

EDF Energy Renewables Limited

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Swansea North BESS

Draft report
LUC
May 2025



EDF Energy Renewables Limited

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Executive Summary

Land Use Consultants (LUC) has been instructed by EDF Energy Renewables Limited to survey trees located at Land at Abergeli Farm, Swansea SA5 7NN (the site) and to make an assessment in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

The Tree Survey Schedule at **Appendix A** details the results of the tree survey and includes any management recommendations. The schedule should be read in conjunction with the tree plans at **Appendix B** which show the location of each tree, group or woodland surveyed and the extent of canopies and RPA's.

A total of 30 individual trees, 53 groups, four hedges and one woodland were surveyed within the site.

Swansea Council's online TPO map confirmed that there are no surveyed trees that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order boundaries, however to the north east of the surveyed group (G031) there are trees covered by TPO ref (TPO425.W1).

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

Within the site there are no veteran trees or ancient woodlands.

The proposal is for the erection of a battery energy storage system (BESS), associated infrastructure and vehicular access. To facilitate this proposal the removal of one individual tree and parts of four groups will be required.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Scope

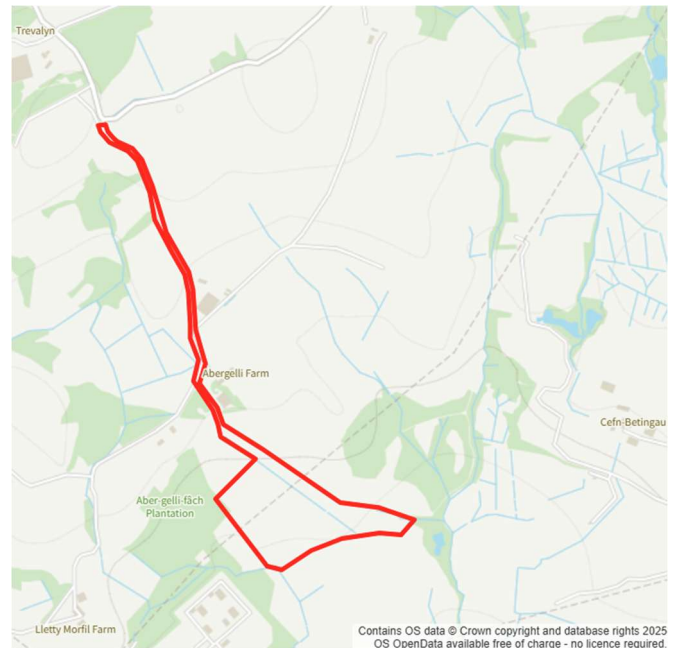
1.1 Land Use Consultants (LUC) has been instructed by EDF Energy Renewables Limited to survey trees located at Land at Abergeli Farm, Swansea SA5 7NN (the site) and along the access road, to make an assessment in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

1.2 This report has been prepared to support a planning application for full permission. By using collected tree data and design proposals it assesses any potential impacts on existing trees including any tree loss required to implement the design, protection measures needed and any special mitigation techniques and recommendations that should be incorporated.

The Site and Site Survey

1.3 The site is known as Swansea North BESS, located at land at Abergeli Farm, to the north of Swansea.

Figure 1.1 Surveyed Area



1.4 The survey was a ground based visual inspection carried out on 24/05/25 by Elizabeth Anderson as the qualified arboriculturist.

1.5 A topographical survey was used to record the position of trees and vegetation for the southern fields, however no stem locations were available. The trees along the tracks for the developable area of the BESS, and the area for the construction compound (the southern field) and access road were plotted using Lidar data. Therefore, some locations may not be entirely accurate until a full topographical survey is produced, however these have been plotted using aerial imagery and our GIS software so the discrepancies will be minimal.

1.6 Where trees were inaccessible to be surveyed, these measurements have been estimated and a (est) note marked next to the data in the Tree Survey Schedule in **Appendix A**.

1.7 Trees have been surveyed as individuals/groups or woodlands in line with the guidance of BS5837:2012.

1.8 Trees are living organisms that change over time. A re-survey of all trees should be carried out if there have been any significant storm.

Statutory Protection and guidance

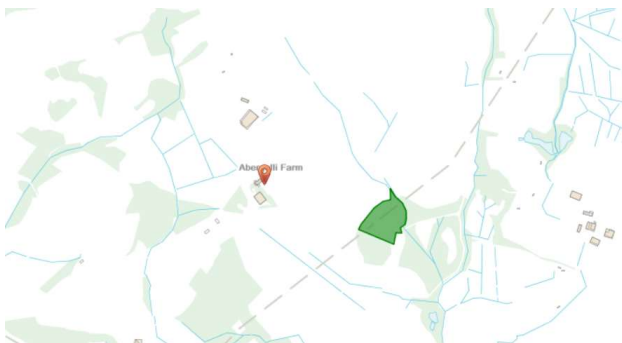
Tree Preservation Orders

1.9 Tree Preservation Orders are orders made by local planning authorities to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands.

1.10 Anyone wanting to cut down, top, lop or uproot trees subject to an Order must first apply to the local planning authority for its consent unless the proposed work is exempt through an exception.

1.11 Swansea Council's online TPO map confirmed that there are no surveyed trees that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order boundaries, however to the north east of the surveyed group (G031) there are trees covered by TPO ref (TPO425.W1) which are within the redline boundary.

Figure 1.2 Screen shot showing area of TPO in green.



Conservation Area Designation

1.12 A Conservation Area is an area of notable environmental or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes. Trees within a Conservation Area are protected and will require permission from the local planning authority for any works.

1.13 The site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW)

1.14 Within the Distinctive & Natural Places section of the PPW it states "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 145 the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory.

Ancient or veteran tree:

1.15 While Natural Resources Wales does not provide a specific definition for veteran trees, the term is commonly understood in the UK as follows:

- "Veteran trees are mature trees which, due to their life or environment, have significant decay features (a physical attribute they share with ancient trees) but are neither developmentally nor chronologically ancient." (Woodland Trust, 2024, p. 4).
- The Woodland Trust (2024, p. 4) explains that: "Although all ancient trees are considered veteran trees, not all veteran trees are ancient. Ancient trees have developed beyond maturity into the ancient life phase and/or are old in comparison to other trees of the same species."

Ancient Woodland in Wales

1.16 According to the Ancient Woodland Inventory 2021 maintained by Natural Resource Wales (NRW) Ancient Woodland (AW) is defined as

- "land that has been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD."

1.17 In Wales, ancient woodland is categorised into:

- Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) – Broadleaf woodlands with mainly native tree and shrub species which are believed to have been in existence for over 400 years.
- Restored Ancient Woodland Site (RAWS) – Woodlands which are believed to have been continually wooded for over 400 years. These woodlands will have gone through a phase when canopy cover was more than 50% non-native conifer tree species and now have a canopy cover of more than 50 percent broadleaf.
- Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) - Sites which are believed to have been continuously wooded for over 400 years and currently have a canopy cover of more than 50 percent non-native conifer tree species.
- Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category (AWSU) - Woodlands which may be any of the three categories above. These areas are mainly in transition and existing tree cover is described as 'shrubs', 'young trees', 'felled' or 'ground prepared for planting'

1.18 Veteran/Ancient trees and woodlands should therefore be avoided and incorporated into the design proposals wherever possible.

1.19 Within the site there are no veteran trees or ancient woodlands.

Felling Licence

1.20 A felling licence is required by law if you plan to fell more than 5 m³ of timber in one calendar quarter. If you are selling the wood – for logs, for example – then you can only fell 2 m³ in a calendar quarter. This applies to trees in hedges as well as woodlands. Felling licences are issued by the Forestry Commission

1.21 A felling licence is not required to facilitate a development authorised by a planning permission.

1.22 A felling licence may be required as part of any subsequent tree management works that may be enforced as a condition of planning or as part of on-going improvements.

Chapter 2

Tree Survey Results

2.1 The Tree Survey Schedule at **Appendix A** details the results of the tree survey and includes any management recommendations. The schedule should be read in conjunction with the tree plans at **Appendix B** which show the location of each tree and group surveyed and the extent of their canopies and RPA.

2.2 A total of 30 individual trees, 53 groups, four hedges and one woodland were surveyed within the area that could be impacted by any development.

2.3 BS5837:2012 sets out the categorisation of trees as the following insert:

Figure 2.1 BS5837:2012 Categorisation cascade chart (larger scale at Appendix C)

BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment				
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see [BS5837:2012] 4.5.7.</i>			
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	

2.4 The table below details the number and BS5837:2012 categorisation of the trees surveyed.

Table 2.1 BS5837:2012 categorisation of the trees surveyed

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Surveyed	6 trees	10 trees, 26 groups, 1 woodland	12 trees, 26 groups, 4 hedges	2 trees, 1 group

2.5 The most important trees on site are therefore the six category A trees that are all located in the central section of the site, along the access road. They are part of either a mature woodland or historic hedgerows.

2.6 The southern section of the site consists of two fields featuring mature boundary features, some of which are woodlands or remnants of old hedgerows. These all provide good screening for the fields, whilst also connecting woodland parcels.

2.7 The groups of self-set trees and hedges on either side of the two parallel tracks to the south are of lower quality, with areas of Japanese knotweed growing within them. However, these groups provide effective screening between the fields.

2.8 Along the access track from the central area to the public highway, the trees vary from lower-quality dense self-set groups of pioneer species to mature woodland. The sections of mature trees have been crown raised to allow agricultural use of the track.

Root Protection Areas

2.9 Tree roots are primarily in the top 30 cm of soil as further down oxygen becomes more limiting and roots need to respire. The RPA represents the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, this area must be left undisturbed to ensure the trees survival. BS5837:2012 recommends that there should be no excavation, no changes of soil level (either increases or decreases) and no compaction within the root protection area. Root Protection Areas (RPA's) have been calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 using each tree's stem diameter at 1.5 metres.

2.10 In the British Standard the Root Protection Area is calculated as the equivalent of a circle. The presence of surrounding structures or the topography of the site means actual morphology and disposition of tree roots may be unknown. Changing the shape of the RPA would however largely be based on conjecture and so we generally avoid it

unless significant site features are present that could clearly influence the disposition of tree root growth (e.g. water courses, building foundations and retaining walls).

Buffer Zones

2.11 Natural England's "Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: protecting them from development", guidance states:

2.12 "For ancient woodlands, the proposal should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland to avoid root damage (known as the root protection area). Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic."

2.13 "For ancient or veteran trees (including those on the woodland boundary), the buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5 metres from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter. This will create a minimum root protection area. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone."

Chapter 3

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) will identify which trees will need to be removed and pruned, and those that will be potentially impacted by the proposed development.

3.2 It will also provide guidance on the type of mitigation measures that could be used in order to retain trees where construction is in close proximity, and addresses all site factors of access, site compounds, working spaces and storage of equipment and materials near trees providing the necessary recommendations.

The Design Proposals

3.3 The proposal is for the erection of a battery energy storage system (BESS), associated infrastructure and vehicular access. Impacts of the proposals have been assessed against the Proposed Site Plan (ref: SWA-EDFR-BESS-DWG-series_[25.04.14-XT]) provided by EDF Energy Renewables Limited as shown on Drawing 2 and Drawing 3 in **Appendix B**.

3.4 However, it should be noted that the full impacts cannot be assessed at this stage due to the exact proposal of the access route not being provided, therefore an indicative estimate has been made. The design proposal has also been provided on OS mapping, which does not align with the base topographical survey or Lidar and has therefore created a discrepancy between the groups shown within the existing access tracks. This AIA will be updated once all outstanding information is available.

Tree Removal

3.5 To facilitate the above proposal the removal of one individual tree, and parts of four groups will be required, as shown on Drawing 2. Categories of trees to be removed can be seen in the table below and in the Tree Data Schedule in **Appendix A**.

Table 3.1: BS5837:2012 Categorisation of trees to be removed

	Category A trees to be removed	Category B trees to be removed	Category C trees to be removed	Category U trees to be removed
Trees surveyed	-	Part of G023	Part of G032,	-

	Category A trees to be removed	Category B trees to be removed	Category C trees to be removed	Category U trees to be removed
			Part of G046, T066, Part of G088	

3.6 The removals required for the proposal are minimal, with all but one section of a group classified as category C. The retention of the majority of trees will preserve the screening benefits, and there will be minimal visual change to the landscape.

3.7 All other trees surveyed can be retained on site with adequate protection or specialised mitigation methods as detailed below.

Identified Arboricultural Impacts

3.8 At this stage no impacts to trees have been identified other than the removals listed above.

Protection measures

3.9 Protection measures will be required around all retained trees to avoid any detrimental damage via their canopies or roots. The general method to achieve this is through the use of temporary protection fencing which encloses the RPA of retained trees, creating a sacrosanct Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) where no works can take place. An indicative alignment of this fencing is shown on drawing 3.

3.10 Where protection fencing is not practicable or would cause an excessive constraint to development operations, further protective methods can be used such as ground protection measures to avoid soil compaction or stem boxes to protect tree stems from physical damage.

3.11 Where existing hard surfaces are present within the RPA of retained trees they should be kept in place where possible, even if they are not part of the design proposals. These hard surfaces will provide ground protection for any roots present beneath the hard surface during development works.

Mitigation Measures

3.12 To mitigate against the one tree and sections of four groups being removed a detailed landscape plan will be required that will be produced by LUC as part of the Landscape Strategy Plan

General advice

3.13 Any materials which have the potential to contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixing and diesel oil will not be discharged within 10 m of the tree stem. This should take into consideration the topography of the site and slopes, to avoid materials such as concrete washings flowing towards retained trees.

3.14 Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.

3.15 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of retained trees.

3.16 Changes in ground level can be harmful to trees where stripping or filling of soil is carried out in the RPA. It is therefore important that no significant changes in level occur within the RPA of retained trees.

Ash Trees

3.17 Many Ash trees are now being infected by Ash Die Back (ADB) *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, previously known as Chalara. 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.

3.18 Within the trees surveyed there is one ash, T040 and ash trees within G045.

3.19 It is difficult to assign ash trees a retention category using the BS5837:2012 standards because of ADB. The general advice from public bodies is to retain ash trees and see how the disease develops within the local population. However, if clear signs of ADB are found on sites, it is highly likely that all the ash trees on that site will succumb in time. It could therefore be unreasonable to consider an ash tree a significant constraint to development.

3.20 There is much guidance on ash trees but for survey purposes we have adopted the 4-stage system produced from The Tree Councils Ash Dieback Toolkit, to denote the stage class of each tree as follows:

1. Ash Health Class (AHC) 1 – 100% - 75% Live Canopy (Stage 1)
2. Ash Health Class (AHC) 2 – 75% - 50% Live Canopy (Stage 2)
3. Ash Health Class (AHC) 3 – 50% - 25% Live Canopy (Stage 3)
4. Ash Health Class (AHC) 4 – 25% - 0% Live Canopy (Stage 4)

3.21 Many local authorities have concluded that any trees which fall within AHC 3 and 4 require management and it seems reasonable to follow a similar system. The priority of that management depends on the severity of the tree's condition, with trees declining from AHC 2 into AHC 3 requiring work as part of a program of regular works. As the trees decline towards AHC 4, action becomes more urgent to abate any hazard, assuming the tree is in a high-risk area.

Appendix A

Tree Survey Schedule

A.1 Tree Survey Schedule of data collected on site.

Key:	Category	Recommendations	Comment Abbreviations	Symbols Used
	BS 5837:2012 - Retention Categories A - Trees of high quality B - Trees of moderate quality C - Trees of low quality Sub- Categories: 1: Mainly arboricultural qualities 2: Mainly landscape qualities 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation	<i>Tree works that are necessary irrespective of development are italicised.</i> Tree works that are required to facilitate the development are in bold	ADB - Ash Die Back AHC (1, 2, 3 or 4) - Ash Health Class DED - Dutch Elm Disease MS - Multi-Stemmed Avg - Average DBH - Stem diameter at breast height measured at 1.5m above ground level HDR - Height to Diameter Ratio	# - estimated Groups recorded as counted or average of 5+, 10+, 15+, 20+, 50+ and 100+

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G001	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	20+ stems: 90(avg)	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	1.5	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Growing along both side of ditch. Brambles around base.		B1,2	Area: 246 sq m.
W002	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Elder species (<i>Sambucus sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula</i>)	7	50+ stems: 100(avg)	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Mixed woodland with mature oak with younger understory. Cables running above understory edge.		B1	Area: 1805 sq m.
G003	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	7	5 stems: 110(avg)	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	1.5	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Multi stemmed group with heavy brambles covering around base of trees to 1m. Within fenced buffer area between field and track.		B1	Area: 250 sq m.
G004	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Goat willow	6	6 stems: 110(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Group with two holly stems just over field boundary, two main willows on ditch to side of field and self set birch as understory. Growing beneath overhead cables.		B1,2	Area: 140 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G005	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula</i>)	8	20+ stems: 90(avg)	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Goat willows are main component of group, growing alongside the ditch with brambles around bases, restricting access to trunks.		B1,2	Area: 580 sq m.
G006	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Oak	6.5	4 stems: 290(avg)	N:4 E:5 S:4 W:5	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Growing on third party land just over site boundary. Canopy overhangs boundary and merges with belt of trees along ditch.		B1	Area: 55 sq m.
T007	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	6.5	300	N:5.5 E:6 S:4.5 W:5	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Third party tree with canopy over site boundary. Ivy to upper canopy. Birch growing through canopy.		B1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T008	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	6	90	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	1.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Third party tree growing through tree canopy of oak tree. Suppressed due to location.		C1	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 4 sq m.
T009	Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	6	4 stems: 120(avg)	N:5 E:7 S:5 W:0.5	0.5	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing out of side of ditch resulting in stem leaning across ditch and resting on side. Has developed biased canopy. Loss of bark with occlusion from old wounds to stems.		C1	Radius: 2.9m. Area: 26 sq m.
G010	Birch x (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	6	5 stems: 90(avg)	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	3.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Good	Trees have been shaded out. Growing between mature trees has caused limited canopies. Growing on side of ditch. No lower canopies.		C1	Area: 40 sq m.
T011	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	8	300#	N:3 E:6 S:3 W:5	2.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Third party tree with canopy over site boundary. Has reduced canopy due to thinning.		B1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
G012	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	12	3 stems: 400#(avg)	N:3 E:5 S:3 W:6	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Third party trees just over boundary. Canopy over hanging boundary and ditch, merging with goat willow group.		B1	Area: 115 sq m.
G013	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula</i>)	5	5 stems: 140(avg)	N:2 E:3 S:3 W:2	0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing along ditch. Some stem failures which have re-rooted and have heavily leaning canopies to east. Low lying canopies		C1	Area: 137 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G014	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	12	20+ stems: 400(avg)	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	2	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Mainly goat willow and birch with scattered oak within situated just over boundary on third party land. Group is growing on southern side of ditch with brambles around base.		B1,2	Area: 775 sq m.
G015	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	8	15+ stems: 200(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Growing along boundary edge on southern side of ditch. Holly scattered through group on just over boundary on third party land.		B1,2	Area: 377 sq m.
G016	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	7	2 stems: 400(avg)	N:4.5 E:5 S:6 W:5	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Third party group growing just over boundary. Canopy overhanging into site by 3.5m.		B1	Area: 140 sq m.
T017	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	7	120	N:5 E:0.5 S:0 W:0.5	2	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Suppressed by neighbouring third party trees, has caused heavy stem lean to north.		C1	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.
T018	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	3.5	120	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Growing to edge of canopy of neighbouring tree. Wounds to stem near base which are occluding.		B1	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G019	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	14	3 stems: 450,250,100	N:6 E:6.5 S:4 W:5	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Growing on edge of boundary. Stems growing directly by base of each other. Holly growing through oak canopy.		B1	Area: 630 sq m.
G020	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	9	6 stems: 200(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	1	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Growing on boundary edge on bund. Evidence of substantial rooting. Likely part of historic hedge now lapsed.		B1,2	Area: 41 sq m.
T021	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	11	380	N:5 E:3 S:4 W:3	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Poor	In decline, decay and hollowing to stem has shown signs of occlusion. String attached to stem linked to fence.		C1	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.
G022	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	9	20+stems: 100(avg)	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	0.5	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Dense fenced in group between field and track, brambles around base for 1m.		B1,2	Area: 1117 sq m.
G023	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	6	15+ stems: 100(avg)	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Sporadic self set trees within buffer area between field and track.	A section requires removal to facilitate the development	B1	Area: 777 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G024	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	2	15+ stems: 70(avg)	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	0	Young	20+ Years	Good	Good	Self set trees along central verge between two tracks.		C1	Area: 431 sq m.
G025	Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	3	4 stems: 70(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Young	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing to side of track in ditch, multiple stems just above the base.		C1	Area: 57 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G026	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	10+ stems: 90(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Group growing along edge of stream, although not visible due to heavy growth of brambles.		C1	Area: 417 sq m.
G027	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	10	2 stems: 90(avg)	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	1	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Growing along edge of stream. Goat willow are mature with understory of birch and brambles.		B1	Area: 302 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G028	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	14	10+ stems: 400(avg)	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary group growing along stream with brambles to 1m around base. Some of group is growing just over fence line to east.		B1	Area: 570 sq m.
T029	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	17	1000#	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	3	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Third party tree just over boundary. Twin stemmed from approx. 2m. Cavity decay below union with occlusion. No access to survey.		B1,2	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.
G030	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	16	17 stems: 450(avg)	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Growing along boundary to side of ditch. Mature oak trees with younger birch filling in gaps along boundary. Ivy and moss clad stems.		B1,2	Area: 587 sq m.
G031	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	15+ stems: 100(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary group between track and field. Acting as hedgerow		B1	Area: 413 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G032	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	3.5	15+ stems: 90(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from base growing in verge between two tracks. Areas of Japanese knotweed. Sporadic small gaps along group, mainly infilled with brambles and Knotweed.	A section requires removal to facilitate the development	C1	Area: 767 sq m.
G033	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	15+ stems: 100(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary group between track and field. Acting as hedge.		B1	Area: 600 sq m.
G034	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	5 stems: 90(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from base growing in verge between two tracks. Areas of Japanese knotweed either side.		C1	Area: 86 sq m.
G035	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	3	10+ stems: 100(avg)	N:2 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Good	Boundary group between track and field. Acting as hedge.		C1	Area: 231 sq m.
G036	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	20+ stems: 90(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from base growing in verge between two tracks. Areas of Japanese knotweed. Sporadic small gaps along group, mainly infilled with brambles.		C1	Area: 1100 sq m.
G037	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	3	10+ stems: 100(avg)	N:2 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Good	Boundary group between track and field. Acting as hedge.		C1	Area: 187 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
T038	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	18	700	N:5 E:6 S:5 W:7	2	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	No access to base of stem due to brambles and fencing. Wire fence attached to stem. Ivy to lower stem. Large presence within the landscape.		A1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
T039	Not identified (<i>Not identified</i>)	8	350	N:1 E:5 S:1 W:0	4	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead standing stem within field to track boundary.		U	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.
T040	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	300#	N:2.5 E:3 S:3 W:3	4	Early Mature	<10 years	Poor	Fair	Heavily affected by ash dieback stage 4.	Monitor	U	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T041	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	7	400	N:3 E:4 S:4 W:4	3	Early Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Fair	Branch failures with loss of upper and lateral canopy. On bund to side of track.		C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.
G042	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	4	5 stems: 100(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Growing as understory to mature trees along with self set oak 2dbh.		C1	Area: 59 sq m.
G043	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	5+ stems: 90(avg)	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary group between track and field. Acting as hedge		C1	Area: 113 sq m.
T044	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	15	600	N:5 E:6 S:6 W:5	0.5	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Wounds to lower stem from old pruning wounds, although are occluding. Growing in verged area between two tracks. Good open canopy developed.		A1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G045	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	7	15+ stems: 200(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	Semi Mature	<10 years	Poor	Fair	In decline or dead trees affected by ash dieback. Surrounded by brambles.		U	Area: 268 sq m.
G046	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	50+ stems: 90(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Young	20+ Years	Good	Good	Self set sporadic clumps, heavily surrounded by brambles to 1m. Multi stemmed from base.	A section requires removal to facilitate the development	C1	Area: 2888 sq m.
T047	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	12	250	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	1	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Good individual specimen that has been allowed to fully developed with one main stem. Surrounded by brambles.		B1,2	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.
T048	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	2 stems: 210,180	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0.5	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Twin stemmed from base. Growing next to ditch with compaction from machinery. Self set.		B1	Radius: 3.3m. Area: 34 sq m.
G049	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	18	5 stems: 350(avg)	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	4	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	In decline, stage 2 ash dieback although not fully assed as not in leaf.	Reinspect when in leaf to fully assess dieback	C1	Area: 56 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G050	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	6	5+ stems: 100(avg)	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Lapsed historic hedgerow.		C1	Area: 93 sq m.
T051	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	200	N:4 E:3 S:4 W:4	2	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Affected by ash dieback although not able to fully assess as not in leaf.	Reinspect when in leaf to fully assess ash dieback	C1	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.
T052	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	100	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Multi stemmed from base with bramble undergrowth. Growing to side of track entrance.		C1	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.
T053	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	18	2 stems: 730(avg)	N:10 E:6 S:7 W:6	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Twin stemmed at base with north stem historically partly failed, now at 45 degree angle and resting in neighbouring tree. Northern stem is still alive and leaves are flushing as roots mostly intact, as no root plate lift.	Monitor to assess structural stability- 1 year	B1,2	Radius: 12.4m. Area: 483 sq m.
T054	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	400#	N:6 E:4 S:3 W:5	2	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Tree has been impacted by neighbouring tree partly failing and resting in canopy. Has caused bark damage.		C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.
T055	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	18	700#	N:5 E:7 S:7 W:7	5	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Growing within dense scrub, no access. Heavily ivy clad. Well developed canopy.		A1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G056	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	7	20+ stems: 90(avg)	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Dense scrubby group. Self set group surrounding mature trees scattered within.		C1	Area: 603 sq m.
G057	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	7	15+ stems: 90(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Linear feature along fence boundary. Stems twisting between wire which will cause damage as it grows. Limited occlusion at present.		C1	Area: 307 sq m.
T058	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	20	700#	N:5 E:7 S:9 W:5	5	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Over fenced boundary, no access. Biased canopy due to neighbouring trees.		B1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
T059	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	20	790	N:2 E:5 S:7 W:6	4	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Biased canopy due to neighbouring trees. Bifurcates at 2m. Ivy clad stem.		A1,2	Radius: 9.5m. Area: 284 sq m.
T060	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	20	600	N:7 E:5 S:2 W:6	7	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Biased canopy due to neighbouring trees. Ivy clad stem.		A1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.
T061	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	18	1000	N:9 E:7 S:1 W:6	2	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Biased canopy due to loss of large branches creating southern canopy. Large tear wounds and stubs remaining due to this loss.		C1,2	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
T062	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	17	500#	N:7 E:5 S:6 W:5	4	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Ivy clad stem. Loss of lower branches. Good specimen with well developed canopy.		A1,2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.
G063	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	6	10+ stems: 120(avg)	N:3.5 E:3.5 S:3.5 W:3.5	1	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Tight group filling area between fence boundary edge and track. The group is growing on the verge with canopy overhang and bias towards the track.		B1	Area: 184 sq m.
T064	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	5.5	310	N:7 E:6 S:2 W:5	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Heavily biased canopy due to surrounding trees. Good open canopy merging with neighbouring tree creating arch over track.		B1	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.
T065	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	17	1000	N:6 E:7 S:6 W:6	3	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing on triangle of land surrounded by tracks. Has been crown raised leaving poor stubs. Multiple nails attached to stem. Crossing and rubbing branches creating natural braces of which one has been severed during pruning. No further pruning should be completed. Die back to tops of canopy. Likely over time the bund its growing on was reduced.		B1	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.
T066	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	7	3 stems: 140(avg)	N:3.5 E:4 S:3 W:4	2	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	In decline. Dieback estimated stage 2, although not fully assessed as not in leaf. Multiple stems from base.	Remove to facilitate the development	C1	Radius: 2.9m. Area: 26 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G067	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	2.5	20+ stems: 90(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary group between field and track, likely historic hedge allowed to fully develop.		B1	Area: 648 sq m.
H068	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	90	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Boundary hedge with gaps. Lapsed management.		C1	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 58 sq m.
G069	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	6	50+ stems: 120(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Self set expanding group originating from along boundary area. Spreading out as claimed back abandoned land. Pioneer species.		B1	Area: 1427 sq m.
T070	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	8.5	310	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:1	2	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Heavily pruned to west creating large pruning wounds with stubs. Ivy clad stem and fencing attached to trunk. Thinning of southern canopy.		C1	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.
G071	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	3.5	15+ stems: 70(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Multi stemmed from base. Spreading dense group.		C1	Area: 275 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G072	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	11	15 stems: 350(avg)	N:5 E:6 S:5 W:3	5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Heavily crown raised to the west with reduced upper canopy extension. Linear group along edge of track.		B1	Area: 509 sq m.
G073	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	5	15+ stems: 70(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Young	40+ Years	Good	Good	Shrubby group that is self set, spreading within fenced area.		C1	Area: 627 sq m.
G074	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	15+ stems: 70(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary group acting as hedge between field and track, not managed. Brambles around base.		C1	Area: 377 sq m.
H075	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1.5	90	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Partly managed boundary hedge. With mature trees allowed to develop within hedge.		C1	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 42 sq m.
H076	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1	70(avg)	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	0	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Good	Fair	Fragment of hedge mixed with fence		C1	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 20 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
H077	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1	70(avg)	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	0	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Good	Fair	Fragment of hedge mixed with fence		C1	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 20 sq m.
T078	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	6	130	N:3 E:1.5 S:1 W:1	3	Young	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing to edge of track with canopy heavily pruned to east.		C1	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.
G079	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	12	20+ stems: 130(avg)	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	4	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Group of 3 oaks lining eastern edge of birch group. Canopies of oak have been crown raised for track access between two fields.		B1	Area: 382 sq m.
G080	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	14	20+ stems: 200(avg)	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary belt growing along track. Oak are main trees with understory of mixed trees.		B1	Area: 489 sq m.

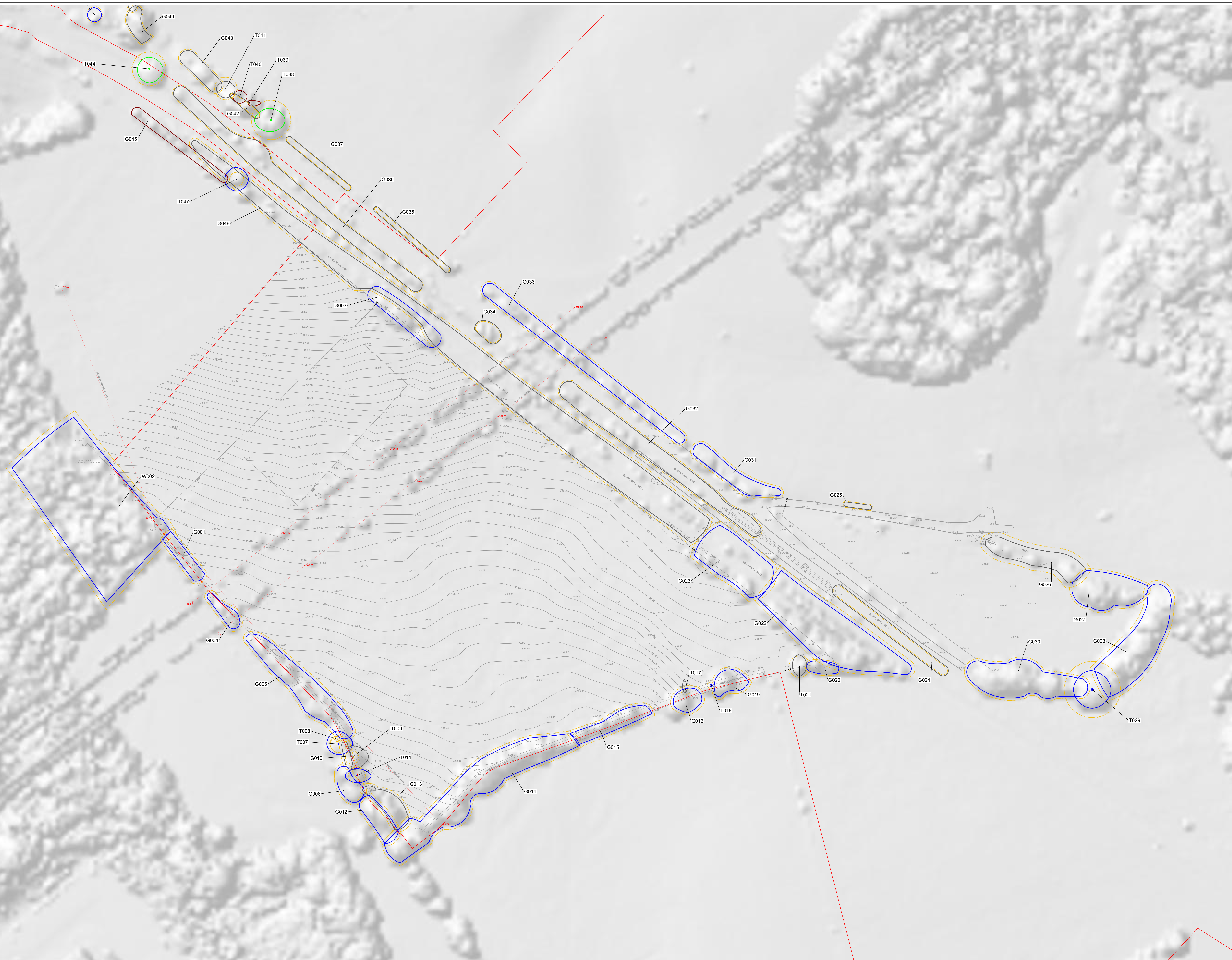
Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G081	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	14	20+ stems: 400(avg)	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Woodland group of trees which borders track. Mainly growing in hollow lower than track.		B1	Area: 198 sq m.
G082	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Buddleia (<i>Buddleia sp.</i>)	3	15+ stems: 70(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Good	Fair	Group of lower scrub surrounding a woodland group which has developed.		C1	Area: 221 sq m.
G083	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	20+ stems: 90	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Block of dense multi stemmed, self set trees, which are providing screening between track and fields.		C1	Area: 533 sq m.
G084	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	5+ stems: 90(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Block of dense multi stemmed trees providing screening. Self set.		C1	Area: 214 sq m.
G085	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	10+ stems: 90(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Good	Mainly goat willow as main species with understory of gorse and brambles. On slope to side of road. Gaps between willows. Is providing screening between track and horse paddock.		C1	Area: 605 sq m.
G086	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	6	10+ stems: 150(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Group growing on slope to side of road. Multi stemmed.		B1	Area: 176 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G087	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	8	50+ stems: 110(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Self set group with multi stemmed, spreading group. Indent where sections have been cleared and machinery stored.		C1	Area: 921 sq m.
G088	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	3	20+ stems: 70(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Young	20+ Years	Good	Good	Multiple stems from base, self set group. Is screening between track and fields.	A section requires removal to facilitate the development	C1	Area: 669 sq m.

Appendix B

Drawings

- B.1** Tree Constraints Plan
- B.2** Tree Removal Plan
- B.3** Tree Impacts and Indicative Protection Plan



Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

The position of the tree stems have been estimated due to no stem positions being provided. The northern half of the site has been plotted using Lidar Data and the southern fields with topographical canopy positions.

Base Layout:

- Redline Boundary

EN 100202 Final Issue D/A: MC

Rev.	Date	Description
Scale 1:100		
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Project

Swissness North BESS

Client

E.ON Energy Renewables Ltd

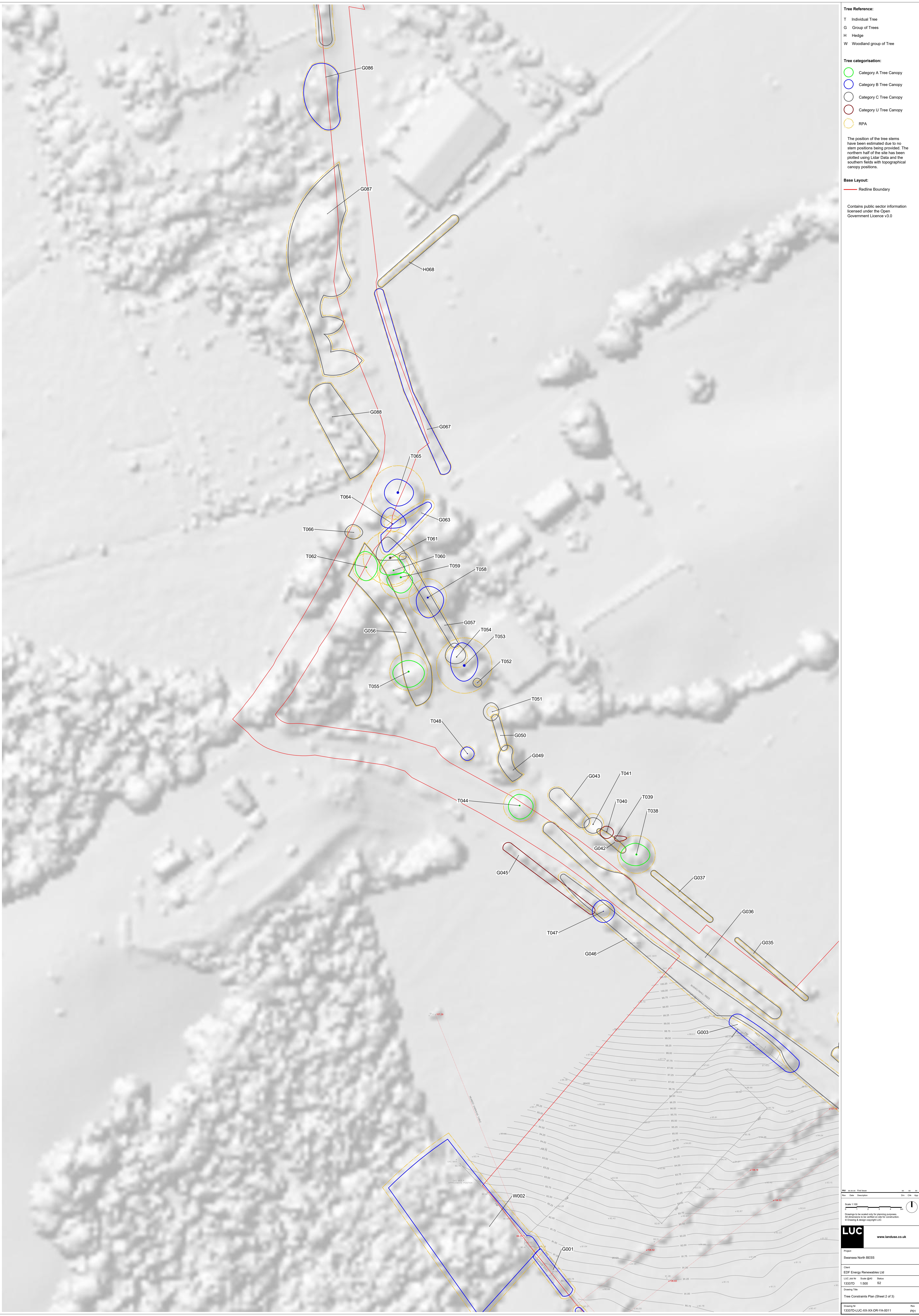
LUC Job No	Scale (Ratio)	Status
133370	1:500	S2

Drawing Title

Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 1 of 3)

Drawing No

LUC-13C-XXXX-DR-VA-010





Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

The position of the tree stems have been estimated due to no stem positions being provided. The northern half of the site has been plotted using Lidar Data and the southern fields with topographical canopy positions.

Base Layout:

- Redline Boundary

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PG	at scale	First Issue	01	02	03
Rev	Date	Description	By	CHK	App

Scale 1:100

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Project
Swansea North BESS

Client
EDF Energy Renewables Ltd

LUC job No
15337D

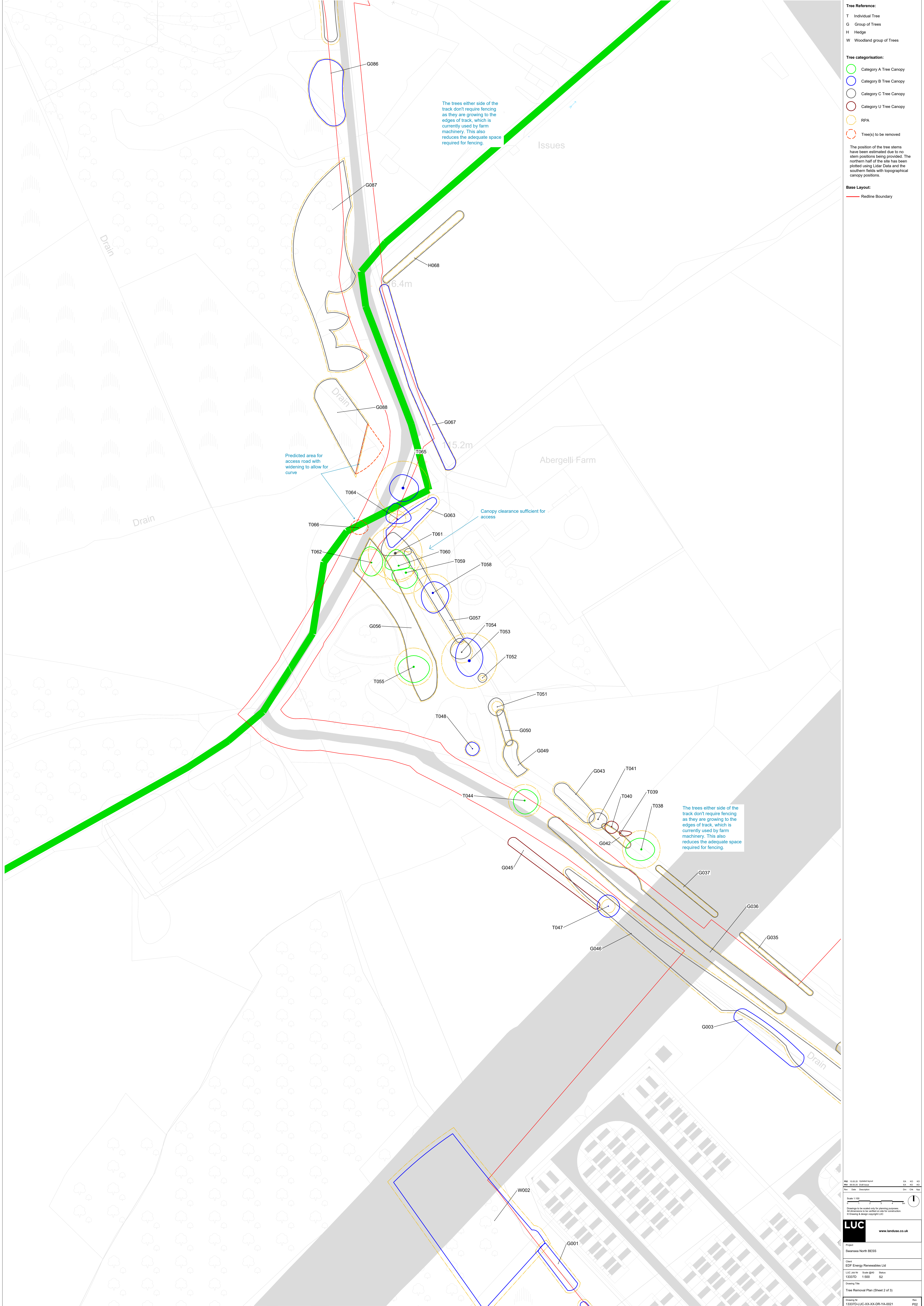
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1:500

Status
SZ

Drawing Title
Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 3 of 3)

Drawing No
15337D-LUC-XX-XX-DR-VA-0012

Rev
P01



Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Trees

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA
- Tree(s) to be removed

The position of the tree stems have been estimated due to no stem positions being provided. The northern half of the site has been plotted using Lidar Data and the southern fields with topographical canopy positions.

Base Layout:

- Redline Boundary

PD 15/02/20 Updated report EA 102 102
PD 01/02/20 Draft Issue EA 102 102
Rev: 001 Date: 01/02/20 Rev: 001 Date: 01/02/20

Scale 1:100

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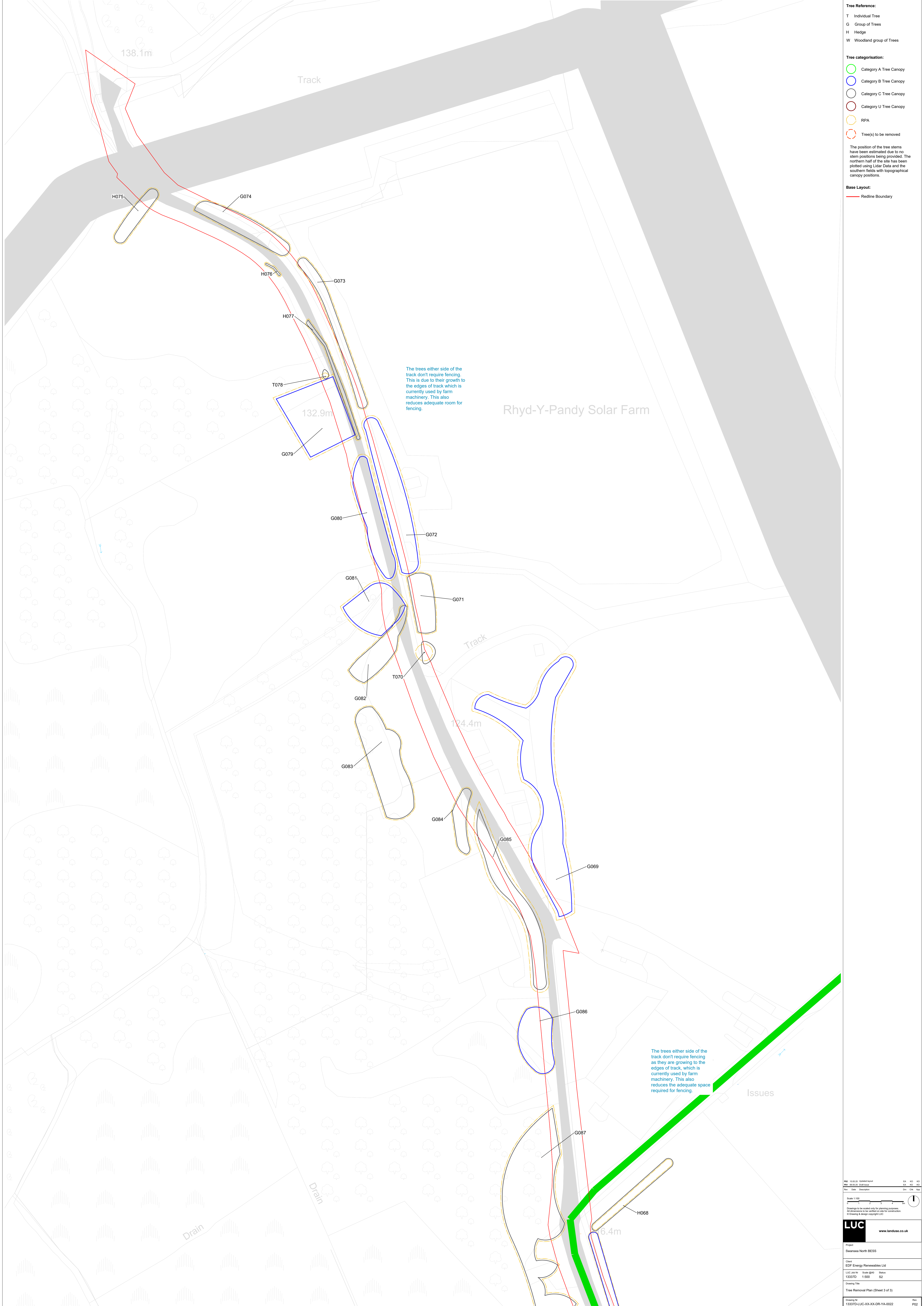
Project
Swansea North BESS

Client
EDF Energy Renewables Ltd

LUC job No 133370 Scale (A3) 1:500 Status 52

Drawing Title
Tree Removal Plan (Sheet 2 of 3)

Drawing No 133370-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0021 Rev: PD2



Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Trees

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA
- Tree(s) to be removed

The position of the tree stems have been estimated due to no stem positions being provided. The northern half of the site has been plotted using Lidar Data and the southern fields with topographical canopy positions.

Base Layout:

- Redline Boundary

PD 15.02.20 Updated layout EA A2 A2
PD 07.02.20 Draft Issue EA A2 A2
Rev: 0001 Date: 15/02/20 Rev: 0001 Date: 07/02/20

Scale 1:100

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Project
Swansea North BESS

Client
EDF Energy Renewables Ltd

LUC job No Scale (A3) Status
133370 1:500 S2

Drawing Title
Tree Removal Plan (Sheet 3 of 3)

Drawing No
133370-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0022

Rev
P02

Tree Reference:
T Individual Tree
G Group of Trees
H Hedge
W Woodland group of Trees

Tree categorisation:
Category A Tree Canopy
Category B Tree Canopy
Category C Tree Canopy
Category U Tree Canopy
RPA

The position of the tree stems have been estimated due to no stem positions being provided. The northern half of the site has been plotted using Lidar Data and the southern fields with topographical canopy positions.

Tree Protective Measures:
Tree Protective Fencing

Base Layout:
Redline Boundary

PG 15/03/25 Issued Rev'd CA NO NO
PG 16/03/25 Draft Rev'd CA NO NO
Rev Date Description Drawn By

Scale 1:100
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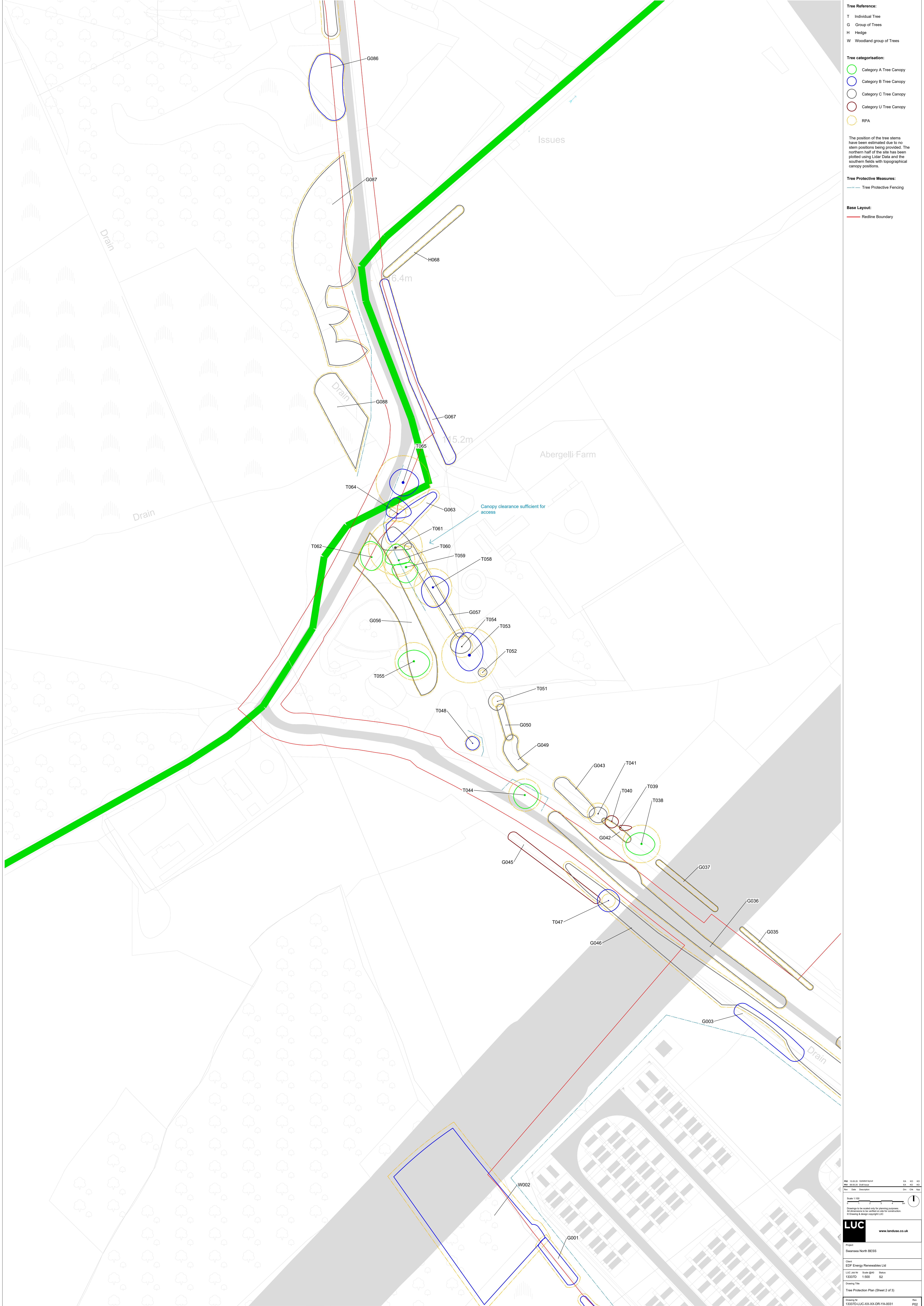
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Project:
Swarrean North BESS

Client:
EDF Energy Renewables Ltd
LUC Job No: 13337D Scale (A4): B2 Status: S2

Drawing Title:
Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 1 of 3)

Drawing No:
13337D-LUC-XXX-XX-DR-VA-0030 Rev: PG2



Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Trees

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

The position of the tree stems have been estimated due to no stem positions being provided. The northern half of the site has been plotted using LIDAR Data and the southern fields with topographical canopy positions.

Tree Protective Measures:

- Tree Protective Fencing

Base Layout:

- Redline Boundary

PD 15/02/20 Updated report EA 102 102
PD 07/02/20 Draft Issue EA 102 102
Rev: 001 Date: 07/02/20 By: 001

Scale 1:100

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Project
Swansea North BESS

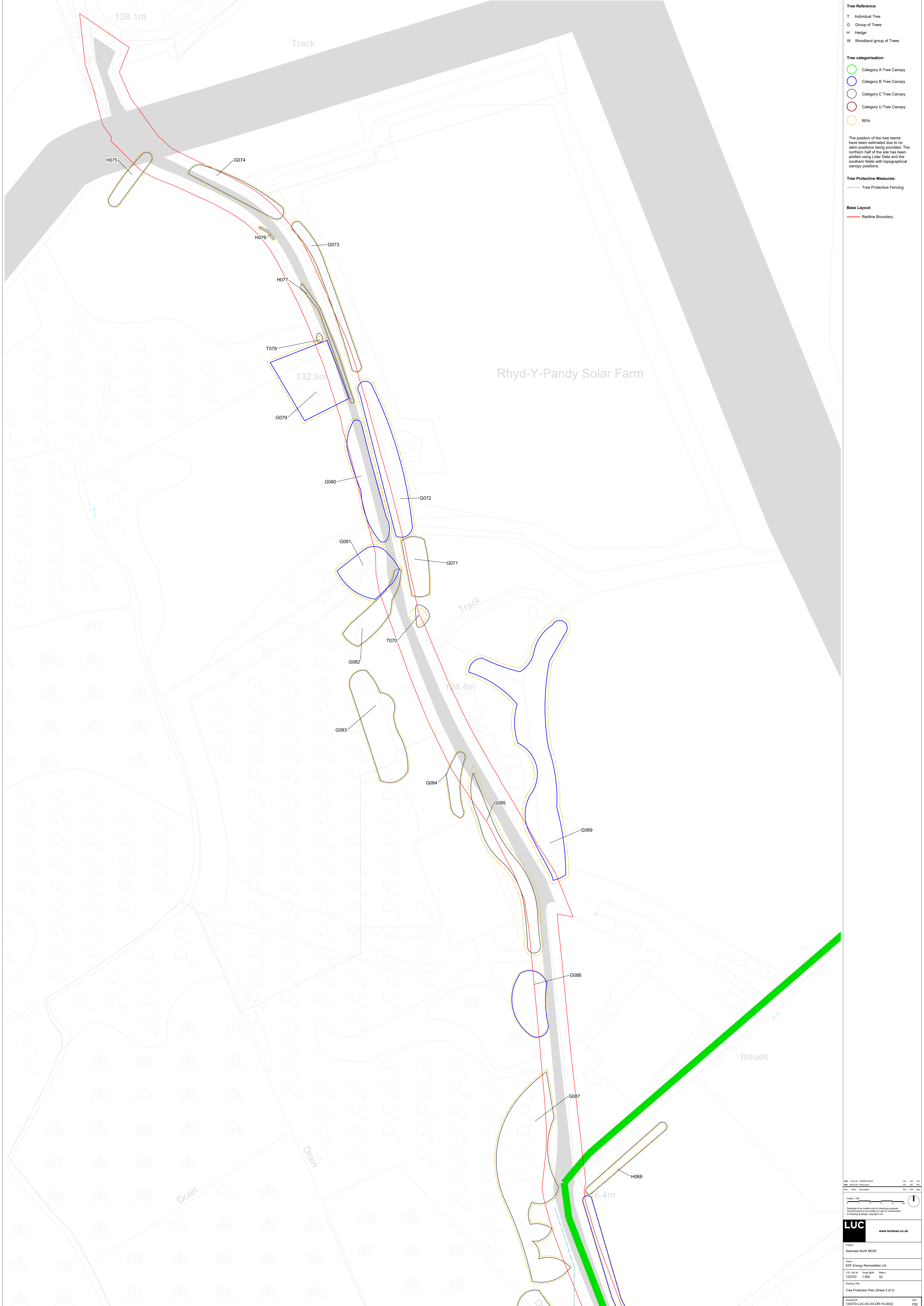
Client
EDF Energy Renewables Ltd

LUC job No Scale (A3) Status
133370 1:500 S2

Drawing Title
Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 2 of 3)

Drawing No
133370-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0031

Rev
P02



Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Trees

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

The position of the tree stems have been estimated due to no stem positions being provided. The northern half of the site has been plotted using LIDAR Data and the southern fields with topographical canopy positions.

Tree Protective Measures:

- Tree Protective Fencing

Base Layout:

- Redline Boundary

PG 15/02/25 Updated report EA 102 102
PG 07/02/25 Draft Issue EA 102 102
Rev: 001 Date: 07/02/25 Description: Rev: 001 Date: 07/02/25

Scale 1:100

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Project
Swansea North BESS

Client
EDF Energy Renewables Ltd

LUC job No Scale (A3) Status
133370 1:500 S2

Drawing Title
Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 3 of 3)

Drawing No
133370-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0032 Rev
P02