



**Rhydycar West,
Merthyr Tydfil**

**Arboricultural
Impact**

Assessment

(Incorporating
Arboricultural
Baseline and
Outline
Arboricultural
Method Statement)

Prepared by:
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Dimension
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On behalf of:
Marvel Ltd

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Contents

Executive Summary

Section 1	Introduction and Methodology.....	1
Section 2	Summary of Tree Stock.....	7
Section 3	Arboricultural Constraints	9
Section 4	Arboricultural Impact Assessment.....	13
Section 5	Outline Arboricultural Method Statement	17
Section 6	Conclusion.....	25

Appendices

Appendix EDP 1	Cwmglo, Heolgerrig TPO (Ref. 15, 1983)
Appendix EDP 2	Protected Species
Appendix EDP 3	Illustrative Summary of Survey Data
Appendix EDP 4	Illustrative Masterplan (Holder Mathias Architects, RHDR -HMA- LE- ZZ- DR -A -PL-020 Rev P2)
Appendix EDP 5	Tree Removal for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management
Appendix EDP 6	Trees and Groups Impacted by Development Proposals
Appendix EDP 7	Woodland Lodges - Concept Methodology (Holder Mathias Architects, Rev PO, April 2021)
Appendix EDP 8	Tree Protection Barrier on Scaffold 2.0m High (Extract from BS 5837:2012, Figure 2 Protective Barrier)
Appendix EDP 9	Programme for Arboricultural Inputs
Appendix EDP 10	Example of Tree Protection Notice
Appendix EDP 11	Cellweb TRP Tree Root Protection
Appendix EDP 12	Cellweb TRP Installation Guide

Appendix EDP 13 Sample Site Inspection Record

Schedule

Schedule EDP 1 Tree Survey Schedule, Constraints and Key

Plans

Plan EDP 1 Tree Constraints Plan
(edp2324_d042a 03 November 2022 GYo/DGa)

Plan EDP 2 Tree Retention and Removal Plan
(edp2324_d043b 03 November 2022 GYo/DGa)

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Executive Summary

- S1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has examined the arboricultural impacts in relation to the development proposals. All impact assessments are based on the proposed design approach, which incorporates mitigation measures. The potential impacts have been thoroughly assessed through a combination of desk study research and walk-over surveys of the site.
- S2 The sensitive integration of development at the site represents a significant challenge due to the combination of former mining features, disused railway infrastructure, tips and the distinctive character of the site and its context. The vision of the proposed development is centred around what will be the longest indoor snow centre in the UK (incorporating the national training headquarters and facility for Snowsports Cymru Wales and GB Snowsport). The master plan is for a new destination sports, leisure and tourism resort. Central to this is the creation of a high-quality holiday resort destination that focuses on indoor and outdoor activities, wildlife and reinforces the special character of the local environment.
- S3 The proposals for the site have been formulated through an iterative process with the design evolution responding to the findings of baseline surveys to avoid or moderate adverse effects. The proposals have been informed by comprehensive survey and assessment work. As a result, the arboricultural impacts have been moderated. The proposals therefore satisfy policy requirements relating to the site. Adverse arboricultural effects reflect the scale of the built form and earthworks proposed.
- S4 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment has identified that the site could accommodate the proposed development without resulting in an unacceptable adverse impact on the tree stock.

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Section 1

Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Marvel Ltd ('the applicant') in relation to the proposed development to of Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil (hereafter referred to as 'the site').
- 1.2 EDP is an independent environmental planning consultancy with offices in Cardiff, Cirencester and Cheltenham. The practice provides advice to private and public sector clients throughout the UK in the fields of landscape, ecology, archaeology, cultural heritage, arboriculture, rights of way and masterplanning. Details of the practice can be obtained at our website (www.edp-uk.co.uk).

Site Context

- 1.3 The site is located to the west of Merthyr Tydfil and west of the A470 within the Local Planning Authority of Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC). It currently comprises woodland, grassland, scrubland and bracken that is informally grazed.
- 1.4 The site is bordered by a mix of woodland and grassland to the north, south, west and along portions of the of the eastern boundary. To the south runs the stream, Nant Canaid.
- 1.5 The site has a history of coal and ironstone mining. Within the northern portion of the site is a large level spoil platform from past mining activities and A470 construction. The ground in the north-west is pitted from surface mining. There are numerous cuttings and embankments from historic mine railways. In the west of site is an industrial pond supported by steep banks and a watercourse runs north from here to supply former ironworks to the north of the site.
- 1.6 The topography of the land is made up of various levels separated by both natural and man-made banks, including old railway embankments.
- 1.7 Further to a collaboration between MTCBC and the applicant, a public bridleway has recently been extended across the site adjacent to the southern boundary. Another ends close to the site boundary in the north-east corner. The site is crossed by several non-statutory footpaths, following historic tracks and the old railway lines. These are used by walkers, cyclists and off-road motor bikes.
- 1.8 The drainage of the site has been impacted by the topography and these tracks, with some areas being dry and other areas the drainage has been obstructed, to the point of being waterlogged. Recent tip stabilisation works have been carried out by MTCBC comprising various drainage ditches and channels.

- 1.9 Soils at the site are slowly permeable, wet, very acid upland soils with a peaty surface, although this has been affected by the historic industrial use of the site, particularly areas of spoil tip.

Development Proposals

- 1.10 The proposed development is an outline application for the erection of a mixed leisure development comprising indoor snow centre (up to 39,200 sq m), waterpark (up to 7,500 sq m), indoor activity centre (up to 9,000 sq m), external activity areas, hotel accommodation (up to 418 bedrooms), forest lodge accommodation (up to 30 units), car parking (up to 830 spaces) and associated earthworks, access, drainage, servicing, and utilities connections/infrastructure.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.11 The purpose of this report is to:
- Identify principal trees suitable for retention;
 - Identify the constraints associated with retained trees to inform the conceptual design and layout;
 - Assess the impacts upon the tree stock from the proposed development and demonstrate which trees can be retained and which will require removal; and
 - Detail appropriate tree protection and mitigation measures, for incorporation into the development's construction plans, to allow the safe long-term retention of the retained trees.

Tree Survey Methodology

- 1.12 The methodology adopted for this survey is based on guidelines set out in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*, especially Section 4.4, 'Tree Survey'. Site trees and other significant vegetation are as noted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**Plan EDP 1**) and this data has been derived from Topographical survey data. All surveyed items are detailed in **Schedule EDP 1**. No other trees are covered by this survey.
- 1.13 All trees have been visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or further detailed investigative tests being undertaken. The comments on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. All measurements are metric and have been recorded in accordance with the measurement conventions set out in Section 4.4.2.6 of BS 5837:2012.

- 1.14 Any recommendations given regarding longer-term management are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and any effects that may result from the development proposals.
- 1.15 **Schedule EDP 1** provides information about the following factors in accordance with Section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012.
- 1.16 Sequential reference number (recorded on **Plan EDP 1**):
- Species;
 - Height;
 - Stem diameter;
 - Branch spread;
 - Canopy clearance above ground level;
 - Life stage;
 - Physiological condition;
 - Structural condition;
 - Comments/notes;
 - Recommendations (and tree work priority);
 - Estimated remaining contribution;
 - Category grading; and
 - Root protection radius.
- 1.17 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period from the survey date. Any alterations to the site could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.
- 1.18 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.

- 1.19 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.
- 1.20 The subject trees have not been tagged for identification purposes.

Statutory Protection

Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

- 1.21 Consultation with the MTCBC's interactive mapping system has identified that there are five areas of woodland that form part of the Cwmglo, Heolgerrig Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (Ref. 15, 1983) (**Appendix EDP 1**). The areas that impact upon the site are shown hatched in yellow in the Tree Constraints Plan (**Plan EDP 1**).
- 1.22 No part of the site lies within a designated conservation area.

Local and National Planning Policy

MTCBC Local Planning Policy

- 1.23 LDP Policy EnW5: Landscape Protection states:

“Development proposals will be permitted where it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that:

- a) It would not cause unacceptable harm to the character and quality of the landscape setting of the County Borough;*
- b) Development within Special Landscape Areas are sensitive to their special characteristics;*
- c) Development respects the local distinctiveness and historic character of the landscape;*
- d) Development will safeguard local landscape character and landscape features, including views, which make a significant contribution to the character, history and setting of the locality;*
- e) Development secures the enhancement of the character, appearance and quality of the landscape, through restoration, management or enhancement where possible;*

- f) *There is no satisfactory alternative and the benefits associated with the development can be demonstrated to outweigh the harm; and*
- g) *Where damage to local landscape character cannot be avoided appropriate mitigation has been secured."*

Planning Policy Wales

- 1.23 Planning Policy Wales (PPW)¹ provides guidance at paragraph 6.4.26 on the approach to be adopted in relation to important habitats, including ancient woodlands, in the following terms - relevant extract:

"6.4.26 Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees and woodlands should be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection should prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consider the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory."

- 1.24 Planning Policy Wales² recognises the significant value of ancient woodlands and makes provision for their protection against damage or loss:

"We advise that planning permission should be refused if development will result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland, given that ancient woodland is irreplaceable unless there are wholly exceptional reasons."

Where a decision maker is satisfied there is a wholly exceptional reason, every endeavour should be made to minimise and compensate for loss. Although a compensation strategy cannot fully compensate for loss of ancient woodland it should include:

- *planting new native woodland or wood pasture to improve the resilience of ancient woodland;*
- *restoration of or managing other ancient woodland, including plantations on ancient woodland sites, and wood pasture;*
- *proposals connecting woodland and ancient and veteran trees separated by development with green infrastructure;*
- *long-term management plans for new woodland and ancient woodland;*

¹ https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11_0.pdf

² <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/planning-and-development/our-role-in-planning-and-development/advice-to-planning-authorities-considering-proposals-affecting-ancient-woodland/?lang=en>

- *planting individual trees that could become veteran and ancient trees in future; and*
- *monitoring the ecology of the site over an agreed period.*

A stand-off or protection zone's purpose is to protect ancient woodland. The size and type of stand-off or protection zone should vary depending on the scale, type and impact of the development.

The BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey, PEA and/or EclA assessments should be used to inform the stand-off or protection zone for each individual woodland and veteran and ancient trees. Some zones may only require a root protection area to prevent negative impacts on individual trees or groups of trees, and others are likely to extend further. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic or point source.

Guidance is available on our Ammonia Assessment pages on the distance required for screening potential effects from ammonia.

Where possible, a stand-off or protection zone should:

- *contribute to wider ecological networks;*
- *be part of the green infrastructure of the area; and*
- *It should consist of retained semi-natural habitats such as woodland and/or a mix of native scrub, grassland, heathland and wetland."*

Protected Wildlife and Trees

Bats

- 1.25 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded it protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)*. Further information is provided in **Appendix EDP 2**.

Nesting Birds

- 1.26 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*. Harm to wild birds can mostly be avoided by timing works to avoid the main bird breeding season, considered to run between March and August inclusive. Further information on their protection is provided in **Appendix EDP 2**.

Section 2

Summary of Tree Stock

- 2.1 The baseline survey data was originally collected by TetraTech in October and November 2021. Further to this survey, a walk-over survey was undertaken by EDP in June 2022 to check, and where necessary, update the existing survey data.
- 2.2 The survey has identified 372 individual trees and 63 groups of trees, totalling 435 items. Of these 435 items, 153 have been categorised as A, of high quality; 175 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality; and 62 have been categorised as C and are of low quality. In addition, 45 items have been categorised as U and are considered unsuitable for retention.
- 2.3 All surveyed items are as noted on **Plan EDP 1** and detailed in **Schedule EDP 1**.
- 2.4 An illustrative summary of the species diversity, age distribution and grading categorisation for the site is provided in **Appendix EDP 3**.
- 2.5 Overall, the items identified across the site are primarily category A, of high value and category B, of moderate value.
- 2.6 An area of ancient woodland is located to the south-west of the site, a veteran tree in the south of the site and five areas of woodland are protected by a TPO. These are discussed further in **Section 3**.

Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*)

- 2.7 A large number of trees on site are common ash (*Fraxinus spp.*) in various stages of their life cycle.
- 2.8 Ash dieback (ADB), also known as Chalara or Chalara dieback of ash, is a disease of ash trees caused by a fungus called *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. ADB causes leaf loss, crown dieback and bark lesions in affected trees. Once a tree is infected the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly by weakening the tree to the point where it succumbs more readily to attacks by other pests or pathogens, especially *Armillaria* fungi, or honey fungus.
- 2.9 It has caused widespread damage to ash populations across Wales, where experience indicates that it can kill young ash trees quite quickly, while older trees can resist it for a short time, until prolonged exposure or another pest or pathogen attacking them in their weakened state eventually causes them to succumb.
- 2.10 It has been reported that the felling costs to deal with ADB within MTCBC is £2M³.

³ <https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/merthyr-tydfil-ash-dieback-trees-20880732>

- 2.11 Many of the trees on site were observed to have symptoms of ADB. It is to be assumed that the majority of the ash trees present on site will be lost, or severely disfigured by the disease.
- 2.12 It is becoming increasingly difficult to assign ash trees a retention category using the BS5837:2012 standards. If clear signs of ADB are found on sites, it is highly likely that all the ash trees on that site will succumb in a relatively short period. It would be unreasonable to consider an ash tree a significant constraint to a site if it is to die within a short period of time.
- 2.13 Evidence from other parts of the country suggest that infected trees rapidly lose structural integrity and are more prone to branch shedding and total collapse. Furthermore, ash, as a species is known for its inability to retain even small deadwood, which it sheds regularly as it appears in the crown.

Section 3

Arboricultural Constraints

Trees within the Design Process

- 3.1 Construction activities pose a threat to the successful retention of trees if handled inappropriately. It is important to consider the relationship between development and trees during the design process.
- 3.2 The development has been informed by the constraints information presented in **Plan EDP 1** and **Schedule EDP 1**, and the recommendations below to ensure the long term health of the tree stock.

Below-ground Constraints – Root Protection Area

- 3.3 The below-ground constraints are defined as the likely spread and distribution of the root system and are depicted on **Plan EDP 1** with pink outlined areas, representing the root protection area (RPA) around each surveyed item.
- 3.4 The RPA is defined as the minimum area (in m²) around the tree that is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.
- 3.5 Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, the shape of the RPA may be modified, but not reduced in area, and its shape should reflect a soundly based assessment of the likely root distribution.
- 3.6 Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:
 - The morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground services);
 - Topography and drainage;
 - The soil type and structure; and
 - The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age and condition, and presence of other trees.

Above-ground Constraints – Proximity of Trees to Structures

- 3.7 The above-ground parts of a tree, whilst being more visible and easily protected, are a potential constraint to development and consideration should be given to the current and ultimate height and spread of the trees.
- 3.8 Where the current and/or ultimate height of a category A, B or C trees will cause an unreasonable obstruction to the proposed development, this must be considered as a constraint. This is usually considered in terms of issues relating to shade and light.
- 3.9 The above ground constraints can be a combination of factors such as:
- Shading of buildings and open space – a detailed daylight study may be necessary if any proposed buildings are in the immediate vicinity of retained trees;
 - Direct damage to structures;
 - Future pressure for removal;
 - Seasonal nuisance (e.g. leaf fall blocking gutters, fruit fall creating slippery patches and honey dew dripping on vehicles and surfaces);
 - Whether the tree is deciduous or evergreen; and
 - Density of foliage.

Site-specific Constraints

- 3.10 **Schedule EDP 1** contains full attribute details for a number of off-site items. While they remain outside of the direct control of the scheme their above and below-ground constraints have been considered within the current design proposals.
- 3.11 The survey has identified 153 category A items, of high quality, and 175 category B items, of moderate quality, across the site. Both category A and B items by default shall be prioritised for retention, where practicable, due to their condition, age and retention span.
- 3.12 A number of survey items are formally protected by a TPO as discussed in **Section 1** and identified on **Plan EDP 1**. Any works to, or felling of, TPO trees requires a formal application to MTCBC. Alternatively, permission may also be sought through the approval of a tree schedule or impact assessment as part of an approved, detailed planning application. Therefore, any works or removals detailed within this report only have consent if/when the Reserved Matters application is approved.
- 3.13 The tree stock within the site is biased towards maturity and would therefore benefit from new planting to ensure succession to the tree stock.

Ancient Woodland

- 3.14 Ancient woodland is defined as an area which has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD⁴ and includes ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS). 'Wooded continuously' doesn't mean there has been a continuous tree cover across the whole site. Not all trees in the woodland must be old. Open space, both temporary and permanent, is also an important component of ancient woodland⁵. ASNW recorded on Natural Resources Wales' Ancient Woodland Inventory is depicted as a blue hatch in **Plan EDP 1**. However, the supporting ecology information (Bioscan Ecological Impact Assessment Report No. E1835R7) submitted as part of the planning application makes clear that there is no ancient woodland mapped as occurring within the application site boundary, citing a file note obtained from the Natural Resources Wales' Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) file, which sets out the results of a desk and field based investigation carried out by Dr Jim Latham in 2005. Either way, the ancient woodland identified in the Inventory is unaffected by the proposed development beyond formally establishing an existing footpath desire line to form part of the proposed heritage trail. As such, ancient woodland is not a material consideration of any significant weight in the determination of this application.

Veteran Trees

- 3.15 One veteran tree (**T279**) has been identified during the survey process located to the south of the site. A veteran tree, by a recognised criterion, 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.

TPO Trees

- 3.16 Five areas of woodland are formally protected by a TPO as identified hatched in yellow within **Plan EDP 1**. Any works to, or felling of, TPO trees requires a formal application to the MTCBC. Alternatively, permission may also be sought through the approval of a tree schedule or impact assessment as part of an approved, detailed planning application.

⁴ Spencer & Kirby (1992)

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#history>

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Section 4

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 4.1 This AIA has been prepared following site-based observations, a desktop study of the baseline survey data and consideration of the Illustrative Masterplan (**Appendix EDP 4**). In particular, it relates to the Tree Constraints Plan (**Plan EDP 1**), which is overlaid onto the Illustrative Masterplan. The resulting drawing, a Tree Retention and Removal Plan (**Plan EDP 2**).
- 4.2 This AIA recognises that construction activities pose a threat to subject trees if treated inappropriately and assesses the likely impacts of the proposals on the tree stock and where appropriate, provides mitigation with the view of achieving a harmonious relationship between the trees and the built form.
- 4.3 Assessment of the impact of the proposals has been determined following consideration of the constraints each surveyed item poses by virtue of its position, branch spread and designated RPA.
- 4.4 Consideration should be given to retaining all trees where possible. However, ultimately the removal of any tree is dependent on its proximity to the footprint of any proposal and associated landscaping.

Damage to Rooting Environment during Construction Activities

- 4.5 The required RPA for each tree as described in **Schedule EDP 1** is depicted on **Plan EDP 1**. To ensure that appropriate protection is afforded to the roots, the extent of the RPA shall be defined by means of the installation of protective barriers in accordance with the recommendations given in Section 6.2 of BS 5837:2012.

Tree Removal for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management

- 4.6 The BS 5837:2012 compliant survey identified 45 category U items, the condition of which are considered to be impaired to such an extent that they should be removed irrespective of any development proposals and are therefore not included in the calculations to follow. These are detailed in **Appendix EDP 5**.
- 4.7 Off-site items remain outside of control of the development and require the landowners' consent prior to any works or removals.
- 4.8 Due to their condition, category U items often have ecological value and therefore any work to or removal of category U items requires cross-referencing with the ecological assessment prior to any work or felling taking place.

- 4.9 If category U items are to be retained as an ecological asset, arboricultural advice should be sought to ensure this can be achieved.

Trees and Groups Impacted by Development Proposals

- 4.10 Assessment of the proposed site layout determines that 93 items are impacted by the development proposals; these are detailed in **Appendix EDP 6**. 35 of the items are category A, of high quality; 31 of the items are category B, of moderate quality; and 27 of the items are category C, of low quality.
- 4.11 It is envisaged that in receipt of a topographical survey that the Woodland Lodges will be repositioned to reduce impacts and retain trees where possible. Construction methodology for the woodland lodges can be found in **Section 5** and **Appendix EDP 7**.

Summary of Tree Loss and Retention

- 4.12 A summary of the tree loss and retention based upon the proposed site layout is provided in **Table EDP 4.1**. In this context, the term ‘affected’ means a retained tree, group or hedgerow where mitigation is proposed to ensure its viable retention, for example, where excavation or encroachment is proposed within a tree’s RPA, or where a crown lift/reduction or partial removal is required.

Table EDP 4.1: Summary of Tree Loss and Retention

	Existing	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Lost Due to Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Affected by Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Unaffected by Proposals
Category A	153	35	0	118
Category B	175	24	7	144
Category C	62	26	1	35
Totals	390	85	8	297

Mitigation

- 4.13 To mitigate for the loss of trees, new planting will be undertaken to ensure an overall net gain in the tree stock, which will contribute to the overall setting of the new development whilst also complying with Local Plan Policies BW5 and AS6. New planting has been factored into the landscaping of the proposed development.
- 4.14 The new planting will enhance the amenity and ecological value of the site, contribute to the overall green infrastructure for the area and will ensure diversity of species and age, and secure succession to the tree stock into the future.
- 4.15 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Retention and Removal Plan (**Plan EDP 2**) will continue to be managed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Critically,

this requires implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to BS 5837:2012 standard (**Appendix EDP 8**) and ground protection (where required) also to BS 5837:2012 standard, during the demolition and construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.

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Section 5

Outline Arboricultural Method Statement

- 5.1 This section sets out management and protection details that should be implemented to ensure successful tree retention and should be read in conjunction with **Plan EDP 2**.
- 5.2 **Plan EDP 2** identifies the items to be removed as red dashed circles/lines. The existing trees to be retained are indicated with solid green, blue or grey circles, representing category A, B and C items respectively, along with proposed protection measures for the construction phase of the development.

Sequence of Operations

- 5.3 At the time of preparation of this Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), a detailed construction programme had not been produced.
- 5.4 The day to day running of the site will take full account of the tree protection measures set out in this AMS, a copy of which will be kept on-site at all times. All site personnel will be briefed on tree protection requirements as part of the site induction process.
- 5.5 A programme for the arboricultural inputs needed at different phases of development is set out in **Appendix EDP 9**. To ensure the viable retention of retained trees, it is proposed that the following phase of arboricultural inputs and site activities is adhered to:
- Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACW);
 - Pre-commencement meetings;
 - Pre-commencement tree works (if required);
 - Installation of tree protection measures (**Plan EDP 2**);
 - Monitor and maintain tree protection throughout construction phases; and
 - Dismantle tree protection measures.

Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works

- 5.6 The developer shall appoint an ACW who shall act in the interest of ensuring that retained trees are, as far as possible, not adversely affected by the works. The ACW shall be an appropriately qualified and experienced individual (preferably a member of the Arboricultural Association), familiar with written best practice and with a proven track record in management of construction projects affecting existing trees.

- 5.7 The ACW shall be appointed at the developer's cost prior to the commencement of development and shall be retained throughout the construction period. The ACW will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the discharge of the tasks and operations set out within this AMS.

Pre-commencement Meetings

- 5.8 Prior to the pre-commencement meeting, the developer and their appointed contractor shall produce a detailed construction programme, thus enabling the ACW to phase and programme arboricultural inputs and monitoring with the construction programme.
- 5.9 Prior to the commencement of any site operations, a pre-commencement site meeting between the developers, their appointed contractor, the ACW and MTCBC Tree Officer will be held. The purpose of the meeting will be to confirm arrangements of the tree protection measures and details concerning timing of site inspections and reporting procedures.

Installation of Tree Protection Measures

- 5.10 Prior to the commencement of any demolition or construction works, protective measures will be installed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Protective barriers are reproduced as **Appendix EDP 8** and as depicted on **Plan EDP 2**.
- 5.11 Protective barriers are to be set out in accordance with **Plan EDP 2**.
- 5.12 The area enclosed by the protective barriers should be considered sacrosanct and is to remain undisturbed throughout the construction programme. Protective barriers shall be marked with all-weather notices, an example of such a notice is appended as **Appendix EDP 10**.
- 5.13 Prior to commencement of any construction works, the appointed ACW will undertake an inspection of all protective barriers to ensure that both positioning and specification comply with **Plan EDP 2**.

Site Specific Construction Methodologies in Proximity to Trees

Installation of Services

- 5.14 All proposed services will be located outside of the RPA of the retained trees.

Pile Foundations for Woodland Lodge Construction

- 5.15 Where piling for the Woodland Lodges is to be installed near to retained trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of striking major tree roots, and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles. Use of the smallest possible

practical piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation pruning.

- 5.16 The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of uncured concrete, e.g. sleeved bored pile or screwed.
- 5.17 Concept methodology for the Woodland Lodges is included in **Appendix EDP 7**.



Figure EDP 5.1: Piles for platform of lodges (©Holder Mathias).



Figure EDP 5.2 Raised lodge platform on piles (©Holder Mathias).

Encroachment into RPA for Hard Surfaces (e.g. parking bays, access roads and footpaths)

- 5.18 Where proposed parking bays, private access roads and footpaths encroach into the RPA of retained trees these will be constructed using a 'no dig' methodology as cited in Section 7.4 of BS 5837:2012 and illustrated on **Plan EDP 2**. It is proposed that a Cellular Confinement System is utilised for this 'no dig' construction and an example of this is the CellWeb TRP Tree Root Protection System (**Appendix EDP 11**), other similar systems are also available.
- 5.19 The appropriate 'no dig' system will be installed under the supervision of the ACW and in line with the supplier's specifications. An example of the CellWeb TRP Installation Guide is provided as **Appendix EDP 12** as an example of what is required.
- 5.20 The areas shown for 'no dig' construction on **Plan EDP 2** shall be initially protected with vertical protective fencing (**Appendix EDP 8**). As and when each area requires construction the following methodology shall be undertaken:
- Fencing to be repositioned under the supervision of the ACW; and
 - Cellular Confinement System installed under ACW supervision.

Encroachment into RPA for Access or to Facilitate Construction

- 5.21 Should any access be required into the RPAs mentioned above before the 'no dig' systems are implemented, ground protection can be installed.
- 5.22 In addition, where access is required within the RPA of retained trees to allow for scaffolding to implement construction, the following methodology can be used and is suitable for machines up to two tonnes:
- The geotextile membrane laid on the existing ground surface;
 - 150mm woodchip laid on top of the geotextile membrane to reduce the loading on the soil. More woodchip can be used to ensure a level surface for the scaffold boards;
 - Scaffolding boards can then be laid on top of the woodchip;
 - This work will be overseen by the ACW to ensure it has been installed correctly and is to the required standard; and
 - Once all construction work has been completed, the above materials will be removed by hand.
- 5.23 Any machinery heavier than two tonnes would require review from the ACW to advise on what methodology would be required.

Landscaping and Boundary Treatments within Root Protection Areas

- 5.24 The landscaping and boundary treatments comprise boundary fencing, laying of turf and new planting. The following methodology should be undertaken where any of this prescribed work lies within an RPA of retained items:
- All work detailed below to be completed under ACW supervision;
 - Remove protective fencing for access; and
 - Strictly no vehicles to enter into the RPA once the protective fencing is removed.

Boundary Fencing

- All excavations required to install the posts will be carried out by hand where they lie within the RPA of retained trees;
- Any roots encountered under 25mm that obstruct the installation of the posts can be cleanly cut with secateurs or a handsaw;
- Any roots over 25mm that obstruct the installation of the posts are only to be severed under the direction of the ACW;

- Cement footings will be lined with a non-permeable membrane to prevent any cement-root interface; and
- Once complete, the area surrounding the posts will be backfilled as soon as possible with topsoil or horticultural sand.

Tree Protection Measures

Monitor and Maintain Tree Protection Measures Throughout Construction Phase

- 5.25 All tree protection measures should remain fit for purpose and serviceable throughout the construction phase of the development. The ACW shall undertake a periodic monitoring and inspection programme in accordance with the interval agreed at the pre-commencement meeting.
- 5.26 The main contractor shall contact the ACW to inform of any conflicts with the tree protection measures set out in this document and at any other time issues are raised relating to trees on site. Once notified, the ACW shall then make recommendations and/or conduct a monitoring visit as required.
- 5.27 Any changes to on-site specifications departing from those set out in this document will be agreed in writing with MTCBC prior to implementation.
- 5.28 Written records of each monitoring visit will be kept in the form of a site inspection report (**Appendix EDP 13**) outlining activities undertaken. Each report will be made available to the MTCBC upon their request.
- 5.29 Upon completion of the construction programme, a formal letter will be sent to the developer, main contractor and MTCBC advising of compliance with, and completion of, the agreed programme.

Site Set Up and Operation

Site Compound

- 5.30 Activities related to the establishment of a temporary site compound have the potential to impact upon retained trees by various means. In particular, the storage and mixing of chemicals and materials, such as concrete, can have a damaging effect on tree health. To prevent harm occurring to trees, provision for materials storage, site offices, deliveries and other related activities should be made available in areas away from retained trees.

Plant and Machinery

- 5.31 All plant and vehicles engaged in site set-up and ongoing construction works will be required to operate within defined zones outside of the protected areas, as agreed at the pre-commencement meetings.

Additional Precautions

- 5.32 No storage of materials or lighting of fires will take place within any protected areas; no mixing or storage of materials will take place upon a slope where they may subsequently leak and contaminate a protected area.
- 5.33 No fires will be lit within 20m of any tree stem and will take into account fire size and wind direction so that no flames come within 5m of any foliage.
- 5.34 No noticeboards, cables or other services will be attached to any tree.
- 5.35 Materials that may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of any tree stem. When undertaking the mixing of materials, it is essential that any slope of the ground does not allow contaminants to run towards a tree root area.

Responsibilities

- 5.36 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times.
- 5.37 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to comply with the provisions and principles of this AMS.
- 5.38 The ACW will be responsible for the monitoring regime regarding tree protection.
- 5.39 The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the ACW at any time that issues are raised related to the trees on site.
- 5.40 If at any time pruning works are required, the main contractor must inform the ACW. No works may proceed until written consent has been received from MTCBC.
- 5.41 The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes. Protective measures will remain in position until completion of all construction works on the site.
- 5.42 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring that sub-contractors do not undertake any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on site.

Dismantle Tree Protection Measures

- 5.43 Upon completion of the construction programme, or phases of the construction programme, and prior to residential occupancy, all tree protection measures may be dismantled following receipt of written consent from MTCBC.

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Section 6

Conclusion

- 6.1 This AIA has examined the arboricultural impacts in relation to the development proposals. All impact assessments are based on the proposed design approach, which incorporates mitigation measures. The potential impacts have been thoroughly assessed through a combination of desk study research and walk-over surveys of the site.
- 6.2 The sensitive integration of development at the site represents a significant challenge due to the combination of former mining features, disused railway infrastructure, tips and the distinctive character of the site and its context. The vision of the proposed development is centred around what will be the longest indoor snow centre in the UK (incorporating the national training headquarters and facility for Snowsports Cymru Wales and GB Snowsport). The master plan is for a new destination sports, leisure and tourism resort. Central to this is the creation of a high-quality holiday resort destination that focuses on indoor and outdoor activities, wildlife and reinforces the special character of the local environment.
- 6.3 The proposals for the site have been formulated through an iterative process with the design evolution responding to the findings of baseline surveys to avoid or moderate adverse effects. The proposals have been informed by comprehensive survey and assessment work. As a result, the arboricultural impacts have been moderated. The proposals therefore satisfy policy requirements relating to the site. Adverse arboricultural effects reflect the scale of the built form and earthworks proposed.
- 6.4 The AIA has identified that the site could accommodate the proposed development without resulting in an unacceptable adverse impact on the tree stock.

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Appendix EDP 1
Cwmglo, Heolgerrig TPO
(Ref. 15, 1983)

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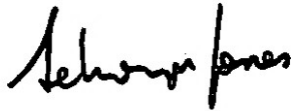
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (ORDER) RELATING TO:

TREE PRESERVATION (No. 15) 1983

LAND AT CWM GLO HEOLGERRIG

SIGNED:



CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK

DATE: 31st March, 1983.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971

The Merthyr Tydfil Borough Council in this Order called "the Authority" in pursuance of the powers conferred in that behalf by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, (as amended by Section 10 of the Town and Country Amenities Act, 1974), 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, 1971 (as amended by the Town and Country Amenities Act, 1974);

"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 Wales.

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 on which the application relates and the operations for the carrying out of which consent is required.

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.

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 for the felling of which a licence is required under the Forestry Act, 1967, application must 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)).

(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 woodlands, that the trees have an outstanding or special amenity value.

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 provisions of this Order and sections 3, 175, 179 and Schedule 24 Paragraph 9 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;
- (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, 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 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 60 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 affection 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 delivering the claim at the offices of the Authority addressed to the Clerk thereof or by sending it by prepaid post so addressed.

(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 179 of the Act.

13. - ((1) The provisions of section 61 of the Act, shall not apply to this Order (and the Order shall take effect on confirmation.)

((2) This Order shall apply to any tree specified in the First Schedule hereto, which is to be planted as mentioned therein, as from the time when that tree is planted.)

NOTES

If anyone, in contravention of an order, cuts down, uproots or wilfully destroys a tree, or wilfully damages, tops or lops it in such a way that he is likely to destroy it, he is liable to a maximum fine of £1,000 or twice the sum which appears to the Court to be the value of the tree - whichever is the greater - on summary conviction - or an unlimited fine on indictment. Where there is a conviction on indictment, the Court is required, in assessing the fine, to have regard to any financial benefit which may have accrued to the offender as a result of removing the tree. For lesser offences, the maximum penalty is £200 and, for continuing offences, £5 a day. The penalties are laid down by Section 10 of the Town and Country Amenities Act 1974, as amended by Section 28(2) of the Criminal Law Act 1977.

If a tree other than one to which an Order applies as part of a woodland is removed, uprooted or destroyed in contravention of an Order or is removed, uprooted or destroyed or dies at a time when its cutting down or uprooting is authorised only by Section 60(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 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)

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
-------------------	--------------------	------------------

NONE

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

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
-------------------	--------------------	------------------

NONE

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

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
-------------------	--------------------	------------------

G.1	The several Trees of whatever species including Elm, Alder, Oak, Larch and Pine standing in the Groups No. G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, on the Plan.	
G.2		
G.3		
G.4		
G.5		
G.6		
G.7		
G.8		
G.9		
G.10		
G.11		
G.12		
G.13		
G.14		
G.15		

WOODLANDS*

(within a continuous black line on the map)

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
-------------------	--------------------	------------------

NONE

*The word "NONE" must be entered where necessary.

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 (a) 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 the Post Office by virtue of section 5 of the Telegraph (Construction) Act, 1908 and section 21 of the Post Office Act, 1969
 - (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, uprooting, 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 the maintenance or working of any such line;
 - (iii) a water authority established under the Water Act, 1973 where the tree interferes or would interfere with the exercise of any of the functions of such water authority, in relation to the maintenance improvement or construction of water courses or of drainage works; or
 - (iv) the Secretary of State for Defence or the Secretary of State for Trade where in the opinion of such Secretary of State 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 Act as adapted and modified to apply to this Order.

33. (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), ensure for the benefit of the land and of all persons for the time being interested therein.

35. (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 to 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.

36. (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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 of 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 had been made to him in the first instance.

(4) 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 of State for the purpose.

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

37. 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 of the Act;

the provisions of the last preceding section 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.

45. (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 extent as they consider expedient.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sections 46 and 61 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.

(3) Where an Authority submit 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.

(4) 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 those operations as has been previously carried out.

(5) Where a notice has been served in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, 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 (2) of this section.

46. (1) The following provisions shall have effect where the local planning authority have made an Order (hereinafter called "such Order") under section 45 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 effected by such Order have notified the Authority in writing that they do not object to such Order.

(2) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) If within the period referred to in subsection (2) (a) above no person claiming to be affected by such Order has given notice to the Secretary of State as aforesaid and the Secretary of 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 (2) (b) of this section, take effect by virtue of this section and without being confirmed by the Secretary of State as required by section 45(2) of the Act.

(6) 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, Part IV or Part V of the Act, or under an Order modifying any conditions to which a planning permission is subject by virtue of sections 41 and 42 of the Act.

The Common Seal of the Merthyr Tydfil Borough Council was
herunto affixed in the presence of:-



Mayor W A Lloyd

Town Clerk and Chief Executive John Jones

Dated the 31st day of

..... March in the year nineteen hundred and 83

Appendix EDP 2

Protected Species

Protected Species

Bats

- A2.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)*, making it an offence to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild individual of an EPS;
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS wherever they are occurring, in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong, or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild individual of an EPS.
- A2.2 Additional protection for bats is also afforded under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*, making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place that is used for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to this structure or place. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are currently occupying these resting places/places of shelter.
- A2.3 Prior to undertaking any tree works or tree removal further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Nesting Birds

- A2.4 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*. This makes it an offence to:
- (i) Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - (ii) Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
 - (iii) Take, damage or destroy the egg of any wild bird; or
 - (iv) To have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), or egg or any part of a wild bird or egg.

- A2.5 In addition, further protection is afforded to those wild bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, prohibiting any intentional or reckless disturbance to these species while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or to recklessly disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Appendix EDP 3 Illustrative Summary of Survey Data

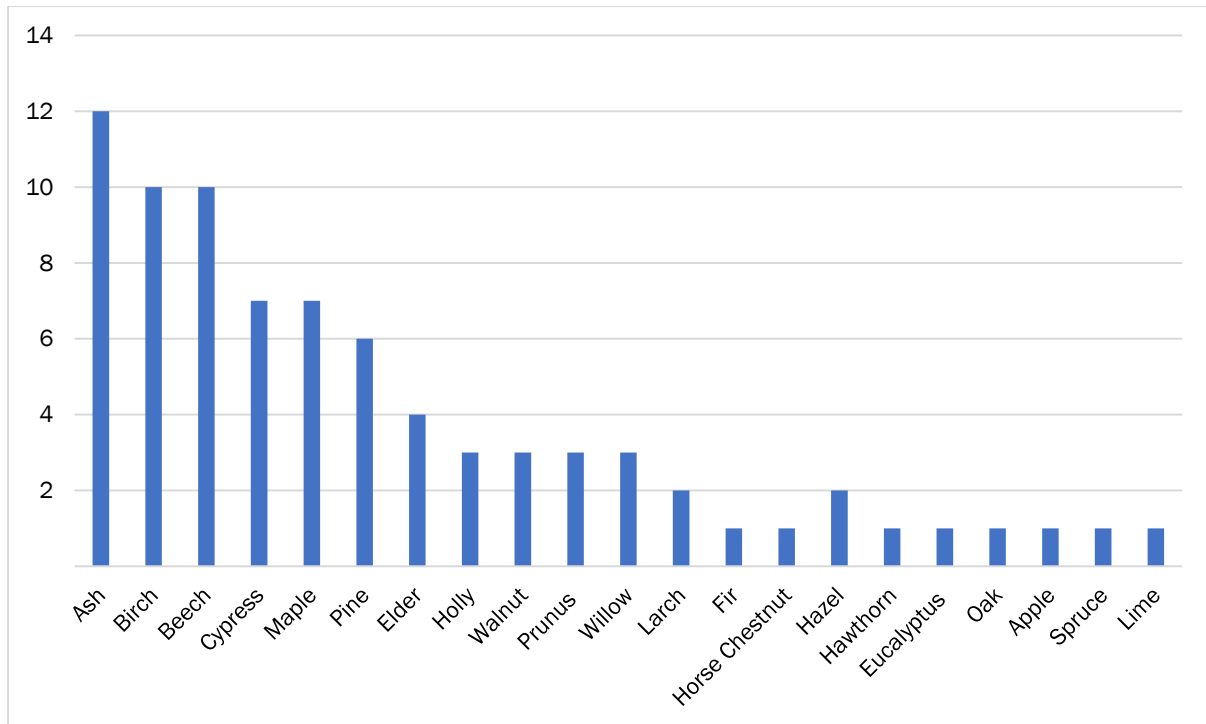


Figure EDP A3.1: Species diversity.

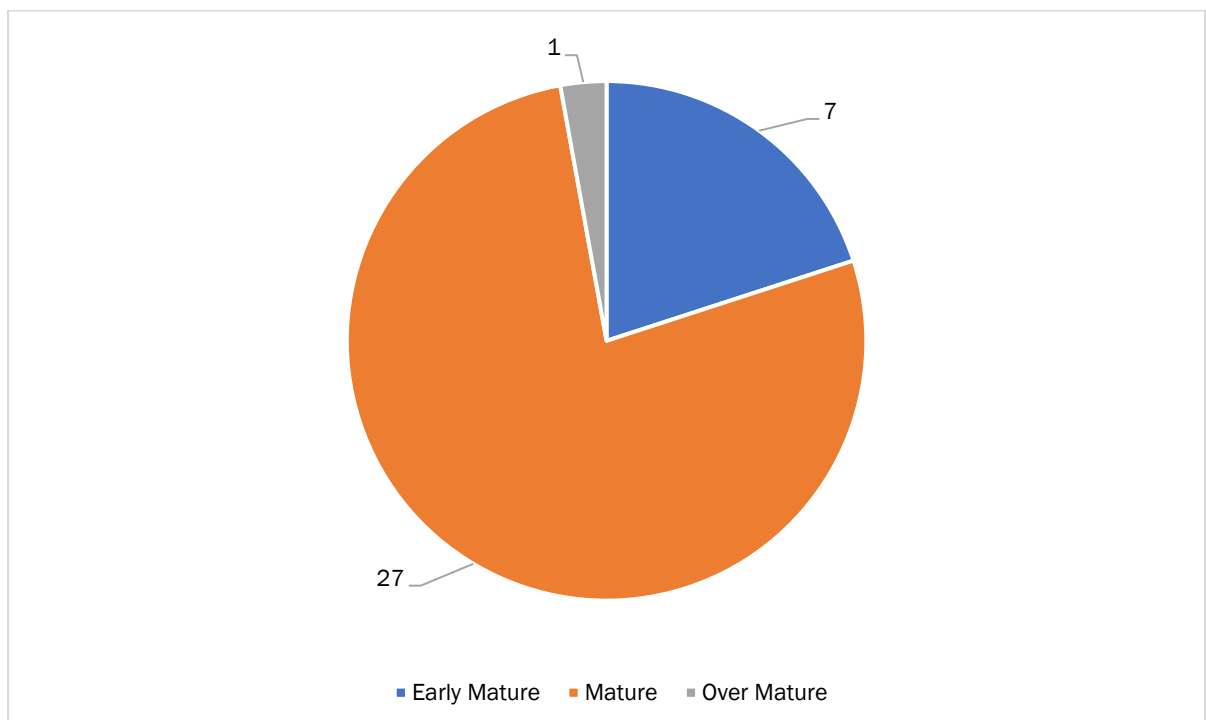
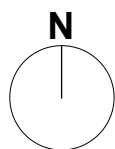


Figure EDP A3.2: Age distribution.

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Appendix EDP 4
Illustrative Masterplan
(Holder Mathias Architects, RHDR -HMA- LE- ZZ- DR -A -PL-020 Rev P2)

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P2 S0 11/05/22 WS Minor adjustments
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Title
Illustrative Masterplan
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Project	Originator	Zone	Level	Type	Role Sheet
RHDR-HMA-LE-ZZ-	DR	A	PL	020	

ISO 14001 : 2015 ISO 9001 : 2015 RIBA Chartered Practice
Please consider the environment before printing this document

Appendix EDP 5

Tree Removal for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management

Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Grade
T54	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T83	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T97	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T102	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T118	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T120	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T124	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T125	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T128	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T132	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T133	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T148	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T159	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T175	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T212	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T222	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T226	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T228	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T229	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T231	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T233	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T243	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T244	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	U
T247	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T248	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	U
T251	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T255	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T277	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T280	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T294	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T299	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T317	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T323	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T324	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T325	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T328	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T330	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T343	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T344	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T348	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T352	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U

Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Grade
T356	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T357	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T361	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T54	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T83	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T97	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T102	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T118	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T120	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T124	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T125	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T128	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T132	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T133	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T148	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T159	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T175	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T212	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T222	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T226	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T228	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T229	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T231	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T233	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T243	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T244	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	U
T247	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T248	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	U
T251	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T255	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T277	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T280	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T294	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T299	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T317	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T323	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T324	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T325	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T328	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T330	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T343	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T344	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T348	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T352	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U
T356	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U

Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Grade
T357	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T361	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	U

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Appendix EDP 6

Trees and Groups Impacted by Development Proposals

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
T4	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T5	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T6	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T7	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T8	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T9	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T10	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T11	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T12	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T13	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T14	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T15	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T16	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T17	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T18	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T19	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T20	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T21	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T24	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T25	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T26	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T27	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T28	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T29	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T30	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T31	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T32	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T112	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T113	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T186	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T187	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T188	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T189	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T190	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T191	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T192	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T193	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T194	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B

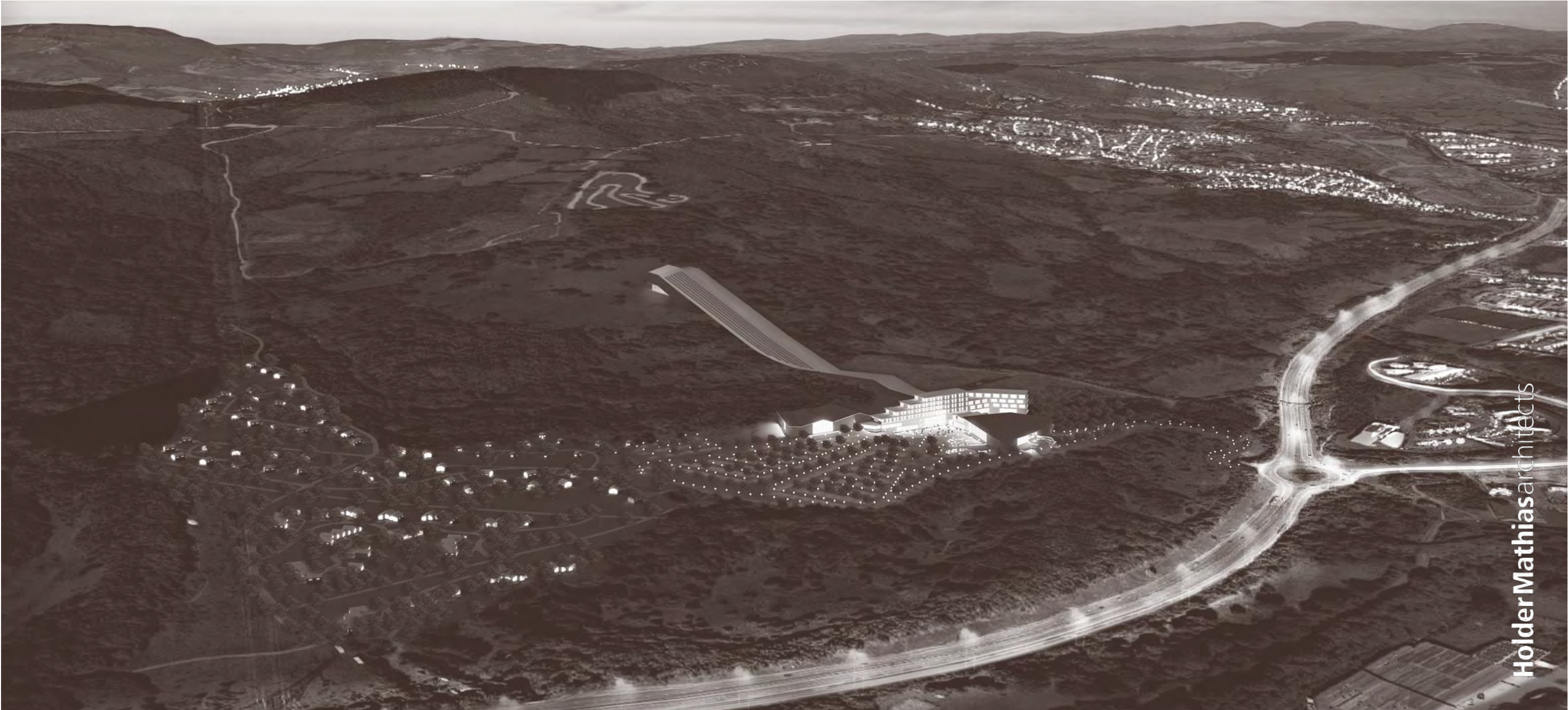
Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
T195	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T196	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T197	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T198	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T199	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
T200	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T201	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T202	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T203	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T204	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T205	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T206	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T207	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T208	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T209	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T210	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T211	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T213	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T214	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T215	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T216	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T217	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T218	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T219	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T238	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T239	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
T240	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T241	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	A
T242	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G372	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Partial Removal	B
G373	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Partial Removal	B
G374	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
G376	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G377	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G378	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G379	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G380	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Partial Removal	B
G381	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Partial Removal	B
G382	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G383	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G385	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G386	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Common hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G407	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G408	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G413	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	B
G414	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G415	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	C

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
G416	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete Removal	B
G417	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Partial removal	B
G420	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G421	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G422	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) Dogwood sp. (<i>Cornus</i> sp.)	Partial Removal	B
G423	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Partial Removal	B
G430	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Complete Removal	C
G431	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Common hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Partial Removal	C

Appendix EDP 7
Woodland Lodges – Concept Methodology
(Holder Mathias Architects, Rev P0, April 2021)

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Exemplar Project: Forest Holidays

Forest Holidays started as a joint venture between the Forestry Commission and The Camping and Caravanning Club.

It provides self catering cabin holidays within the ecologically and environmentally sensitive Forestry Commission Estate throughout Britain and has a £40m programme to build 800 holiday cabins. Holder Mathias designed Forest Holidays' portfolio of new luxury self-catering holiday cabins.

Following prototyping, the first 76 unit village opened at the Forest of Dean with further sites following in Nottinghamshire and Hampshire. Forest Holidays currently operate these units across 11 sites across the UK, with only minor modifications to keep up with continually evolving Building Regulation requirements for energy use.

The design of the lodges is to intended to be 'light touch' to the forest surroundings in which they sit, and to be completely removable without trace should the need arise in future. The raised construction is both low impact during construction, and preserves the seedbed for the future, as well as easing of considerations of the effects of topography and impacts on trees, undergrowth and site water run-off and the like within the forest.

Though these particular lodge types are bespoke designs for Forest Holidays' sole use, a similar approach to woodland and landscape could be sought for the site at Rhydycar West.





Methodology - Site Approach

Woodland Lodges aim to create an experience of living immersed in the woodland environment, away from everyday city life. It is imperative that they are constructed in such a way that the environment we are looking to benefit from is not inadvertently damaged, or its character altered by the construction of the structures.

To achieve this requires a bespoke and sensitive approach to the site, design and particularly construction in way that will not damage the woodland. To this end, a specific construction technique has been developed which prevents or minimises any damage to trees, undergrowth or seedbank.

At the appropriate time, the layouts will be created using up-to-date topographic and tree location information. This is information however is in practice too coarse to sensitively position and construct each lodge and the supporting infrastructure due to the very localised lay of the land as well as the ever-changing nature of tree conditions and quality of the local undergrowth. It is therefore to be noted that the position of tracks and lodges in drawings may be subject to minor alterations and each element will be set out on site exactly to better take into account the local conditions in accordance with a Woodland Management Plan.

In order to aid this process, a detailed tree condition survey will be undertaken prior to works being undertaken on site.

In order to illustrate the approach in more detail, reference has been drawn from similar woodland lodge projects that have been completed across the country, including in ancient woodland in the Forest of Dean.

1 Access Routes

Access routes are the primary means both for construction and upon completion for visitors to get to the lodges. To ensure that in construction the roads have the least impact on the woodland, the following escalating approach has been taken to creation of appropriate access routes:

1. Re-use of appropriately sized existing tracks and paths where possible
2. Upgrading and widening of existing tracks and pathways where necessary
3. Creation of new tracks, picking the route on-site considering local topography, impact on trees and in particular their condition to determine an appropriate route. This should be undertaken in accordance with the tree condition survey and in consideration of the woodland management plan so that healthy specimens are favoured for retention over diseased or unstably rooted ones.
4. Ensuring that tracks are used both as the means of reaching each unit during the construction phase as well as when the scheme is in use, and excluding all construction access outside of these areas.



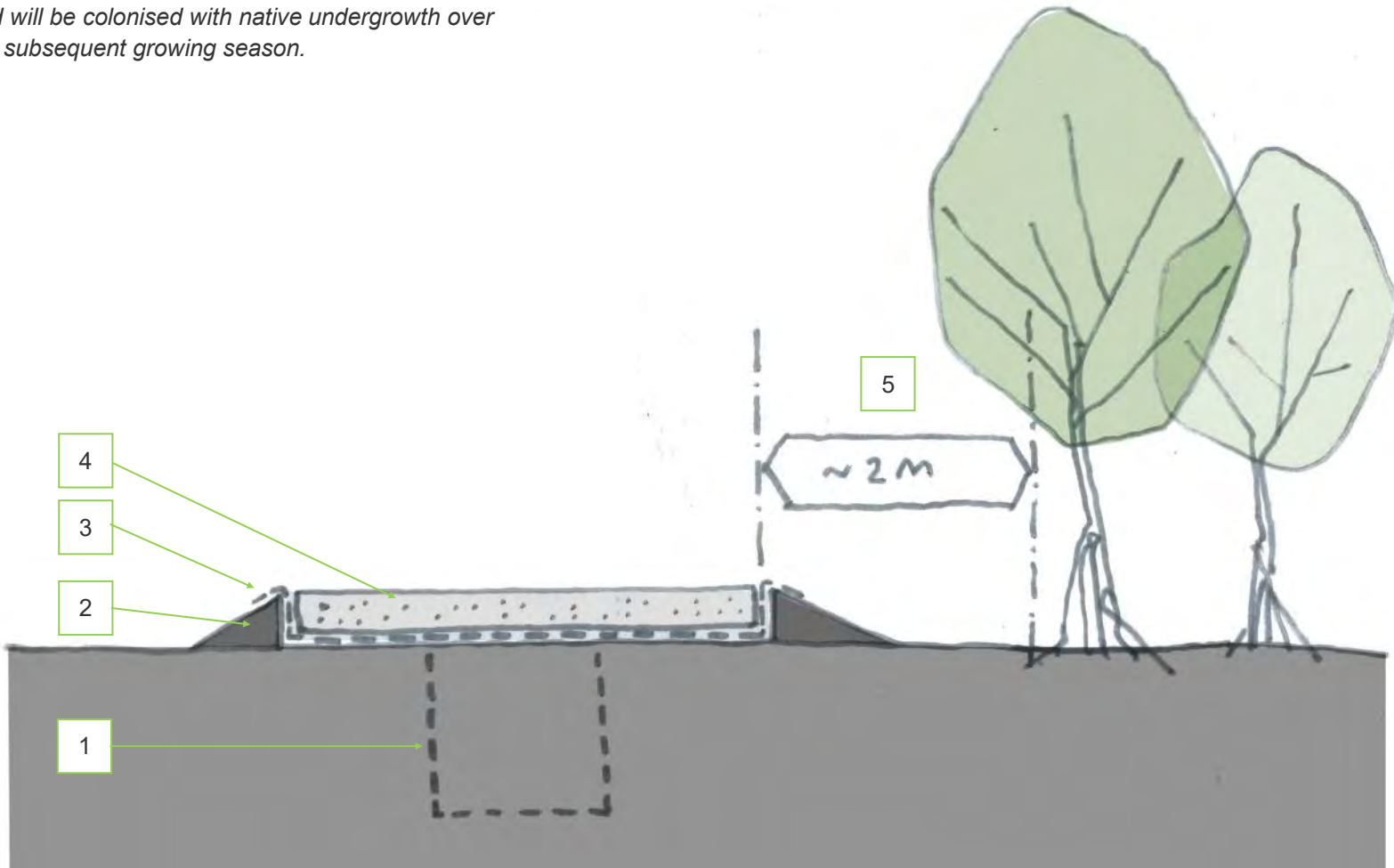
Typical new track construction. The photos show examples of how typical tracks will look immediately upon completion. Note that the areas alongside the track is constructed of banked earth and will be colonised with native undergrowth over the subsequent growing season.



Where required, roads will be edged using pinned felled logs or boulders to ensure vehicles stay within the confines of the track to allow understorey vegetation to be remain undisturbed.

Typical new track construction

1. Below-ground service trench where conditions allow (see services section for alternative approaches)
2. Ground raised (or lowered) locally to pin 150mm cellweb used to protect the ground below during construction, left in place to form base of track
3. Permeable geotextile with high puncture resistance
4. Clean angular stone fill to allow percolation of water and provide final surface.
5. Typically 2m zone clear to enable construction, though this would be judged on site so that key specimens would be retained where possible.



2 Services

Services, due to their tendency to be buried below ground have the potential to be more disruptive to the woodland than access routes. Of concern is not only the disturbance of the ground, but also the interaction with tree roots, which cannot be practically surveyed prior to installation. Like the access therefore, careful consideration needs to be taken on site and an escalating approach to the choice and installation of service routes is proposed:

1. Avoid burying services. This is particularly relevant to the last leg to each individual Woodland Room where boardwalk access is often provided for access over uneven ground. Services can in these instances be slung underneath the walkway in order to avoid digging.
2. Follow major access routes for distribution. As these routes will already be disturbed by nature of their use, burying services underneath will prevent other parts of woodland being affected.
3. Where burying under access routes leads to excessive interaction with major tree roots, a suitable separate route should be sought through the forest.

In all cases, where digging is proposed in the woodland areas, this should be done by hand in short stretches, ensuring that major tree roots are not affected or left exposed for extended periods of time.

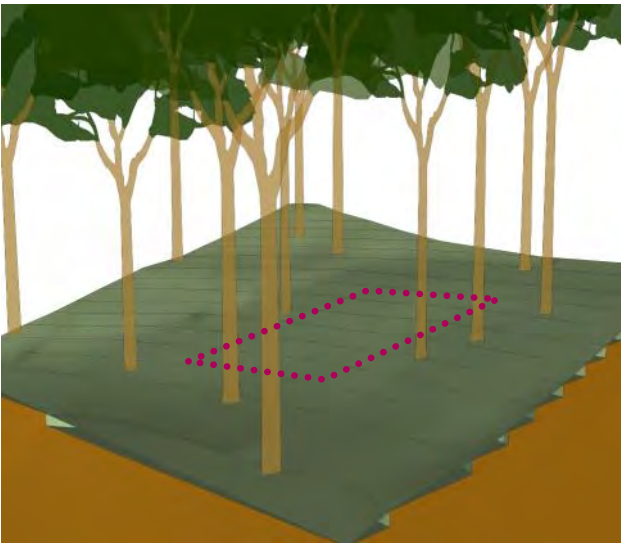


The above photo shows how narrow, hand-dug trenches can be used to route services through sensitive parts of woodland without affecting existing trees. When determining the route of a trench, care is taken to understand the local environmental conditions as this can have a bearing on the way that roots grow underground which anchor the tree against prevailing winds. Service routes as those above will ensure that the disturbance of local soil will not weaken the structural integrity of the tree in its surrounding soil

3 Lodges

Placing and construction of Woodland Rooms is equally crucial in minimising the impact on the woodland. In order to achieve this, the following sequence of construction is proposed:

1. Appropriate siting of lodges. Preferably in existing clearances and gaps between trees, if that is not possible, by local thinning of diseased, unstable or non-native species in accordance with the woodland management plan. Lodges should also be close to the access route to enable construction from the route itself, without vehicles damaging the woodland undergrowth.
2. Using a mini-piling rig to install a grid of small piles which will support the building above the undergrowth. The machine used to do this is small enough to fit through a standard door and operated by remote control to minimise the disruption of the woodland undergrowth.
3. A slab is built, supported on the piles, keeping the ground free from further construction activities
4. The lodge is constructed using an off-site constructed flat-pack. Flat elements can be manoeuvred between the trees by a single piece of lifting gear, whilst pre-fabrication reduces the number of operatives required on site to complete each lodge.



Site Selection

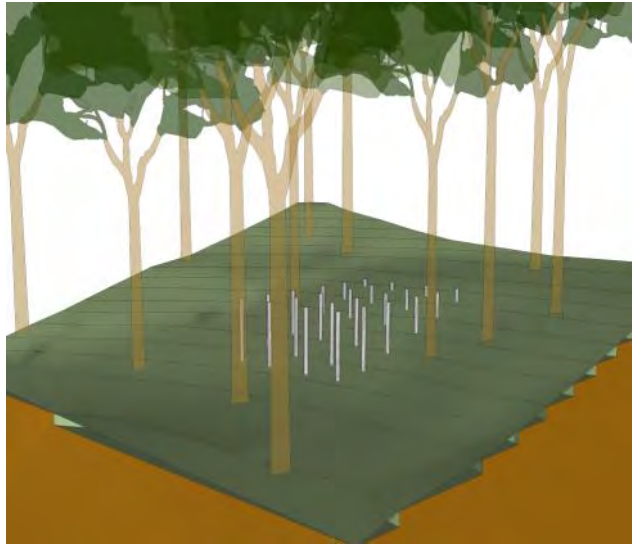
Carefully picking locations so that as few trees as possible will be affected

Though tree loss will be primarily avoided by picking natural clearings, this may not be possible in all instances.

In accordance with the overall methodology, though lodges are shown in certain locations, it is intended that judgment will be made on site as to the condition and species of tree that might be affected, and that the location of the buildings may be adjusted to ensure the optimum solution for the woodland.

Taking into account not only the size of trunks and their surveyed location, but also the height and spread of tree canopies, which in practice tend not to be fully shown in tree surveys.

Any scheme will not only need to take into account tree loss, but also replanting and enhancements of the woodland, usually as part of a wider woodland management plan.

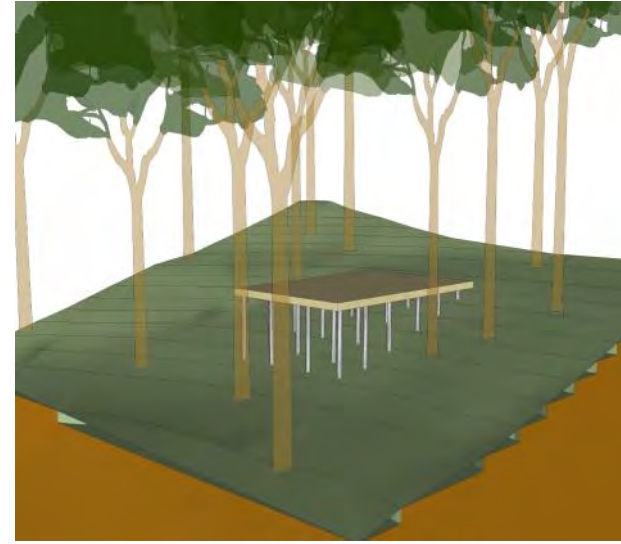


Foundations

A mini piling rig is used to create the foundations, with minimal damage to trees or the forest floor.

Photos adjacent show a typical remote-controlled mini-piling rig used, shown with an operator for scale. Its small size and tracked propulsion ensures easy access between trees and to sloped areas, without unduly disturbing underlying soils allowing undergrowth vegetation to recover quickly.

The photo below shows an installed series of mini-piles.



Floor Slabs

A slab is constructed on the piles above the ground so that the undergrowth on the forest floor can re-populate the space underneath the building

A metal frame, insulation and concrete slab sit on top of the mini piles to form the basis of each lodge. The standardised off-site production of the elements mean a clean dust-free site throughout the construction period. Small construction elements ensure that lodges can be built in between existing trees.





Lodge Construction

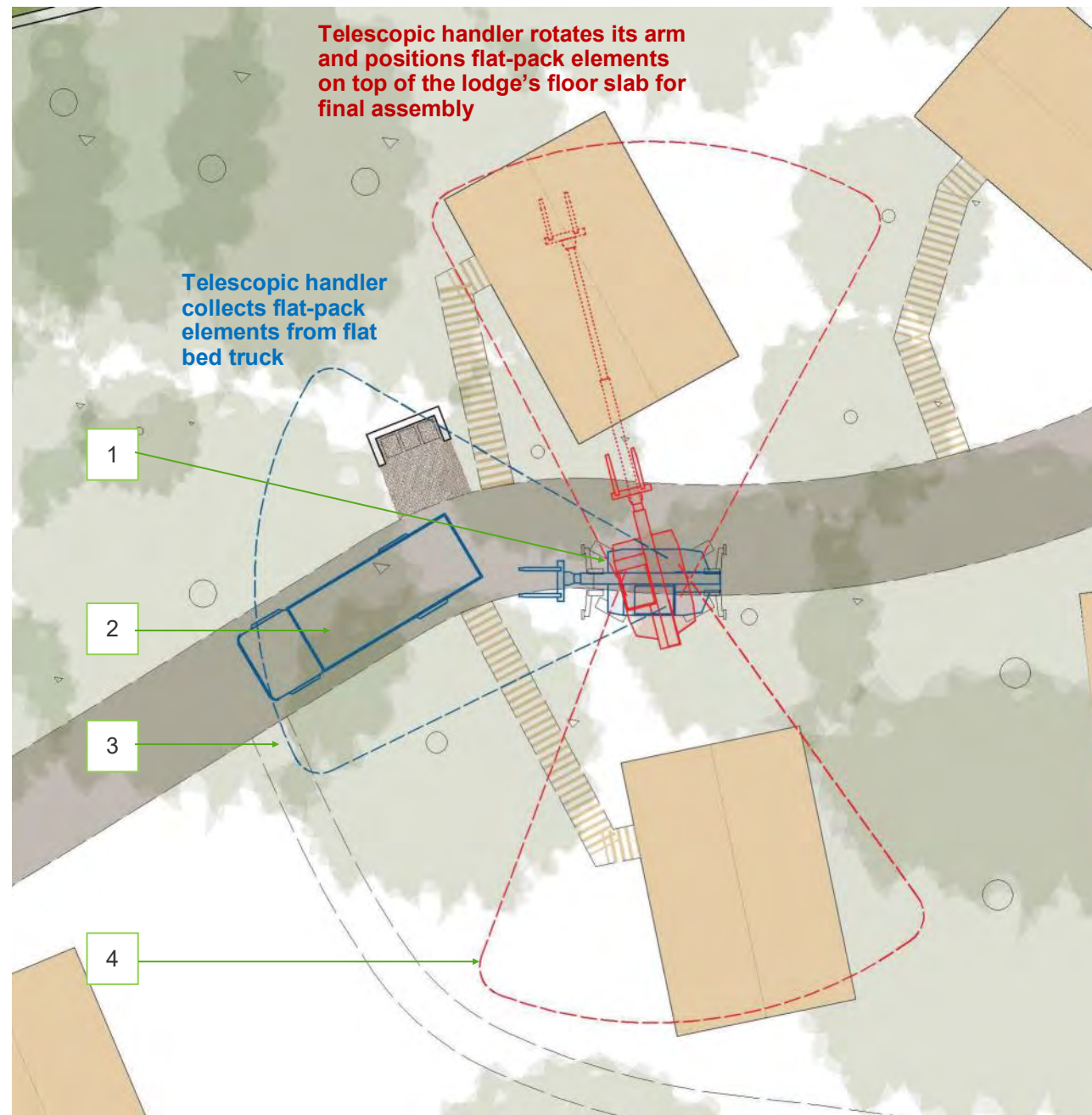
Each lodge will be delivered to site as a factory built flat-pack so that it can be assembled quickly without damaging the woodland, and ensuring an exceptional quality finish

Using a rotating telescopic handler, each section of the flat pack can be manoeuvred into the required position between the trees, in most cases from a single stationary position from the main track that will provide the future access route to the unit. This ensures that the forest floor is protected from heavy plant movements, preventing the soil being churned up unnecessarily. A typical example of the machinery used is shown in the top far right photograph. A typical working arrangement is shown on the adjacent plan

The use of flat pack pre-finished elements ensures that dust generation on site is kept to a minimum, thereby not affecting the surrounding flora.

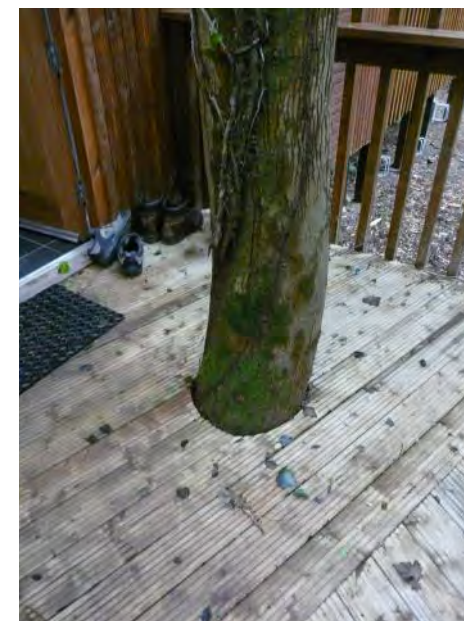
The construction of each lodge along the track will be done sequentially. This removes the need for construction machinery to move back and forth through the forest, and in this way, typically, each lodge can be water-tight within ten days from the first piece being installed on the slab. Additional benefits arise from reduced emissions, dust and noise generated by construction vehicle movements.

The overall approach from start to finish is focussed around keeping vehicle and construction plant movements to a minimum, thereby reducing the potential for damage to the woodland.



Typical lodge construction set-up

1. Rotating telescopic handler, positioned to remain stationary during the construction of the lodge
2. Flat pack panels on flat-bed truck. Panels are stacked in the order that they are required for the build to ensure a sequential build without having to handle materials and put on the ground.
3. Notional operating reach of telescopic handler to hoist panels
4. Notional operating reach of telescopic handler to place panels from stationary position. Flat panels can be manoeuvred



Methodology - Construction Management

This section sets out more specific considerations based on the specific topographic and ecological constraints of the site to propose the method in which construction of the Woodland Lodges could take place without unduly disturbing the woodland environment.

The objective is in the first instance to have the absolute minimum impact on the woodland environment during construction works. The added complexity of access and space make this a more complicated logistics challenge which will require careful management of site activities so that the only works that take place in the woodland are those which cannot be done elsewhere.

This document sets out how the construction might be managed in principle to avoid damage or other negative impacts on the woodland environment during the build.

Woodland Protection

Trees and woodland undergrowth are the primary attractors to the site, and it is of vital importance that appropriate protections are in place to avoid accidental damage, particularly by movements of heavy plant machinery.

To this end, a number of temporary physical protection measures are proposed to ensure that accidental damage is less likely to occur. These include:

- Establishment of exclusion zones with clear physical demarcations;
- Height restrictions clearly marked in advance of entry into the woodland to prevent snagging of the tree canopy
- Strictly enforced speed restrictions
- Use of banksmen at all times to ensure safe manoeuvring
- Barriers in place around trees within the working areas to avoid damage. In addition, financial incentive mechanisms may be incorporated within the building contract rewarding protection of trees, conversely financial penalties for damage;



Site Equipment and Operations

Groundworks and Slab

- 1. Woodland rooms are constructed off mini-piles constructed with a small tracked vehicle that should cause minimal damage to the woodland floor.
- 2. Any site clearance for piling is minimal, and where required only undertaken to the area directly beneath a woodland room
- 3. In most cases, such clearance will not be required, and slabs simply sit above the undulations of the site topography. Note that undergrowth adjacent to units is barely disturbed by construction works



1.



2.



3.

Superstructure

- 4. Bulk deliveries could take place outside of the forest to avoid traffic into the woodland, though panels are generally brought to each plot individually on a 'just in time' basis, with a single truck carrying all parts of a lodge in the correct sequence to avoid manhandling panels
- 5. A four-wheel drive telescopic handler is the only equipment required to assemble a unit, and in most cases this can be achieved from a single fixed position from the main track, avoiding 'churning' the surface around each unit.
- 6. Scaffolding required to finish the exterior of the unit can be constructed around existing features of topography as well as adjacent existing trees.



4.



5.



6.

Post-construction Woodland Recovery

- 7. Where landscape levels require amendment to get to unit entrances, this can be sensitively achieved so that the woodland flora can re-colonise any disturbed soil.
- 8. The ground around units recovers quickly once construction activities have ceased and scaffolding is removed, as is the case at this site in the Forest of Dean. The picture has been taken following construction, but prior to opening of the accommodation
- 9. The final effect is of units that sit comfortably within the woodland, and show no sign of disturbance.



7.



8.



9.

Rhydycar West

Rev.	Status	Date	Check	Description
P0	S1	16/04/2021	WS	FIRST ISSUE

Holder Mathias Architects
Clareville House
26-27 Oxendon Street
London SW1Y 4EL

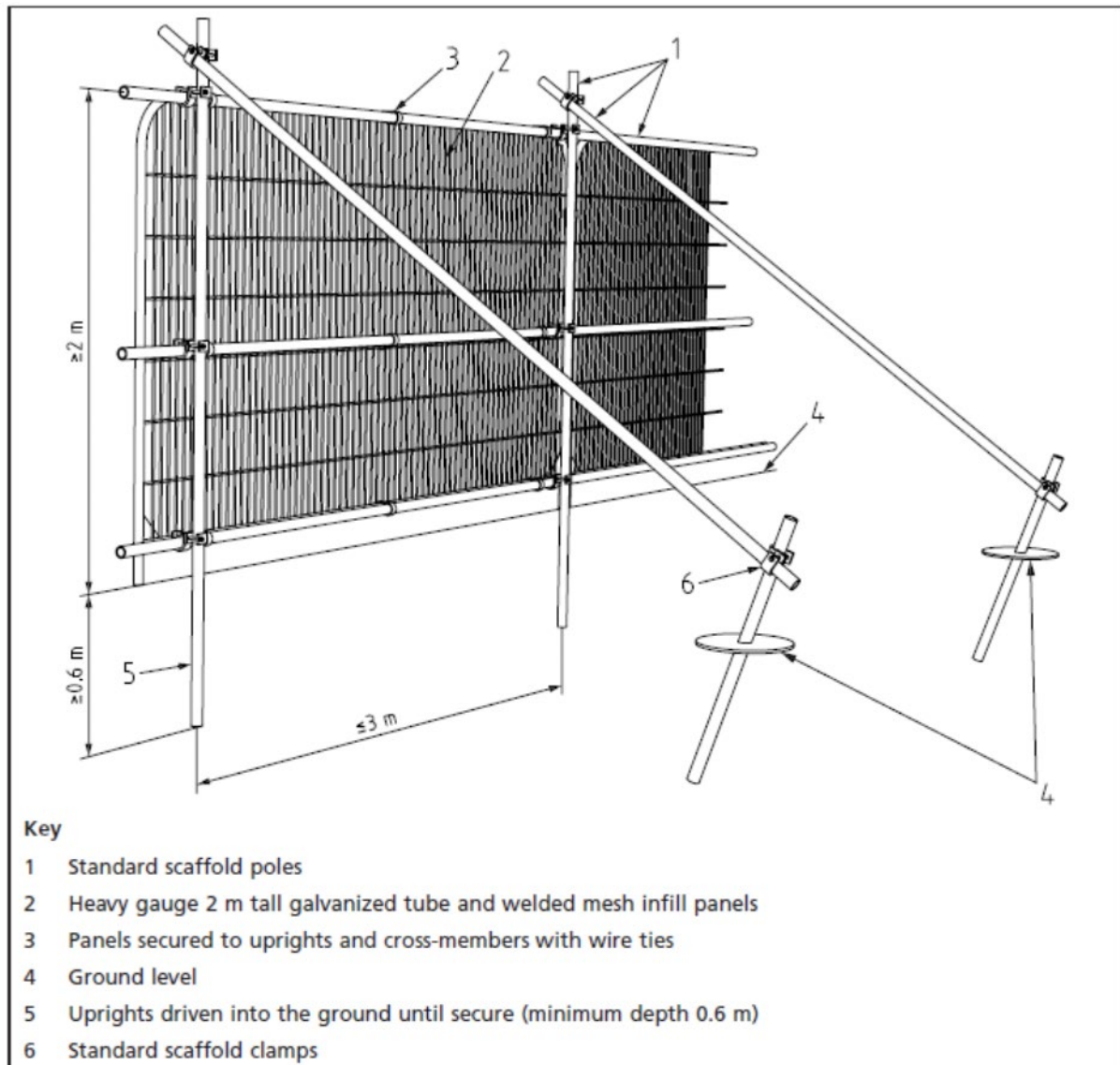
Tel: +44 (0)20 7287 0735

London | Cardiff | Munich

www.holdermathias.com

Appendix EDP 8

Tree Protection Barrier on Scaffold 2.0m High (Extract from BS 5837:2012, Figure 2 Protective Barrier)



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Appendix EDP 9

Programme of Arboricultural Inputs

Phase	Activity	Extent of Input
Pre-commencement	Pre-commencement tree works.	Developer/ACW to brief appointed arboricultural contractor. A monitoring visit will be conducted to check successful completion of tree works before installation of protective barriers.
	Installation of tree protection measures.	The developer to monitor the installation of protective barriers ensuring distances and specification comply with those specified in Plan EDP 2 and Appendix EDP 8 .
Construction Phase	Monitor and maintain tree protection measures.	Tree protection measures will be monitored and maintained by the appointed contractor throughout the construction phases. Any defects will be reported to the developer and remedied by the appointed contractor.
	Installation of piles for woodland lodges.	The smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of striking major tree roots and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles. Use of the smallest possible practical piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation pruning. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of uncured concrete, e.g. sleeved bored pile or screwed.
	Installation of hard surfacing through RPA of retained trees.	The appropriate 'no dig' system will be installed under the supervision of the ACW and in line with the supplier's specifications.
	Phased construction tree inspection.	The developer will monitor the health and condition of the retained trees and identify any remedial works after completion of each construction phase.

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Appendix EDP 10

Example of Tree Protection Notice

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TREE PROTECTION AREA!

**THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND
DOCUMENTS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT**

**IF ANY DAMAGE TO OR BREACH OF THE TREE
PROTECTION FENCING OCCURS PLEASE CALL:**

01285 740 427

Appendix EDP 11

Cellweb TRP Tree Root Protection

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Cellweb® TRP

Tree Root Protection

Cellweb® TRP is a 3D cellular confinement tree root protection system. The system provides a 'no dig' solution for the construction of new hard surfaces within root protection areas (RPAs). Cellweb® TRP has been designed and independently tested to comply with recommendations made in Arboricultural Practice Note 12 and BS 5837 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.



Cellweb® TRP Key Functions

Cellweb® is a 'no dig' solution which is constructed directly on the existing ground surface. This eliminates the requirement for excavation, preventing root severance.

Cellweb® is a completely porous system allowing continued water permeation and gas exchange between the rooting environment and atmosphere.

Cellweb® spreads point loads, minimising increases in soil compaction within the rooting environment. This maintains an open graded soil structure allowing continued root growth, water, gas and nutrient migration.

The Cellweb® TRP system comprises the following three components

Treetex™ Geotextile. Following minimal ground preparation the Treetex™ is laid onto the existing ground and top soil. This acts as a separation layer, separating the system above from the soil and rooting environment below. Treetex™ performs as a hydrocarbon pollution control measure in accordance with BS5837, holding 1.7lt of oil per square meter.

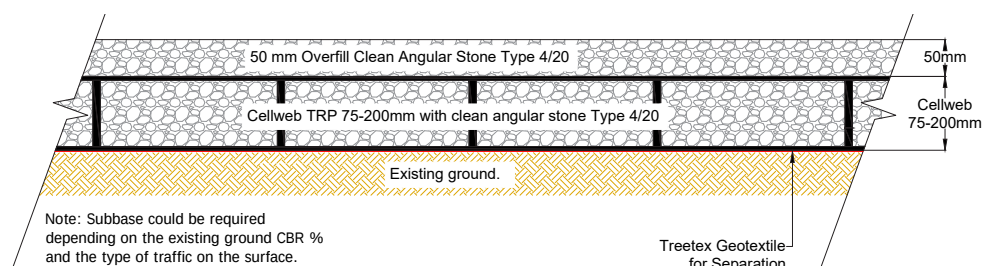
Cellweb® 3D Cellular Confinement. The Cellweb® is installed on top of the Treetex™ layer. This is fixed to the ground using ten steel J pins per panel. The panels can be cut to the required shape and adjoining panels can be connected using heavy duty staples or cell ties.

4-20mm Clean Angular Stone. The expanded Cellweb® is infilled with a 4-20mm clean angular stone. The confined angular stone locks together to produce a rigid stone mattress, while maintaining air pockets for continued water permeation and gas exchange. The low fines content of the stone prevents the Treetex™ layer from becoming blocked over time.

Which depth of Cellweb® TRP?

The Cellweb® System is provided in four different depths; 200mm, 150mm, 100mm and 75mm. The depth required is determined by the proposed traffic loadings and the site ground conditions. Geosynthetics in house engineering department can provide a free site specific technical recommendation. For free technical and engineering support please contact Geosynthetics Ltd 01455 617139 or the full installation guide can be found on our website www.geosyn.co.uk.

Indicative Cellweb with overfill

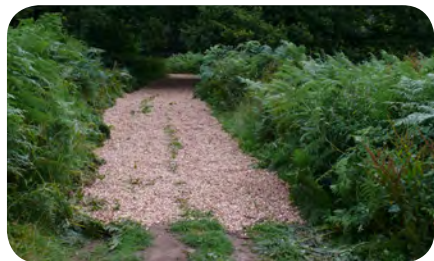


Appendix EDP 12

Cellweb TRP Installation Guide

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Cellweb® TRP Installation Guide



Step 1: Prepare Surface



Step 2: Lay out Treetex™



Step 3: Lay out Cellweb® TRP

- Cellweb® TRP is a NO DIG tree root protection measure and it is recommended that no excavation be performed without prior approval and guidance from the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer.
- Soil compaction from vehicles, machinery and materials is to be strictly prohibited during construction within Root Protection Areas (RPAs).
- Approval must be obtained from the Local Authority that the design and the method of construction is acceptable.
- Further information is available from the following two documents;
 - British Standard BS5837: 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' (2012).
 - Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service: Practice note 12 – 'Through the Trees to Development' (APN12).

Installation Method

1. Prepare the Surface

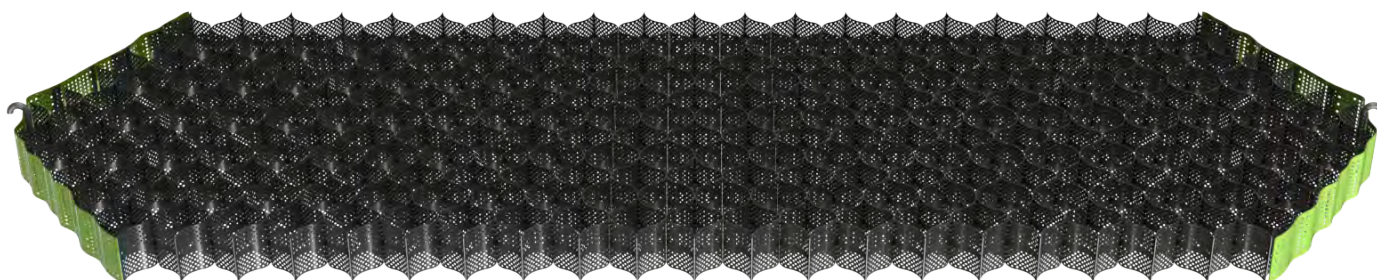
- Remove the surface vegetation using appropriate hand held tools or herbicide (see Note 1).
- Remove any surface rocks, debris and organic material.
- Create a level surface by filling any hollows with clean angular stone or sharp sand.
- Do not level off high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

2. Lay out the Treetex™ Non-Woven Geotextile

- Lay out the Treetex™ over the prepared area, overlaying the edges of the required area by 300mm.
- Overlap any joins by 300mm minimum or more, depending on soil structure (see Note 2).

3. Lay out the Cellweb® TRP Cellular Confinement System

- Lay out the collapsed Cellweb® TRP on-top of the Treetex™.
- Place one of the supplied J pins into the centre cell at the end of the panel and secure into the ground.



Cellweb® TRP - Installation Guide

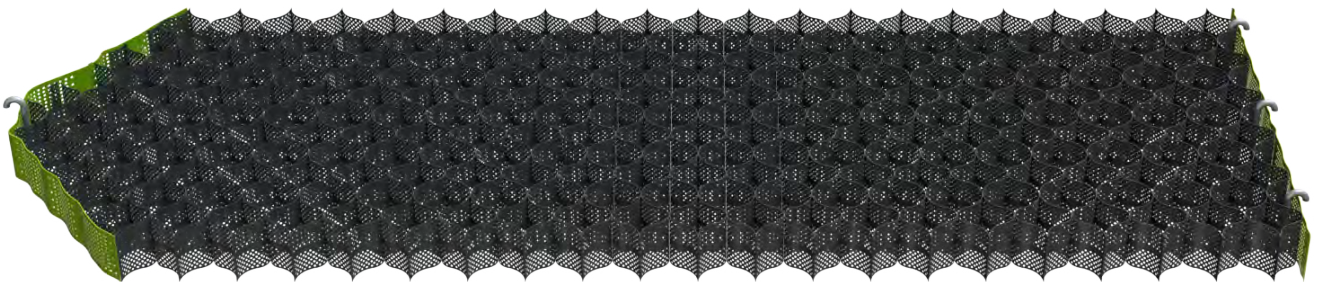


Step 3: Pinning Cellweb® TRP

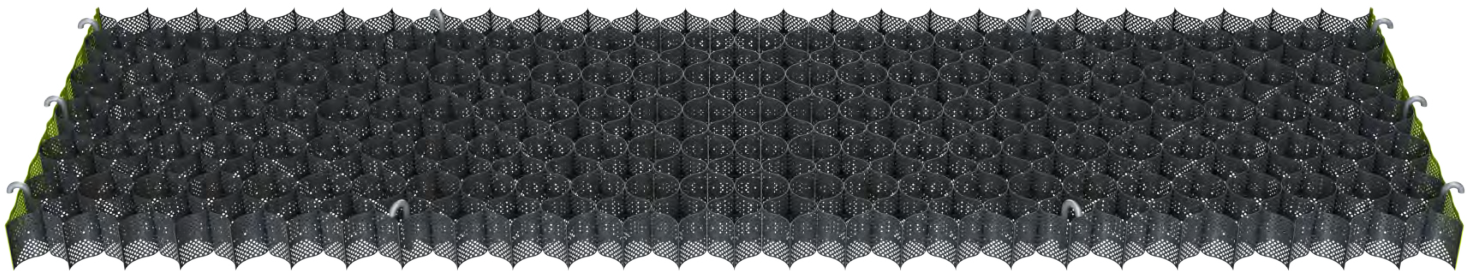


Step 3: Stapling Cellweb® TRP

- Pull out the Cellweb® TRP to its full 8.1m length and secure its length with another J pin.



- Now measure its width to 2.56m and secure in each of the corners with the J pins.
- Use 10 pins per panel to create a panel measuring 8.1m x 2.56m.



- This will produce a cell size of 259mm x 224mm which is the required cell aperture. Each cell must be fully extended and under tension.
- Staple adjacent panels together at each cell (see Note 3).
- If a curved path or shape is required, this should be cut when the Cellweb® TRP panel is pinned out to 8.1 x 2.56m, ensuring complete cells remain. Do not try to curve or bend the Cellweb® TRP panels into place.
- When cutting Cellweb® TRP, please bear in mind that you will lose two internal cells per cut. Across a 8.1m long panel, this equates to a loss of 0.224m x 2 along the length or 0.259m x 2 across the width.

Cellweb® TRP - Installation Guide



Step 4: Clean Angular Stone



Step 5: Edge Restraints



Step 6: Surface Options

4. Infill the Clean Angular Stone

- The infill material must be a clean angular stone, Type 4/20mm or Type 20/40mm (see Note 4).
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines for tree root protection.
- Infill the Cellweb® TRP cells with the clean angular stone, working towards the tree and using the infilled panels as a platform.
- Minimum 25mm overfill of clean angular stone when used in conjunction with a hard surface.
- No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate or other means of compaction.
- Encourage settlement of the stone with the use of a light roller or with 2-3 passes of the construction plant used for installation.
- If the clean angular stone is being used as the final surface; regular maintenance will be required to ensure a minimum overfill of 50mm.

5. Edge restraints

- Excavations for kerbs and edgings should be avoided within the RPAs.
- Where edging is required for footpath and light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is acceptable
- Other options include wooden sleepers, kerb edging constructed on-top of the Cellweb® TRP system, plastic and metal edging etc.

6. Surface options

- All surfaces in Root Protection Areas must be porous. Surfaces can include porous block paving, porous asphalt, loose gravel, grass and gravel retention systems (e.g Golpla), resin bound gravel, concrete and astro turf.

NOTES

1. **Herbicide:** According to BS5837:2012 "The use of herbicides in the vicinity of existing trees should be appropriate for the type of vegetation to be killed, and all instructions, warnings and other relevant information from the manufacturers should be strictly observed and followed. Care should be taken to avoid any damaging effects upon existing plants and trees to be retained, species to be introduced, and existing sensitive habitats, particularly those associated with aquatic or drainage features."
2. **Geotextile:** We recommend the installation of a Treetex™ under the Cellweb® TRP, or under the sub-base, if installed. The overlapping between adjacent rolls of Geotextile should be: CBR > 3%: 300mm minimum, CBR between 1% and 3%: 500mm minimum. CBR ≤ 1%: 750mm minimum.
3. **Staples:** Number of staples per join: 200mm: 5 staples. 150mm: 4 staples. 100mm: 3 staples. 75mm: 3 staples.
4. **Granular Fill:** Open graded sub-base, clean angular stone Type 4/20 or Type 20/40. Please refer to BS7533-13:2009 and to the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 4 Geotechnics and Drainage, Section 1 Earthworks, HA44/91, Volume 7 – IAN 73/06 Design Guidance for road pavement foundations and Manual of Contract Documents for Highway Works (MCHW), Volume 1 Specification for Highway Works for the construction and maintenance of the fill material.



Appendix EDP 13 Sample Site Inspection Record

Site		Date	
		Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACW)	
Developer		Planning Application Number	
Site Manager		Contact No.	

Notes and overview of today's ACW site visit

Are any special works scheduled for coming build period?		Yes	No
Give details			

General Overview and Checks List:	Yes	No
Protective fencing all as approved?		
Was debris/storage/groundwork evident within CEZ?		
Was there any evidence of damage to trees?		

Signed		Signed	
Name		Name	
Company		Company	
ACW for and on behalf of:		Main Contractor for and on behalf of:	

Circulation:	Name	Contact Details
LPA Tree Officer		
Developer Head Office		
Site Agent		

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Schedule EDP 1

Tree Survey Schedule, Constraints and Key

Sequential Reference Number	T - Individual specimen; G - Group of trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; and W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
Species	Scientific names and common English names provide, the latter are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height	An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter	This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012 (# is used if estimated).
Branch Spread	This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1 .
Canopy Clearance Above Ground Level	An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage	There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; and Veteran.
Physiological Condition	An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf size and colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
Structural Condition	An indication of the tree's structural condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead. This is informed by "<i>the presence of any decay and physical defect</i>"⁶.
Comments/Notes	Observations on structural or physiological condition, historic pruning, any site-specific constraints, etc., noted at the time the survey is undertaken.

⁶ BS 5837:2012 Section 4.4.2.5

Recommendations (and Tree Work Priority)	These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule. Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any demolition or construction works commencing on Site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading	Trees have been assigned either U or category grading A to C in accordance with the cascade chart given in BS 5837:2012.
Root Protection Radius	Measurement (in m) based on the stem diameter and calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

Client:	Marvel Ltd	Site:	Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil
Date of Survey:	October & November 2021	Consultant	Tetrattech
Tagged	N/A	Weather	Clear

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T1	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 740	6	4	7	6	3	Mature	Good	Good	Prorected by TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A1;2	8.88
T2	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 840	9	8	8	7	2	Mature	Good	Good	Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	10.08
T3	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 1180	9	8	8	8	1	Mature	Good	Good	Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	14.16
T4	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 700	6	6	7	7	5	Mature	Good	Good	Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	8.4
T5	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 1030	9	9	9	9	1	Mature	Good	Good	Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	12.36
T6	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 920	10	6	8	9	1	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	11.04
T7	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	# 770	7	6	5	5	1	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	9.24
T8	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 1190	10	10	9	10	2	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	14.28
T9	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 500	8	6	8	8	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6
T10	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 970	11	9	7	8	5	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Hollow trunk - Open cavity	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	11.64
T11	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 1090	8	8	11	9	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	13.08
T12	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 870	8	9	7	10	2	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	10.44
T13	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 600	3	8	8	10	2	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Decay - Open cavity / cavities	No Work Recommended	40+	A3	7.2
T14	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	# 860	5	9	9	7	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	10.32
T15	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 1020	10	9	10	9	6	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	12.24
T16	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 930	8	8	8	7	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Woodpecker holes	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	11.16
T17	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 680	8	5	7	6	2	Mature	Good	Poor	Decay / structural defect - Bole	No Work Recommended	40+	A3	8.16
T18	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 650	5	8	5	8	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	7.8
T19	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	14	# 940 740 470	1	9	10	10	2	Mature	Good	Good	Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	15
T20	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 1050	11	10	9	9	1	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	12.6
T21	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 960	6	10	10	6	2	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	11.52
T22	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	8	# 390	5	5	5	3	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	4.68
T23	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	8	# 360	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	4.32
T24	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	# 350 240 230 120	6	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	5.97
T25	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	# 230 240	3	3	3	4	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.99
T26	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	# 380	4	4	4	5	1		Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	4.56
T27	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	12	# 330	4	4	2	1	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.96
T28	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	7	# 280	5	1	4	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.36

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows. Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T29	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	8	# 320	5	4	4	1	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.84
T30	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	# 300	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.6
T31	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	7	# 250	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3
T32	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 550	6	5	6	7	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Sparse Crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6.6
T33	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 790	8	7	8	8	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Slightly reduced crown density.	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.48
T34	English oak (Quercus robur)	14	# 870	9	7	10	9	4	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.44
T35	English oak (Quercus robur)	17	# 890	8	4	9	9	5	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.68
T36	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	# 350 270	1	2	5	1	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Suppressed crown Competition - Adjacent trees	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.3
T37	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 630	9	5	7	5	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.56
T38	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 740	9	5	7	7	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Bark wound - Major	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.88
T39	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 550	6	7	10	2	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.6
T40	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 780	9	11	10	11	4	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.36
T41	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	# 600 420	0	6	8	3	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	Epicormic growth - Crown	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.79
T42	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	# 520	4	2	5	9	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Unbalanced crown - Minor	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.24
T43	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 850	7	9	8	10	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	10.2
T44	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	# 1010	9	7	6	9	3	Mature	Good	Fair	Bark wound - Major Decay - Minor	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.12
T45	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 800	6	10	11	8	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.6
T46	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 870	8	11	12	10	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.44
T47	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 740 420	7	11	10	4	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.21
T48	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 920	8	8	8	6	4	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	11.04
T49	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 890	7	7	6	7	3	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.68
T50	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 1010	8	5	11	12	4	Mature	Good	Poor	Bark wound - Major Decay entry points	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	12.12
T51	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 830	9	7	10	6	2	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.96
T52	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 530 500	8	5	11	1	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.74
T53	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 520	9	4	2	5	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.24
T54	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 640 540	5	6	7	4	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Sparse Crown Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	10.05
T55	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 600	10	8	2	2	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T56	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 640	3	3	8	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.68
T57	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 790	8	4	7	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.48

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows. Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T58	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 740	5	5	8	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.88
T59	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 750	11	3	3	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9
T60	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 770	0	5	12	5	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.24
T61	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 890	10	9	10	4	1	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.68
T62	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	21	# 1080	11	8	7	8	5	Mature	Good	Poor	Lesion or fracture on stem / bole - Major Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	12.96
T63	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 880	2	10	8	5	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.56
T64	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	# 450 250	8	4	4	1	3	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.18
T65	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 610 510	9	7	9	10	2	Mature	Good	Good	Pollard - Regrown	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.54
T66	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 350	5	3	4	4	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.2
T67	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	# 520	5	7	2	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.24
T68	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 530	2	7	6	5	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.36
T69	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	# 420	4	4	3	8	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Sparse Crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.04
T70	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 410	5	2	4	6	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.92
T71	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 410	1	2	4	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.92
T72	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	# 370 230	2	6	8	6	2	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Decay - Open cavity / cavities TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.23
T73	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 820	7	2	6	6	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Foreign object TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.84
T74	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 1070	8	10	10	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.84
T75	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 490	5	3	5	5	6	Early Mature	Good	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.88
T76	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 520	7	6	6	6	6	Early Mature	Good	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.24
T77	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 510	5	5	5	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.12
T78	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 490	0	4	8	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Suppressed crown Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.88
T79	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 660	6	5	9	8	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.92
T80	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 440	5	5	8	4	6	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.28
T81	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 660 250	7	12	11	4	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.47
T82	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	# 500	4	5	7	8	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Swollen stubby base	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	6
T83	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 860	9	3	12	9	8	Mature	Fair	Poor	Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse	No Work Recommended	<10	U	10.32
T84	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 670	8	7	5	9	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Bark wound - Physical damage or vandalism	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.04

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows. Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T85	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 750	4	6	6	5	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	9
T86	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 730	6	10	8	11	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.76
T87	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 680	7	10	9	4	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.16
T88	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 680	6	7	5	9	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.16
T89	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 630	8	3	9	8	1	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Decay - Open cavity / cavities Unbalanced crown - Major	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.56
T90	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 440	7	8	5	5	5	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Sparse Crown	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.28
T91	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 620	9	9	8	11	7	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.44
T92	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 400	0	3	9	5	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.8
T93	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	# 610	8	11	8	8	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.32
T94	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 550	8	10	5	6	6	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.6
T95	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 920	8	7	7	8	5	Mature	Good	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	11.04
T96	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 600	5	13	9	2	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Sparse Crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T97	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	8	# 1000	8	8	8	8	8	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees Fallen tree / trees - Whole tree TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	12
T98	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 690	9	6	11	4	7	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.28
T99	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 1000	9	8	11	8	8	Early Mature	Good	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12
T100	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 670	4	9	9	0	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.04
T101	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	# 940	13	10	12	9	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	11.28
T102	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	# 710	7	6	4	3	2	Mature	Poor	Poor	Decline - Evident / observed TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.52
T103	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	# 680	5	4	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.16
T104	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 670	9	9	7	9	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.04
T105	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 520	6	5	3	4	7	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.24
T106	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 410	0	11	11	0	9	Early Mature	Good	Good	Leaning trunk TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.92
T107	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 770	8	12	8	7	4	Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.24
T108	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	17	# 780	10	6	7	7	4	Mature	Fair	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	9.36
T109	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	# 900	11	10	9	8	6	Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.8
T110	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 640	6	10	9	12	2	Early Mature	Fair	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.68
T111	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	6	# 600	3	0	6	14	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T112	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 730	9	8	7	10	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.76
T113	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 460	4	3	5	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Deadwood - Major TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.52

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Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T114	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	21	# 760	7	7	9	10	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.12
T115	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 620	7	9	9	2	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.44
T116	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 680	6	5	7	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Broken branch TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.16
T117	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	# 340	6	7	6	4	7	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.08
T118	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	# 320	4	4	3	4	10	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	3.84
T119	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	# 250	4	4	2	4	10	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2;	3
T120	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	# 330	5	5	5	6	10	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Crack - Longitudinal / shear crack TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	3.96
T121	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 790	7	7	8	7	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Broken branch TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.48
T122	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	# 340	5	9	2	1	6	Early Mature	Good	Good	Leaning trunk TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.08
T123	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 450	6	8	5	1	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
T124	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	21	# 660	4	8	7	7	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.92
T125	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	# 410	6	3	4	6	8	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	4.92
T126	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	13	# 840	6	6	5	7	3	Mature	Good	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	10.08
T127	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	# 230	3	2	3	3	7	Early Mature	Fair	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.76
T128	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	# 310	2	5	6	3	7	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected	No Work Recommended	<10	U	3.72
T129	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 390	6	1	6	8	5	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Root damage - Severence TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.68
T130	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 880	9	8	7	5	6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Lesion or fracture on stem / bole - Minor TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.56
T131	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	# 600	5	13	8	2	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Leaning trunk TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T132	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	# 700 400 400	3	8	6	6	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Decline - Evident / observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	10.8
T133	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	# 600 600	7	7	8	7	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Decline - Evident / observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	10.18
T134	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 650	7	2	8	8	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.8
T135	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 650	8	8	8	1	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.8
T136	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 790	4	5	4	6	1	Mature	Fair	Good	Unbalanced crown - Minor TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.48
T137	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	3	# 600	5	5	5	5	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees Fallen tree / trees - Whole tree TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.2
T138	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 620	2	9	2	2	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.44
T139	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 450 350	5	6	4	3	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.84
T140	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 390	1	4	3	6	8	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.68
T141	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 500	3	7	5	5	7	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6
T142	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 640	5	6	4	2	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.68

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T143	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	# 870	7	7	5	5	3	Mature	Good	Fair	Broken branch Lesion or fracture on limb / limbs - Minor TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.44
T144	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 840	11	8	7	3	2	Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.08
T145	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 400	4	1	6	4	5	Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T146	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	14	# 560	5	5	5	4	3	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.72
T147	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 520	7	4	1	7	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.24
T148	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	# 760	6	10	7	11	5	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Crack - Longitudinal / shear crack TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.12
T149	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 700	3	9	7	1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.4
T150	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 710	8	9	2	4	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.52
T151	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 400 390	1	6	5	7	6	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.7
T152	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 460	5	10	7	6	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.52
T153	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 330 210	6	2	7	6	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.69
T154	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 450	5	5	6	2	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
T155	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 390	8	10	2	1	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Unbalanced crown - Major TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.68
T156	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 750	5	7	9	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9
T157	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 580	8	9	2	0	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.96
T158	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 440	4	6	8	4	6	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.28
T159	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 540	2	3	1	1	3	Dead	Dead	Dead	TPO	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6.48
T160	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 490	5	6	7	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.88
T161	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 430	5	3	9	5	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.16
T162	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 470	1	7	9	5	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.64
T163	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	# 460	2	11	7	0	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.52
T164	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	21	# 770	9	9	6	7	3	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.24
T165	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 470	12	6	0	0	6	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.64
T166	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 420	6	3	2	1	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.04
T167	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 370	6	4	4	5	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.44
T168	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 370	3	4	6	2	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.44
T169	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 570	4	7	4	2	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.84
T170	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 370	7	5	0	0	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.44
T171	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 610	6	8	7	4	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.32

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T172	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 360	6	3	0	5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed crown TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.32
T173	Sorbus sp. (Sorbus sp.)	16	# 450	2	6	4	1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Deadwood - Major TPO	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.4
T174	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 640	5	8	9	7	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.68
T175	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	# 360	5	7	4	1	8	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected	No Work Recommended	<10	U	4.32
T176	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 570	6	10	7	7	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.84
T177	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 350 280	2	7	6	4	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.38
T178	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 450 500	7	6	6	4	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.07
T179	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	# 750	7	9	4	6	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9
T180	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	380	3	1	6	6	1	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.56
T181	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	670	8	8	8	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.04
T182	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	14	500 200	3	6	6	3	2	Mature	Good	Good	Not plotted on plan, location estimated	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.46
T183	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	600	6	8	3	4	10	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant Not plotted on plan, location estimated	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T184	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	660	6	9	7	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.92
T185	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	440	5	7	3	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.28
T186	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	680	11	10	7	8	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.16
T187	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	400	5	8	3	6	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T188	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	410	7	9	4	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.92
T189	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	550	4	6	5	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.6
T190	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	460	6	8	8	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.52
T191	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	380 360	7	8	6	0	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.28
T192	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	330 300	5	4	7	6	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.35
T193	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	380	4	7	4	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.56
T194	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	450	5	6	4	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
T195	English oak (Quercus robur)	12	430	6	6	7	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Decay - Open cavity / cavities cavity at base of stem	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.16
T196	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	620	7	9	8	0	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.44
T197	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	670	7	7	7	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.04
T198	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	550	10	6	7	7	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.6
T199	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	390	6	8	0	0	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.68
T200	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	560	5	7	5	6	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.72

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				North	East	South	West									
T201	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	590	7	7	7	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.08
T202	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	190 450	7	9	7	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.86
T203	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	800	5	8	6	4	2	Mature	Good	Good	Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.6
T204	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	610	6	9	6	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.32
T205	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	680	7	9	7	7	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.16
T206	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	720	8	9	10	8	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.64
T207	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	1020	11	7	12	10	1	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.24
T208	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	710	11	9	6	5	2	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.52
T209	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	8	930	6	8	8	4	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Decay - Suspected Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	11.16
T210	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	1040	8	9	11	11	4	Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Decay - Minor	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.48
T211	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	450	5	4	7	8	7	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
T212	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	450 240	4	4	6	7	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6.12
T213	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	1060	7	7	9	11	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.72
T214	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	610	5	7	6	8	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.32
T215	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	720	6	8	4	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Broken branch Lesion or fracture on limb / limbs - Major	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.64
T216	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	730	9	8	8	11	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.76
T217	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	830	7	6	7	11	1	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.96
T218	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	590	4	4	1	10	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.08
T219	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	750	9	5	7	9	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9
T220	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	720	5	8	8	8	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.64
T221	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	770	7	8	7	7	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.24
T222	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	580 450	5	9	2	7	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.81
T223	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	690	10	9	2	8	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.28
T224	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	420	3	8	3	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.04
T225	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	660	3	8	3	6	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.92
T226	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	580 440	7	8	7	8	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Decay - Major Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.74
T227	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	660	2	10	9	9	6	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.92
T228	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	540	8	8	0	8	6	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6.48
T229	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	520	6	6	7	7	9	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6.24

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Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

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Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T230	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	460	5	8	7	6	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.52
T231	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	600	8	9	6	6	4	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.2
T232	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	430 380 370	10	9	5	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.19
T233	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	530	6	9	5	8	4	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6.36
T234	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	540	2	1	7	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Bark wound - Major Decay / structural defect - Principal stems	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	6.48
T235	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	21	530 620	5	12	5	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.79
T236	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	520	4	7	2	6	6	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.24
T237	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	21	660 400	6	9	12	8	3	Early Mature	Fair	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.26
T238	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	630 280	6	7	5	3	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Bark wound - Minor	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.27
T239	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	600	7	12	2	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T240	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	640	4	5	4	6	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.68
T241	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	650	6	8	4	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.8
T242	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	590	0	6	4	2	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Die-back - Lower crown Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	7.08
T243	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	440	6	5	7	7	3	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	5.28
T244	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	11	400 380 260 150	7	7	7	7	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.54
T245	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	530	1	0	8	8	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.36
T246	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	600	8	2	7	8	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Broken branch	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T247	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	680	8	8	7	8	4	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.16
T248	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	13	790	3	3	4	3	2	Dead	Dead	Dead	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.48
T249	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	850	10	7	9	9	4	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	10.2
T250	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	640	5	2	4	5	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.68
T251	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	770	3	7	10	5	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.24
T252	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	530	2	3	7	6	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.36
T253	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	750	7	2	10	4	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9
T254	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	22	640	8	8	5	5	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.68
T255	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	700	2	2	2	3	2	Dead	Dead	Dead	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.4
T256	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	450	2	2	6	6	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Ivy or climbing plant Die-back - Throughout crown	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.4
T257	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	660	6	6	6	8	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.92

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T258	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	950	9	9	10	9	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	11.4
T259	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	670	7	7	7	7	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.04
T260	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	660	10	8	3	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.92
T261	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	840	7	7	7	7	4	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.08
T262	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	360	5	9	1	5	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.32
T263	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	820	10	9	5	6	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.84
T264	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	680	3	9	7	6	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.16
T265	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	490	8	4	4	8	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.88
T266	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	390 310	4	10	2	5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Decay / structural defect - Extensive decay in secondary stem	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.98
T267	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	920	11	9	9	8	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	11.04
T268	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	630	8	4	4	4	8	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.56
T269	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	510	8	2	5	5	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.12
T270	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	540	7	8	8	6	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.48
T271	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	810	8	9	8	10	6	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.72
T272	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	800	7	9	6	2	4	Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.6
T273	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	790	6	9	10	10	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.48
T274	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	850	5	12	11	10	5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Bark wound - Minor	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.2
T275	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	5	320	2	0	1	7	5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed crown Competition - Adjacent trees	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3.84
T276	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	730	5	7	3	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.76
T277	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	600	5	8	8	3	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.2
T278	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	480	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.76
T279	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	1400	11	14	14	10	7	Veteran (Veteran)	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	15
T280	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	640	3	7	5	4	5	Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.68
T281	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	580	6	6	4	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.96
T282	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	710	6	9	9	5	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.52
T283	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	680	7	5	10	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.16
T284	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	560	5	6	4	4	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.72
T285	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	500	4	7	5	9	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6
T286	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	770	3	0	9	11	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	9.24
T287	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	740	9	4	12	8	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.88

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T288	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	770	11	9	15	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.24
T289	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	550	9	4	2	5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Decay - Major	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	6.6
T290	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	810	0	5	8	1	3	Mature	Fair	Poor	Broken branch Form - Small sail area / crown extent Suppressed crown Unbalanced crown - Major	No Work Recommended	20+	B3	9.72
T291	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	1050	9	9	8	7	5	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.6
T292	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	580	1	3	9	2	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.96
T293	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	890	9	11	10	8	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.68
T294	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	780	6	4	8	9	5	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Decay - Open cavity / cavities Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.36
T295	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	7	660	0	1	3	7	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	7.92
T296	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	480	9	4	4	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Decay - Minor	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.76
T297	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	14	610	2	3	3	5	5	Mature	Good	Fair	Decay - Minor	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.32
T298	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	780	6	8	6	11	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.36
T299	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	970	5	3	3	7	3	Mature	Poor	Poor	Decay - Open cavity / cavities Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	11.64
T300	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	910	6	9	9	11	4	Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.92
T301	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	670	2	9	11	10	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.04
T302	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	810	9	4	10	10	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Form - Small sail area / crown extent	No Work Recommended	40+	A3	9.72
T303	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	560	2	4	8	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2;3	6.72
T304	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	520	0	3	8	1	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Form - Asymetric crown Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	6.24
T305	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	600 330	4	5	7	5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Fungal fruiting body - Parasitic Armillaria on stem	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.22
T306	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	970 830	11	11	11	11	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	15
T307	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	700	8	3	8	8	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.4
T308	English oak (Quercus robur)	14	1040	10	7	14	7	2	Mature	Fair	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.48
T309	English oak (Quercus robur)	17	630	6	7	7	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.56
T310	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	400	3	5	5	4	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T311	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	730	8	8	0	8	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.76
T312	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	620	4	8	12	2	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Branch - Suspended	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.44
T313	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	19	1100	9	13	18	9	5	Mature	Fair	Good	Buttresses / buttress roots - Major adaptive growth / strong development Die-back - minor	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	13.2
T314	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	720	6	6	12	8	3	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.64
T315	English oak (Quercus robur)	16	730	5	5	9	9	5	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.76
T316	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	750	11	5	8	10	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T317	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	800	8	4	8	7	4	Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Mid crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.6
T318	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	600	11	8	1	6	4	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T319	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	570 440	1	0	8	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Form - Asymetric crown Suppressed crown Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.64
T320	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	710	5	8	9	10	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.52
T321	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	450	2	2	5	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
T322	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	740	10	7	8	11	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.88
T323	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	21	600	1	3	10	8	2	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - minor	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.2
T324	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	620	6	7	6	1	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.44
T325	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	640	3	7	6	3	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - significant	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.68
T326	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	22	860	9	11	9	7	9	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.32
T327	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	750	7	10	6	8	2	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9
T328	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	710	7	8	5	8	6	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Throughout crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.52
T329	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	710	6	6	2	2	4	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.52
T330	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	24	680	3	6	6	6	9	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.16
T331	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	24	600	2	5	6	6	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
T332	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	22	680	6	11	8	0	10	Early Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.16
T333	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	700	1	8	8	4	10	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.4
T334	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	420	4	4	5	5	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.04
T335	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	380 300	3	6	3	8	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.81
T336	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	480	8	9	7	3	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.76
T337	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	1170	8	11	6	6	2	Over Mature	Fair	Good	Ivy or climbing plant Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	14.04
T338	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	630	8	5	3	3	2	Over Mature	Fair	Good	Suppressed crown	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.56
T339	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	16	920 360	4	5	7	4	1	Mature	Good	Poor	Decay - Open cavity / cavities	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	11.86
T340	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	14	910 170	5	5	6	4	3	Mature	Good	Poor	Decay - Open cavity / cavities	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	11.11
T341	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	680	8	5	6	6	5	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.16
T342	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	700	8	4	5	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.4
T343	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	21	810 440	11	7	13	8	8	Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Throughout crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	11.06
T344	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	740	6	6	6	6	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Die-back - significant Decline - Evident / observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.88
T345	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	1110	11	12	10	9	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Broken branch	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	13.32

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T346	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	910	4	6	10	8	6	Mature	Fair	Good	Form - Small sail area / crown extent	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.92
T347	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	920	6	9	9	8	2	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	11.04
T348	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	2	760	1	1	1	1	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Fallen tree / trees - Whole tree	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.12
T349	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	21	680	9	4	6	7	6	Dead	Fair	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.16
T350	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	540	2	8	7	0	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Decay - Major Suppressed crown Leaning trunk	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	6.48
T351	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	20	820	8	9	10	8	5	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.84
T352	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	860	7	8	4	5	2	Mature	Poor	Poor	Decay / structural defect - Principal stems	No Work Recommended	<10	U	10.32
T353	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	12	670	8	5	3	7	N/A	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.04
T354	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	1020	9	8	7	9	5	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12.24
T355	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	11	390	3	7	7	1	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Decay - Minor	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.68
T356	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	4	970	0	0	0	0	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	11.64
T357	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	1020	9	8	11	7	4	Mature	Poor	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Lower crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	12.24
T358	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	680 400	4	8	11	6	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Form - Small sail area / crown extent	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	9.47
T359	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	910	7	12	9	9	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	10.92
T360	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	400	7	6	4	7	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T361	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	800	6	4	7	8	4	Mature	Good	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Die-back - Upper crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.6
T362	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	500	3	6	7	3	4	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6
T363	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	21	810	6	10	8	5	4	Mature	Good	Good	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.72
T364	European Larch (Larix decidua)	20	450	4	4	4	4	10	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
T365	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	5	580	2	3	1	0	1	Early Mature	Good	Poor	Decay - Major Pollard - Regrown TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6.96
T366	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	720	7	6	7	7	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	8.64
T367	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	570 340 340	9	9	9	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	8.95
T368	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	580 550 470 270 170	9	6	12	9	1	Mature	Good	Good	Pollard - Regrown TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A3	15
T369	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	830	8	6	8	8	1	Mature	Good	Good	Pollard - Regrown TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A3	9.96
T370	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	17	910	10	8	10	9	2	Mature	Good	Good	Pollard - Regrown TPO	No Work Recommended	40+	A3	10.92
T371	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	750	4	6	2	1	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Pollard - Regrown TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B3	9

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				North	East	South	West									
G372	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 300	5	5	5	5	N/A	Young	Good	Good	Large area of scrubby woodland extending offsite to the N and W. Contains mature and early-mature oak and beech of spreading form which are surveyed as individuals. Contains numerous old mining hollows. Part of area protected by TPO	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3.6
G373	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 350	6	6	6	6	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Large area of woodland extending offsite to N. Larger oak surveyed as individuals. Contains numerous old mining hollows. Grades to open ground with bracken to W.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.2
G374	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	# 350	6	6	6	6	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Small group of self-set trees. Most of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
G375	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	# 220	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Small group of self-set trees.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.64
G376	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	9	# 210	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Small group of self-set trees.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.52
G377	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	12	# 400	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Small group of self-set trees.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.8
G378	Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 400	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Group of self-set trees amongst bracken.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.8
G379	Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 400	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Group of self-set trees amongst bracken.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.8
G380	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 350	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Area of scrubby woodland. Grades to open ground with bracken to SE	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.2
G381	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 400	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Area of scrubby woodland on bank, open in places with bracken. Contains some mature birch	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
G382	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	14	# 350	6	6	6	6	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrubby woodland on spoil bank with damper area at base	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
G383	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	5	# 80	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub alongside track.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	0.96
G384	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 300	6	6	6	6	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Large area of scrubby woodland extending offsite to the N.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3.6

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				North	East	South	West									
G385	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 350	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrubby woodland on spoil bank.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
G386	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 400	6	6	6	6	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrubby woodland on spoil bank above Parish Path. Open with bramble in places.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.8
G387	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	12	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Trees alongside track beyond site boundary.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3
G388	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 450	5	5	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Area of ancient woodland along line of stream and either side of track. Extends offsite to NW. Contains early-mature oak and alder alongside stream. Mature oak within and adjacent to site surveyed as individuals.	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	5.4
G389	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed woodland containing mature oak surveyed as individuals.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G390	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed woodland containing mature oak surveyed as individuals.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G391	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	8	# 150	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub alongside track	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8
G392	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	# 220	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Large area of younger natural regeneration extending offsite to N.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.64

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Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G393	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland containing mature oak surveyed as individuals. Grades to open area of bramble and bracken below overhead HV line. Part of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G394	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 450	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Area of ancient woodland extending offsite to the S. Contains mature oak surveyed as individuals in its W half, and offsite on a steep slope to the S. The E half contains no mature oaks and is indistinguishable from similar non-ancient woodland nearby. This is a dense stand dominated by semi mature birch and oak, with some more mature birch scattered through. Most of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	5.4
G395	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 250	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Area of ancient woodland extending offsite to the N. Contains few mature oaks and is indistinguishable from similar non-ancient woodland nearby.	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	3
G396	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 250	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland extending offsite to the N. Prominent spruce and larger birch located beyond boundary.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G397	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 250	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland. Most of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G398	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Buddleja sp. (Buddleja sp.) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	9	# 230	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Large area of younger natural regeneration extending offsite to N. Occasional self-set larch beyond site boundary.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	2.76

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Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

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Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

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Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G399	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 300	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Small area of ancient woodland extending to the N of track. Contains no mature oaks and is indistinguishable from similar non ancient woodland nearby	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	3.6
G400	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	13	# 200	3	3	3	3	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland extending offsite to the S. Most of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	2.4
G401	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	22	# 1000	10	10	10	10	N/A	Mature	Good	Good	Area of ancient woodland extending offsite to the S. Very small overlap with the site boundary. Contains numerous mature oak, all beyond the site boundary. Many ash affected by chalara dieback. Part of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	12
G402	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 250	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland on bank. Most of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G403	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	19	# 350	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Large area of mixed scrubby woodland extending offsite to S. Includes woodland on former railway embankment to W dominated by tall semi-mature ash, and woodland to E dominated by birch. Many ash affected by chalara dieback.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.2

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G404	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	# 400	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Large area of mixed scrubby woodland extending offsite to W. Predominantly a dense stand of semi-mature birch and oak, plus some older birch. E strip alongside pond alder dominated. Woodland on steep bank. Acidic soils with bilberry in field layer.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
G405	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 600	6	6	6	6	N/A	Mature	Good	Good	Large area of mixed scrubby woodland extending offsite to W. Includes some mare oak and alder on site boundary alongside leat.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
G406	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 450	6	6	6	6	N/A	Mature	Good	Good	Large area of wet woodland, with drier woodland on bank of pond and leat along W edge. Area spreading with regeneration of scrub onto bank to N. Most of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
G407	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	6	# 100	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub alongside track.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.2
G408	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	6	# 100	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub alongside track.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.2
G409	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	18	# 450	6	6	6	6	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland on area with disturbed topography. Most of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
G410	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	# 300	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland on area with disturbed and pitted topography. Predominantly dense semi-mature stand dominated by birch with occasional older multi-stemmed birch. Part of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3.6

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				North	East	South	West									
G411	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) Bird cherry (Prunus padus) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 400	5	5	5	5	N/A	Mature	Good	Good	Attractive band of mixed woodland on long steep bank separating levels. Dominated by mature and early-mature oak which are surveyed as individuals. Some smaller oak not recorded individually. Mature birch also present with occasional goat willow. Tall semi-mature ash more common on lower slopes and many affected by chalara dieback. Other species in understorey. Trees become smaller towards the N end. Steepest area to N more acidic in nature with bilberry in the field layer. Part of area protected by TPO.	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	4.8
G412	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Bird cherry (Prunus padus)	19	# 350	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Band of trees along former railway embankment. Alder at base and ash on slopes. Ash affected by chalara dieback	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
G413	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	# 350	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Band of mixed woodland on long steep bank separating levels. More scrubby than woodland on bank to S. Includes mature and early-mature oak which are surveyed as individuals. Some smaller oak not recorded individually. Some mature oak would benefit from halo thinning. Mature birch also present, plus some areas dominated by semi-mature birch regeneration. Bank acidic in nature with bilberry in the field layer, and heather on open ground	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.2
G414	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	8	# 100	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub at N end of long bank dominated by hawthorn and goat willow. Younger scrub open in places with bramble and gorse. Single pear tree at top of bank	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.2
G415	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	12	# 200	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Band of younger trees between base of slope to W and ditch to E.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G416	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Field maple (Acer campestre) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	18	# 400	6	6	6	6	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Large area of wet woodland. Alder dominant in wetter low-lying areas and goat willow dominant on areas of raised ground. Ash more frequent to S where most affected by chalara dieback.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
G417	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	15	# 400	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Area of wet woodland, with drier woodland on spoil bank to SW.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
G418	Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Planted trees and scrub on highway bridge embankment. Relatively young but provides screening	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G419	Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Planted trees and scrub on highway bridge embankment. Relatively young but provides screening.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G420	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	12	# 150	3	3	3	3	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub alongside track	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8
G421	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hazel (Corylus avellana)	8	# 150	3	3	3	3	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub on bank.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8
G422	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English oak (Quercus robur) Field maple (Acer campestre) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) Dogwood sp. (Cornus sp.)	11	# 250	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Tree planting on the highway extending to the site entrance. Relatively young but provides screening.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G423	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English oak (Quercus robur) Field maple (Acer campestre) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	11	# 250	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Tree planting on the highway extending to the site entrance. Relatively young but provides screening.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows. Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G424	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 350	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Mixed scrubby woodland extending offsite to E. Contains line of mature goat willow on boundary. All other trees semi-mature.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.2
G425	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 600	6	6	6	6	N/A	Mature	Good	Fair	Established mixed woodland on steep bank extending offsite to E. Retaining wall and old track at base. Contains mature and early-mature oak, ash and sycamore which are surveyed as individuals, except for the trees furthest from the site boundary. Some ash affected by chalara dieback. Understorey dominated by hawthorn, hazel and field maple	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
G426	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Bird cherry (Prunus padus) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	18	# 600	6	6	6	6	N/A	Mature	Good	Good	Attractive triangular-shaped area of mixed woodland, which is wet in places. Dominated by mature and early-mature oaks, all surveyed as individuals. Many of these are arranged along old former field boundary banks or ditches. Early-mature ash also present and dominant in places. Some trees suffering from chalara dieback. Understorey contains abundant hazel, hawthorn and holly. Damp areas dominated by alder with understorey of bird cherry and guelder rose	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.2
G427	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 600	6	6	6	6	N/A	Mature	Good	Fair	Woodland along former railway embankment and associated earthworks to the NW. Contains early-mature oak surveyed as individuals. Ash abundant and many infected by chalara dieback.	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	7.2

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

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Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

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Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows. Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G428	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Bird cherry (Prunus padus) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	# 600	6	6	6	6	N/A	Mature	Good	Fair	Attractive area of mixed woodland, which is wet in places. Extends offsite to E and grazed by horses. Drier ground dominated by mature and early-mature oak, all surveyed as individuals. Understorey of hazel, holly and hawthorn. Wetter ground with braided stream flowing from site dominated by alder. Ash also present, along with some mature field maple.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	7.2
G429	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	20	# 400	4	4	4	4	N/A	Mature	Good	Fair	Area of wet woodland dominated by alder	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
G430	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	5	# 80	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Scrub alongside track with bramble and gorse. Young ash affected by chalara dieback.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	0.96
G431	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	# 220	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub on bank alongside track.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.64
G432	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	9	# 200	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Scrub on bank alongside track.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
G433	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	9	# 200	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Band of scrub.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4

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Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G434	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Crack willow (Salix fragilis) Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	11	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	Tree planting on the highway to E of site. Also scrub in field on boundary. Relatively young but provides screening.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
T435	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	# 830	5	10	6	1	2	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant Swollen stem	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	9.96

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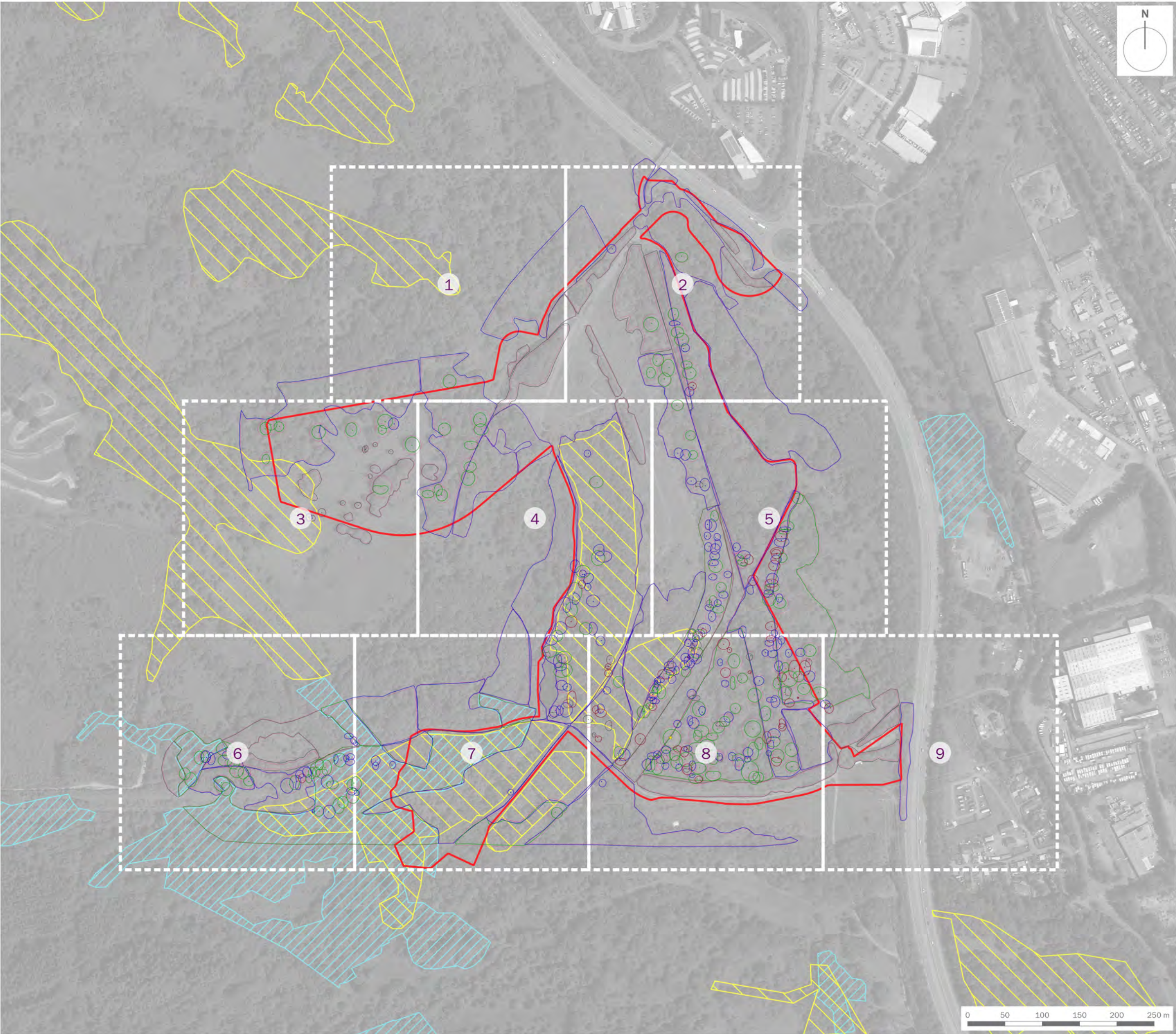
Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

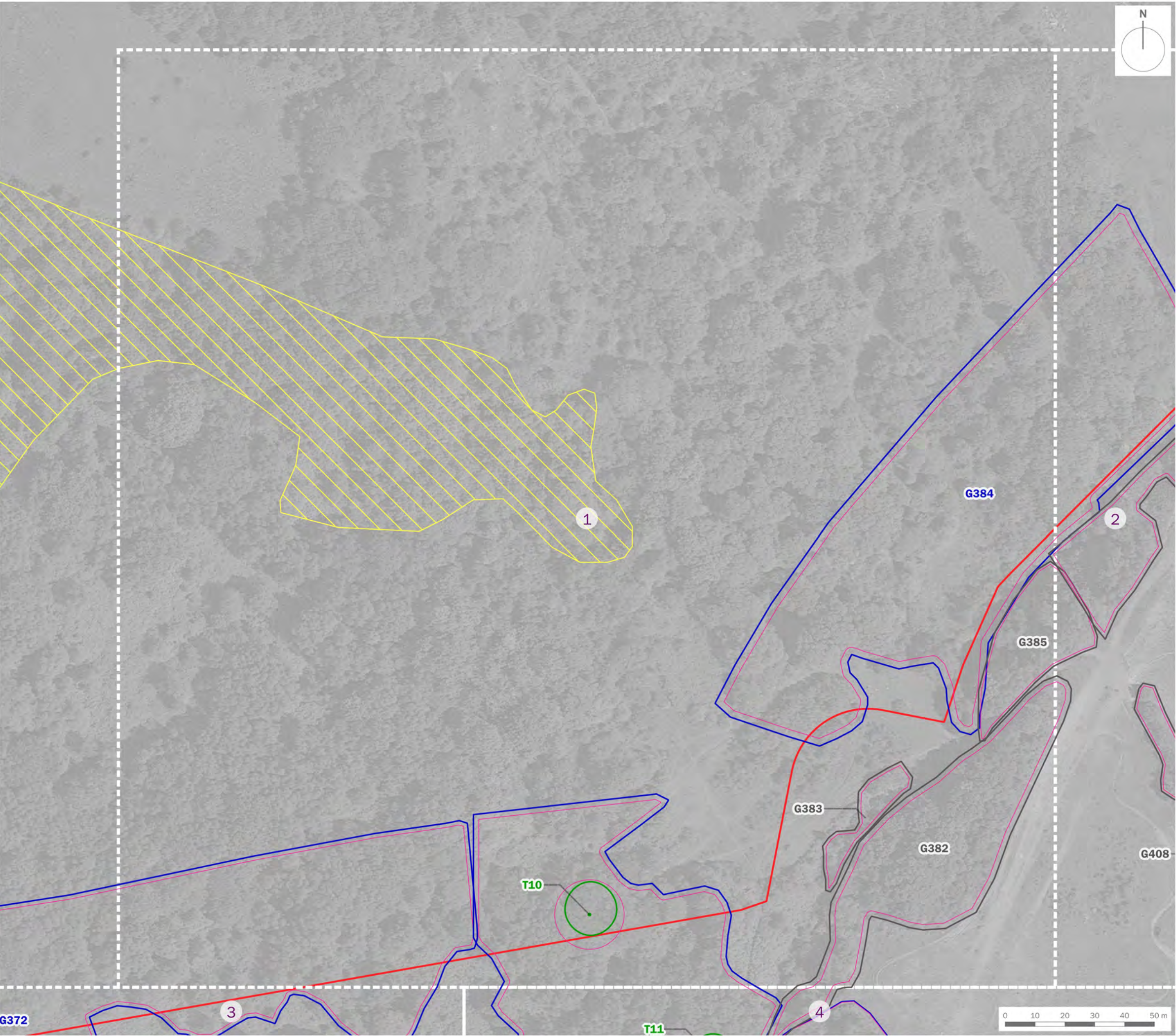
Plans

Plan EDP 1	Tree Constraints Plan (edp2324_d042a 03 November 2022 GYo/DGa)
Plan EDP 2	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (edp2324_d043b 03 November 2022 GYo/DGa)

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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Overview)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:5,000 @ A3	QA	DJo



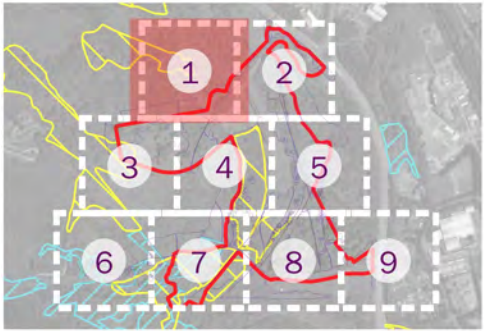
- Site Boundary
- T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

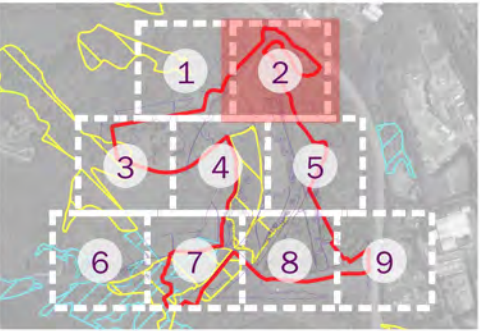
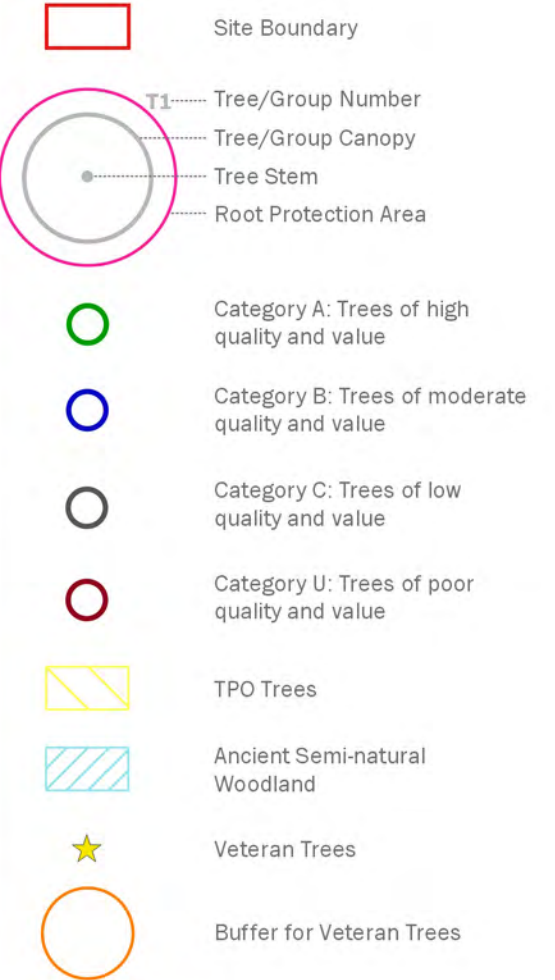
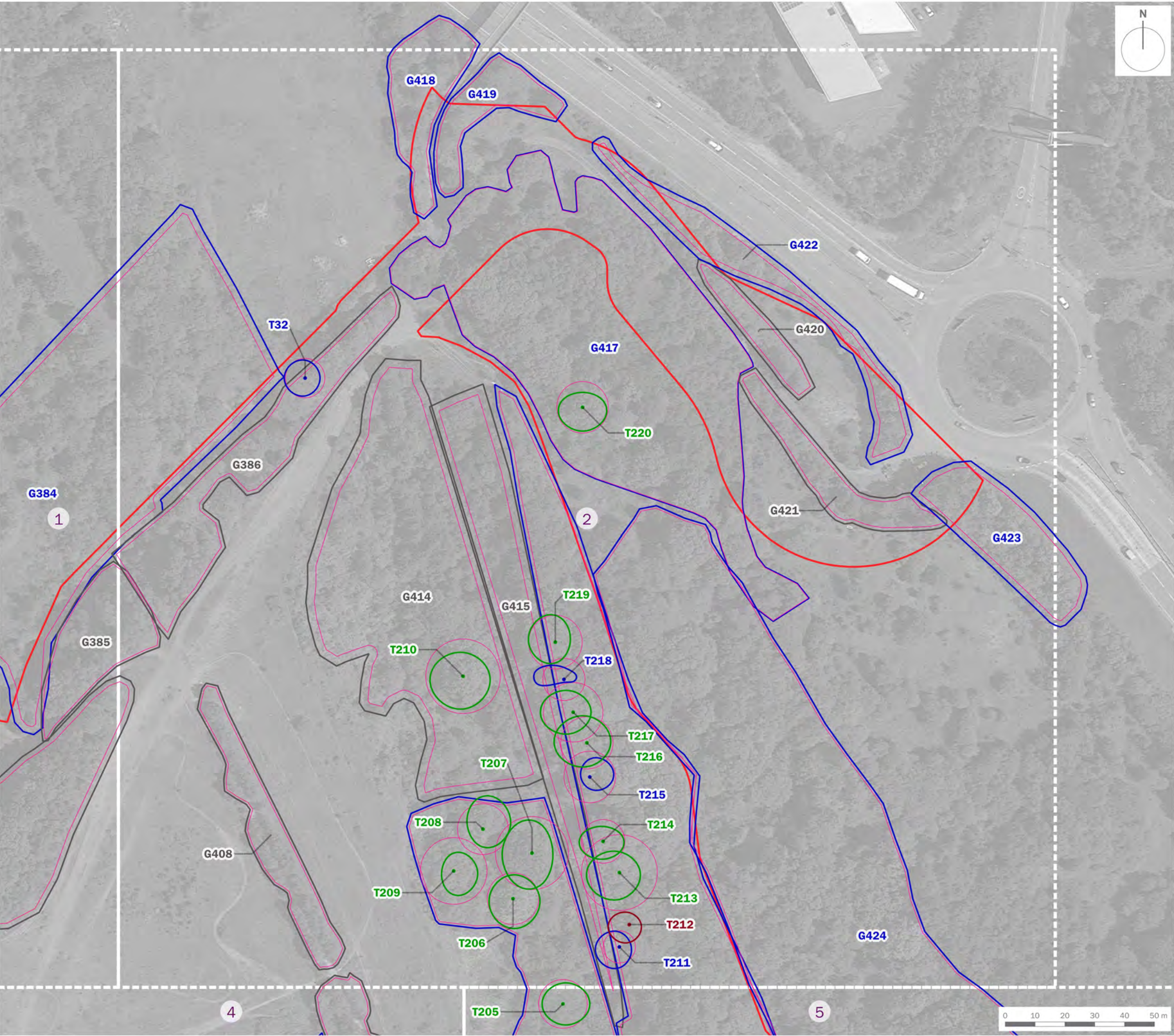
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- Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value
- Category C: Trees of low quality and value
- Category U: Trees of poor quality and value
- TPO Trees
- Ancient Semi-natural Woodland
- Veteran Trees
- Buffer for Veteran Trees



client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 1 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

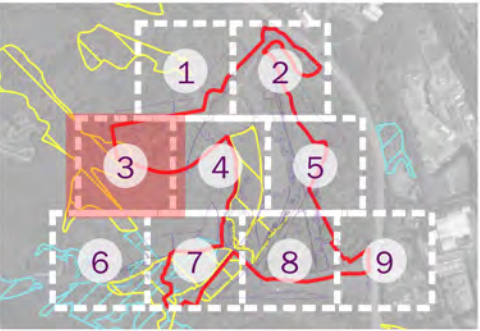
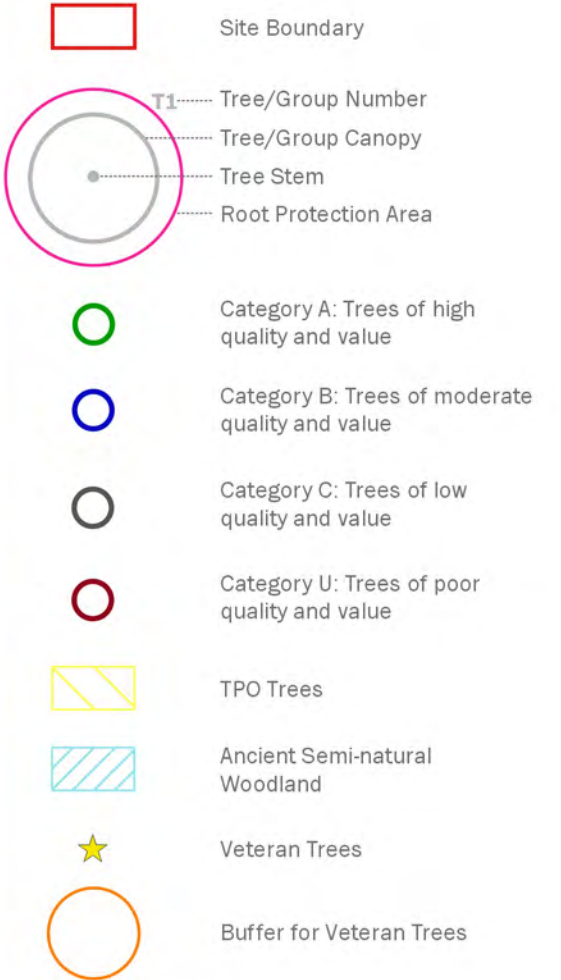
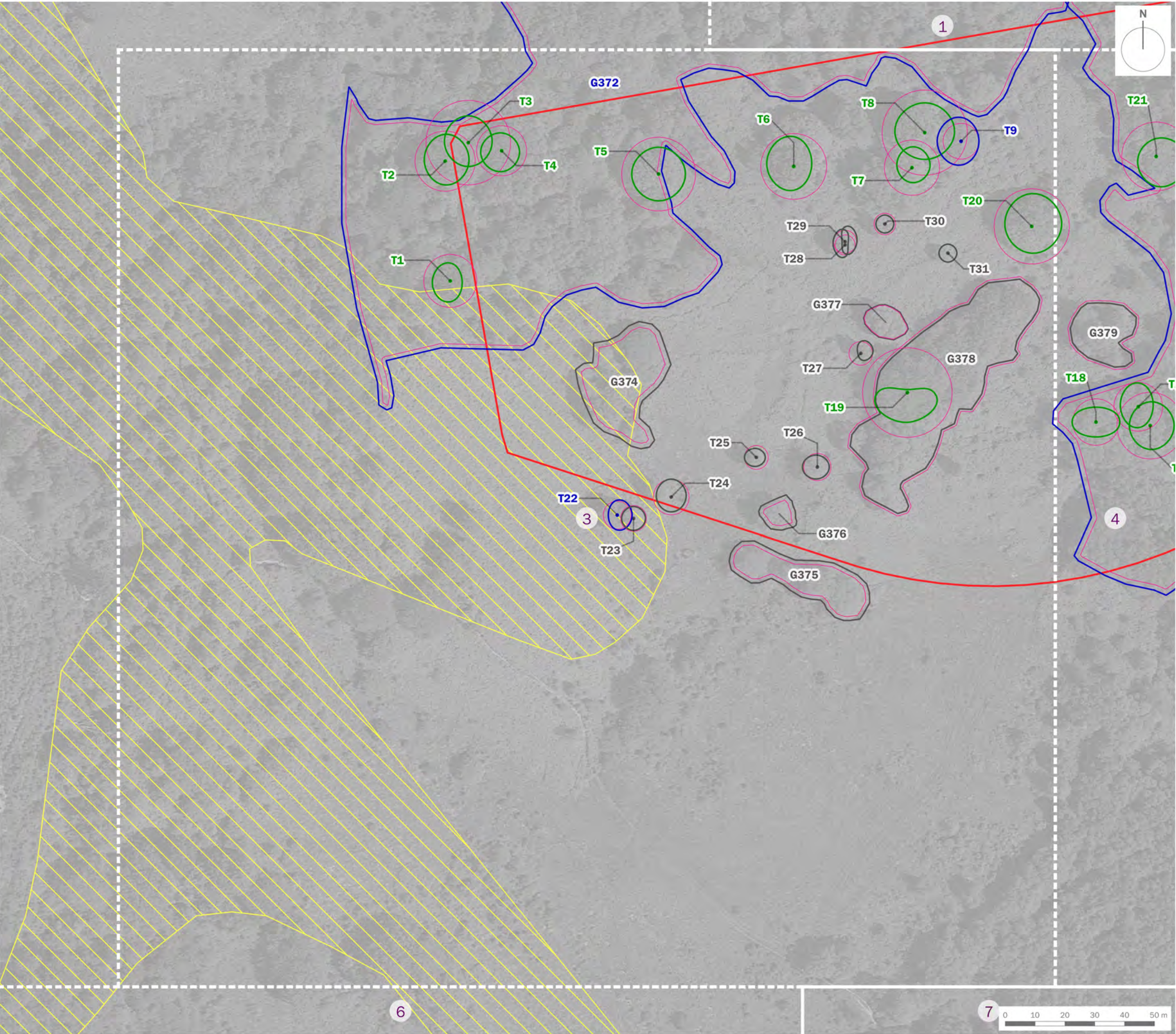


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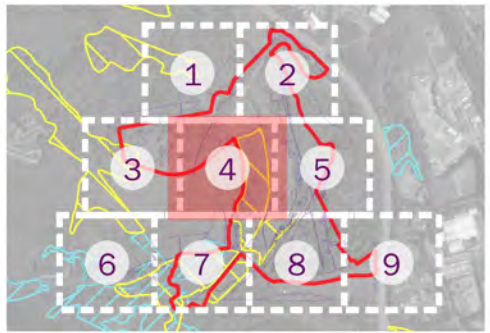
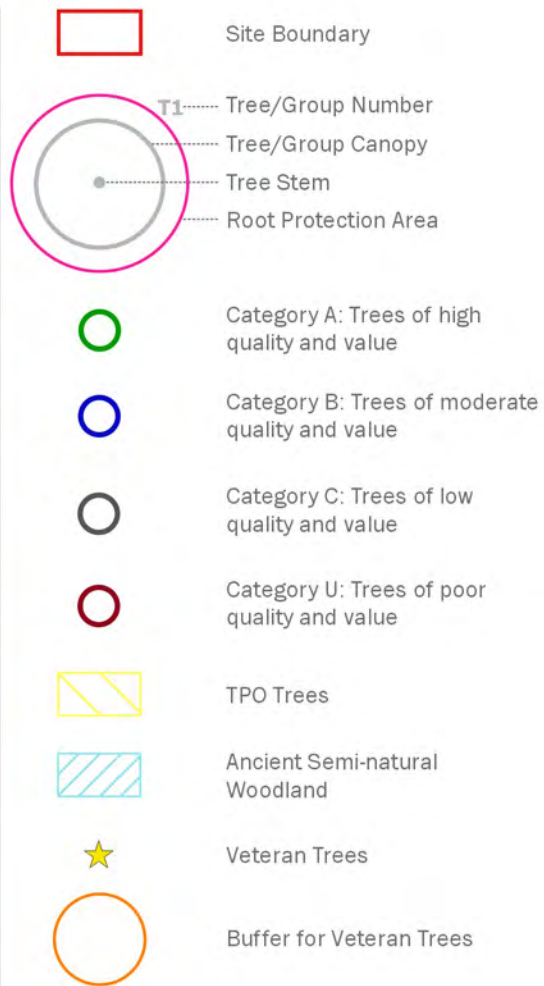
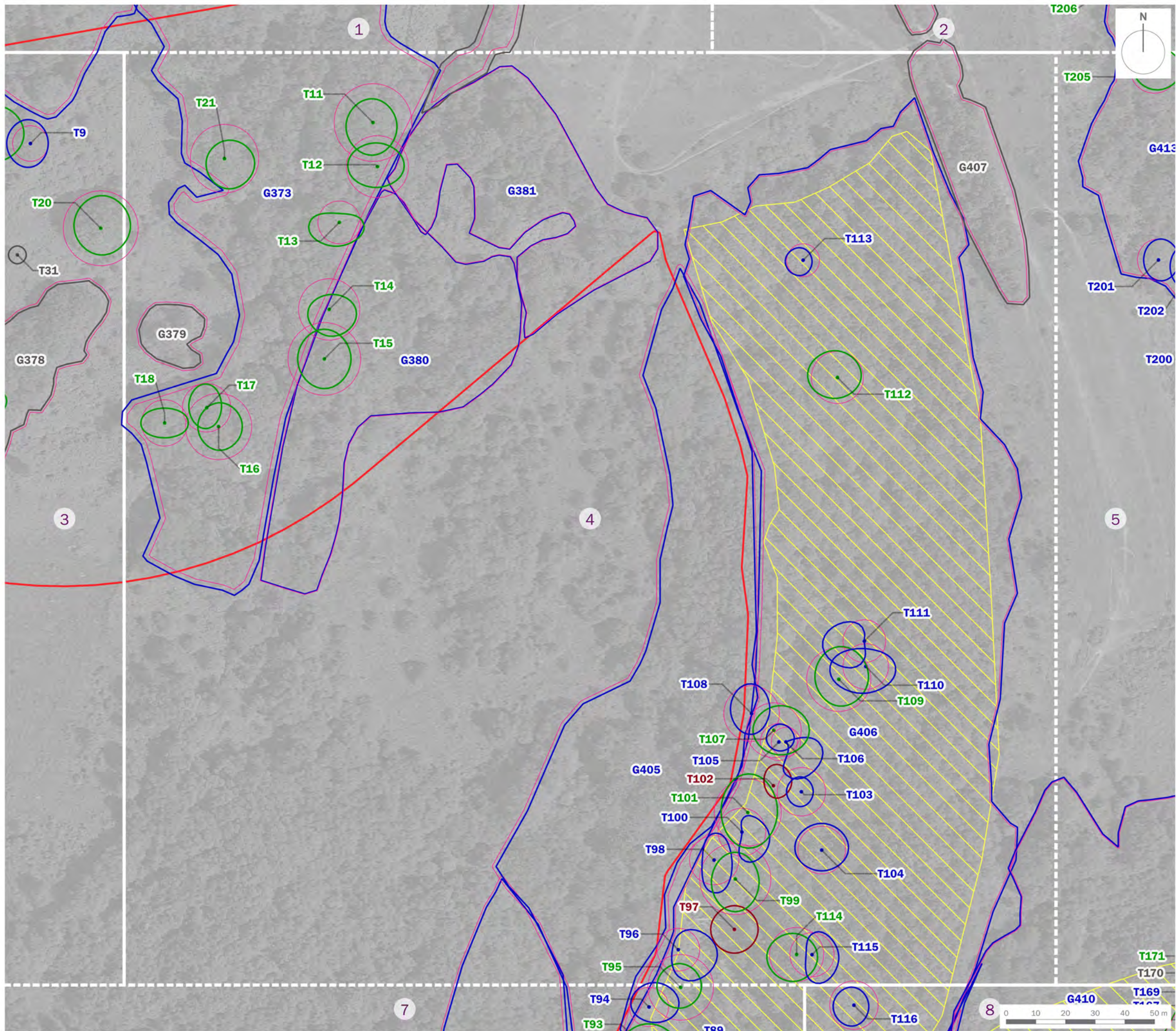


client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 2 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo





client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 3 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



client

Marvel Ltd

project title

Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil

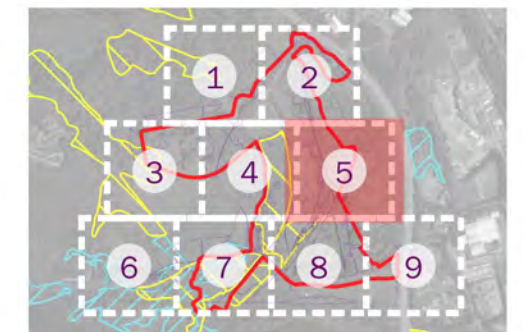
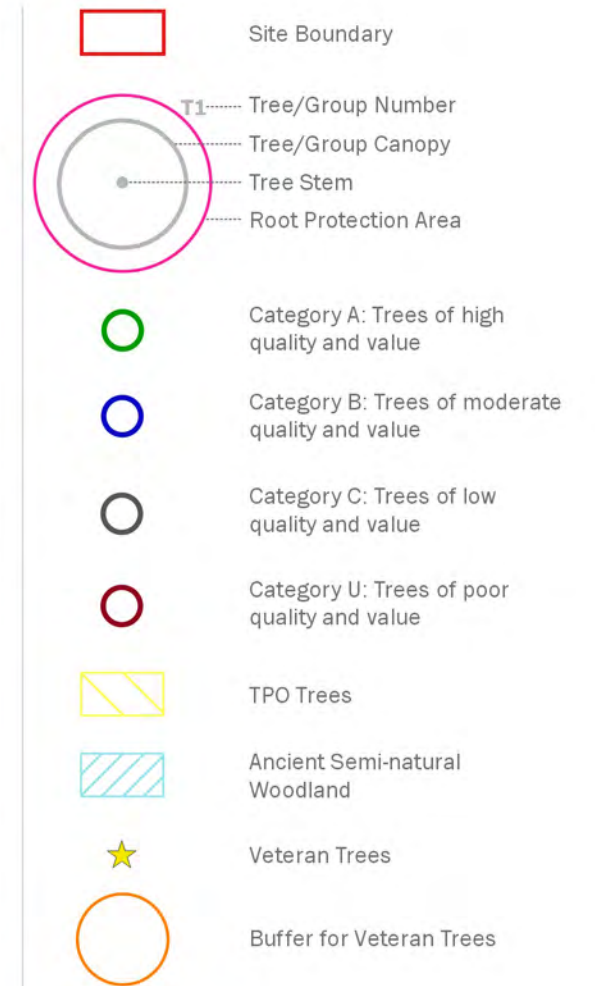
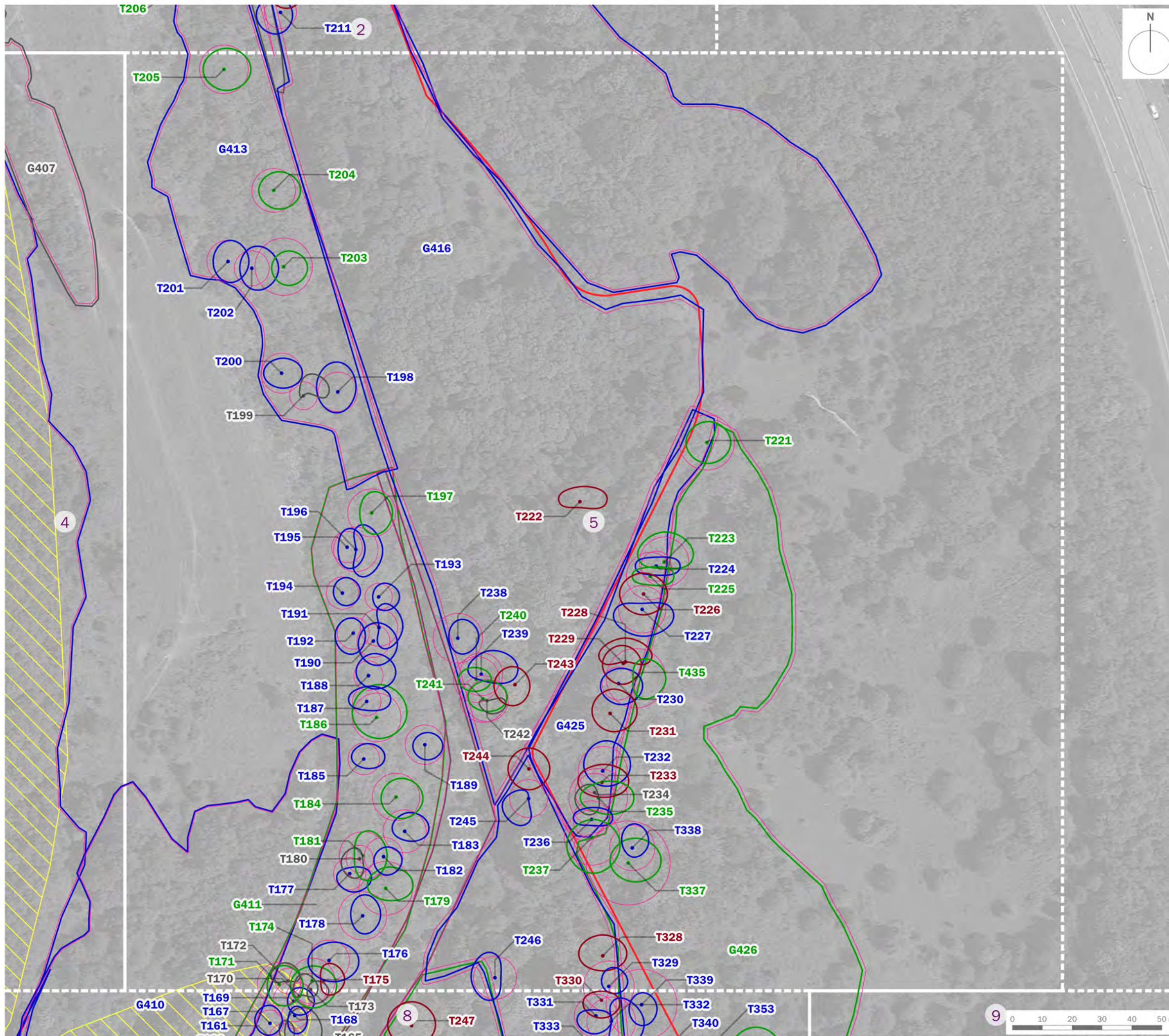
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Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 4 of 9)

date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

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client

Marvel Ltd

project title

Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil

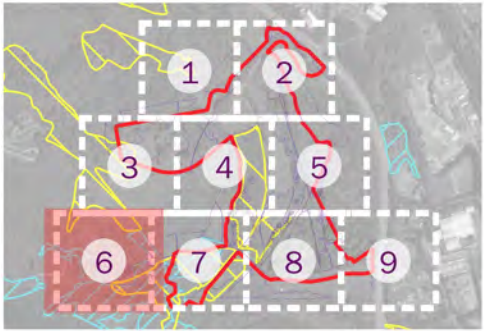
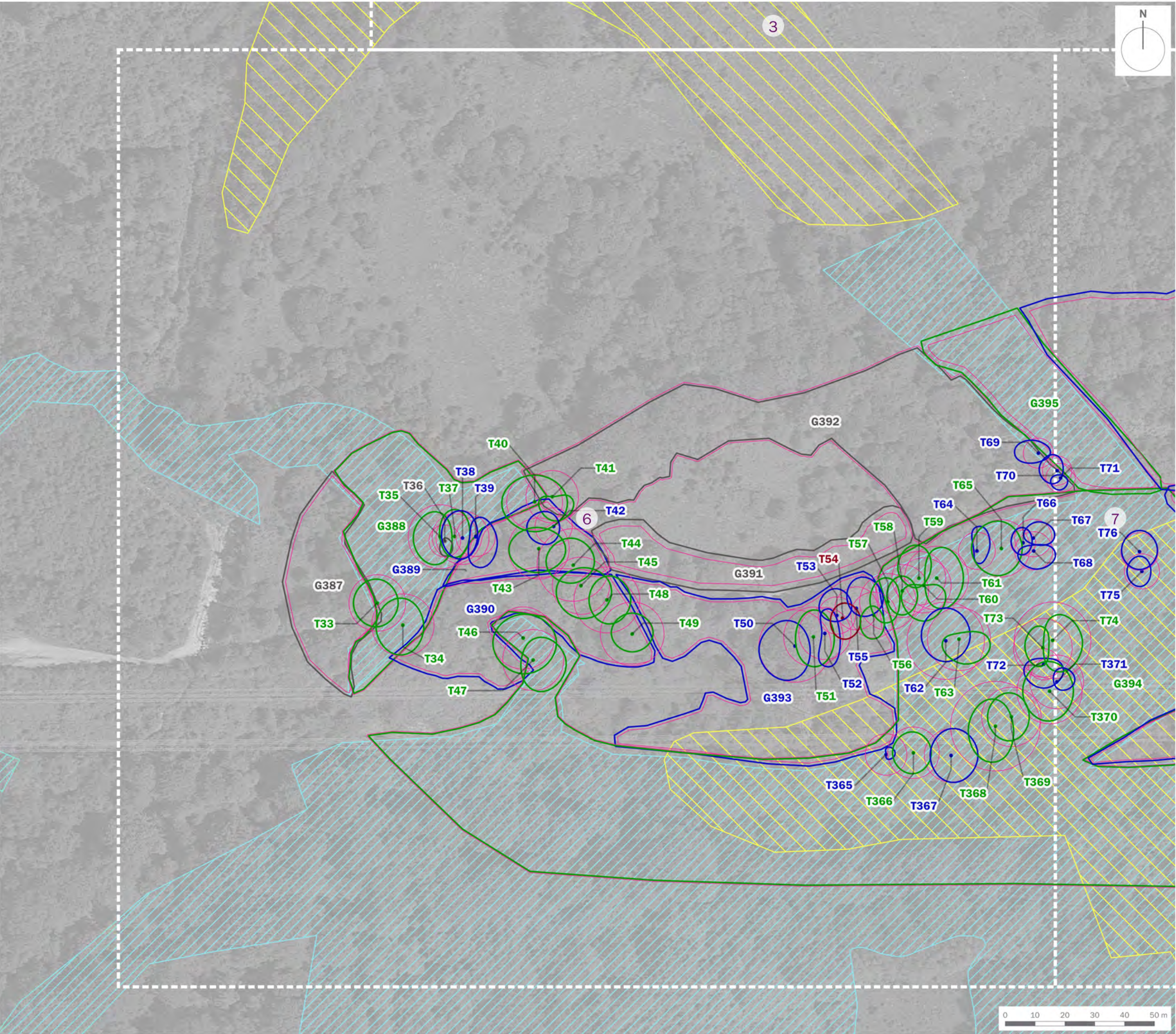
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Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 5 of 9)

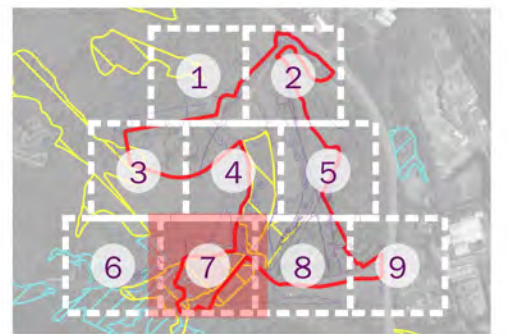
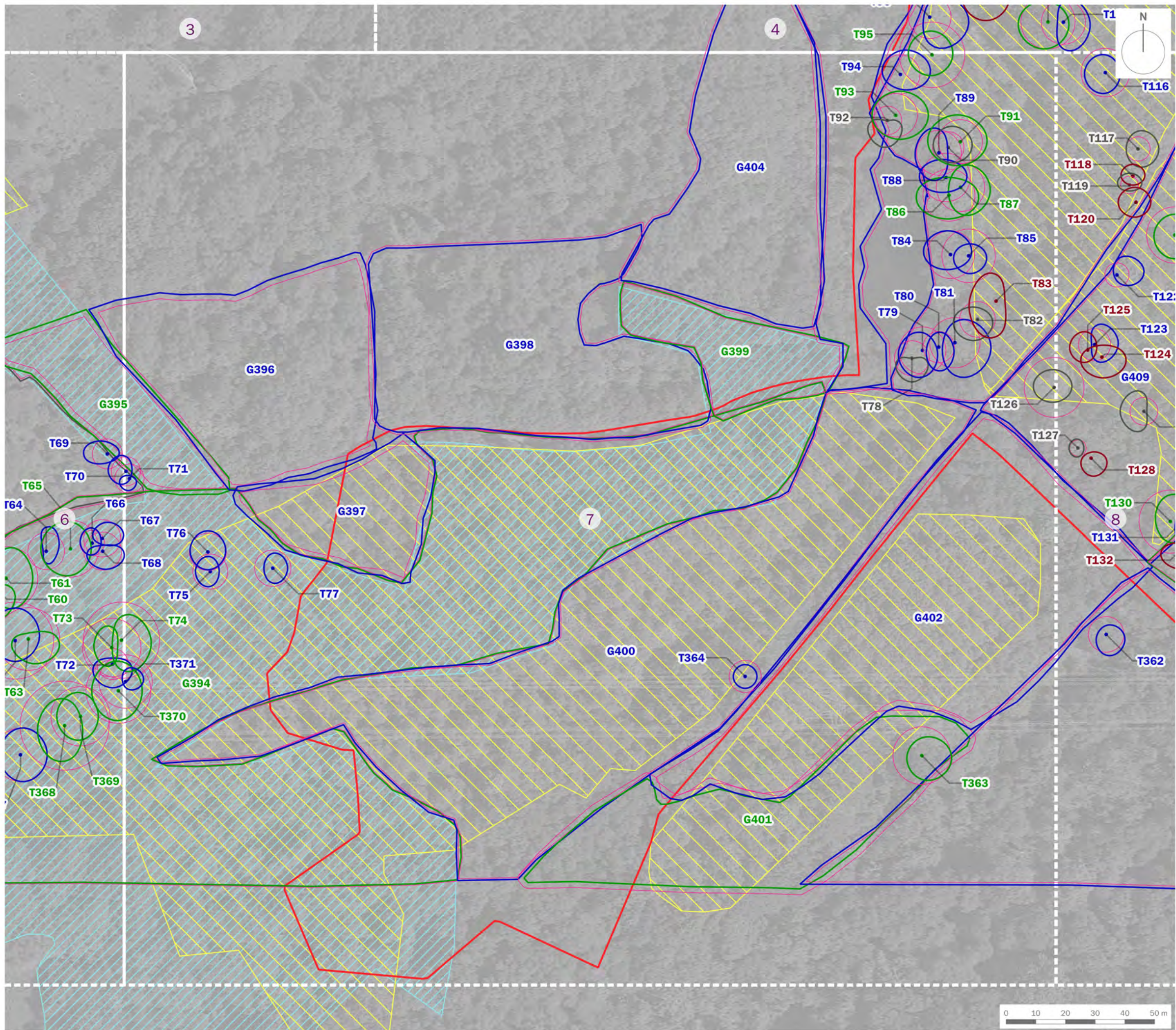
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drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 6 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



client

Marvel Ltd

project title

Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil

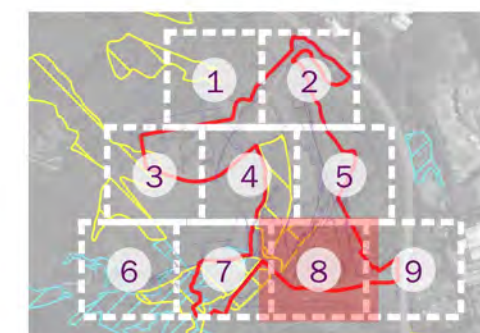
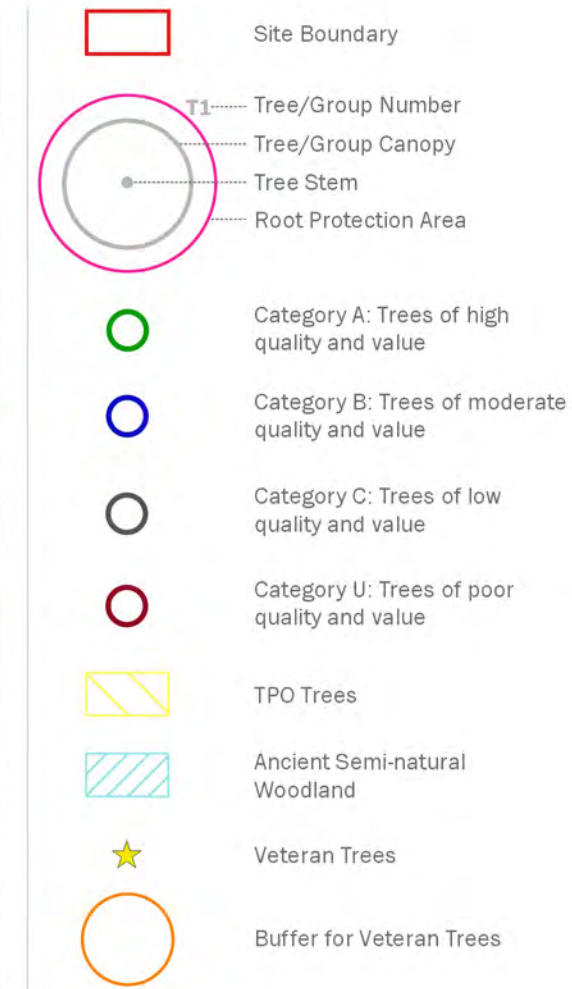
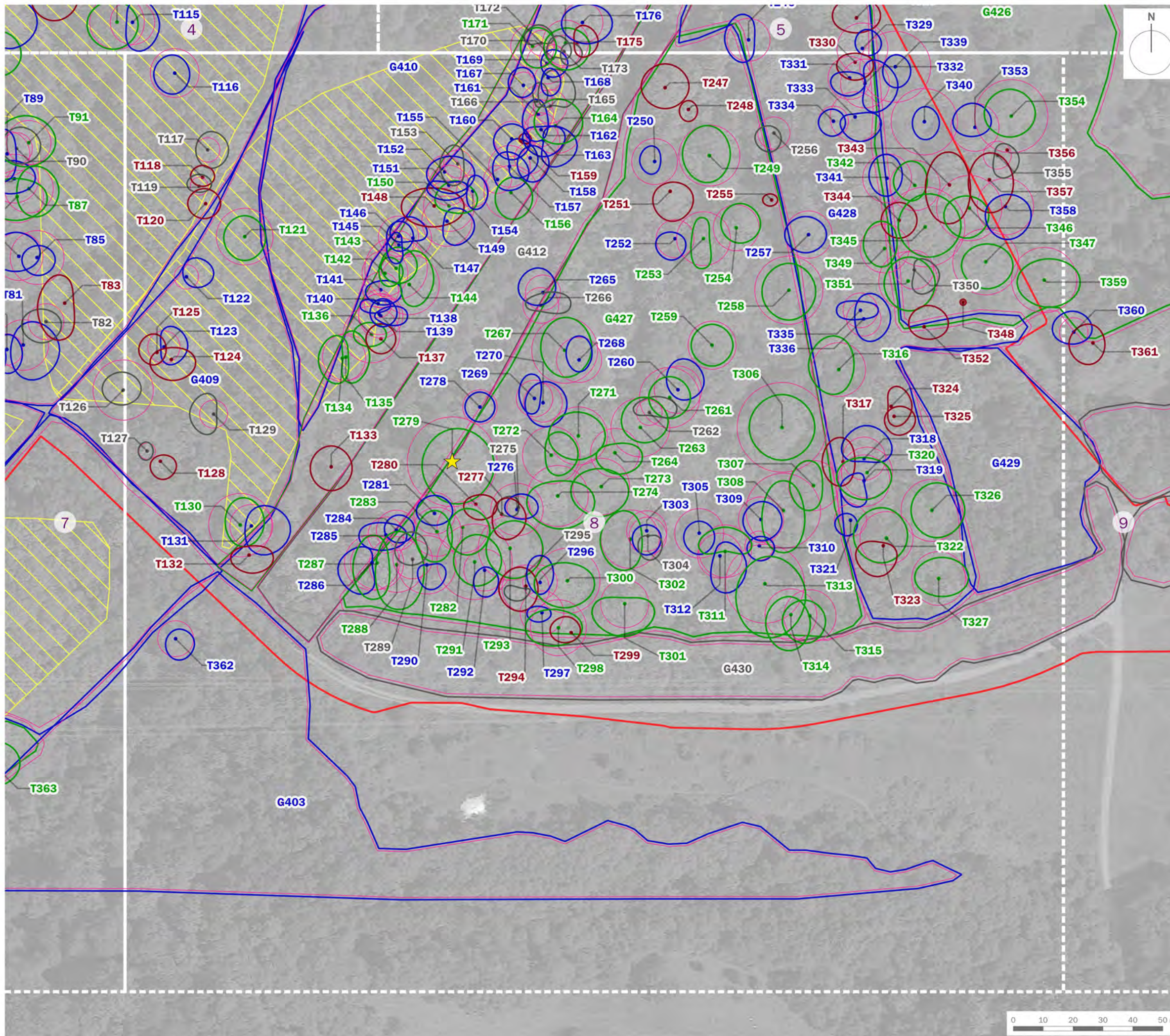
drawing title

Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 7 of 9)

date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

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client

Marvel Ltd

project title

Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil

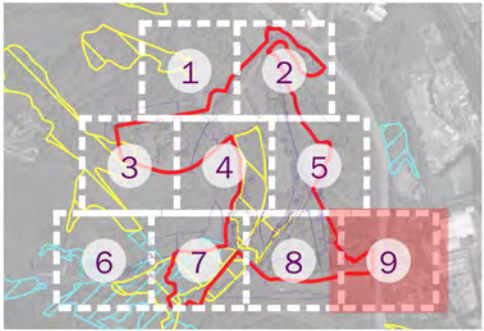
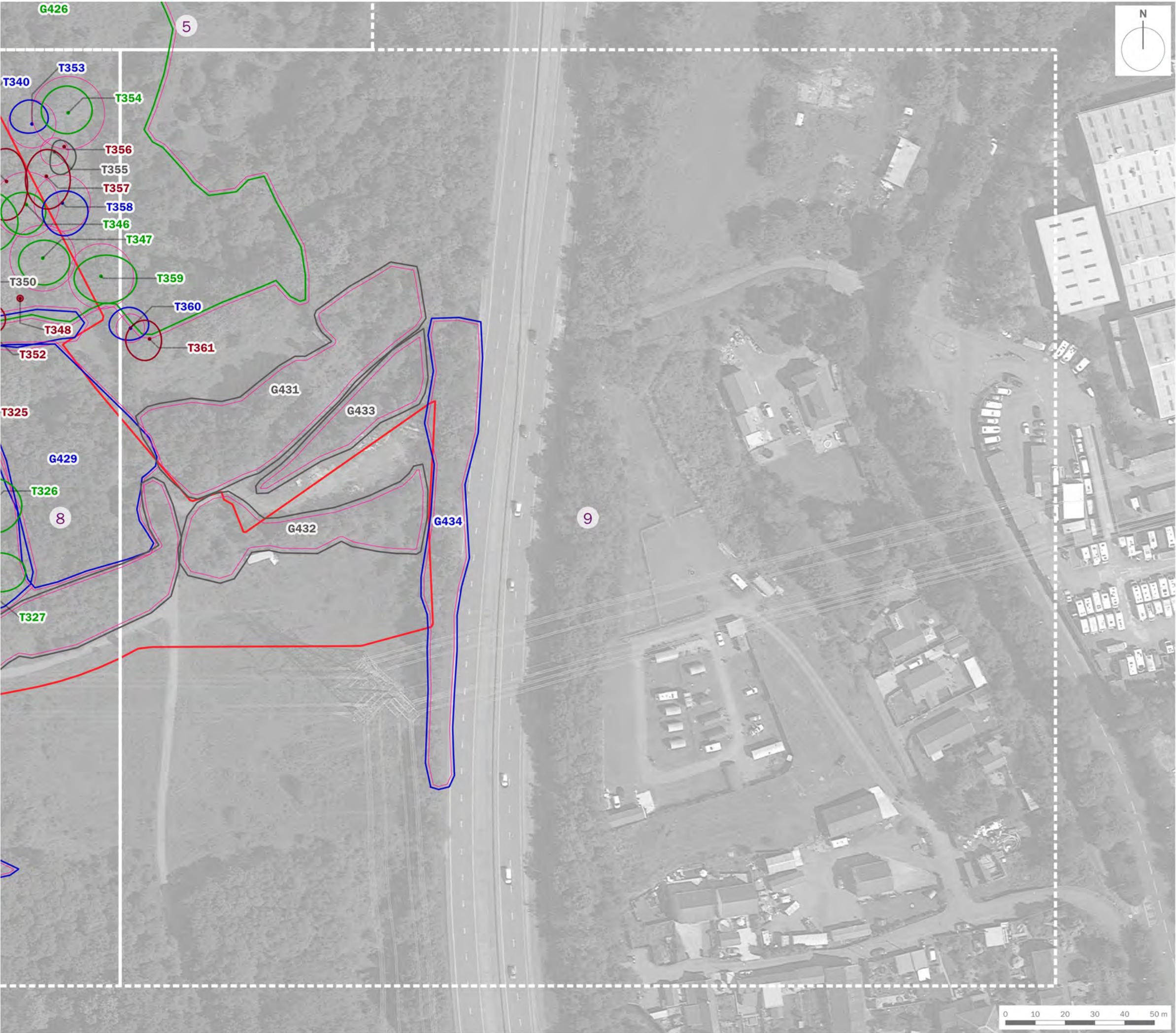
drawing title

Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 8 of 9)

date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 9 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d042a	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

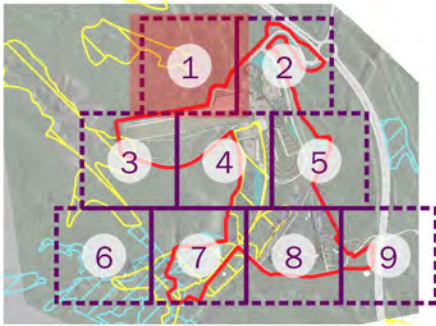
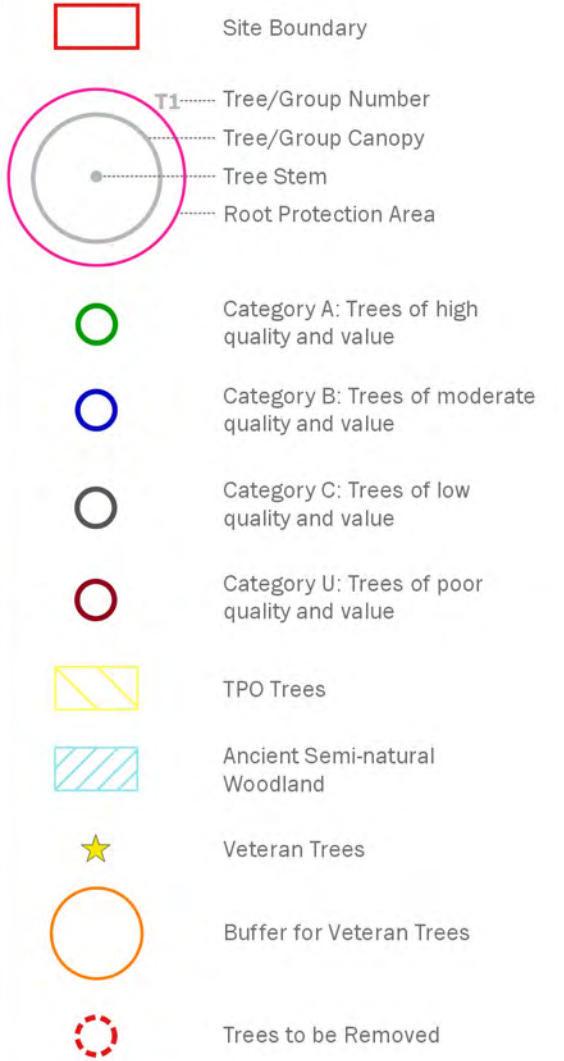
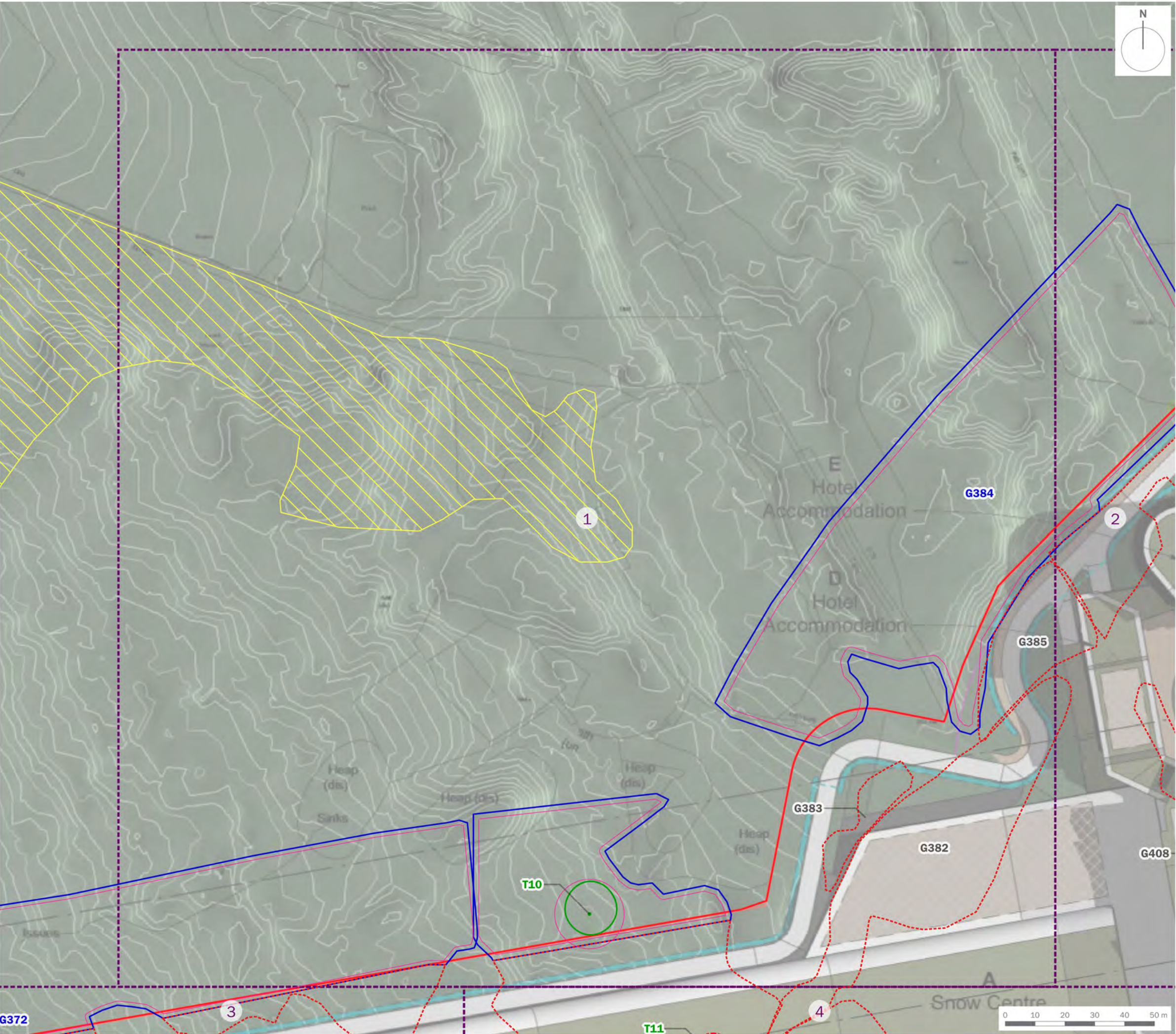


- Site Boundary
- T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area
- Category A: Trees of high quality and value
- Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value
- Category C: Trees of low quality and value
- Category U: Trees of poor quality and value
- TPO Trees
- Ancient Semi-natural Woodland
- Veteran Trees
- Buffer for Veteran Trees
- Trees to be Removed

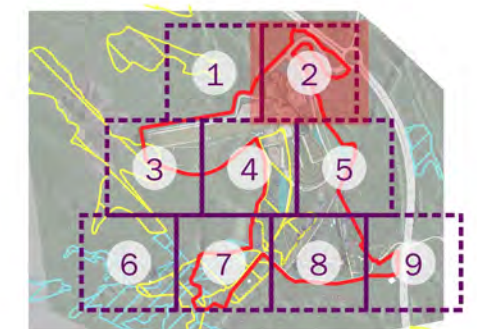
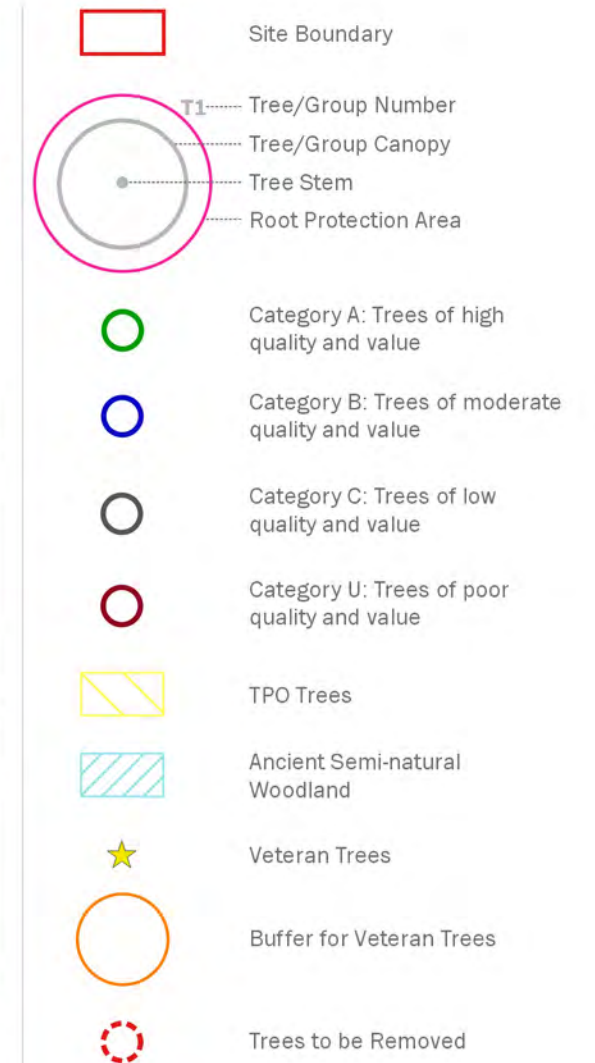
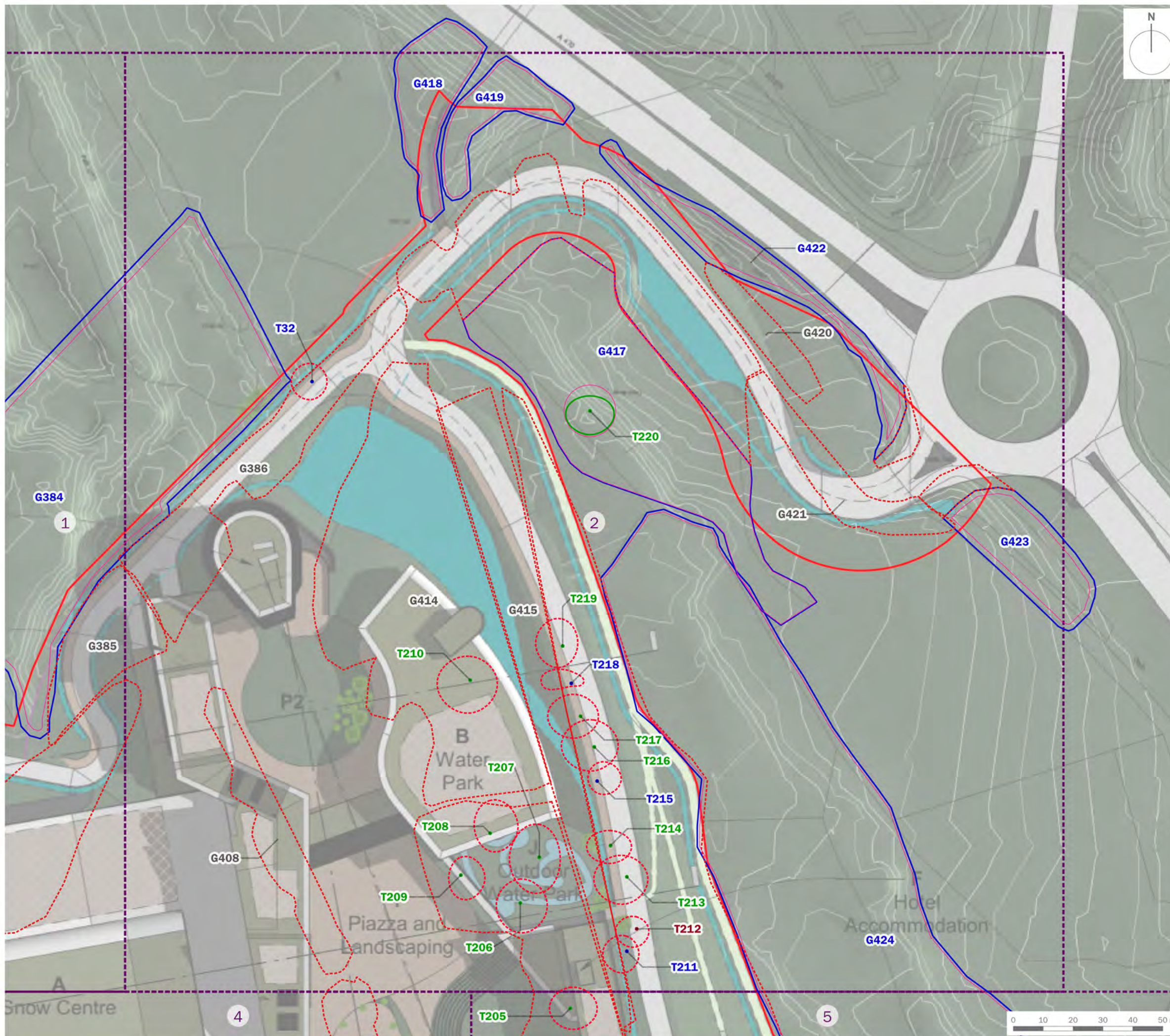
client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Overview)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:5,000 @ A3	QA	DJo



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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Sheet 1 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



client

Marvel Ltd

project title

Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil

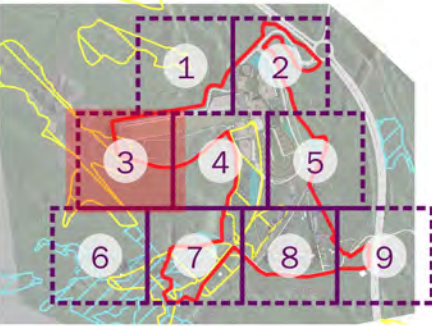
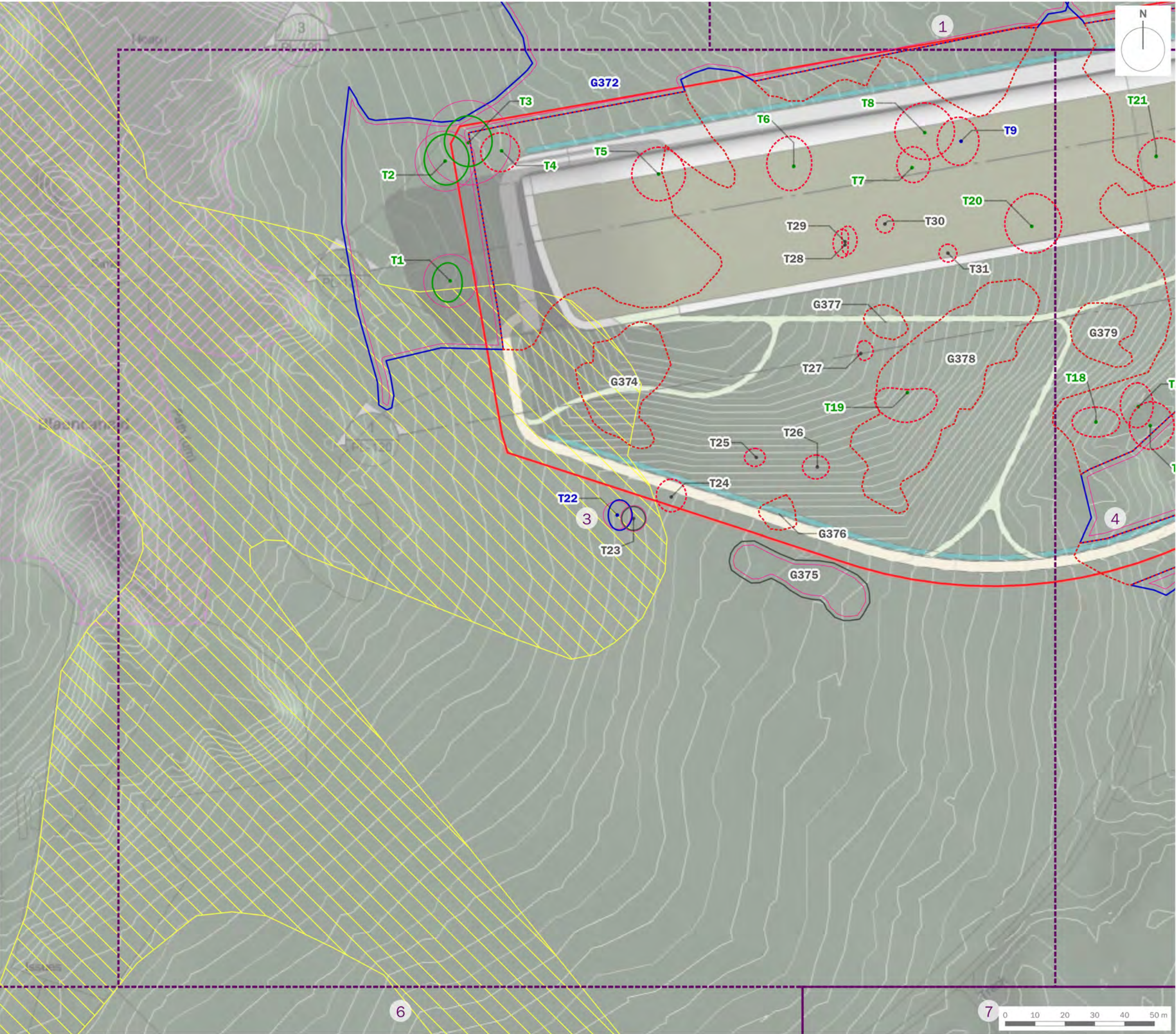
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**Tree Retention and Removal Plan
(Sheet 2 of 9)**

date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

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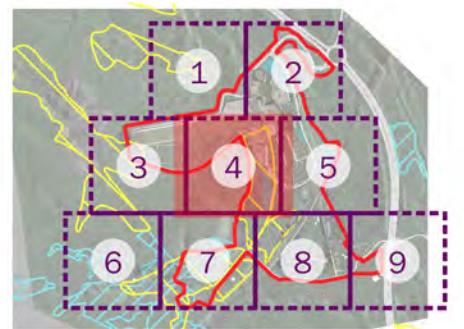
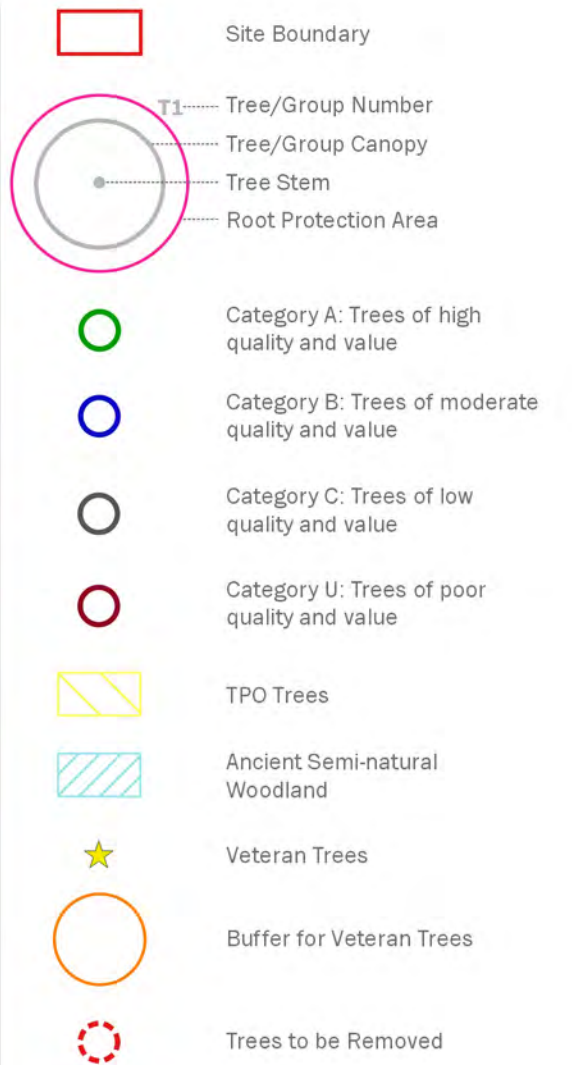
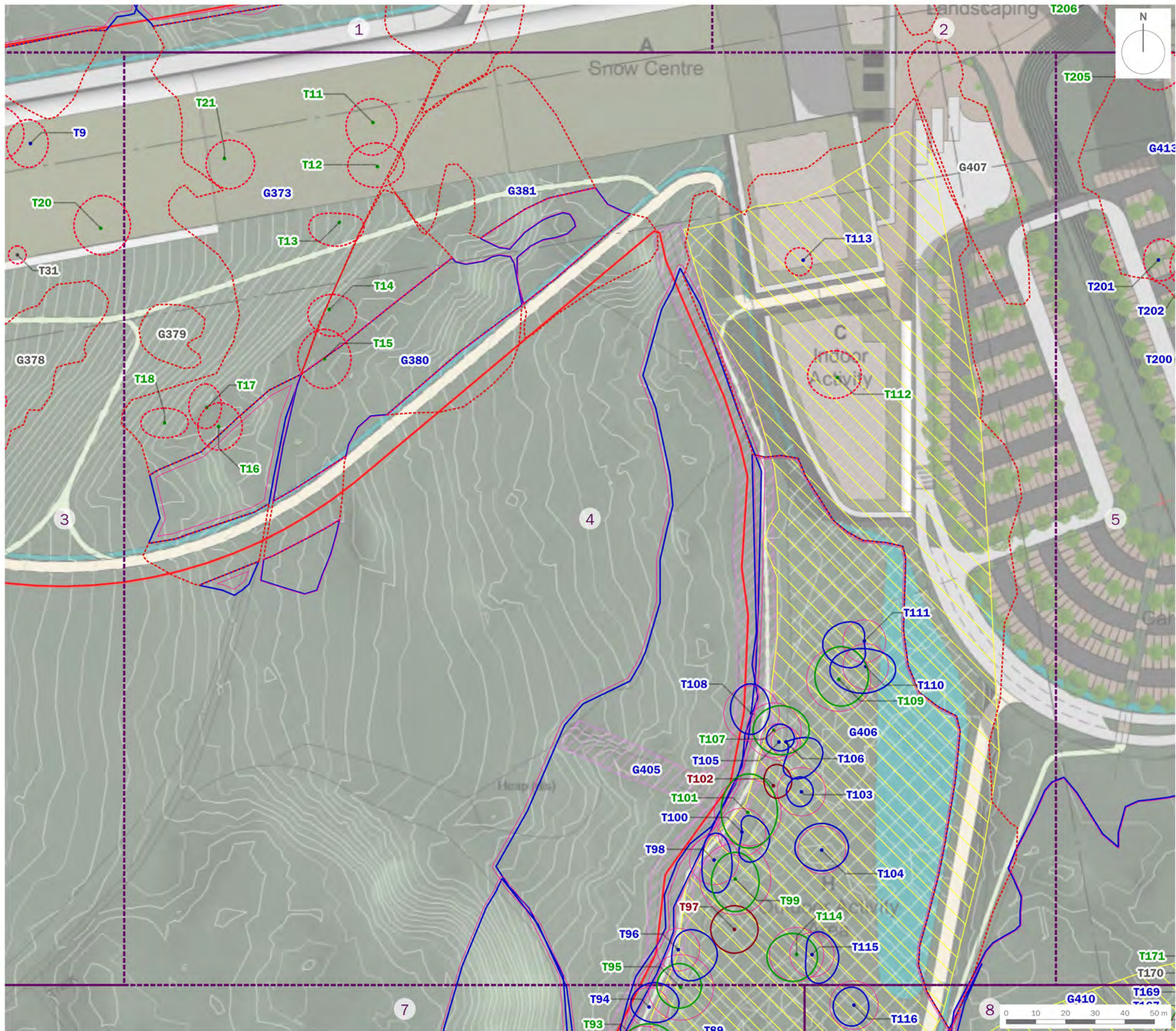
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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Sheet 3 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



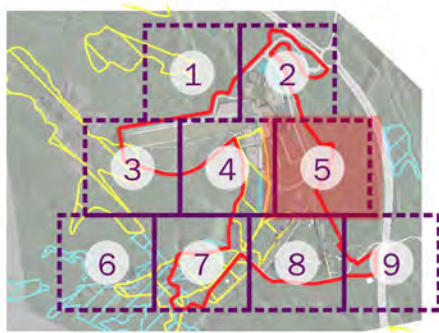
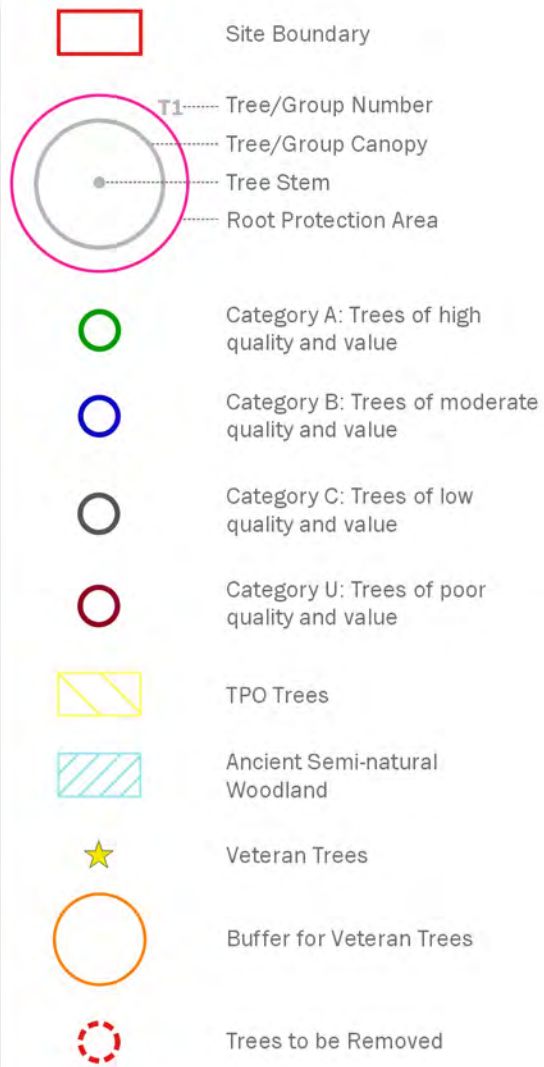
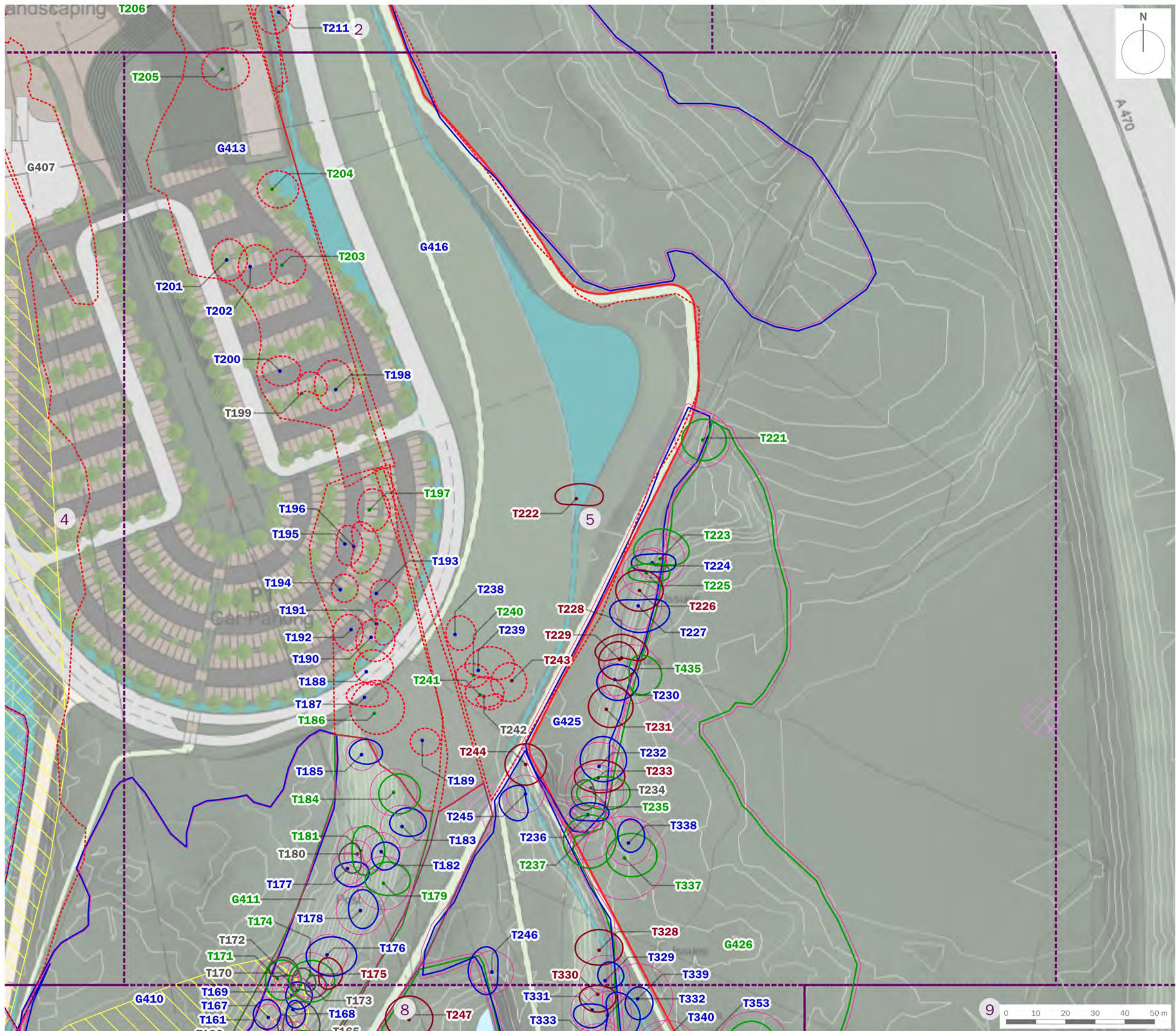
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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Sheet 4 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



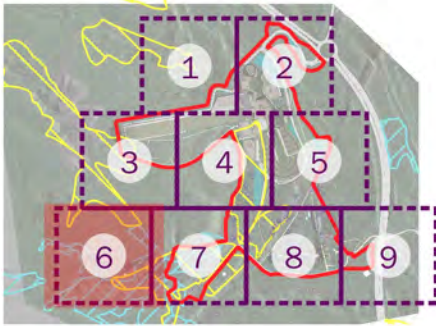
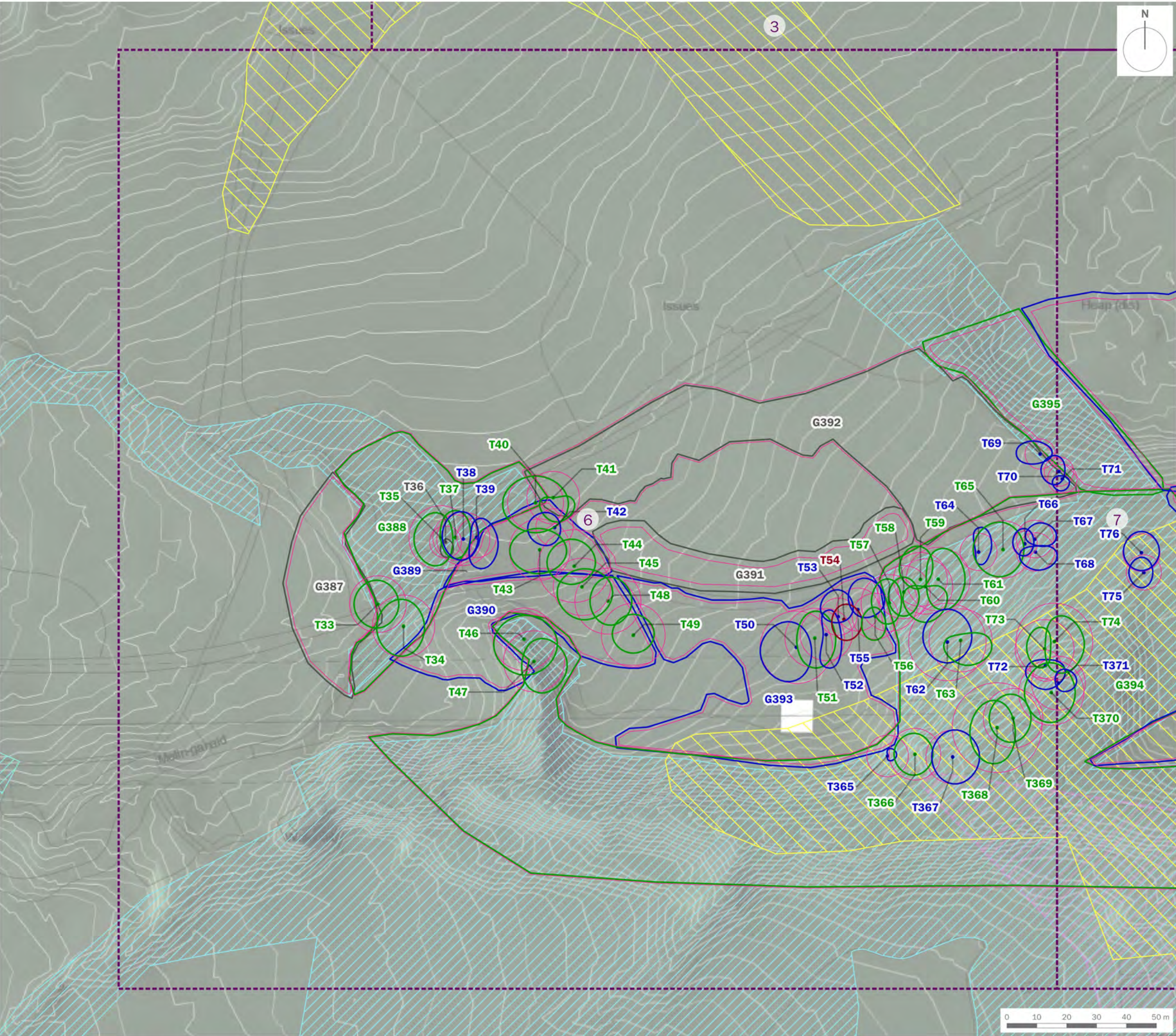
Registered office: 01285 740427 - www.edp-uk.co.uk - info@edp-uk.co.uk



client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Sheet 5 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



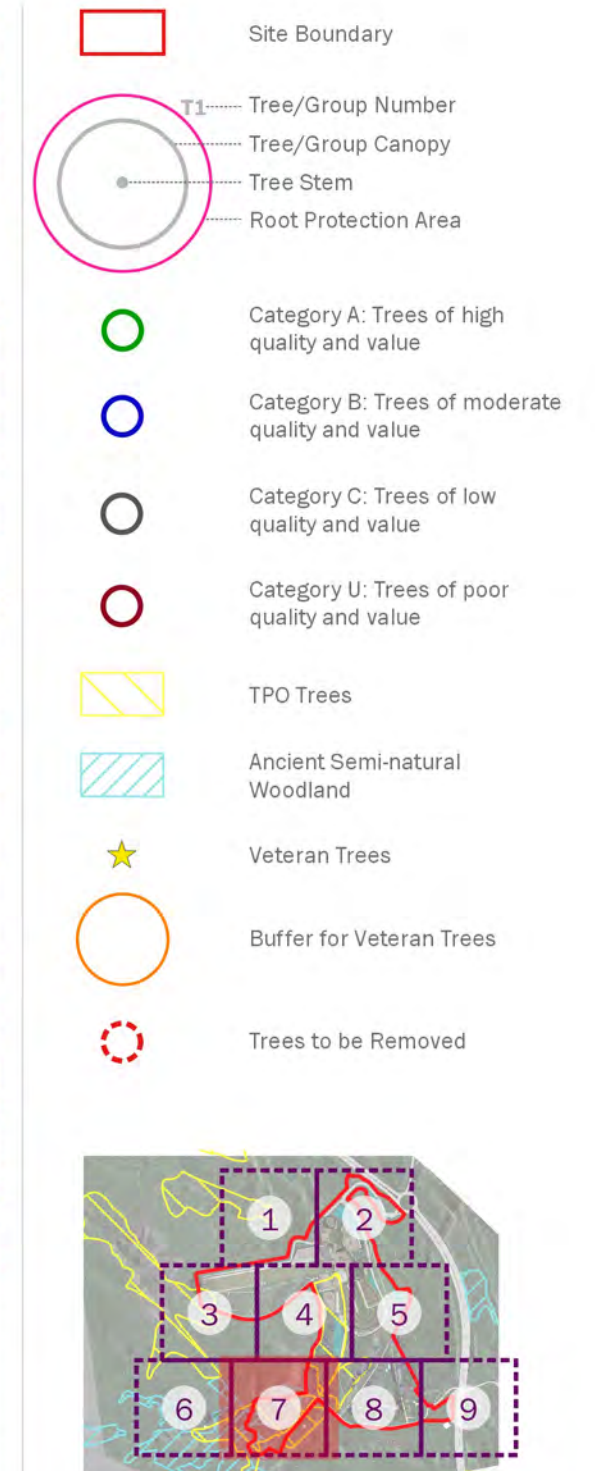
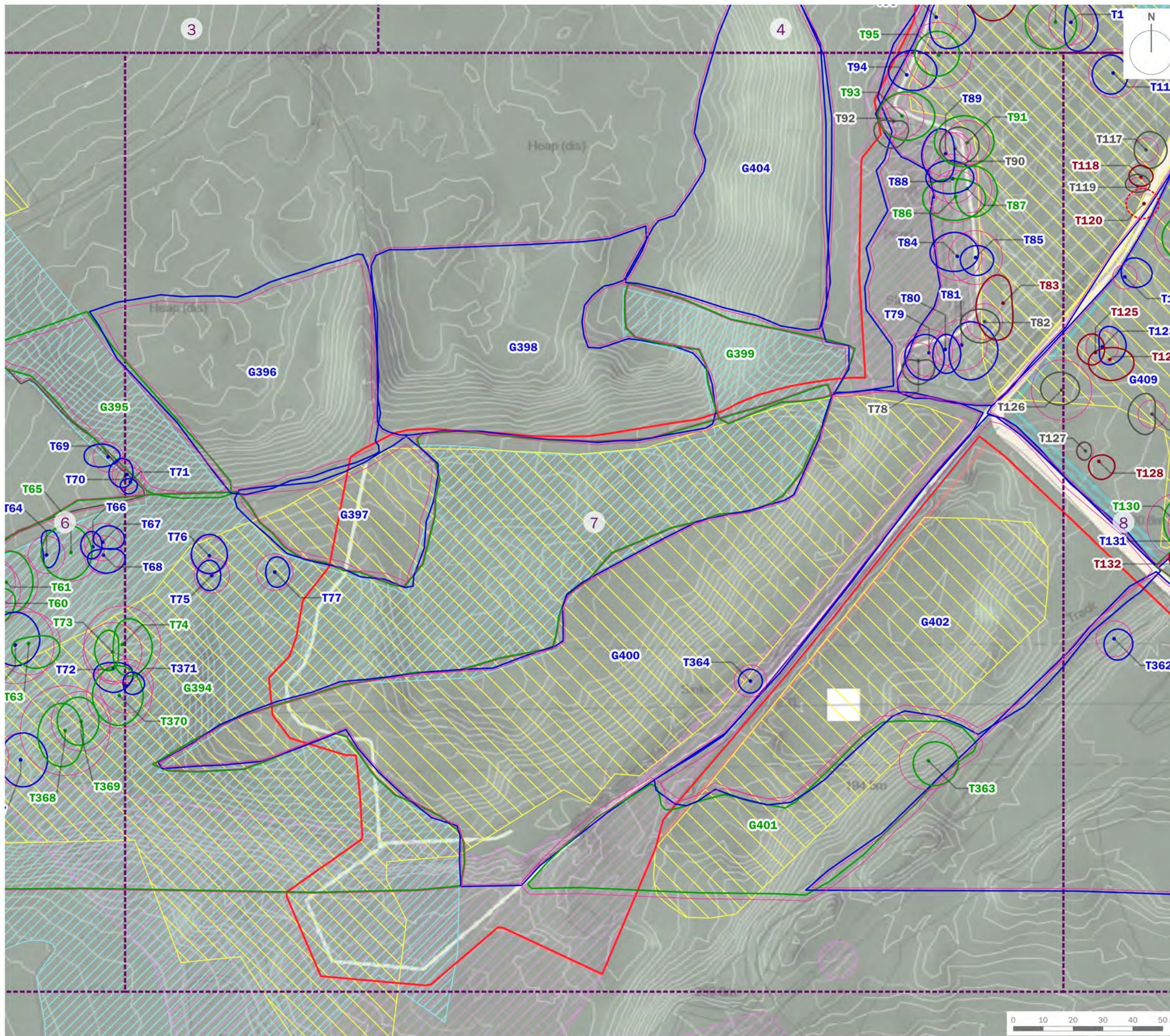
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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Sheet 6 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



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client

Marvel Ltd

project title

Rhydycar West, Merthyr Tydfil

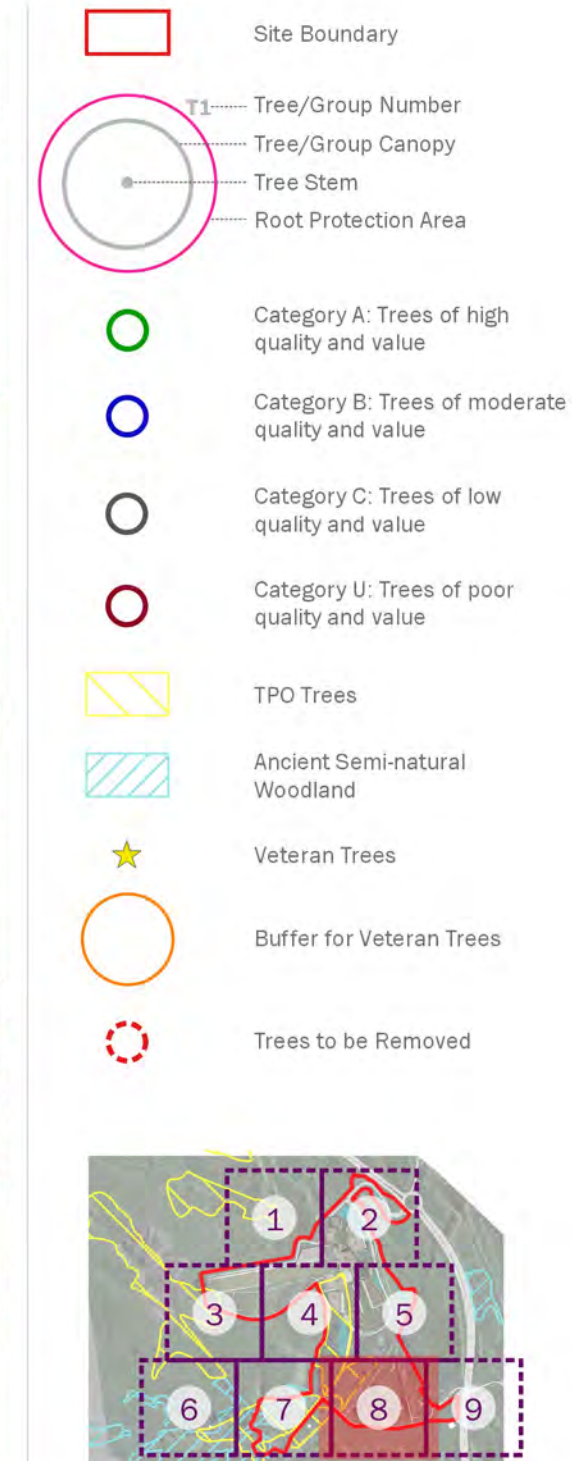
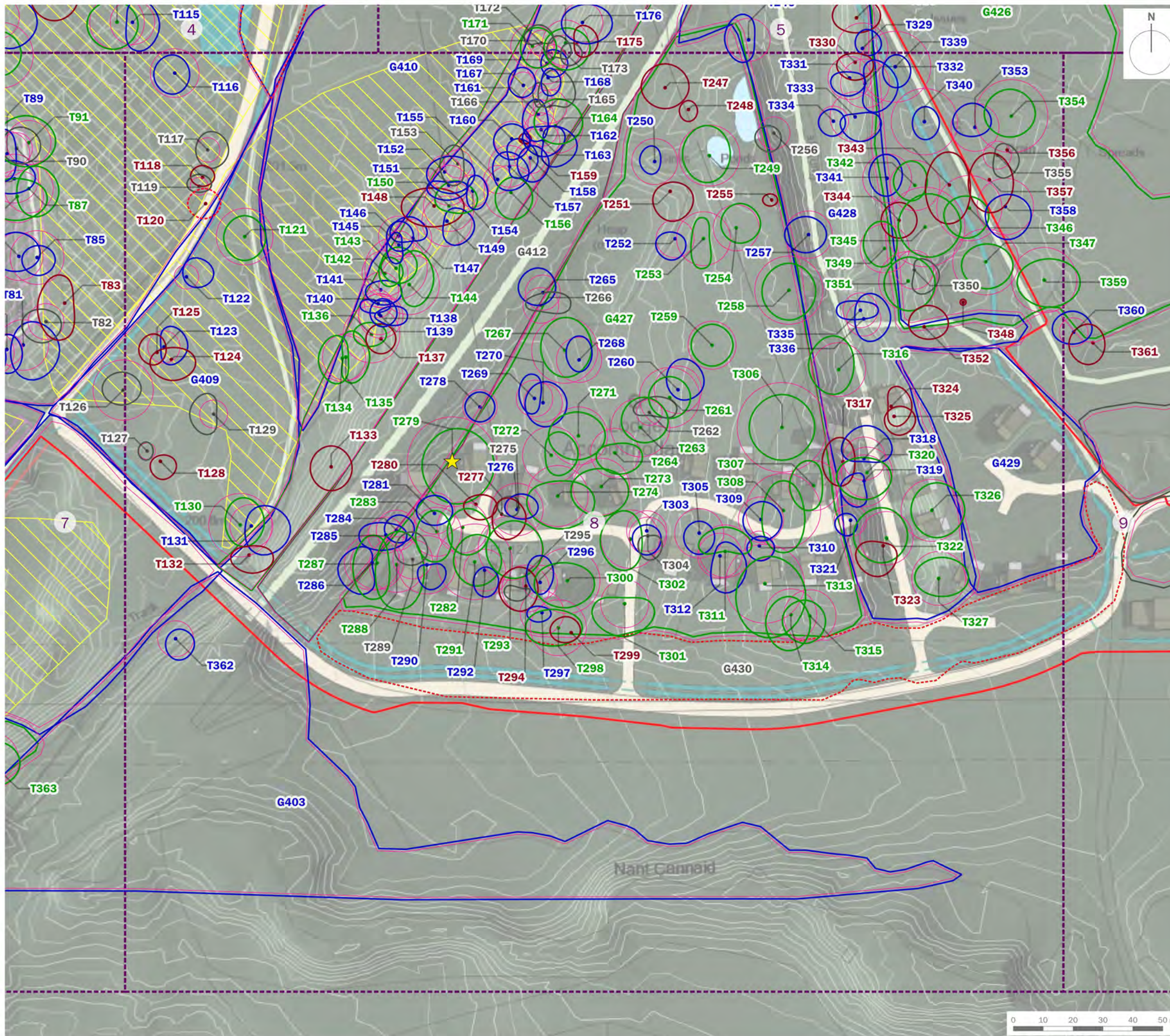
drawing title

**Tree Retention and Removal Plan
(Sheet 7 of 9)**

date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo

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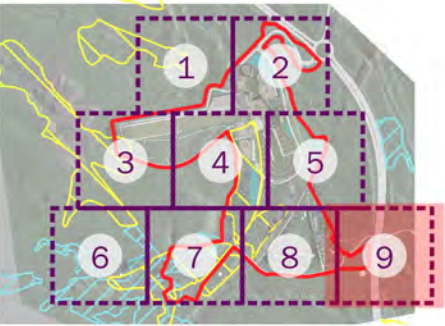
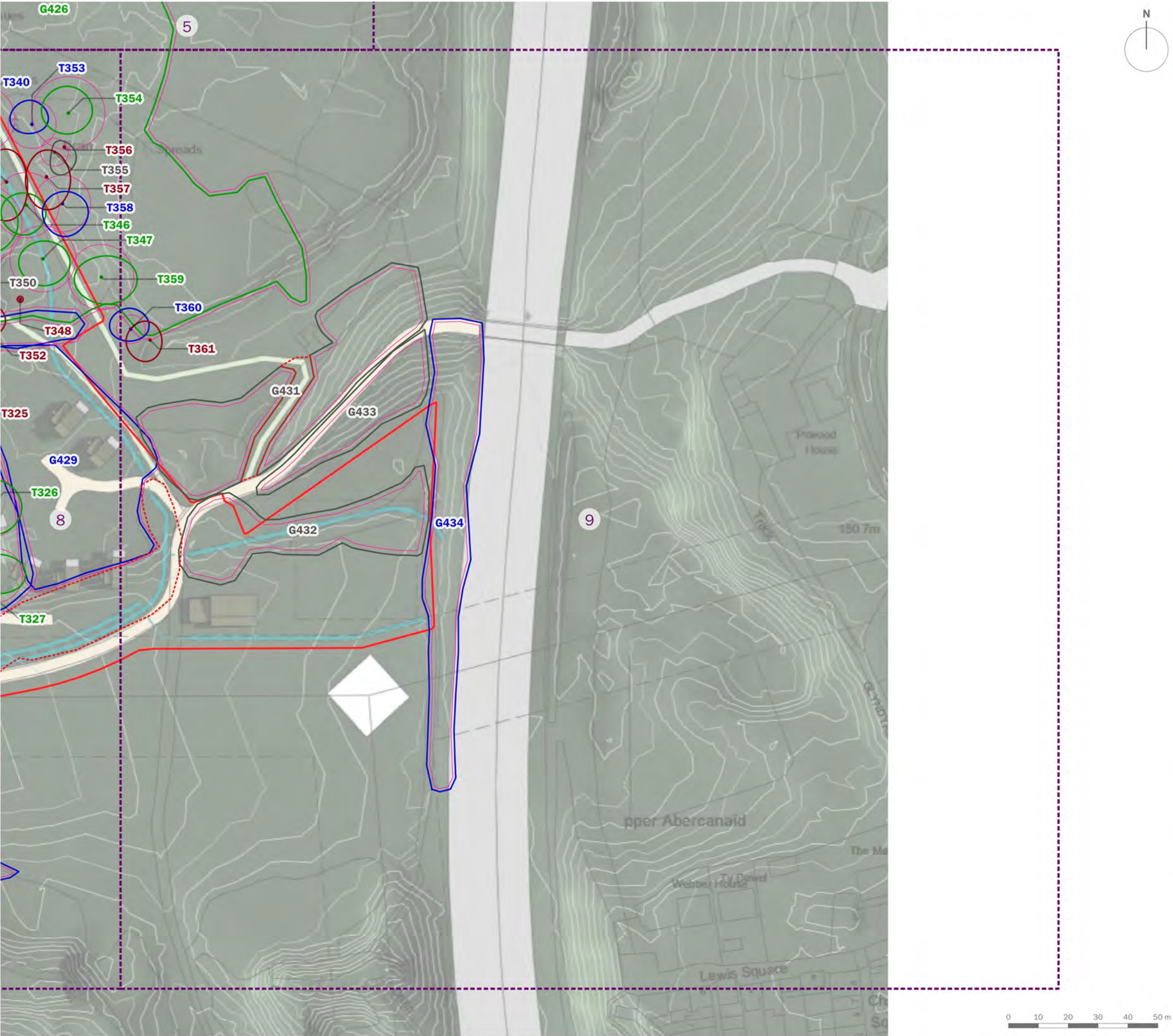
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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Sheet 8 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo


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client	Marvel Ltd		
project title	Rhydyar West, Merthyr Tydfil		
drawing title	Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Sheet 9 of 9)		
date	03 NOVEMBER 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp2324_d043b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,250 @ A3	QA	DJo



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