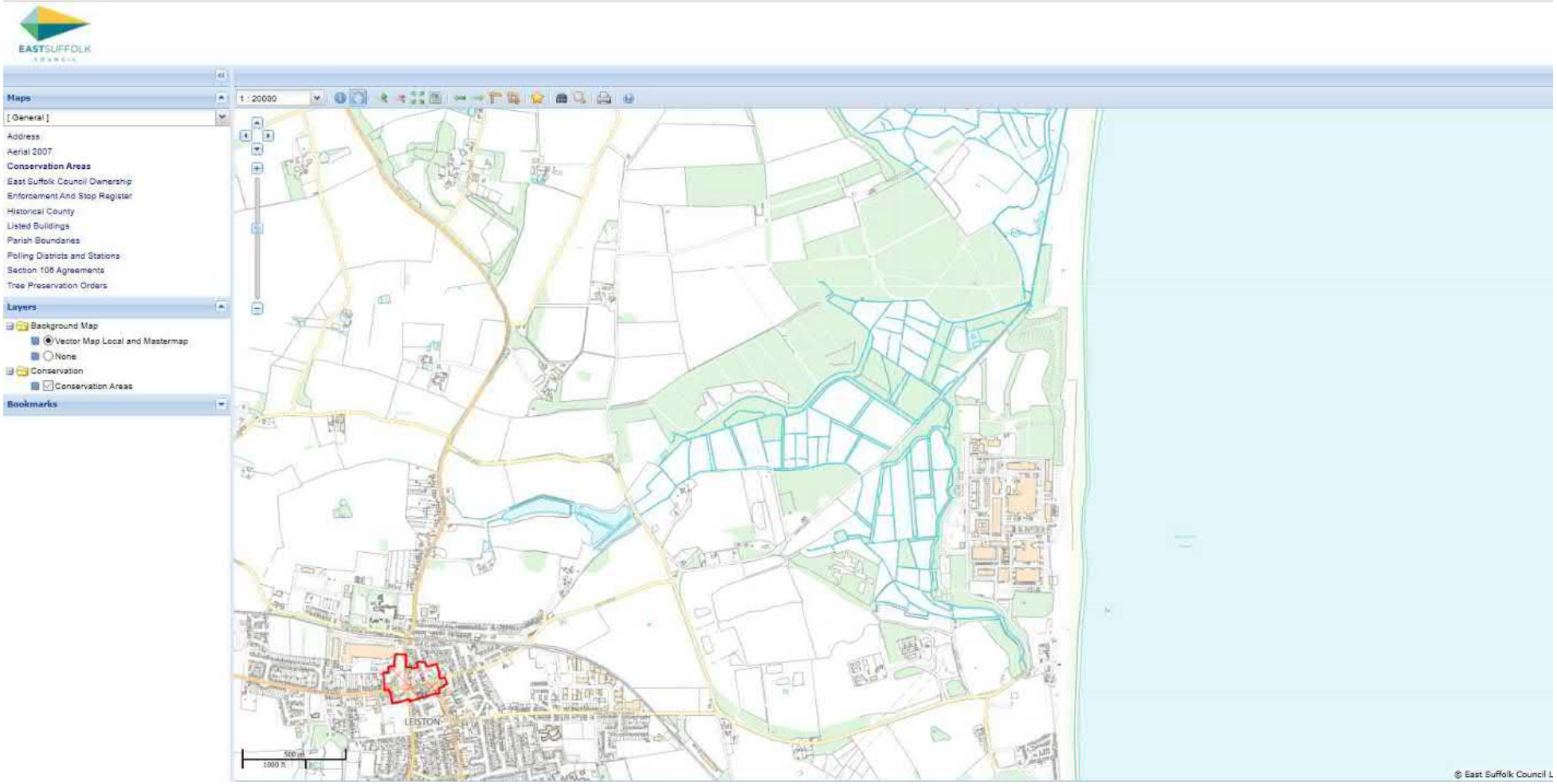
Work Required (AIA)	Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.
Priority	This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey. **1** Urgent – works required immediately; **2** Works required within 6 months; **3** Works required within 1 year; **4** Re-inspect in 12 months, **0** Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.

BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. *NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.*
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. **NOTE** - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Veteran Tree	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. **NOTE** - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.

Appendix E

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response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Enforcement And Stop Register
Historical County
Listed Buildings
Parish Boundaries
Polling Districts and Stations
Section 106 Agreements
Tree Preservation Orders
Layers
Background Map
Vector Map Local and Mastermap
None
Conservation
Conservation Areas
Bookmarks
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LEISTON
500 m
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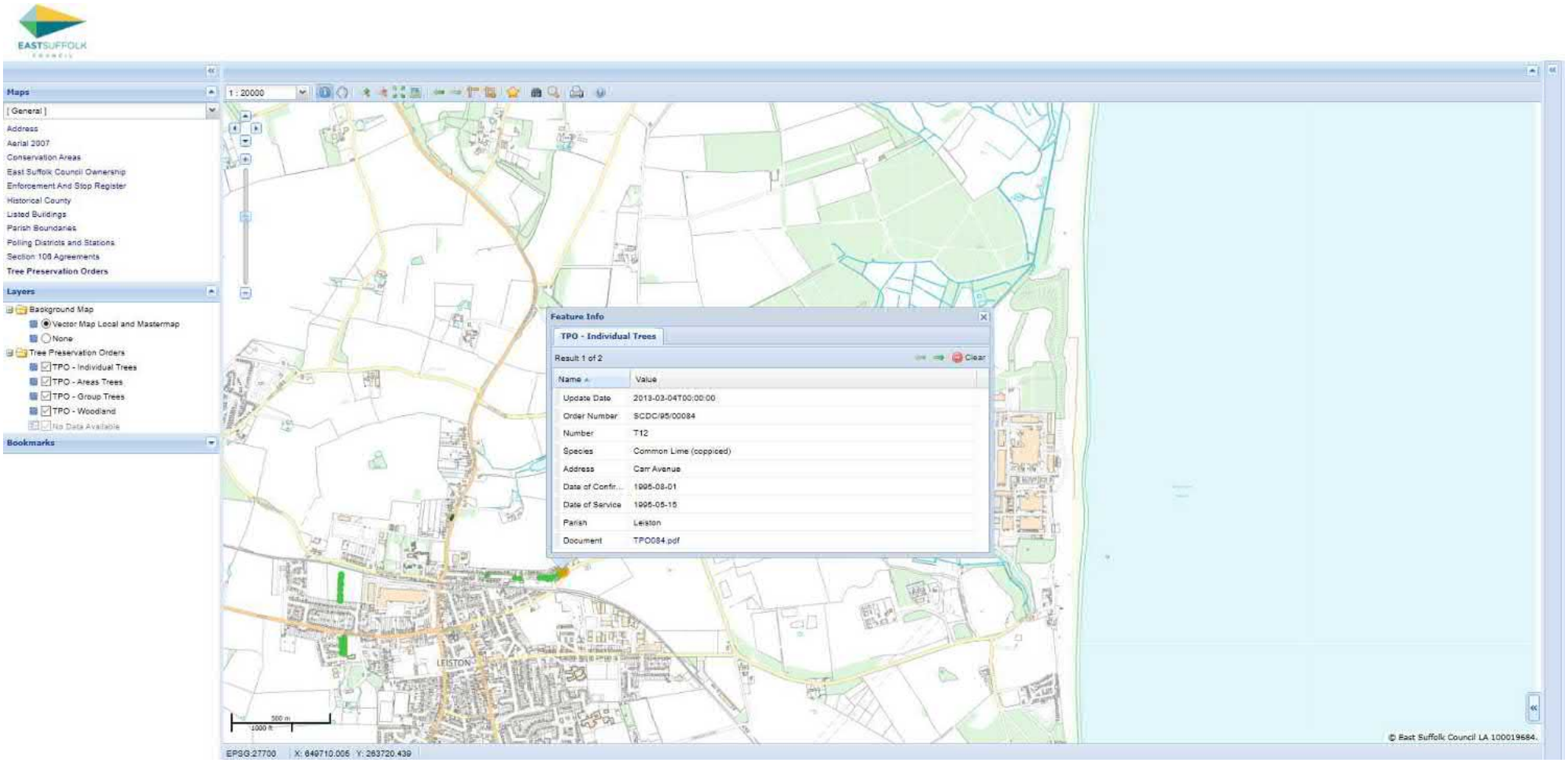
© East Suffolk Council L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Parish Boundaries
Polling Districts and Stations
Section 106 Agreements
Tree Preservation Orders
Layers
Background Map
Vector Map Local and Mastermap
None
Tree Preservation Orders
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TPO - Areas Trees
TPO - Group Trees
TPO - Woodland
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Bookmarks
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Value
Update Date
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Date of Confir...
1995-08-01
Date of Service
1995-05-15
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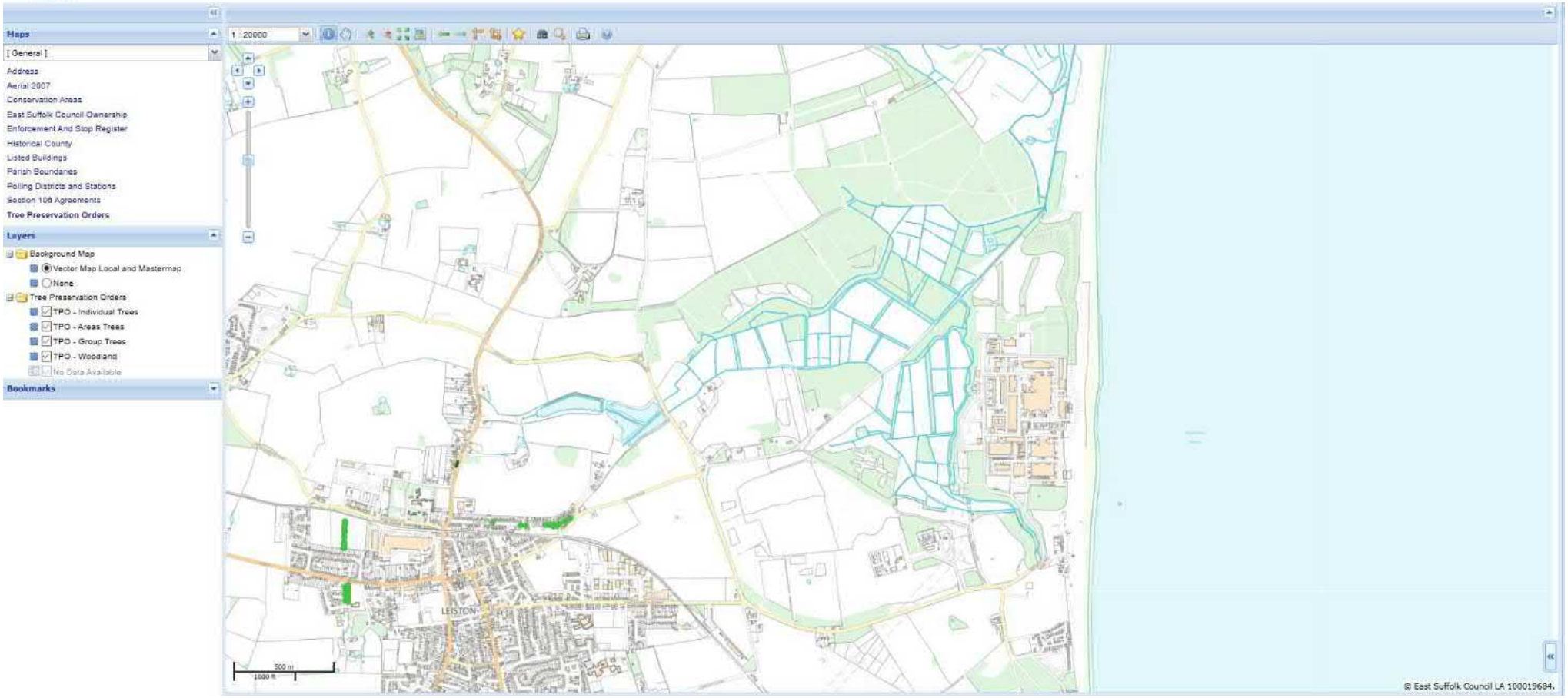
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TPO - Individual Trees
TPO - Areas Trees
TPO - Group Trees
TPO - Woodland
No Data Available
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LEISTON
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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

CARR AVENUE, LEISTON

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER, 1995

(TPO NO 84)

THE SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL in this order called "the authority" in pursuance of the powers conferred in that behalf by Section 198 and 201* of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and subject to the provisions of the Forestry Act 1967, hereby make the following Order:-

1. In this Order:-
"the Act" means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
"owner" means the owner in fee simple, either in possession or who has granted a lease or tenancy of which the unexpired portion is less than three years; lessee (including a sub-lessee) or tenant in possession, the unexpired portion of whose lease or tenancy is three years or more and a mortgagee in possession; and
"the Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State for the Environment.

2.-Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exemptions specified
In the Second Schedule hereto, no person shall, except with the consent of the authority and in accordance with the conditions, if any, imposed on such consent, cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy or cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of any tree specified in the First Schedule hereto or comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland therein specified, the position of which trees, groups of trees and woodlands is defined in the manner indicated in the said First Schedule on the map annexed hereto which map shall, for the purpose of such definition as aforesaid, prevail where any ambiguity arises between it and the specification in the said First Schedule.

3.- An application for consent made to the Authority^ under Article 2 of this Order shall be in writing stating the reasons for making the application and shall by reference if necessary to a plan specify the trees to which the application relates, and the operations for the carrying out of which consent is required.

^Note.-If it is desired to fell any of the trees included in this Order whether included as trees, groups of trees or woodlands and the trees are trees for the felling of which a licence is required under the Forestry Act, 1967, application should be made not to the authority for consent under this Order but to the Conservator of Forests for a licence under that Act (section 15 [5]).

4. - (1) Where an application for consent is made to the authority under this Order, the authority may grant such consent either unconditionally, or subject to such conditions (including conditions requiring the replacement of any tree by one or more trees on the site or in the immediate vicinity thereof), as the authority may think fit, or may refuse consent.

Provided that where the application relates to any woodland specified in the First Schedule to this Order the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the principles of good forestry, except where, in the opinion of the authority, it is necessary in the interests of amenity to maintain the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area, and shall not impose conditions on such consent requiring replacement or replanting.

(2) The authority shall keep a register of all applications for consent under this Order containing information as to the nature of the application, the decision of the authority thereon, any compensation awarded in consequence of such decision and any directions as to replanting of woodlands; and every such register shall be available for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.

5.- Where the authority refuse consent under this Order or grant such consent subject to conditions they may when refusing or granting consent certify in respect of any trees for which they are so refusing or granting consent that they are satisfied-

(a) that the refusal or condition is in the interests of good forestry; or

(b) in the case of trees, other than trees comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland, that the trees have an outstanding or special amenity value; or

(c) in the case of trees which are comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland, that the group of trees or the woodland, as the case may be, has an outstanding or special amenity value,

but a certificate shall not be given in the case of trees falling within (c) above
if the application in respect of them has been referred by the Forestry Commissioners under Section 15(1)(b) or 15(2)(a) of the Forestry Act 1967.

6.- (1) Where consent is granted under this Order to fell any part of a woodland other than consent for silvicultural thinning then unless-

(a) Such consent is granted for the purpose of enabling development to be carried out in accordance with a permission to develop land under Part III of the Act, or

(b) the authority with the approval of the Secretary of State dispense with replanting;

the authority shall give to the owner of the land on which that part of the woodland is situated a direction in writing specifying the manner in which and the time within which he shall replant such land and where such a direction is given and the part is felled the owner shall, subject to the provision of this Order and section 204 of the Act, replant the said land in accordance with the direction.

(2) Any direction given under paragraph (1) of this Article may include requirements as to-

(a) species;
(b) number of trees per acre (hectare);
(c) the erection and maintenance of fencing necessary for protection of the replanting;
(d) the preparation of ground, draining, removal of brushwood, lop and top; and
(e) protective measures against fire.

7.-On imposing any condition requiring the replacement of any tree under Article 4 of the Order, or on giving a direction under Article 6 of this Order with respect to the replanting of woodlands, the authority shall if such condition or direction relates to land in respect of which byelaws made by a water authority since 31st March 1974, by any other authority (whose functions are now exercised by a water authority) who at any time prior to 1st April 1974 exercised the functions in respect of which the byelaw was made or by a drainage board, in the exercise of its functions in relation to maintenance, improvement or construction of watercourses or of drainage works, restrict or regulate the planting of trees, notify the applicant or the owner of the land, as the case may be, of the existence of such byelaws and that any such condition or direction has effect subject to the requirements of the water authority, or the drainage board, under those byelaws and the condition or direction shall have effect accordingly.

8.-The provisions set out in the Third Schedule to this Order, being provisions of Part III of the Act adapted and modified for the purposes of this Order, shall apply in relation thereto.

9.- Subject to the provisions of this order, any person who has suffered loss or damage in consequence of any refusal (including revocation or modification) of consent under this Order or of any grant of any such consent subject to conditions, shall, if he makes a claim on the authority within the time and in the manner prescribed by this order, be entitled to recover from the authority compensation in respect of such loss or damage:

Provided that no compensation shall be payable in respect of loss or damage suffered by reason of such refusal or grant of consent in the case of any trees the subject of a certificate in accordance with Article 5 of this Order.

10.- In assessing compensation payable under the last preceding Article account shall be taken of:

(a) any compensation or contribution which has been paid whether to the claimant or any other person, in respect of the same trees under the terms of this or any other Tree Preservation Order under Section 198 of the Act, or under the terms of any Interim Preservation Order made under Section 8 of the Town and Country .Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943, or any compensation which has been paid or which could have been claimed under any provision relating to the preservation of trees or protection of woodlands contained in an operative scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, and

(b) any injurious affect to any land of the owner which would result from the felling of the trees the subject of the claim.

11. (1) A claim for compensation under this Order shall be in writing and shall be made by serving it on the authority, such service to be effected by addressing the claim to the authority and leaving it at or sending it by post to the principal office of the authority.

(2) The time within which any such claim shall be made as aforesaid shall be a period of twelve months from the date of the decision of the authority, or of the Secretary of State, as the case may be, or where an appeal has been made to the Secretary of State against the decision of the authority, from the date of the decision of the Secretary of State on the appeal.

12.-Any question of disputed compensation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 205 of the Act.

13.-(1)The provisions of Section 201 of the Act shall apply to this order and the Order shall take effect on the date of service upon you.

NOTE: Any person contravening the provisions of this Order by cutting down, uprooting or wilfully destroying a tree, or by wilfully damaging, topping or lopping a tree in such a manner as to be likely to destroy it is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20,000 or twice the sum which appears to the court to be the value of the tree, whichever is the greater, or on indictment to a fine. The penalty for any other contravention of this Order is a fine not exceeding £2,500 on summary conviction.

If a tree is removed, uprooted or destroyed in contravention of an Order or, except in the case of a tree to which the Order applies as part of a woodland, is removed, uprooted or destroyed or dies at a time when its cutting down or uprooting is authorised only by section 198(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 relating to trees which are dying or dead or have become dangerous, it is the duty of the owner of the land, unless on his application the local planning authority dispense with the requirement, to plant another tree of appropriate size and species at the same place as soon as he reasonably can. Except in emergency, not less than 5 days' previous notice of the removal, etc., should be given to the authority to enable the latter to decide whether or not to dispense with the requirement.

FIRST SCHEDULE

TREES SPECIFIED INDIVIDUALLY
(encircled in black on the map)

No.on Map	Description	Situation
T1	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Front garden No 61 Carr Avenue
T2	Common Lime	South side of Carr Avenue
T3	" "	opposite No 99/101
T4	Common Lime	On grass bank, opposite No 133
T5	Common Lime	On grass bank, opposite No 143
T6	Common Lime	On grass bank, opposite No 143/145
T7	Common Lime	Adjacent to Gas Works boundary opposite No 145/147
T8	Common Lime	On grass bank, opposite No 147/149
T9	Common Lime	Adjacent to Gas Works boundary opposite No 151
T10	Common Lime	On grass bank, opposite No 153
T11	Common Lime	On grass bank, opposite No 157/159
T12	Common Lime (coppiced)	In hedge line opposite No 161/163
T13	Common Lime	In hedge line opposite No 165
		All trees lie on either the north or south side of Carr Avenue, in the Town of Leiston. O.S. Sheet TM 4462, Grid Ref 4436 29 - 4496 29.

TREES SPECIFIED BY REFERENCES TO AN AREA
(within a dotted black line on the map)

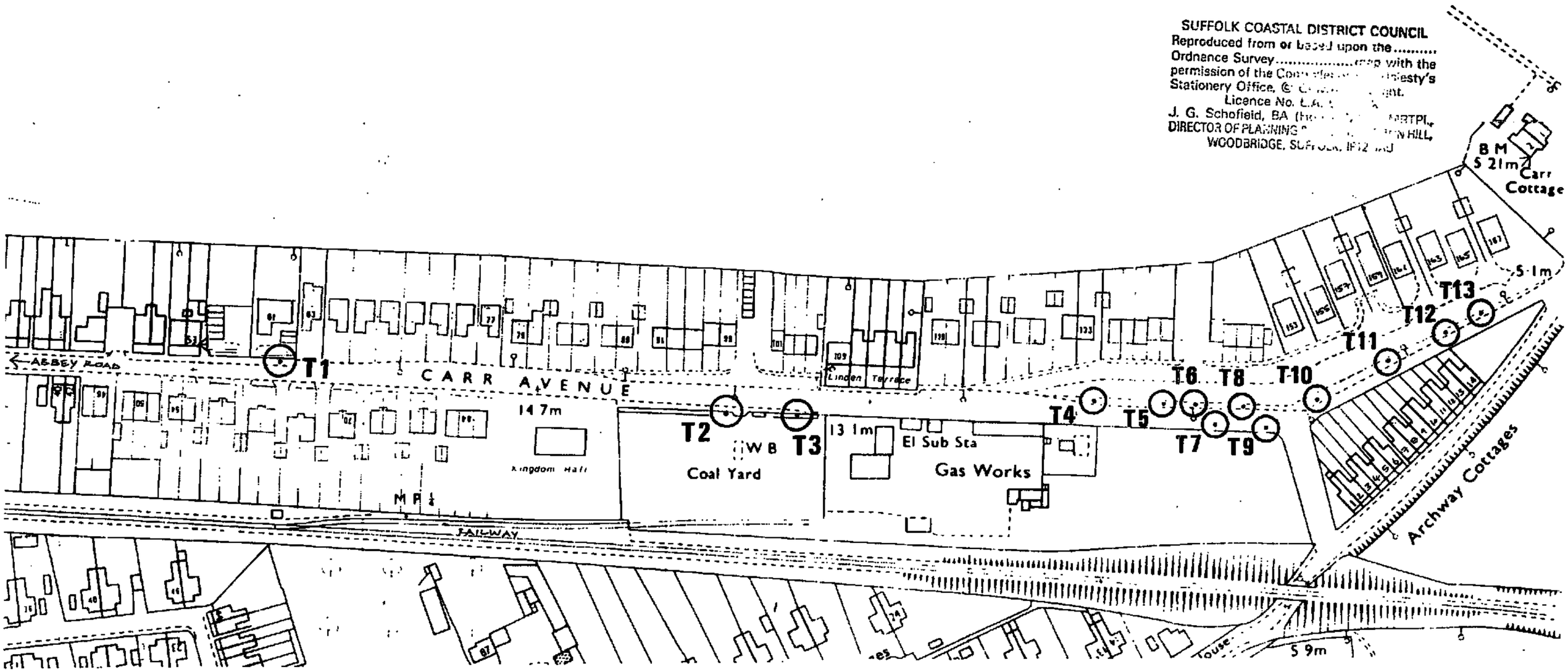
No.on Map	Description	Situation
None		

SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER NO.84 1995

CARR AVENUE, LEISTON

SCALE 1:250 NORTH ↑



NOTATION

Individual trees referred to in the above order shown thus ⊙ ---------- T1

R J Herring

Veronica G Posford

EDITION OF 1971

O.S. Sheet TM 4462

GROUPS OF TREES
(within a broken black line on the map)

No.on Map	Description	Situation
	None	

WOODLANDS
(within a continuous black line on the map)

No.on Map	Description	Situation
	None	

SECOND SCHEDULE

This Order shall not apply so as to require the consent of the authority to

(1) the cutting down of any tree on land which is subject to a forestry dedication covenant where

(a) any positive covenants on the part of the owner of the land contained in the same deed as the forestry dedication covenant and at the time of the cutting down binding on the then owner of the land are fulfilled;

(b) the cutting down is in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Forestry Commission under such deed.

(2) the cutting down of any tree which is in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Forestry Commission under the approved woodlands scheme or other grant scheme under Section 4 of the Forestry Act 1967 except a scheme which applies to a forestry dedication covenant;

(3) the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping of a tree

(a) in pursuance of the power conferred on British Telecom by virtue of section 5 of the Telegraph (Construction) Act 1908 and section 21 of the Post Office Act 1969, or by or at the request of British Telecom where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land as defined by the Post Office Operational Land Regulations and either works on such land cannot otherwise be carried out or the cutting down, topping or lopping is for the purpose of securing safety in the operation of the undertaking;

(b) by or at the request of

(i) a statutory undertaker where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land as defined by the Act and either works on such land cannot otherwise be carried out or the cutting down, topping or lopping is for the purpose of securing safety in the operation of the undertaking;

(ii) an electricity board within the meaning of the Electricity Act 1947, where such tree obstructs the construction by the board of any main transmission line or other electric line within the meaning respectively of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1919 and the Electric Lighting Act 1882 or interferes or would interfere with maintenance or working of any such line;

(iii) a water authority established under the Water Act 1973 or a drainage board constituted or treated as having been constituted under the Land Drainage Act 1976, where the tree interferes or would interfere with the exercise of any of the functions of such water authority or drainage board in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of water courses or of drainage works; or

(iv) the Secretary of State for Defence, the Secretary of State for Trade, the Civil Aviation Authority or the British Airports Authority where in the opinion of such Secretary of State or Authority the tree obstructs the approach of aircraft to, or their departure from, any aerodrome or hinders the safe and efficient use of aviation or defence technical installations;

(c) where immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by the planning permission granted on an application made under Part III of the Act, or deemed to have been so granted for any of the purposes of that Part;

(d) which is a fruit tree cultivated for fruit production growing or standing on land comprised in an orchard or garden.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Provisions of the following parts of Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as adapted and modified to apply to this Order.

75.(1) Without prejudice to the following provisions as to the revocation or modification of consents, any consent under the Order, including any direction as to replanting given by the authority on the granting of such consent, shall (except in so far as the consent otherwise provides), enure for the benefit of the land and of all persons for the time being interested therein.

77. Reference of applications to the Secretary of State.-(1) The Secretary of State may give directions to the authority requiring applications for consent under the Order to be referred to him instead of being dealt with by the authority.

(2) A direction under this section may relate either to a particular application or to applications of a class specified in the direction.

(3) Any application in respect of which a direction under this section has effect shall be referred to the Secretary of State accordingly.

(4) Where an application for consent under the Order is referred to the Secretary of State under this section, the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the Order shall apply as they apply to an application which falls to be determined by the authority.

(5) Before determining an application referred to him under this section the Secretary of State shall, if either the applicant or the authority so desire, afford each of them an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

(6) The decision of the Secretary of State on any application referred to him under this section shall be final.

78.Appeals against decisions.- (1) Where an application is made to the authority for consent under the Order and that consent is refused by that authority or is granted by them subject to conditions, or where any certificate or direction is given by the authority, the applicant, if he is aggrieved by their decision on the application, or by any such certificate, or the person directed if he is aggrieved by the direction, may by notice under this section appeal to the Secretary of State.

(3) A notice under this section shall be served in writing within twenty-eight days from the receipt of notification of the decision, certificate or direction, as the case may be, or such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow.

79. (1) Where an appeal is brought under this section from a decision, certificate or direction of the authority, the Secretary of State, subject to the following provisions of this section, may allow or dismiss the appeal, or may reverse or vary any part the decision of the authority, whether the appeal relates to that part thereof or not, or may cancel any certificate or cancel or vary any direction, and may deal with the application as if it been made to him in the first instance.

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

(5) The decision of the Secretary of State on any appeal under this section shall be final.

78.(2) Appeal in default of decision.- Where an application for consent under the Order is made to the authority, then unless within two months from the date of receipt of the application or within such extended period as may at any time be agreed upon in writing between the applicant and the authority, the authority either-

(a) give notice to the applicant of their decision on the application; or

(b) give notice to him that the application has been referred to the Secretary of State in accordance with directions given under section 35 above;

the provisions of section 78(1) shall apply in relation to the application as if the consent to which it relates had been refused by the authority, and as if notification of their decision had been received by the applicant at the end of the said period of two months, or at the end of the said extended period, as the case may be.

97. Power to revoke or modify the consent under the order - (1) If it appears to the authority that it is expedient to revoke or modify any consent under the Order granted on an application made under Article 3 of the Order, the authority may by Order revoke or modify the consent to such an extent as they consider expedient.

98. (1) & (6) Subject to the provisions of sections 99 and 201 of the Act an Order under this section shall not take effect unless it is confirmed by the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State may confirm any such Order submitted to him either without modification or subject to such modification as he considers expedient.

98. Where an authority submits an Order to the Secretary of State for his confirmation under this section, the authority shall furnish the Secretary of State with a statement of their reason for making the Order and shall serve notice together with a copy of the aforesaid statement on the owner and on the occupier of the land affected, and on any other person who in their opinion will be affected by the Order, and if within the period of twenty-eight days from the service thereof any person on whom the notice is served so requires, the Secretary of State, before confirming the Order, shall afford to that person, and to the authority, an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

97. The power conferred by this section to revoke or modify a consent may be exercised at any time before the operations for which consent has been given have been completed.

Provided that the revocation or modification of consent shall not affect so much of these operations as has been previously carried out.

97. Where a notice has been served in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of section 98, no operations or further operations as the case may be, in pursuance of the
consent granted, shall be carried out pending the decision of the Secretary of State under subsection (6) of section 98.

99. Unopposed revocation or modification of consent.- (1) The following provisions shall have effect where the local planning authority have made an Order (hereinafter called "such Order") under Section 97 above revoking or modifying any consent granted on an application made under a tree preservation order but have not submitted such Order to the Secretary of State for confirmation by him and the owner and the occupier of the land and all persons who in the authority's opinion will be affected by such Order have notified the authority in writing that they do not object to such order.

(2)(4) & (5) The authority shall advertise the fact that such Order has been made and the advertisement shall specify (a) the period (not less than twenty-eight days from the date on which the advertisement first appears) within which persons affected by such Order may give notice to the Secretary of State that they wish for an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose and (b) the period (not less than 14 days from the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (a) above) at the expiration of which, if no such notice is given to the Secretary of State, such Order may take effect by virtue of this section and without being confirmed by the Secretary of State.

(3) The authority shall also serve notices to the same effect on the persons mentioned in subsection (1) above.

(6) The authority shall send a copy of any advertisement published under subsection (2) above to the Secretary of State not more than three days after the publication.

(7) If within the period referred to in subsection (4) above no person claiming to be affected by such Order has given notice to the Secretary of State as aforesaid and the Secretary State has not directed that such Order be submitted to him for confirmation, such order shall at the expiration of the period referred to in subsection (5) of this section, take effect by virtue of this section and without being confirmed by the Secretary of State as required by section 98 of the Act.

(8) This section does not apply to such order revoking or modifying a consent granted or deemed to have been granted by the Secretary of State under Part III or Part VII of the Act.

THE COMMON SEAL of SUFFOLK COASTAL)
DISTRICT COUNCIL was hereunto)
) L.S
affixed this 15th day of)
May 1995 in the)
presence of)

R J Herring

~~Chairman~~ Member

Veronica G Posford
Duly Authorised Officer

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER NO 84 1995

CARR AVENUE, LEISTON

Statement by Suffolk Coastal District Council as Local Planning Authority of the grounds for making the Order

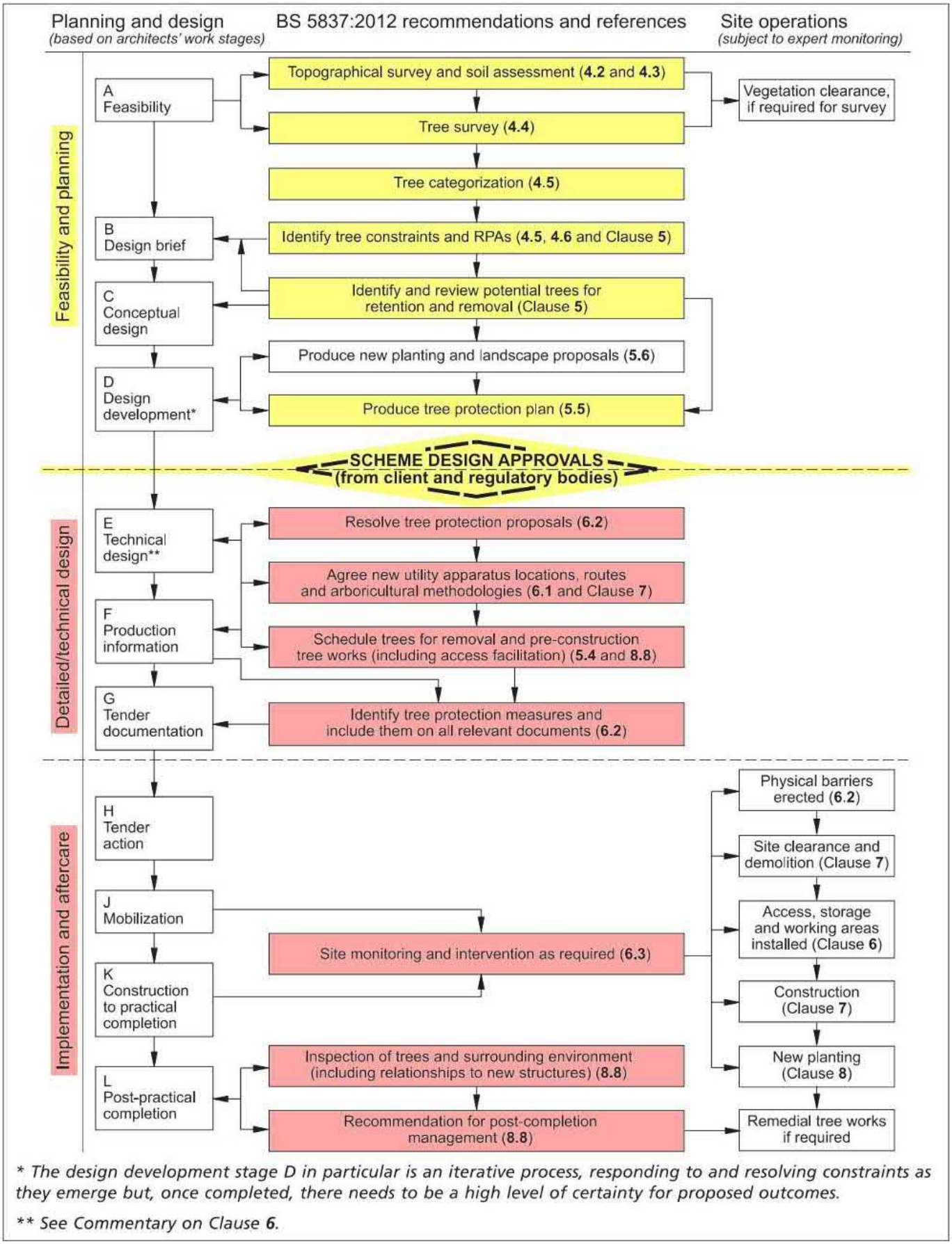
The thirteen Limes which are the subject of this Order lie on both the north and south side of Carr Avenue and are likely to be the remains of a more substantial Lime avenue. The trees are in three separate ownerships, two Limes grow on the site of the Old Coal Yard which is subject to planning permission C94/0522 for eight dwellings.

The Lime trees contribute to the quality of the street scene and it is considered that they merit the protection afforded by a Tree Preservation Order.

Appendix F

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



** The design development stage D in particular is an iterative process, responding to and resolving constraints as they emerge but, once completed, there needs to be a high level of certainty for proposed outcomes.*

*** See Commentary on Clause **6**.*

2.

European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist

✔

Checklist

1 **Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.**
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- ☐ Dormice
- ☐ Otters
- ☐ Great crested newts
- ☐ Sand lizards
- ☐ Smooth snakes

YES ☐ NO ☐

2 **Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
- ☐ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
- ☐ Rivers on which otters might be found
- ☐ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
- ☐ Open areas on heathy soils

YES ☐ NO ☐

3 **Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.**
Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

- ☐ National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
- ☐ Local Biological Records Centre
- ☐ Local Wildlife Trust
- ☐ Other

Specify Other:

YES ☐ NO ☐

4 **Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
- ☐ Sightings (or echo-location)
- ☐ Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
- ☐ Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES ☐ NO ☐

CHECK POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

5 **Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?**
Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

YES ☐ NO ☐

6 **Whether or not a licence is required...**
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
- ☐ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
- ☐ Marked with paint or hazard tape
- ☐ Shown on the site plan

Other means:

YES ☐ NO ☐

7 **Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?**
Details:

YES ☐ NO ☐

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

Area: (ha)

Date of Assessment:

Name of Assessor:

Notes

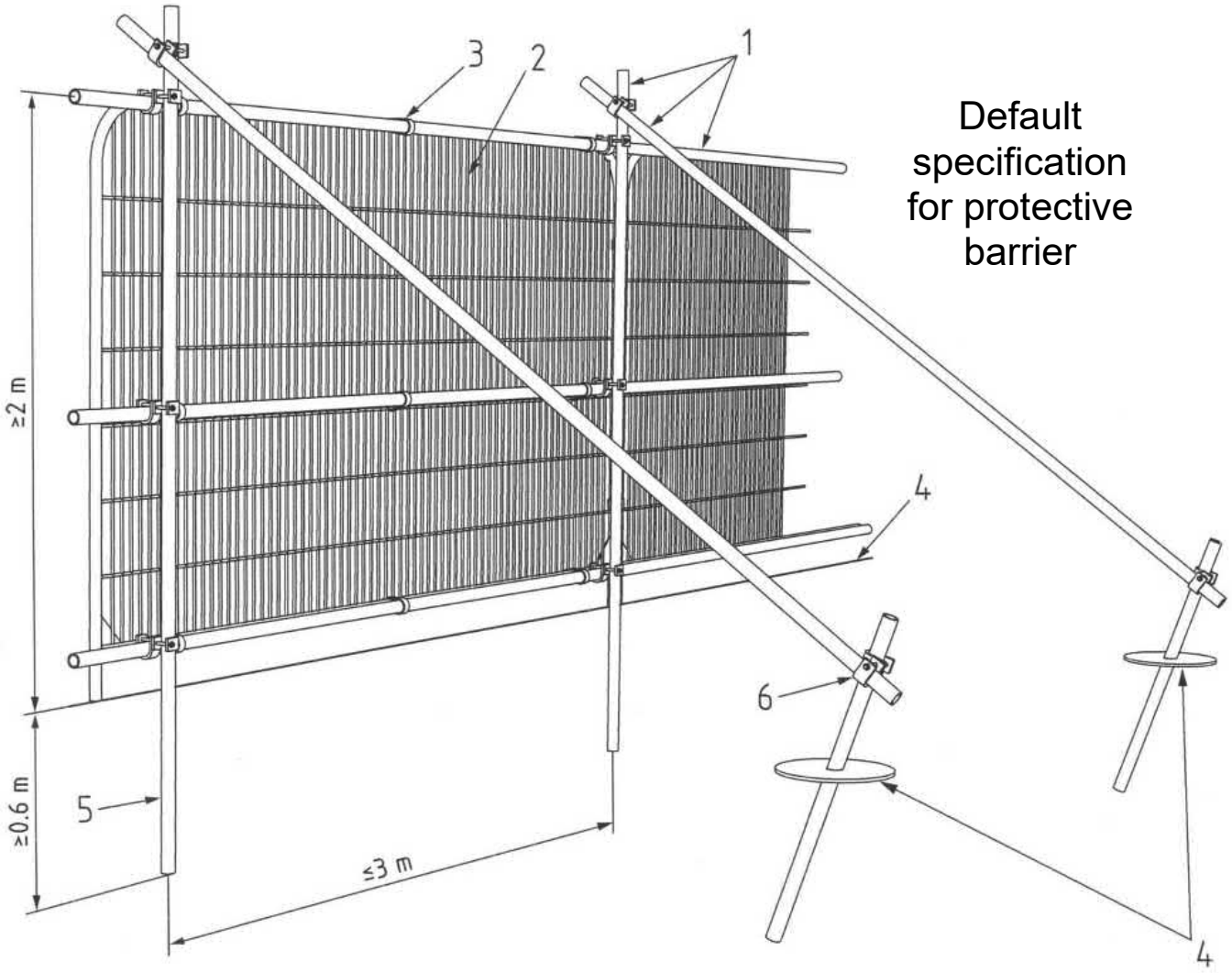
A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below

You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

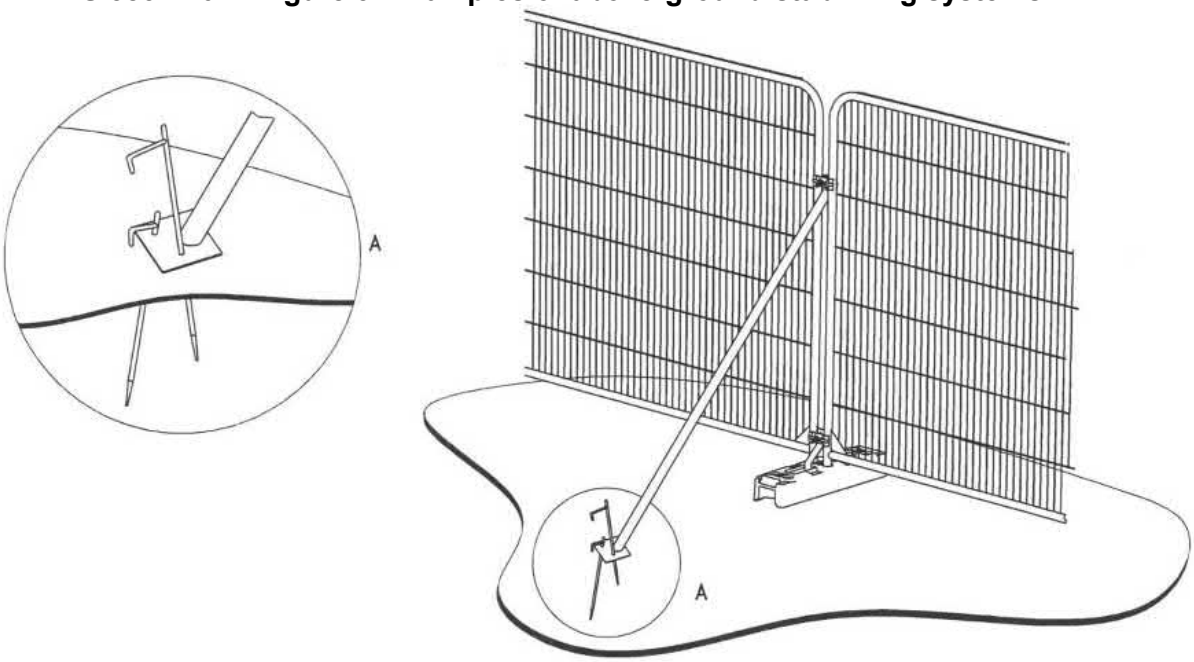
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



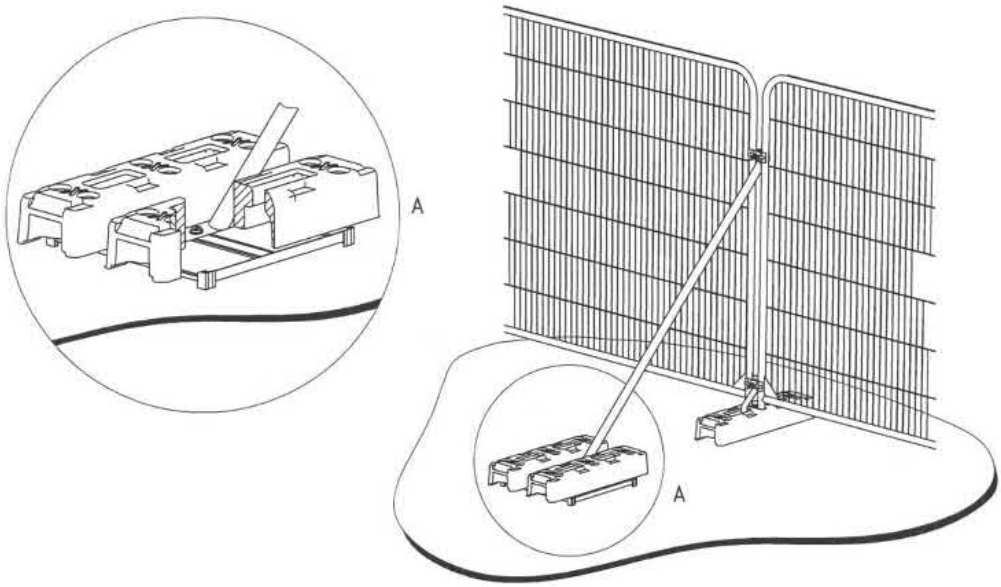
Key

1	Standard scaffold pole
2	Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
3	Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4	Ground level
5	Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m
6	Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix G

Hayden’s Drawing

Existing Site Plan

Sheet 2

Sheet 3

Sheet 4

Sheet 5

Sheet 6

Sheet 7

CATEGORY AND DEFINTION	
Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current land use for longer than 10 years
Trees to be considered for retention	
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 150mm

NOTE:

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants were not provided with a Topographical Survey or Base Plan showing the positions of the trees/landscape features on this site, so their locations have been fixed using GPS. As such the position of the trees/ landscape features should not be taken as exact but gives a fair distribution of their locations on site.

CP NOTE:

This document details the constraints created by the trees on the site and should be used as a design tool to inform the layout of the proposed development. This document is not sufficient for planning submission purposes.

North (Indicative)

Rev:	Date:	By:	Revision:
-	19/12/19	JF	Based on Ordnance Survey

The position, condition, and dimensions of the trees are based on a site survey undertaken on 20/11/19

"The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon"

Scale 1:5000

0m 100m 200m 300m 400m 500m

LEGEND

- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category A
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category B
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category C
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Line of Root Protection Area (RPA) - calculated following guidelines set in BS 5837:2012
- Existing Tree/Hedge to be Removed BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Additional feature which doesn't meet BS 5837: 2012 categorisation but is included for reference
- Dead or Dying Tree

HAYDEN'S Arboricultural Consultants

5 Moseleys Farm Business Centre
Fornham All Saints,
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP28 6JY

Tel: 01284 765391

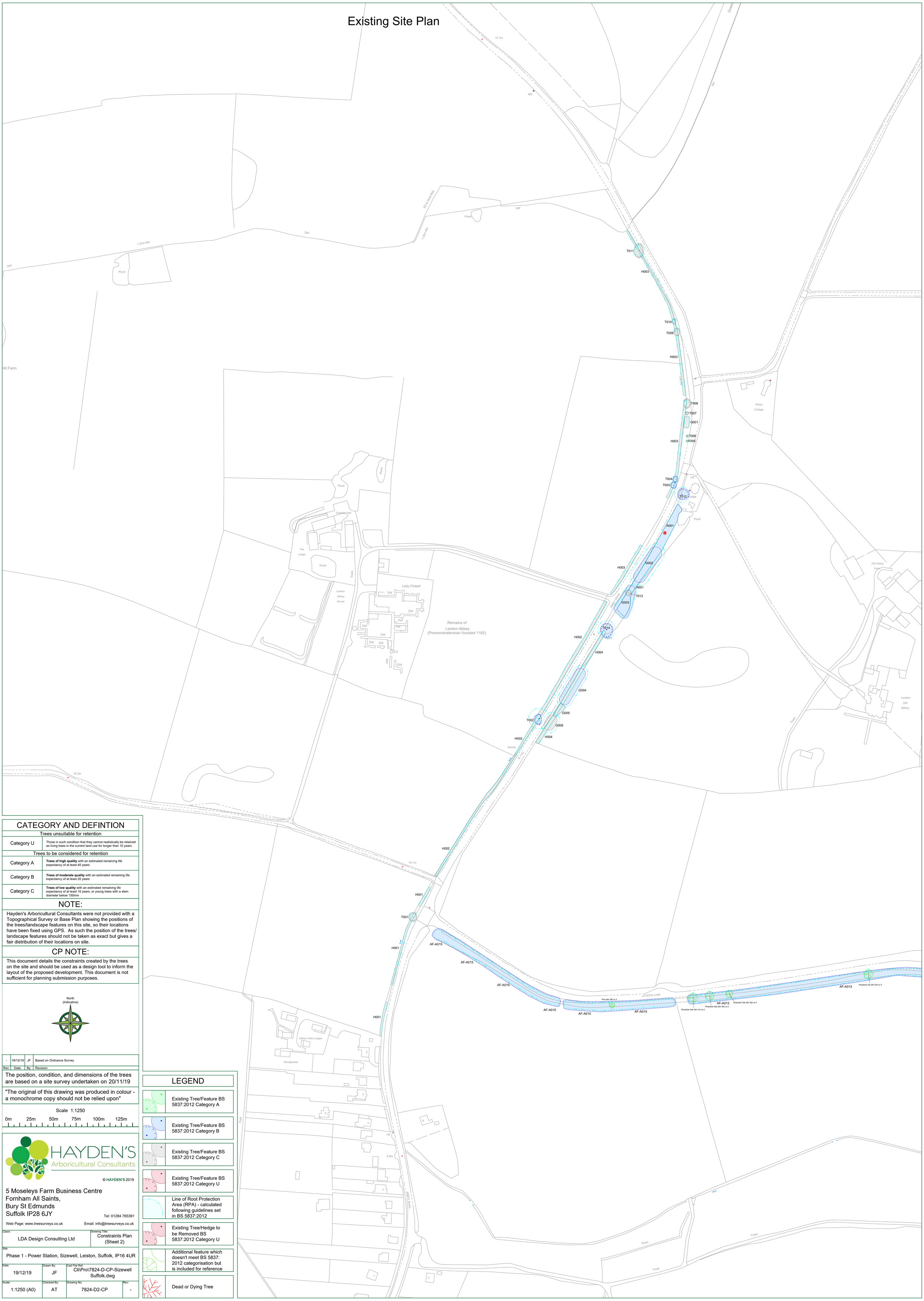
Web Page: www.treesurveys.co.uk Email: info@treesurveys.co.uk

Client:	Drawing Title:
LDA Design Consulting Ltd	Constraints Plan (Sheet 1 - Overview)

Site: Phase 1 - Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
19/12/19	JF	Cli\Pro\7824-D-CP-Sizewell Suffolk.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:5000 (A0)	AT	7824-D1-CP	-

Existing Site Plan



CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current land use for longer than 10 years
Trees to be considered for retention	
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 150mm

NOTE:

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants were not provided with a Topographical Survey or Base Plan showing the positions of the trees/landscape features on this site, so their locations have been fixed using GPS. As such the position of the trees/ landscape features should not be taken as exact but gives a fair distribution of their locations on site.

CP NOTE:

This document details the constraints created by the trees on the site and should be used as a design tool to inform the layout of the proposed development. This document is not sufficient for planning submission purposes.

North
(Indicative)

Rev:	Date:	By:	Revision:
-	19/12/19	JF	Based on Ordnance Survey

The position, condition, and dimensions of the trees are based on a site survey undertaken on 20/11/19

"The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon"

Scale 1:1250

0m 25m 50m 75m 100m 125m

LEGEND

- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category A
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category B
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category C
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Line of Root Protection Area (RPA) - calculated following guidelines set in BS 5837:2012
- Existing Tree/Hedge to be Removed BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Additional feature which doesn't meet BS 5837: 2012 categorisation but is included for reference
- Dead or Dying Tree

HAYDEN'S Arboricultural Consultants

5 Moseleys Farm Business Centre
Fornham All Saints,
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP28 6JY

Tel: 01284 765391

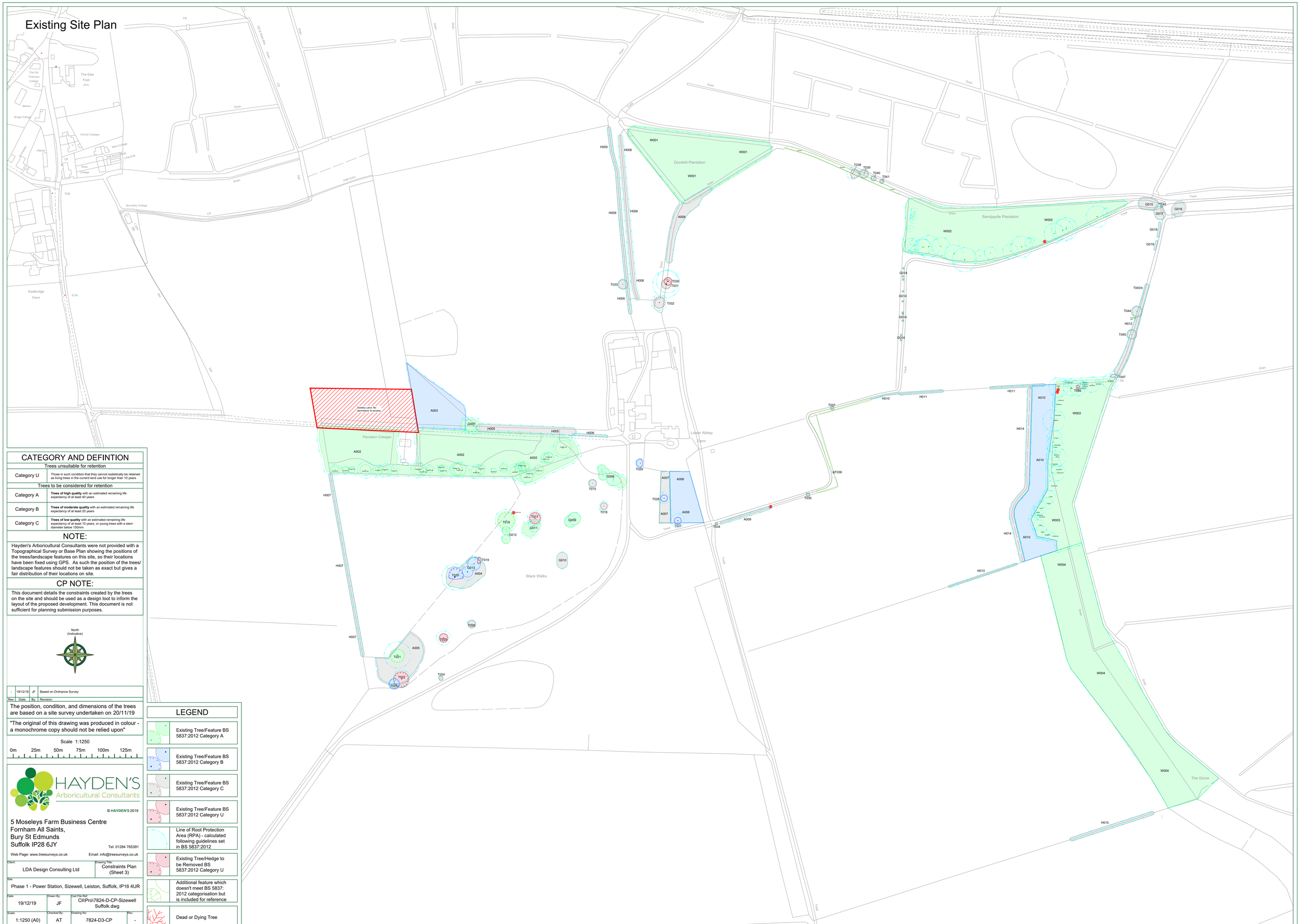
Web Page: www.treesurveys.co.uk Email: info@treesurveys.co.uk

Client:	Drawing Title:
LDA Design Consulting Ltd	Constraints Plan (Sheet 2)

Site: Phase 1 - Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
19/12/19	JF	Cli\Pro\7824-D-CP-Sizewell Suffolk.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:1250 (A0)	AT	7824-D2-CP	-

Existing Site Plan



CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current land use for longer than 10 years
Trees to be considered for retention	
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
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NOTE:

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North (Indicative)

Rev.	Date:	By:	Revision:
-	19/12/19	JF	Based on Ordnance Survey

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0m 25m 50m 75m 100m 125m

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Suffolk IP28 6JY

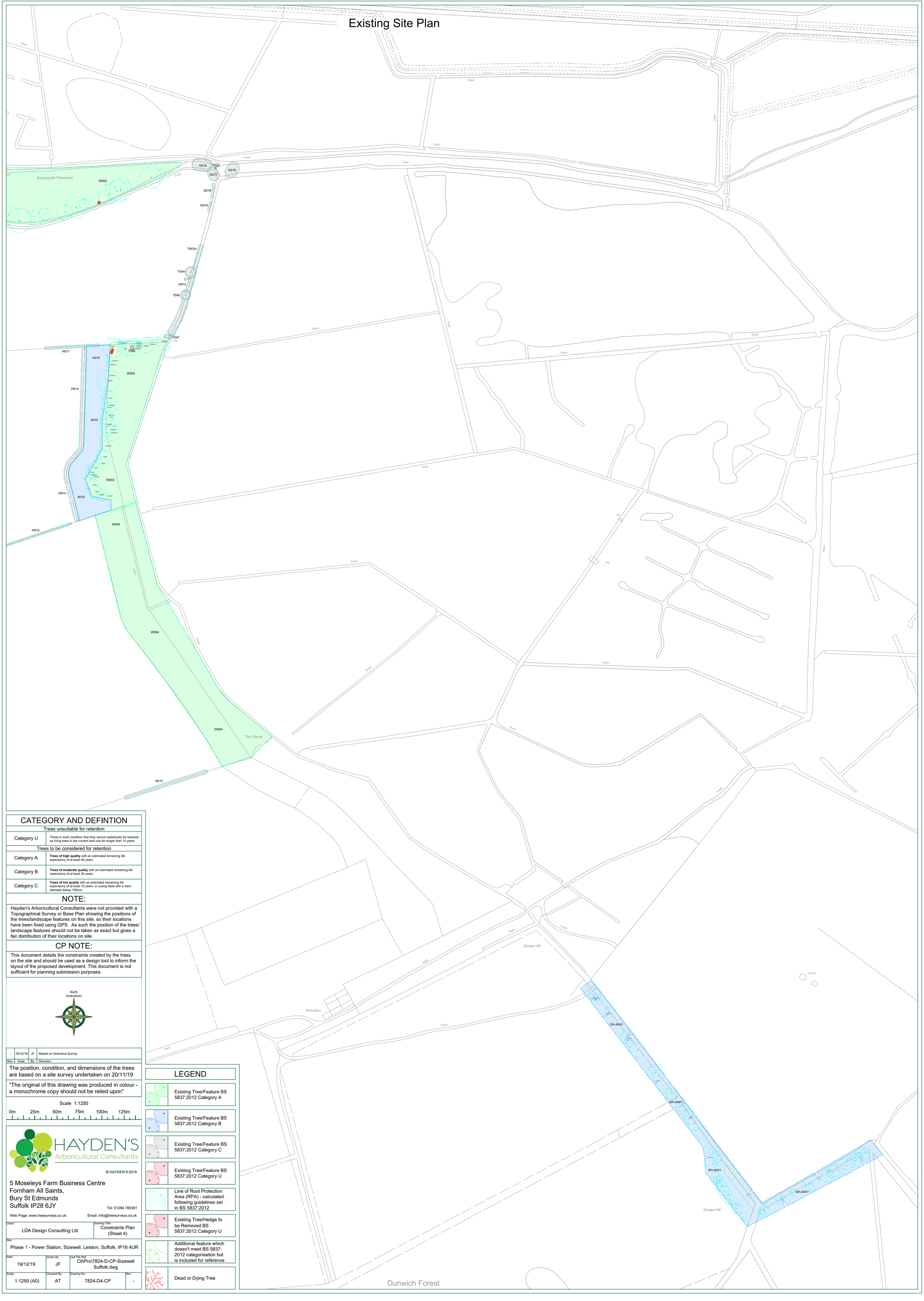
Tel: 01284 765391

Web Page: www.treesurveys.co.uk Email: info@treesurveys.co.uk

Client:	LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Drawing Title:	Constraints Plan (Sheet 3)
Site:	Phase 1 - Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
19/12/19	JF	Cli\Pro\7824-D-CP-Sizewell Suffolk.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No.	Rev:
1:1250 (A0)	AT	7824-D3-CP	-

Existing Site Plan



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Client:	LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Drawing Title:	Constraints Plan (Sheet 4)
Site:	Phase 1 - Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
19/12/19	JF	Cli\Pro\7824-D-CP-Sizewell Suffolk.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:1250 (A0)	AT	7824-D4-CP	-

Existing Site Plan

AF-A013 Roadside Oak dbh 410 cs 5
AF-A013 Roadside Oak dbh 400 cs 5
AF-A013 Roadside Oak dbh 350 cs 4
AF-A013 Roadside oak dbh 430 cs 5
Area of dead Elms
AF-A013 Roadside Oak dbh 490 cs 7
AF-T040
AF-T041
AF-T042
AF-A010
AF-T043
AF-T012
T048
AF-T013
AF-T044
AF-T045
AF-G013
AF-T014
T049
AF-G014
H016
AF-T015
G020
Area of dead Elms
AF-G007
AF-T011
AF-T046
T050
AF-T047
AF-T048
A012
G021
AF-G011
T052
T051
T053
G022
AF-H007
T054
G023
T055
T056
A013
AF-H007
G028
G027
H017
T063
AF-H007
T062
T057
T061
G024
A015
T060
G025
T116
G045
H022
H025
H021
A030
H023
H025
A014
G026
A015
H024
VALLEY ROAD
H025
H019
G026
A016
H024
T118
T117
H026
H025
G046
G048
T119
T121
T120
T122
G047
H024
G049
A032
T123
G051
G052
H026
G050
A031
H026
H026
G053
A033
T127
T124
T126
T125
A034
MP .5
G054
T128
A034
T129
T130
T131
A034
H027
H027
MP .75
H027
T133
T132
H027
H027
T134
T135
H028
T136
H029
H029
A035
Cycle Track
A017
H019
H018
H019
A018
H019
Sizewell Crossing
KING GEORGE'S AVENUE
EASTLANDS ROAD
HEATH VIEW
LB
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Laboratory
Mast
The Common
Common Cottages
Track
Refuse Tip (Public)
Common Farm Cottages
A021
The Wilderness
Pond
Pit (disused)
Track
Pond
Path (um)
Sewage Works
Carrs Cottages
Water
Sub Sta
GVC
Archway Cottage
Red House
Caravan Park
Caravan Park
Key Buildings
El Sub Sta
Childrens' Centre
School
El Sub Sta
Eastlands Industrial Estate
East Suffolk Business Centre
Gantry
Tennis Courts
Club
Pond
14.7m
5.1m
5.9m
16.4m
16.6m

CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

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North (Indicative)

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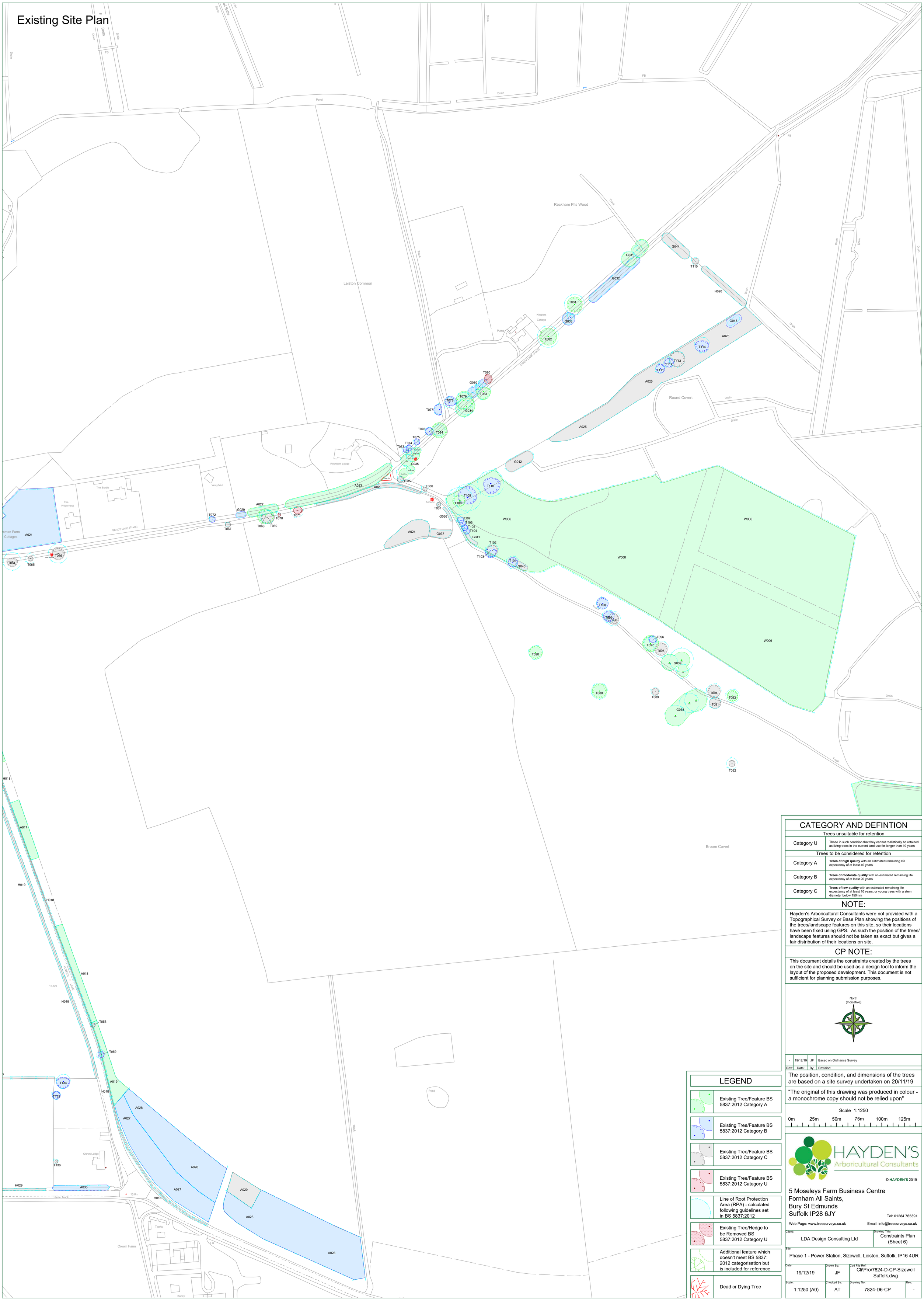
Suffolk IP28 6JY
Tel: 01284 765391
Web Page: www.treesurveys.co.uk
Email: info@treesurveys.co.uk

Client:	LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Drawing Title:	Constraints Plan (Sheet 5)
Site:	Phase 1 - Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR
Date:	19/12/19
Drawn By:	JF
Cad File Ref:	Cli\Pro\7824-D-CP-Sizewell Suffolk.dwg
Scale:	1:1250 (A0)
Checked By:	AT
Drawing No:	7824-D5-CP
Rev:	-

Existing Site Plan



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Client:	LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Drawing Title:	Constraints Plan (Sheet 6)
Site:	Phase 1 - Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
19/12/19	JF	Cli\Pro\7824-D-CP-Sizewell Suffolk.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:1250 (A0)	AT	7824-D6-CP	-

Existing Site Plan

CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

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Client:	LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Drawing Title:	Constraints Plan (Sheet 7)
Site:	Phase 1 - Power Station, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4UR

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:	
19/12/19	JF	Cli\Pro\7824-D-CP-Sizewell Suffolk.dwg	
Scale:	Checked By:	Drawing No:	Rev:
1:1250 (A0)	AT	7824-D7-CP	-

- Arboricultural Impact Assessments
- Arboricultural Method Statements
- Tree Constraints Plans
- Arboricultural Feasibility Studies
- Shade Analysis
- Picus Tomography
- Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment
- Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks
- Tree Stock Survey and Management
- Mortgage and Insurance Reports
- Subsidence Reports
- Woodland Management Plans
- Project Management
- Ecological Surveys