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Outline Woodland Management Report for the Woodland (Arnold's Wood) at Land north of Shenfield Officers' Meadows Brentwood Essex



September 2023

Ref: SJA owmr 23157-01b

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Instructions

1.1.1. SJAtrees has been jointly instructed by Croudace Homes UK and Redrow Homes to prepare an outline woodland management report for the woodland (Arnold's Wood) located within the Strategic Site allocation boundary ('Land North of Shenfield') allocated in the Brentwood Local Plan 2016-2033, adopted March 2022.

1.2. Scope of report

1.2.1. The purpose of the report is to provide a preliminary assessment of the woodland and to set out the aims and objectives of a future management plan whose implementation will ensure that, during and post-development, any potentially harmful impacts associated with the development process and incoming occupants are minimised and that the woodland's structure, conservation, amenity and landscape values are maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced. Aligned with this, an opportunity exists to enhance the overall ecological condition of the woodland by bringing the woodland into favourable management.

1.2.2. With the largest two parcels of the Strategic Site being brought forward by Croudace Homes and Redrow, both developers have subsumed responsibility for the impact their respective developments might have on the woodland. Whilst the woodland is mostly situated within the Croudace Homes portion of the wider site an element of it extends beyond the boundary into the Redrow portion and indeed a significant portion of the woodlands eastern buffer zone is also within the Redrow Site. This is illustrated on the woodland ownership plan presented at **Appendix 1**.

1.2.3. This report and its appendices are intended accompany planning applications from both developers, to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Brentwood Borough Council.

1.3. Woodland overview

1.3.1. The woodland is approximately 2.2ha in size and is located within the centre of the proposed site (see *Figure 1* below). The east and west boundaries adjoin the

surrounding agricultural fields, the south boundary abuts an adjacent railway line ('Great Eastern Main Line'), and the north boundary lies adjacent to the rear gardens of a row of residential dwellings located along Chelmsford Road (A1023) to the north.

1.3.2. To the south-east lies two other areas of woodland, also designated as 'Arnold's Wood,' located on the opposite sides of the 'Southend Loop' railway line. Together these three woodlands would have formed one single continuous area before the historic construction of the railway.



Figure 1: Aerial image showing the woodland (blue hatch) located within the application site boundary for the proposed development (red line).

1.4. Soil type

1.4.1. The British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology map of the area indicates the woodland lies above a bedrock of Claygate Member which comprises clay, silt and sand.

1.5. Statutory controls

1.5.1. Whilst at the time of writing the LPA website does not disclose information as to which trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), there is no record of

the woodland being the subject of a TPO and no evidence that a new TPO has come into effect in recent months.

1.5.2. The woodland is not within a conservation area. Therefore, there are no constraints relating to the woodland in this regard.

1.6. Non-statutory designations

1.6.1. As shown at **Figure 2** below, the woodland is classified as 'Ancient'. Ancient woodland is defined as "any area that's been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD" and is considered an important and irreplaceable habitat. The National Planning Policy Framework (see below) states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

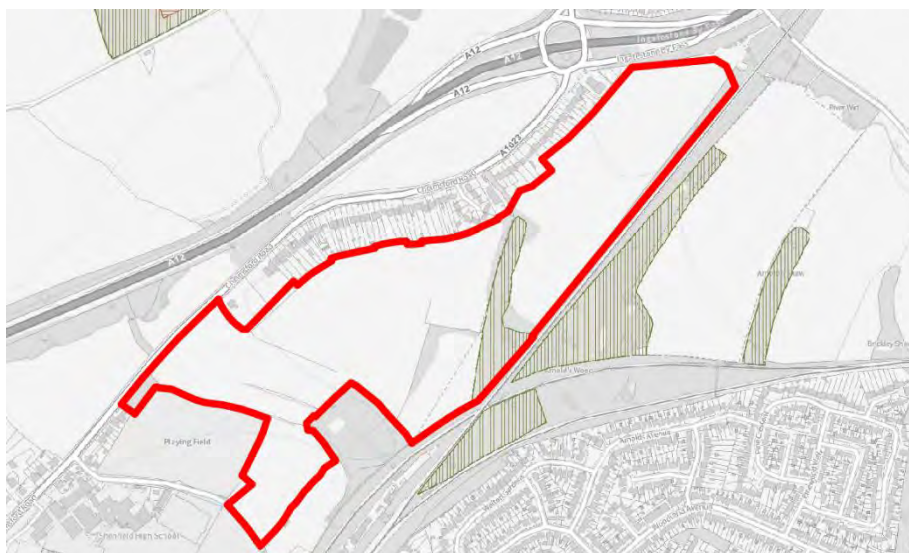


Figure 2: 'Magic' map image showing the ancient woodland within and adjacent to the site

1.6.2. Due to its long history of continuous woodland cover and often consistent management, ancient woodland typically supports a rich and distinctive flora and fauna. Much of the wildlife associated with these woodlands depends on the stable ecological conditions provided by continuity of woodland cover, active management creating a diverse woodland structure, and the presence of native tree and shrub species. Given the nature of the habitat, it is a finite resource that cannot be replaced, and following large scale conversion of much of Britain's native woodland to other land uses, ancient woodland is now a relatively scarce and threatened habitat with only 1-2% of Britain's land area now occupied by ancient and semi-natural woodland

(ASNW). Many sites previously supporting ASNW have been converted to plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) to provide a source of timber.

1.6.3. Current UK planning and development guidance in relation to the development of sites adjacent to ancient woodland¹ is that to avoid negative effects on ancient woodland an appropriate buffer zone of semi-natural habitat of at least 15m should be left between the development and the woodland, but if other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, a larger buffer may be needed.

1.6.4. There are no trees within or abutting the woodland that can be classified as 'Ancient' or 'Veteran'. Ancient and veteran trees are also considered to be irreplaceable habitats, and contribute to a site's biodiversity, cultural and heritage value, and the National Planning Policy Framework states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient or veteran trees should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

¹ Ancient woodland and veteran trees: protecting them from development (14 January 2022). www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Woodland survey and baseline information

2.1.1. We undertook a preliminary survey of the woodland on Wednesday the 22nd March 2023. Weather conditions at the time were dry with scattered cloud. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

2.1.2. We identified and surveyed the woodland in discrete woodland compartments, based on overstorey and understorey composition, size and age. These woodland compartments are shown on the appended woodland compartment plan (**Appendix 2**).

2.1.3. We inspected the trees from the ground only, aided by binoculars as appropriate, but did not climb them. We took no samples of wood, roots or fungi. We did not undertake a full hazard or risk assessment of the trees, and therefore can give no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability.

3. WOODLAND ASSESSMENT

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. As part of the survey, we identified four separate woodland compartments, details of which are set out below. These are distinct sections that appear to show a particular arboricultural character or structure that is different from the adjacent compartments.

3.2. Compartments 1 & 2

3.2.1. Together compartments 1 and 2 constitute the ancient woodland itself and whilst it is wholly within the Croudace Homes site, it will be the joint responsibility of both developers because both will be responsible for introducing new residents to the area.

3.2.2. The woodland is demarcated by the soil bund aligned along the woodland boundaries. Broadly speaking, the compartments share the same structure and composition. The overstoreys of both are numerically dominated by semi-mature hornbeam, many of which are multi-stemmed from their bases consistent with former coppicing; these grow densely together and are consequently drawn-up and mutually suppressed. Scattered amongst the hornbeam are mature English oak standards which grow above, and are dominant over, the hornbeams.

3.2.3. Whilst ash, cherry and silver birch are also present within the overstorey, these species are distinctly in the minority and ultimately the hornbeam-oak mix prevails upon the woodland's character. The overstorey forms continuous canopy cover with few gaps between individual crowns.

3.2.4. By comparison, the understorey is notably sparse with specimens tending to occur with greater frequency towards the woodland edges where they meet compartments 3 and 4. The understorey comprises a mix of species including young hornbeam and silver birch, along with understorey specimens including elder, hazel

and field maple with no one particular species being especially prevalent over the others.

3.2.5. The woodland floor is dominated by a visible leaf litter layer with little to no natural regeneration. At the time of the survey, areas of emerging vernal plants were observed intermittently scattered throughout the leaf layer.

3.2.6. Both compartments are mostly clear of organic or inorganic debris which is confined to the presence of one or two food wrappers and plastic bags.

3.2.7. Also of note is an existing trodden earth footpath which forms a circuit around the woodland, along the east and west woodland boundaries adjacent to the surrounding soil bund.

3.2.8. Despite their similarity, compartments 1 and 2 are nonetheless differentiated by several minor but noteworthy differences, which are described below.

3.2.9. Compartment 1 shows less species diversity, is slightly more uniform in character, possesses a more open structure which permits marginally more light to the woodland floor and includes two glades, whilst the hornbeam overstorey contains a greater proportion of coppiced specimens.

3.2.10. Conversely, compartment 2 shows a slightly denser over and understorey, both of which possess partially more species variety as evidenced by a greater presence of silver birch, ash and hazel. In addition, compartment 2 appears to show a greater diversity of woodland flora compared to compartment 1.

3.3. Compartment 3

3.3.1. Compartment 3 encompasses the 15m buffer zone along the west side of the woodland, adjacent to the soil bund that marks the woodland edge, and occupies a transition zone between the woodland and the adjacent field to the west. This compartment is within the Croudace portion of the site and will become Croudace's responsibility.

3.3.2. The fact this compartment is outside the woodland is reflected in the overstorey which, in the south-half of the compartment, is formed of woodland edge trees comprising English oak and hornbeam consistent with the ancient woodland's

overstorey. Within the north half of the compartment, the overstorey becomes less established and is chiefly confined to a dense section of drawn-up and mutually suppressed, young and semi-mature aspen with some silver birch.

3.3.3. The understorey within the south half of the compartment is dominated by dense bramble, whilst the north half is formed of dense blackthorn scrub with hazel, field maple, hawthorn, elder and cherry.

3.3.4. For the most part, the understorey provides a modest barrier to pedestrians save for the occasional break in tree cover and in the area of aspen overstorey which permit a degree of access into the woodland outside of that provided by the footpath.

3.4. Compartment 4

3.4.1. Compartment 4 incorporates the 15m buffer zone along the *east* side of the woodland and, similar to compartment 3, provides a transition zone between the woodland and the adjacent field to the east. This compartment is within the Redrow portion of the site and will become Redrow's responsibility.

3.4.2. Along much of the compartment, the overstorey is relatively open save for the occasional English oak and hornbeam which grow beyond the ancient woodland's overstorey. The compartment is therefore defined more by its understorey which comprises dense blackthorn with bramble and young hornbeam that forms an impenetrable mass of scrubby vegetation.

3.4.3. However, at the south end of the compartment, adjacent to the railway line, it also encompasses an outcrop of woodland that spreads beyond the ancient woodland's soil-bund boundary. The overstorey of this particular area, which shows the oak-hornbeam mix characteristic of the broader woodland, also includes mature ash and a dense block of drawn-up and mutually suppressed, young and semi-mature aspen. The understorey within this woodland 'outcrop' is marginally more established and diverse compared to the other compartments, and along with hawthorn, elder and hazel, it also includes holly. Curiously enough this part of the woodland appears to possess a comparatively higher proportion of windthrown specimens.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1.1. In formulating the woodland management plan, the following objectives shall be considered:

- To protect and minimise the impacts of construction on the retained trees along the woodland edges during building of the adjacent proposed development;
- Once development is completed and occupied, to protect the woodland from potential adverse impacts associated with increased human interaction, including fly-tipping, light and noise pollution, biosecurity, fire potential, vandalism, pet predation, ground compaction and pollution;
- Promote conditions so that the trees within the woodland are healthy and safe, particularly where trees are to be retained in proximity to places of public access and occupation;
- Minimise risk of harm from falling trees or branches to the residents of the proposed dwellings;
- To retain the existing woodland's trees and other vegetation on the site that are worthy of retention, and to enhance their character, composition and age structure through positive management, including the re-coppicing of the hornbeam trees in a patchwork and staged manner;
- To thin the woodland canopy and re-coppice the hornbeam to promote the successful regeneration, establishment and growth of new vegetation, in particular the ground flora;
- To conserve the existing landscape character and screening function of the existing vegetation on the site;
- To take appropriate long-term management measures following the successful establishment of the proposals;
- To take appropriate measures where necessary to preserve the health of the existing tree stock and to ensure the health of new tree stock;

- To take measures to use locally indigenous species to reinforce local distinctiveness and character to increase species diversity;
- To ensure long term management of retained and created wildlife habitats including the retention of old and decaying trees, where safe to do so, and provision of standing deadwood and log piles;
- To ensure the protection and management of target species, whether flora or fauna;
- To protect and enhance the nature conservation value of existing habitats on the management site and to achieve a net gain in biodiversity in accordance with paragraph 180 of the NPPF policy 2021;
- To fulfil all the legal requirements in relation to the protection, management and enhancement of the ecological features of the woodland; and
- To provide a mechanism for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the woodland management plan.

5. OUTLINE WOODLAND STRATEGY

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. This section provides an outline strategy for the woodland's management in accordance with the objectives listed in Section 4 above. Whilst a detailed woodland management plan setting out specific actions will eventually be required for the successful long-term management of the woodland, the following prescriptive measures provide a guiding framework to help inform the woodland's future management. These measures could be secured through a planning condition.

5.2. Minimise the impacts of the proposed development on the woodland

5.2.1. Whilst the principle of protecting the woodland and its seedbank by excluding access (except by maintenance operatives) may be the most desirable option in terms of safeguarding the woodland, due to the expected proximity of the proposed development, this idealistic view of zero intervention is not practicable or appropriate. Furthermore, the woodland appears to be subject to intermittent use, with several dog-walkers observed to be using the woodland at the time of the survey and so it is expected that general access to the woodland will need to be maintained.

5.2.2. Indeed, promoting access to woodland for the multitudinous benefits it provides people should be encouraged, but in a controlled and informed way.

5.2.3. Consequently, a key part of the effective management of the woodland will be to minimise the potential impacts due to increased human interaction resulting from the proposed development.

5.2.4. In some cases, this could be achieved as a by-product of implementing the strategies used for enhancing the woodland's biodiversity. For example, using dead hedges or native barrier planting to cordon off parts of the woodland to protect it for natural regeneration would also reduce the risk of soil compaction and litter.

5.2.5. The existing footpath aligned through the woodland currently constitutes a trodden earth path. To minimise the potential for trampling of natural regeneration and wildflowers and for soil compaction associated with increased use, the existing

footpath could be formalised, for example by the addition of woodchip, so as to encourage pedestrians to keep to its alignment.

5.2.6. Native barrier planting could also be used or bolstered to focus people onto the footpath through established or newly created access, and away from sensitive areas. Establishment and success of vernal flora is a key objective and would be desirable for the new residents; providing signage to inhibit trampling damage to valuable plants will further focus and channel access through the woodland.

5.2.7. Whilst for the most part the understoreys adjacent to the west and east boundaries of the woodland (within compartments 3 and 4 respectively) provide a barrier to access, there is the occasional gap in the understorey where pedestrians could feasibly access the woodland outside of the footpath. This is the case more so along the west boundary. These parts of the understorey could either be planted up to 'fill in' any gaps so as to help restrict access to existing access, or to use these as additional accesses and link them up to the footpath network thus making use of existing desire-lines.

5.2.8. People could also be directed towards specific areas whilst leaving others undisturbed by the provision of picnic benches or other points of interest. The isolated sections of woodland would then be protected from human impact so as to have the best possible opportunity for biodiversity to flourish.

5.2.9. Currently, litter is not a significant problem on site. However, the likely increase in people using the woodland following development could result in an increase in littering by both inorganic debris (such as drinks cans and food wrappers) and by garden waste (such as grass cuttings and discarded soil). In the latter case, this could potentially lead to deleterious impacts on the woodland through nitrification of the soil and the subsequent establishment of invasive species such as cleavers or nettles.

5.2.10. Littering will be controlled primarily through periodic 'debris sweeps' to clear the woodland of rubbish. Littering could also possibly be minimised by additional

means, for example, by educating residents on the potential negative impacts on the woodland caused by garden waste.

5.3. Keep woodland trees close to human occupation and footpaths healthy and safe

5.3.1. To ensure the continued safe use of the woodland by pedestrians, and to avoid any potential health and safety conflicts between woodland trees and adjacent dwellings or property, the woodland will be subject to routine hazard surveys and management.

5.3.2. As trees are dynamic organisms, subject to continual development and change, all trees should be inspected by a qualified arboriculturist at regular intervals in order that their condition can be monitored, the management plan can be adjusted and updated, and any necessary maintenance can be implemented.

5.3.3. One of the first actions to be taken when implementing this plan will be to undertake a visual tree risk assessment (TRA) of all trees with a trunk diameter of 75mm or more within falling distance of any parts of the proposed dwellings or footpaths. If appropriate, this scope of works will also extend to assessing those trees overhanging or within falling distance of the proposed dwellings that are off-site and contacting the owners of adjacent property if any works are necessary to address a perceived risk.

5.3.4. A second inspection will take place 18 months after the first to get a view of the site in a different season. This will allow the assessor to view the trees in and out of leaf and will allow the assessor a better chance of detecting any decay fungi that may be present and affecting retained trees. Subsequent assessments will be made at regular intervals, the period of which is to be determined after the second assessment, 18 months into the management plan.

5.3.5. After each assessment, all dead or presently dangerous trees overhanging or within falling distance of the proposed dwellings or footpaths will be pruned to prevent

collapse. Where pruning would not address the risks of collapse fully, the tree in question would need to be felled.

5.3.6. Dead trees that do not overhang or are not within falling distance of the proposed dwellings or footpaths should be left *in situ* to deteriorate naturally. Dead branches in otherwise live trees will be left in place unless they are at risk of falling onto new residential property.

5.3.7. Stumps of trees felled for safety reasons will be left *in situ*, at heights of between 1m and 3m, to provide a suitable environment for saproxylic invertebrates. Dead wood and stumps, particularly of oak, provide an excellent habitat for Stag beetle, which is a notable species.

5.3.8. All tree felling or surgery works undertaken within the woodlands will observe those measures necessary to prevent disturbance to any species using the woodland, particularly those protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, including badgers, bats, and birds.

5.3.9. If any of the trees within the woodland have to be removed, and there is no realistic prospect of natural regeneration with desirable native species, they will be replaced by new plantings in the following planting season.

5.4. Treatment of woody arisings from tree felling and surgery works

5.4.1. All arisings from any tree felling and surgery works will be retained on site for the habitat potential this would provide.

5.4.2. Arisings of less than 150mm in diameter ('brushwood') shall be cut into flat planes and laid parallel to each other to form compressed stacks. These stacks shall be located at least 1m from the base of any tree. They shall be built in locations where they will not prevent or suppress the growth of planted or naturally regenerating saplings; and shall measure no more than 2m wide, 3m long, and 1.5m in height.

5.4.3. All arisings of between 150mm and 300mm in diameter ('cordwood') are to be cut into equal lengths of 1.2m and stacked neatly in cords, at least 1m from the base of any tree. These stacks should measure no more than 2.4m in length, 1.2m in width,

and 1.2m in height, and should be secured at either end by a minimum of two stout stakes driven into the ground to prevent collapse.

5.4.4. All arisings of over 300mm in diameter shall be left in minimum lengths of 3m, laid flat on the ground, at least 2m from the trunk of any tree. As the ground is not level they shall be pegged to prevent them moving or rolling.

5.4.5. Alternatively, any brash could be chipped and the resultant woodchip spread onto the woodland footpaths as part of their maintenance.

5.5. Removal of undesirable specimens

5.5.1. No tree species deemed to be invasive and harmful to the woodland's composition, structure and habitat were observed during the woodland survey. However, as part of the woodland's future management, the presence of invasive tree species will need to be monitored.

5.5.2. If any undesirable tree species are found in the wooded areas in the future, an assessment will be made on whether or not they need to be removed. The retention of some, not so vigorous, less desirable species could in theory add to species diversity and habitat potential, but care will be needed to ensure that their retention is not at the expense of native woodland species with greater habitat potential.

5.5.3. It is our understanding that Spanish bluebell was recorded as being present during the ecology survey and therefore these, along with any other invasive flora or fauna as identified by the ecologist, will need to be controlled or removed as appropriate.

5.6. Encouragement of desirable specimens

5.6.1. Although the woodland possesses a continuous overstorey, this shows limited diversity being primarily composed of a hornbeam-oak mix, whilst the understorey is notably sparse and shows little natural regeneration. As such, the woodland will be managed to increase the presence and diversity of desirable species to enhance biodiversity and woodland structure.

5.6.2. The encouragement of desirable species will be achieved through patchwork and staggered re-coppicing and thinning of the overstorey so as to increase light levels

to the woodland floor thereby stimulating natural regeneration of the existing seed bank.

5.6.3. Thinning could also be used to maintain the existing glades and their functionality.

5.6.4. If surrounding trees and the existing seedbank fail to take advantage of the resultant opportunities produced by re-coppicing and thinning, supplementary planting with native species, ideally of local provenance and in keeping with the character of the local area, could be undertaken. Any proposed tree planting will need to be considered in consultation with an ecologist to ensure that it does not disturb existing populations of native wildflowers and woodland flora.

5.7. Formative pruning

5.7.1. All young saplings of appropriate long-living woodland species identified by the arboricultural consultant as requiring formative pruning shall be pruned as specified. This will help the specimens present to develop to their full potential and select against potentially problematic biomechanical features such as twin or multiple stems with tight unions and included bark.

5.8. Creation of woodland habitat

5.8.1. The woodland could be managed to enhance habitat and biodiversity, including for key species such as badgers, bats, birds and reptiles. Therefore, woodland management should seek to maintain the availability of mature and veteran trees, in addition to younger regeneration, shrub thickets, and open areas. More immediate opportunities for vertebrates can be provided through the installation of nest boxes, for example for birds, bats, and dormouse (if they are likely to be present or to

colonise). These features are particularly beneficial where there is a scarcity of naturally occurring cavities.

5.8.2. Other examples include the encouragement of tree species that provide food for birds, such as cherry, and the creation of reptile receptor sites, to name a couple. The type and location of woodland habitat will be decided by the ecological consultant.

5.8.3. The timing and nature of all tree felling and surgery works, and any tree planting, will need to be carried out in accordance with current guidance and best practice so as to ensure that they do not cause harm to existing habitat. Ecological woodland management should consider encouraging structurally diverse edges and internal open areas, in recognition of the high ecological value of these features in promoting floral and faunal diversity through their niche diversity and availability of flowers and fruits. Ideally, these features should be managed to provide a continuous gradation from the canopy, through a shrub layer, to herbaceous vegetation. This will usually require periodic felling, coppicing and/or mowing.

6. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

6.1.1. The areas covered by this outline woodland management report will be the subject of a detailed Woodland Management Plan (WMP) and schedule to be prepared at a later stage. This will become the responsibility of both Croudace and Redrow who will apportion fair financial contributions accordingly.

6.1.2. An initial stakeholders' meeting will be set up to discuss objectives, prescriptions, priorities, budgets, costings and phases of the proposed woodland management. Management of the woodland will be undertaken with professional ecological and arboricultural management advice and arboriculture and ecology consultants will attend the maintenance schedule for different compartments.

6.1.3. A project manager will be appointed to be responsible for implementation of the management plan. The project manager will coordinate all management of the site during the period of the management plan, financed by a budget to be agreed with the landowner at the initial stakeholders' meeting.

6.1.4. The roles and scopes of work of the arboriculture and ecology consultants will be set out at the initial stakeholder's' meeting, and consultants will be appointed thereafter.

6.1.5. The areas covered by the detailed WMP will be the subject of an annual woodland management maintenance schedule, to be prepared in advance of annual stakeholder meetings and to be confirmed following amendment thereafter.

6.1.6. The annual maintenance schedules will incorporate the management objectives and prescriptions as set out in the detailed woodland management plan and will give detailed prescriptions and programmes based on budgets. These schedules will also incorporate inspection and monitoring schedules.

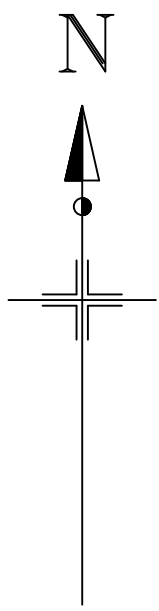
6.1.7. All materials, workmanship, quality and operations will be in accordance with all relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice and legislation.

6.1.8. Arboricultural and habitat management works will be monitored regularly to appraise quality and immediate effectiveness. Additionally, a detailed arboricultural,

ecological and landscape monitoring programme will be developed to monitor the on-going condition of the woodland against the WMP. Monitoring will include a condition assessment of the woodland based on the Woodland Condition Survey protocol established by England Woodland Biodiversity Group and Forest Research. Subject to details and budgets, this might be undertaken on an annual basis for the first 5 years after initiation of the WMP, with additional monitoring in years 10, 15 and 20.

APPENDIX 1

Site Ownership Plan



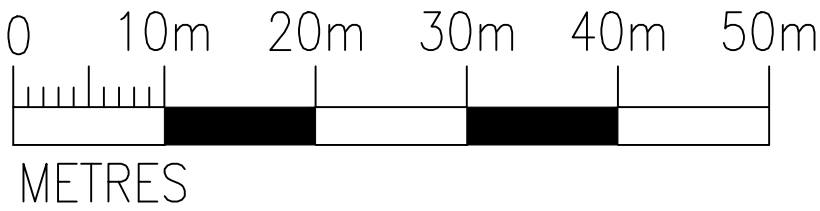
Croudace

Redrow
Homes

SJA
trees Division of site boundary (aligns with edge of ancient woodland)

SJA
trees Woodland buffer zone

SJA
trees Site boundary

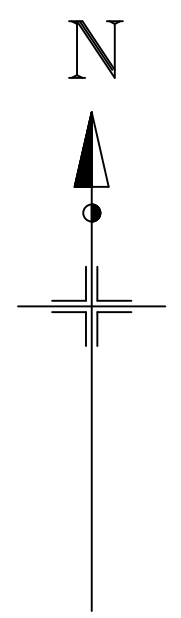
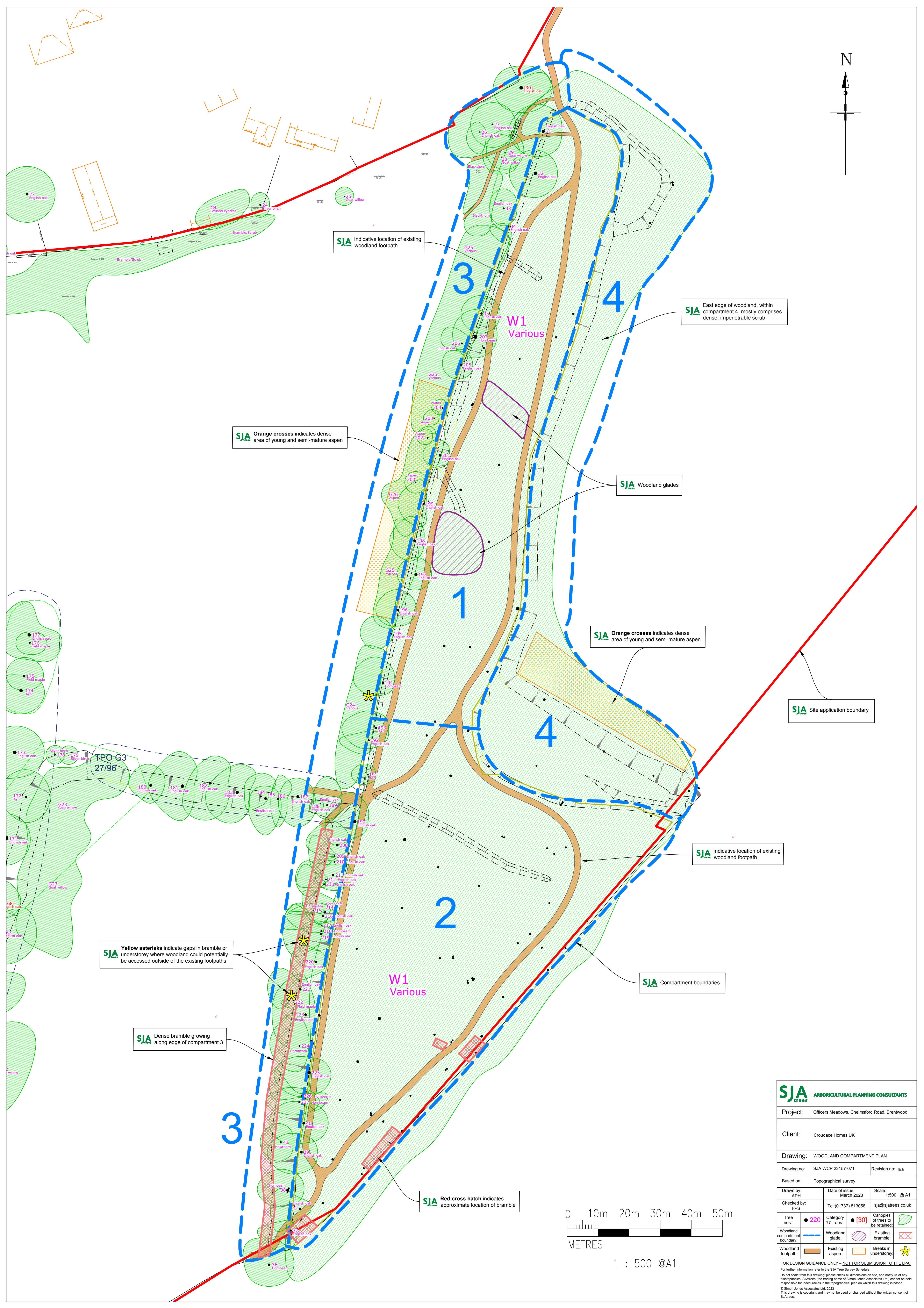


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SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS		
Project:	Land North of Shenfield	
Client:	Croudace and Redrow	
Drawing:	SITE OWNERSHIP PLAN	
Drawing no:	SJA OWN 23157-081	
Based on:	Topographical survey	
Drawn by:	Date of Issue:	Scale:
KLN	Aug 2022	1:500 @ A1
Checked by:	Tel: (01737) 813058	sja@sjatrees.co.uk
TBA		
Tree canopies:	Woodland footpath:	Ownership boundary line:
<small>For further information refer to the SJA Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing: please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2023 This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJAtrees.</small>		

APPENDIX 2

Woodland Compartment Plan



SJA Indicative location of existing woodland footpath

SJA East edge of woodland, within compartment 4, mostly comprises dense, impenetrable scrub

SJA Orange crosses indicates dense area of young and semi-mature aspen

SJA Woodland glades

SJA Orange crosses indicates dense area of young and semi-mature aspen

SJA Site application boundary

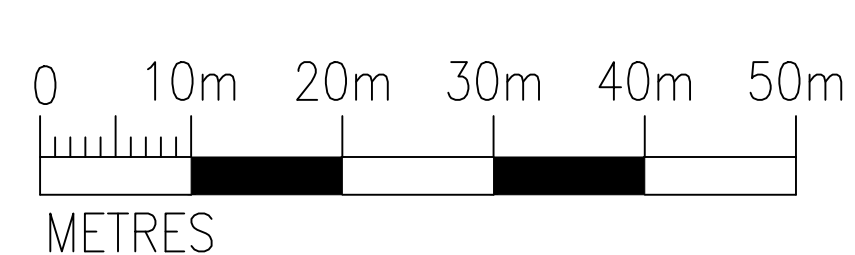
SJA Indicative location of existing woodland footpath

SJA Yellow asterisks indicate gaps in bramble or understorey where woodland could potentially be accessed outside of the existing footpaths

SJA Compartment boundaries

SJA Dense bramble growing along edge of compartment 3

SJA Red cross hatch indicates approximate location of bramble



1 : 500 @A1

SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS			
Project:	Officers Meadows, Chelmsford Road, Brentwood		
Client:	Croudace Homes UK		
Drawing:	WOODLAND COMPARTMENT PLAN		
Drawing no:	SJA WCP 23157-071	Revision no:	n/a
Based on:	Topographical survey		
Drawn by:	APH	Date of issue:	March 2023
Checked by:	FPS	Tel: (01737) 813058	Scale: 1:500 @ A1
Tree nos.:	● 220	Category 'U' trees:	● [30]
Woodland compartment boundary:	---	Woodland glade:	---
Woodland footpath:	---	Existing glade:	---
		Existing bramble:	---
		Existing aspen:	---
		Breaks in understorey:	---
		Canopies of trees to be retained:	---
		Existing bramble:	---
		Breaks in understorey:	---
		Canopies of trees to be retained:	---
FOR DESIGN GUIDANCE ONLY - NOT FOR SUBMISSION TO THE LPA!			
For further information refer to the SJA Tree Survey Schedule			
Do not scale from this drawing: please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based.			
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