



TRACY CLARKE
TREE CONSULTANCY

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Client: Hanson Services Ltd

Site: Hillcrest and Tussocks
The Causeway
Therfield
SG8 9PP

Report by: Tracy Clarke MICFor. F.Arbor.A. CEnv

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Reference: TCTC-18755-C

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Executive Summary

1. Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd are instructed to provide an arboricultural survey and impact assessment of the proposal in accordance with BS5837 (2012), Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations. The information provided to the client has helped to inform the site layout to ensure that the proposal is sustainable in respect of important arboricultural and landscape features and that it complies with national and local planning policies.
2. The proposal is for seven residential dwellings.
3. The site falls within the Therfield Conservation Area which provides legal protection for all trees over 75mm diameter, it has not yet been possible to establish whether any trees on or adjacent to the site are protected by a tree preservation order.
4. A total of thirty nine individual trees, three groups, six hedges and one shrub are included in the assessment. Of these, thirty five are assessed as low quality or value, three are poor and eleven are moderate value trees either arboriculturally or because of their wider landscape value. There are no high quality trees on or adjacent to the site.
5. The proposal will require a loss of seven individual trees of low value (T4, T58, T60, T64, T65, T77, T78), one low value shrub (S79), one tree and one group of moderate value (T62 and G68), and three small sections of low value hedges. One other tree, T63 cannot be sustainably retained due to its poor health and condition.
6. None of the trees proposed to be removed are identified as significant within the Therfield Conservation Area Statement (2019).
7. Pruning is specified for the management of some trees in relation to building footprints, and for construction access, it is recommended that trees T5-T9 and T12 are managed as a high hedge rather than allow to develop into mature trees.
8. There will be a need to adopt a No-Dig approach within parts of the RPA of T1, T2, T3, T66, T76 and T59. Provided these operations are carefully detailed within an arboricultural method statement, there will be limited risk to the long term health of these trees.

9. The proposed development seeks to retain and protect the most significant sustainable trees, and hedges, and intends to mitigate for the loss of mainly those of low or poor value to ensure that with the delivery and successful establishment of the proposed high quality landscape design, the proposal is sustainable and acceptable in relation to national and local planning policies.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd are instructed by Hanson Services Ltd to:

- provide a BS 5837 (2012) tree survey of trees relevant to the site, with recommendations for works, and
- provide an arboricultural impact assessment report which addresses the impacts on trees from the proposed development for planning submission, and provides measures for their protection during construction

1.2 The proposal is for seven residential dwellings.

Method of assessment

1.3 This assessment follows best practice British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction (2012) which provides a methodology for the assessment of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites and aims to guide decision making towards sustainable design and tree cover on all new developments.

1.4 This assessment also has regard to national and local planning policies in consideration of the arboricultural impacts from the development proposals since these policies will guide the decision-making process of the local planning authority.

Scope and limitations

1.5 The tree survey is of a preliminary nature only; all trees have only been inspected from ground level applying ¹Mattheck's (1994) visual tree assessment method (VTA). No detailed decay investigations of the trees or detailed site investigations have been carried out to inform this report.

1.6 This report is not an assessment of tree condition and the risk they represent to people or property, however where defects trees have been noted as requiring works, recommendations are included in the tree schedule included with this report.

¹ Mattheck, C, Broeler, H. (1994). The body language of trees. A handbook for failure analysis – Research for Amenity Trees No.4 Research for Amenity Trees

- 1.7 All recommendations are given in the context of the site's current use, or to facilitate the proposed development. Trees are dynamic living organisms, and subject to a change in their condition.
- 1.8 This report should not be considered as a full assessment of the health and safety of trees on and adjacent to the site, and where trees do have the potential to harm people or property, an inspection of their condition by the relevant owner on an annual basis is recommended.
- 1.9 The assessment of trees within this report is valid for two years from its date.

Background documents supplied

- 1.10 The following documents have been supplied by the client team and relied upon for this report:

Supplier	Name	Date
Terrain	Topographical Survey TS18-197Q\1	May 2018
Kingston Studio	Proposed Site Plan G	Oct 2024

2 Observations and Tree Information

The Site

- 2.1 The site was visited on 16 February 2023 to carry out a BS5837 (2012) survey and assessment of trees.
- 2.2 The development site is Hillcrest and Tussocks, The Causeway, Therfield, SG8 9PP



Fig. 1 Google Earth 2024 – site location

Tree Information

- 2.3 The data on the trees surveyed can be found in the tree schedule at Appendix A1. The tree schedule includes trees surveyed within the property Tussocks. However the site excludes trees and hedges T22-T49, H51, T52, G53, T54-T56 and G57. Only those trees, groups or hedges within or adjacent to the redline site boundary are referred to in the tree data analysis of this report and are relevant to the consideration of development impacts.
- 2.4 A total of thirty nine individual trees, three groups, six hedges and one shrub are included in the assessment, tree works are identified at Appendix A2.
- 2.5 The surveyed trees and their assessment of quality and value are indicated on the tree survey plan at Appendix B1.
- 2.6 The proposed layout and, where relevant, trees for removal are shown in Appendix B2.

- 2.7 The tree protection plan and heads of terms method statement is provided at Appendix B3.
- 2.8 An analysis of the tree quality and value, tree species mix and age diversity relevant to this proposal is included at Appendix C, which helps to understand the sustainability of the existing tree population on site.

Site soils and influence on rooting

- 2.9 Soil conditions will have a significant effect upon tree growth and will influence:
- The species that will grow successfully.
 - Rooting depths for different species.
 - The available soil volume that can be used by roots and therefore the likely tolerance of trees and other vegetation to soil disturbance
- 2.10 As a guide, ²Cranfield University Soilscales map describes the soils at the site as **Soilscale 9**: Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.
- 2.11 This is a guide only, further detailed soil analysis on site will be required by the structural engineer to inform any foundation design detail.

Legal status of trees / woodlands

- 2.12 At the time of writing the report it has not been possible to identify whether the surveyed trees are legally protected by a tree preservation order. However, all trees on the site over 75mm diameter are legally protected by virtue of being within the Therfield Conservation Area (although trees along part of the rear northern boundary and the eastern boundary for plot 6 appear to fall outside the Conservation Area – this should be confirmed with the district council).

² <http://www.landis.org.uk>

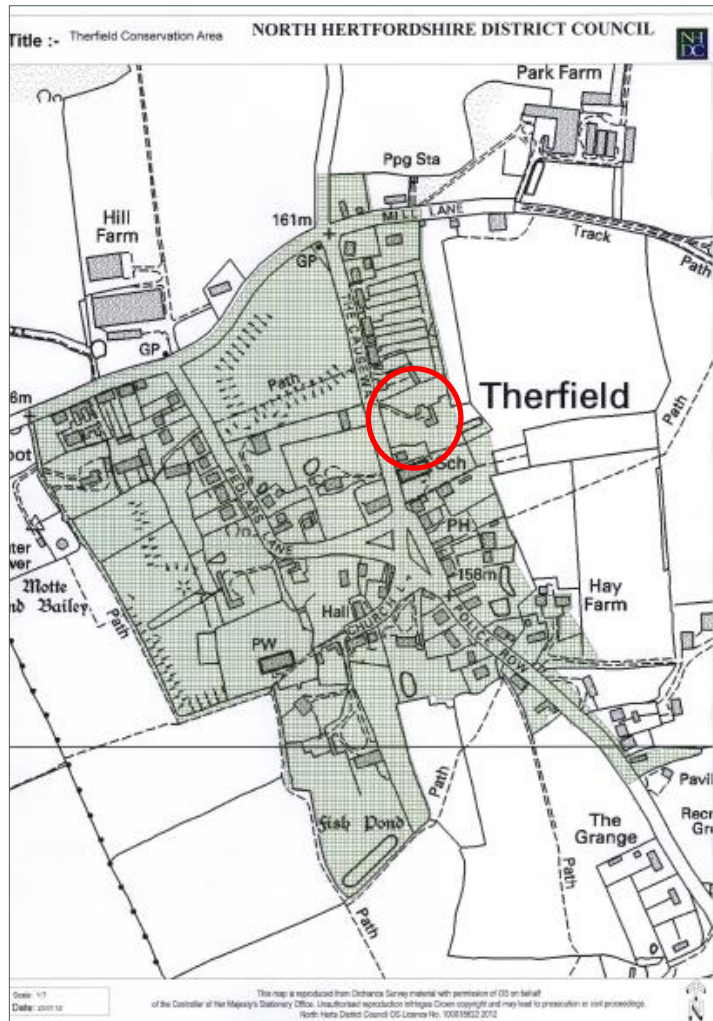


Fig. 2 NHDC Therfield Conservation Area Map – site location indicated

2.13 It should be noted that prior to any works to prune or remove a tree (including roots) with a Tree Preservation Order or one that is within a Conservation Area, written authorisation from the Local Planning Authority is required unless removal is granted through detailed planning consent where the works have been clearly specified and agreed as necessary to implement that consent.

3 Planning Policy Context

National and Local Planning Policy

- 3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023 reflects the Government's vision for a planning system that puts beautiful, environmentally sustainable, and life-enhancing places at its heart. The NPPF recognises that the natural environment is an essential component of the health and wellbeing of society, and in achieving well designed places.
- 3.2 **Paragraph 136:** trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments, that appropriate measures are in place to secure long – term maintenance of newly planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.
- 3.3 **Paragraph 159 a):** advises that new development should be planned for in ways that avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaption measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.
- 3.4 **Paragraph 180 b):** Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by recognizing the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.
- 3.5 **Paragraph 186 a) and c):** when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the principles of avoidance, minimise, remediate or, as a last resort compensate for the harmful impacts of development on for example biodiversity, and irreplaceable habits (such as ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees).
- 3.6 Growth for communities delivered by the planning system requires the careful consideration of our natural environment during the design and development process to achieve sustainable development and this report considers how the development complies with the NPPF and how it achieves sustainable development.
- 3.7 Local Planning Authorities are governed in their decision-making process by the principle of sustainable development.

- 3.8 The North Hertfordshire District Council Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted on 8 November 2022. The following policies are relevant to the consideration of trees and development:
- 3.9 **Policy SP1: Sustainable development in North Hertfordshire** – supports the principle of sustainable development, including iv) protecting key elements of North Hertfordshire's environment including biodiversity, important landscapes, heritage assets, and green infrastructure.
- 3.10 **Policy SP9: Design and sustainability** – the council considers good design to be a key aspect of sustainable development.
- 3.11 **Policy SP12: Green Infrastructure, biodiversity, and landscape** – the council will accommodate significant growth during the plan period whilst ensuring the natural environment is protected and enhanced.
- 3.12 **Policy D1: Sustainable design** – planning permission will be granted provided development proposals (iv) retain existing vegetation and proposed appropriate new planting. Section 9.7 states 'A vegetation condition survey should be undertaken to ascertain what plants within and adjoining the site, which would be affected by development, are worthy of retention and what protection measures should be put in place during construction.'
- 3.13 **Policy NE1: Strategic green infrastructure** - planning permission will be granted provided development a) protects, conserves and where possible enhances the strategic green infrastructure network, b) avoids the loss fragmentation, severance, or negative impact on the function of the strategic green infrastructure network, c) Creates new strategic green infrastructure where appropriate and is accompanied by a plan for its long-term maintenance and management d) Has suitable mitigation measures or appropriate replacement to satisfactorily address adverse impacts on the strategic green infrastructure network. Section 11.1 states protection of green infrastructure is important, however in some cases it needs to be acknowledged that appropriate mitigation measures would enable development to take place.
- 3.14 **Policy NE2: Landscape** – planning permission will be granted that a) respect the sensitivities of the relevant landscape character area, b) do not cause unacceptable harm to the character and appearance of the surrounding area or landscape character area in which the site is located, taking into account any suitable mitigation measures necessary to achieve this c) are designed and located to ensure the health and future retention of important landscape features d) have considered the long term management and maintenance of any existing and proposed landscaping.
- 3.15 **Policy NE4: Biodiversity and geological sites** - Planning permission will only be granted for development proposals that appropriately protect, enhance, and manage biodiversity in accordance with the hierarchy and status of designations and features listed in Policy SP12.

North Herts Council Design SPD (July 2011)

3.16 The design document provides detailed guidance on achieving sustainable development in the district.

The Therfield Conservation Area Character Statement (2019)

3.17 The map of Therfield Conservation Area below provides insight into the key features or characteristics of the village area:

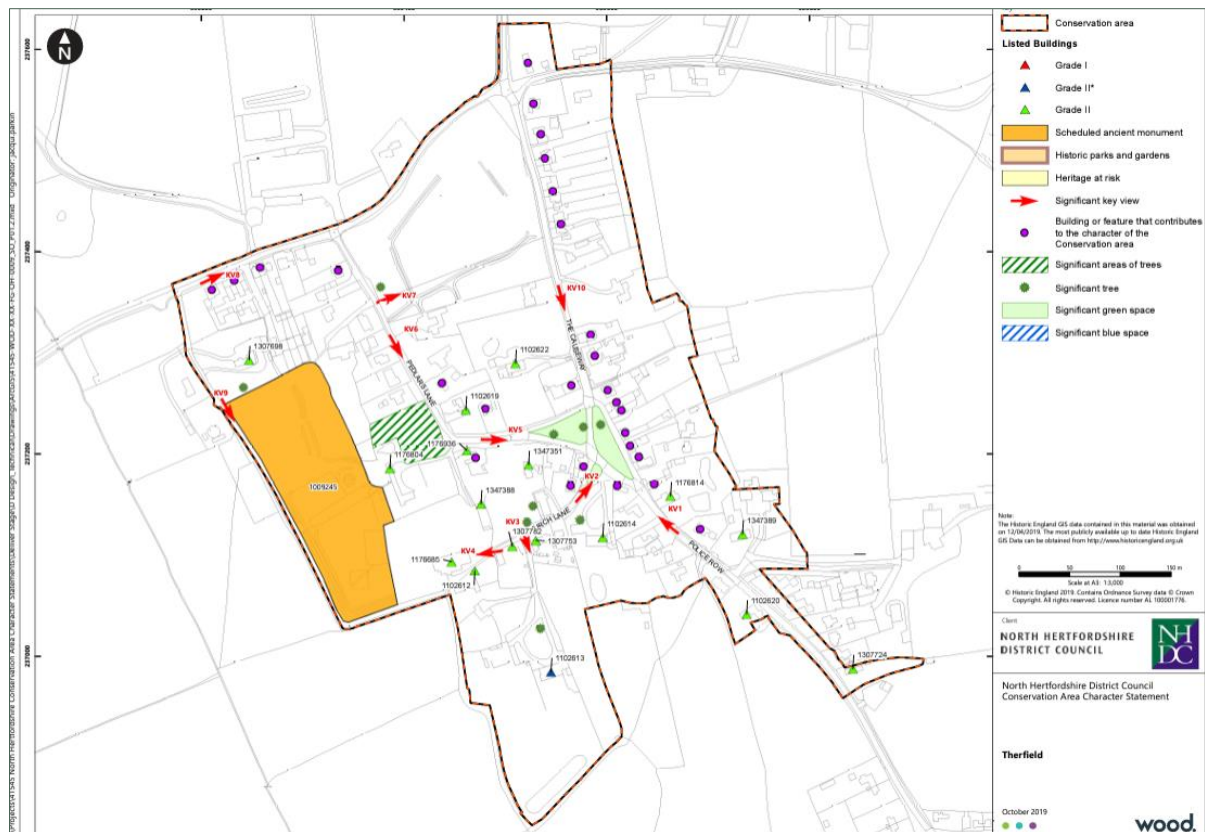


Fig. 3 Therfield Conservation Area Statement (2019) – Map of features

4 Discussion

Key arboricultural impacts

4.1 The following arboricultural impacts have been identified in relation to the proposed development:

Activity	Potential Impact			
Tree Loss for Development	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
	0	T62, G68	T4, T58, T60, T64, T65, part of H75, T78, S79,	T77
Tree Loss for Arboricultural Reasons	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
	0	0	0	T63
	The long term retention of this tree is limited, it is in serious decline, along with other nearby cedar tree T58, and cannot be sustainably integrated into the development proposal without damage to roots.			
³ RPA and tree crown Impact	The general impacts on retained trees can be managed by following the requirements of the tree protection plan and method statement at Appendix B3.			
RPA incursion: Demolition	Provided the tree protection plan is used as a guide for demolition operations, this should ensure that any works will not harm retained trees.			
RPA incursion: Construction	Construction operations are generally outside the RPA of retained trees and provided the tree protection plan and method statement at Appendix B3 is used as a guide for construction operations, this should ensure that any works will not harm retained trees. Construction access around the site for demolition and construction operations will need to be properly assessed and the tree protection requirements properly understood. It is recommended that the tree protection issues are referenced and properly acknowledged within a construction management plan. These areas of careful or specialist works can be made subject to an agreed arboricultural method statement and carried out under arboricultural supervision to manage any potential low risks.			

³ RPA Section 3.7 of BS5837 (2012): layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority

	No-dig construction will be required within the RPA of T1, T2, T3, T66, T76 and T59 for the road or parking construction. No-Dig construction is an accepted best practice approach to building hard surfacing within the RPA of trees and will allow the healthy retention of the trees.
RPA Incursion: Soil levels change	No soil level changes are anticipated within the root protection area of retained trees.
RPA Incursion: Underground services and drainage	No information is currently available relating to underground services or drainage for the proposal, however it should be possible to locate the utilities outside the RPA of trees. If it is essential to locate underground drainage or services runs within the RPAs of retained trees these operations should follow the recommendations in the NJUG guidelines ⁴ . In addition, it is also recommended that these works are carried out under arboricultural supervision when being installed.
RPA Incursion Landscape operations	Provided the tree protection plan is used as a guide for landscape operations, this should ensure that any works for improving the hard and soft landscaping features will not harm trees. Any landscaping works within the tree protection areas should be undertaken by hand only avoiding using machinery. Where machinery is unavoidable this should be tracked and light weight only (max of 2 tonnes). Temporary ground protection should always be installed beforehand as follows: • <i>Pedestrian</i> – single thickness scaffold boards placed on top of a compressible resistant layer of 100mm of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane • <i>Pedestrian operated plant</i> – gross weight of 2tonne, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compressible resistant layer of 150mm of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane • For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g., proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected)
Pruning to facilitate development	Trees T5-T9 and T12 are a row of semi-mature (occasionally slightly larger diameter) lime trees, and as they have the capacity to grow into large trees when mature, they are recommended to be managed as a high hedge in relation to plot 5. T5, T73, T76 and T66 are recommended to be crown lifted to 2.5m above ground level to give clearance for the proposed footpaths or car port where relevant.

⁴ National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) *Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*. Volume 4 Issue 2. London: NJUG, 2007

	T59, T61, are recommended for crown lifting to give 3m clearance above ground level for construction access, and a slight reduction in the southern canopy of T61 will be required for construction access.
Future growth of retained trees	Following the recommended pruning of trees adjacent to plots, and subject to ongoing maintenance in this way, the relationship of tree crowns to plots can be reasonably managed.
Daylight and sunlight	Trees are an asset when it comes to the provision of shade and welcome cooling and can provide a natural alternative to the reliance on air conditioning (for example) to mitigate the effects of climate change resulting in warmer temperatures generally in the UK.



TC1 (16.02.23) T58 cedar of low value, in decline



TC2 (16.02.23) T60 Acacia of low value, with poor crown structure and decay in main supporting stem



TC3 (16.02.23) T62 beech of moderate quality



TC3 (16.02.23) T63 Cedar of poor value, in significant decline.

Arboricultural related changes from the proposal

- 4.2 The proposal includes the loss of seven individual trees of low value (T4, T58, T60, T64, T65, T77, T78), one low value shrub (S79), one tree of moderate value (T62), one group (G68) of moderate value, and a 5.6m section of low value hedge (H75) to provide the main access route within the site.
- 4.3 T62 a moderate value beech tree with good long term potential, however its current importance in the wider landscape is not significant and its loss is balanced with developing the site and the provision of new trees in prominent locations with the delivery of the proposal.
- 4.4 One other tree, T63, is proposed for removal because it is in irretrievable decline and its roots would be compromised during construction of the proposed main road. Adopting a No-dig approach to retain the tree would not be a sustainable use of resources.
- 4.5 None of these trees are identified as significant within the Therfield Conservation Area Statement (2019).

Mitigation

- 4.6 The proposed outline landscape proposals plan indicates the provision of twenty three replacement trees to offset the loss of trees, together with a range of soft landscape features. The development offers an opportunity to secure a sustainable and biodiverse landscape scheme, including a range of tree and plant

species to help integrate the development and enhance the local landscape character and biodiversity of the conservation area.

Sustainability and Compliance with planning policy

- 4.7 National and local policies focus on development delivering sustainable design and considering the assessment and impact of development proposals on important green infrastructure and biodiversity. Loss of trees to deliver the proposed scheme is unavoidable, however the losses are concentrated on mostly those features of lower value and quality. With appropriate mitigation, the losses can be addressed and with their successful establishment and future management secured, will ensure the development is sustainable.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 This report demonstrates that trees have been considered properly in accordance with best practice, impacts identified, and mitigation suggested to ensure risks from demolition and construction operations associated with the proposal can be reasonably managed and implemented where necessary.
- 5.2 A total of thirty nine individual trees, three groups, six hedges and one shrub are included in the assessment. Of these thirty five are assessed as low quality or value, three are poor and eleven are moderate value trees either arboriculturally or because of their wider landscape value. There are no high quality trees on or adjacent to the site.
- 5.3 To facilitate the proposal there will be a loss of seven individual trees of low value (T4, T58, T60, T64, T65, T77, T78), one low value shrub (S79), one tree and one group of moderate value (T62, G68), a 5.6m section of an internal low value hedge H75. One other tree, T63 cannot be sustainably retained due to its poor health and condition. None of these trees are identified as significant within the Therfield Conservation Area Statement (2019).
- 5.4 Pruning of retained trees T5-T9 and T12 is recommended, so that this line of establishing trees can be managed as a high hedge rather than large individual trees into the future.
- 5.5 The adoption of a No-dig construction is recommended to protect the roots of retained trees T1, T2, T3, T66, T76 and T59. Provided the impact a No-dig approach has on finished levels is properly catered for in detailed design, this method will avoid harm to either tree.
- 5.6 Measures for the appropriate protection of retained trees and hedges, including specialist construction approaches, are recommended within this report so that the proposal can be successfully implemented, and existing landscape features retained in the long term.
- 5.7 Arboricultural input or site supervision is recommended in the following phases:
- Sign off tree protection measures once in place prior to commencement on site
 - Installation of No-Dig roads and footpaths
- 5.8 Provided the approaches suggested within this report are followed, and the landscape proposals establish, the development is sustainable and complies with national and local planning policies relevant to green infrastructure features.

Appendix A1 – BS 5837 Tree Data Schedule



Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T1	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	17.0	58	1	6.7		5.0		5.7		5.8		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Weak fork at 2m, with elephant ears, no natural bracing, but potentially developing a cup shape union C1 individual	16/02/2023	152.2	7.0	20-40	B2
Tree T2	1 Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck' (Dawyck Beech)	12.0	56	1	3.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Ivy or climbing plant. Shedding limb / limbs - Historic. Shedding limb / limbs - Minor. Suppressed crown - Minor. Some shoot dieback C1 individual Difficult to assess upper crown structure due to ivy, ivy embedded in stem to North at 2m	16/02/2023	141.9	6.7	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T3	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	11.0	40	1	3.4		3.9		4.0		3.0		1.5	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Deadwood - Minor.	16/02/2023	72.4	4.8	20-40	B1
Tree T4	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	7.0	15	1	2.5		1.0		2.4		2.6		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Suppressed crown - Minor. Planted very close to boundary fence	16/02/2023	10.2	1.8	40+	C1
Tree T5	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	9.0	36	1	5.0		4.0		5.0		4.0		1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Suppressed crown - Minor. Planted very close to boundary fence and 0.5m from building wall, has been pruned over building slightly, relationship between two is problematic, but if building demolished, consider retention if not a significant constraint.	16/02/2023	58.6	4.3	20-40	B1

Stem **green** Estimated valueStem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groupsStem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T6	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	8.0	18	1	2.0		2.5		3.3		1.0		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Minor. Planted very close to boundary fence Weak fork with possible crack developing	16/02/2023	14.7	2.2	10-20	C1
Tree T7	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	9.0	33	1	4.5		3.6		4.2		4.0		1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Fork - Weak with included bark. Planted very close to boundary fence Weak fork at 0.7m	16/02/2023	49.3	4.0	10-20	C1
Tree T8	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	9.0	22	1	3.8		3.8		3.9		3.2		1.2	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Fork - Weak with included bark. Suppressed crown - Minor. Planted very close to boundary fence Weak fork at 0.8m	16/02/2023	21.9	2.6	10-20	C1
Tree T9	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	9.0	21	1	3.5		2.5		3.9		2.8		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Suppressed crown - Minor. Planted very close to boundary fence	16/02/2023	20.0	2.5	40+	C1
Tree T10	1 Laurocerasus officinalis (Cherry Laurel)	7.0	28 COM	2	4.5		4.0		4.4		4.0		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Multi stemmed from the base Slight yellowing of leaves	16/02/2023	36.2	3.4	10-20	C1
Tree T11	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6.0	25	1	3.0		2.0		3.0		2.0		2.2	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Mid crown. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	16/02/2023	28.3	3.0	0-10	U
Tree T12	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	9.0	12	1	0.5		2.5		4.9		3.5		2.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Suppressed crown - Major. Planted very close to boundary fence Over extended growth to south	16/02/2023	6.5	1.4	40+	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T13	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12.0	47	1	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		2.5	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Epicormic growth - Base. Maturing epicormic growth at base	16/02/2023	99.9	5.6	20-40	B2
Hedge H14	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	2.0	4	1	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.0	L	Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good.	16/02/2023	0.7	0.5	20-40	C2
	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)		AVE																		
Tree T15	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	8.0	12	1	0.3		3.5		3.5		0.3		2.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Suppressed crown - Major. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Plastic mesh guard around stem	16/02/2023	6.5	1.4	40+	C1
Tree T16	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	9.5	27	1	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities. Planted very close to boundary fence Cavity at base to west with some advanced decay Leader has snapped out and hung up in crown Weak fork at 2.5m	16/02/2023	33.0	3.2	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T17	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	8.0	15	1	2.6		2.6		2.6		2.5		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Ivy or climbing plant. Planted very close to boundary fence Useful landscape integration feature, sustainable tree	16/02/2023	10.2	1.8	40+	C1
Tree T18	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	9.5	20	1	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Ivy or climbing plant. Planted very close to boundary fence Useful landscape integration feature, sustainable tree	16/02/2023	18.1	2.4	40+	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T19	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	7.0	15	1	2.6		2.6		2.6		2.5		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Planted very close to boundary fence Useful landscape integration feature, sustainable tree	16/02/2023	10.2	1.8	40+	C1
Tree T20	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	5.0	10	1	1.8		1.8		1.8		1.8		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Planted very close to boundary fence Twin leaders with potential developing weak fork Wire mesh guard embedded in lower stem	16/02/2023	4.5	1.2	20-40	C1
Tree T21	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	6.0	15	1	2.8		2.8		2.8		2.8		1.2	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Fused stems. Planted very close to boundary fence Possibly fastigate variety	16/02/2023	10.2	1.8	40+	C1
Tree T22	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	6.0	12	1	1.8		1.8		1.8		1.8		2.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Arboricultural work - Historic. Planted very close to boundary fence	16/02/2023	6.5	1.4	40+	C1
Tree T23	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.7		1.7		1.7		1.7		2.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Planted very close to boundary fence	16/02/2023	2.2	0.8	40+	C1
Hedge H24	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	2.0	3	1	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Maintained. Numbers in group not counted	16/02/2023	0.4	0.4	20-40	C2
Tree T25	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	8.0	28	1	4.5		4.6		4.2		3.5		1.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Fork - Weak with included bark. Weak fork at 1m	16/02/2023	35.5	3.4	10-20	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T26	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5.0	19 COM	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Co dominant stems from 0.3m, currently good union Wounding with advanced decay on Southern stem at 0.7-1.2m	16/02/2023	17.7	2.4	10-20	C1
Tree T27	1 Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	7.0	22	1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.5					0.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Thin upper crown, some shoot death mid to outer crown areas	16/02/2023	21.9	2.6	10-20	C1
Tree T28	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	4.0	11	1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8					0.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Fork - Weak with included bark. Young planted tree with stake and mesh guard Fork at 0.8m	16/02/2023	5.5	1.3	40+	C1
Tree T29	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	7.5	14	1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8					1.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Fork - Weak with included bark. Weak fork at 2.2m	16/02/2023	8.9	1.7	10-20	C1
Tree T30	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	7.5	14	1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2					2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Fork - Weak with included bark. Weak fork at 2.2m with exudations Not on topographical survey - position estimated	16/02/2023	8.9	1.7	10-20	C1
Tree T31	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	7.5	10	1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3					3.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured.	16/02/2023	4.5	1.2	40+	C1
Tree T32	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	25	1	4.0	3.0	1.5	4.5					2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Topped to clear overhead lines, possibly one -two years ago with young regrowth Off-site stem	16/02/2023	28.3	3.0	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T33	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6.0	30	1	4.0		3.5		2.0		2.0		2.5	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Topped to clear overhead lines, possibly one -two years ago with young regrowth Off-site stem Susceptible to ash dieback	16/02/2023	40.7	3.6	10-20	C1/C2
Hedge H34	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	4.0	4	1	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Maintained. Numbers in group not counted Maintained at 2m generally but left unmanaged to current height	16/02/2023	0.7	0.5	20-40	C2
Tree T35	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	5.0	5	1	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		3.0	L	Young	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured.	16/02/2023	1.1	0.6	40+	C1
Tree T36	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	5.0	6	1	1.8		1.8		1.8		1.8		3.0	L	Young	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured.	16/02/2023	1.6	0.7	40+	C1
Tree T37	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	6.0	7	1	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		3.0	L	Young	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured.	16/02/2023	2.2	0.8	40+	C1
Tree T38	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	6.0	10	1	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		3.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Rubbing limbs. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	16/02/2023	4.5	1.2	40+	C1
Tree T39	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	7.0	19	1	3.5		3.0		3.0		3.0		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Not on topographical survey - position estimated Developing weak fork at 1m	16/02/2023	16.3	2.3	40+	C1
Tree T40	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	9.0	25	1	4.3		4.3		4.3		3.8		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Fork - Weak with included bark. Fork at 1m with exudations	16/02/2023	28.3	3.0	10-20	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T41	1 Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)	12.0	51	1	7.2		5.4		6.8		7.9		0.3	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Historically pollarded at 4-5m, with decaying stubs Leans slightly west over pond Appropriate feature in current setting, will need ongoing crown management	16/02/2023	117.7	6.1	20-40	B1
Hedge H42	1 Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	3.0	4	1	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Maintained. Numbers in group not counted Maintained at 2m generally but left unmanaged to current height	16/02/2023	0.7	0.5	20-40	C2
Tree T43	1 Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	54	1	7.5		7.5		9.6		6.6		3.5	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor. Scattered deadwood throughout crown, possible symptom of decline or stress	16/02/2023	131.9	6.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T44	1 Crataegus sp. (Hawthorn sp.)	8.0	44	1	5.0		4.6		4.3		4.5		4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Managed as a High pollard at 4m with regrowth Unremarkable tree, value within group generally	16/02/2023	87.6	5.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T45	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	8.0	45	1	6.3		6.0		5.0		3.0		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Rubbing limbs. Not on topographical survey - position estimated	16/02/2023	91.6	5.4	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T46	1 Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	9.0	36	1	5.4		4.7		5.3		4.8		3.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Weak fork developing at crown break	16/02/2023	58.6	4.3	20-40	B1
Tree T47	1 Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	8.0	31 COM	10	5.8		4.0		4.0		3.0		2.5	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Rubbing limbs.	16/02/2023	45.2	3.8	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Group G48	1 Viburnum sp. (Viburnum sp.)	7.0	15 AVE	1									0.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Diameter given for largest stem	16/02/2023	10.2	1.8	10-20	C2
	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
	1 Pyrus sp. (Pear sp.)																				
	1 Magnolia salicifolia (Magnolia sp.)																				
	1 Ligustrum sp. (Privet sp.)																				
	1 Ilex aquifolium (Holly)																				
	1 Cotoneaster sp. (Tree Cotoneaster)																				
	1 Berberis sp. (Barberry sp.)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T49	1 Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)	12.0	66	1	8.9		7.0		5.5		7.0		0.3	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Historically pollarded at 3-4m, with decaying stubs Large limb shortened to West when mature with resulting internal decay, fungal brackets of Bjerkandera adusta in and around cavity Historic tear out of major limb at attachment to main stem to north at 4m with decay and open cavity - May extend into main stem Appropriate feature in current setting, will need ongoing crown management Slight lean north towards pond Not on topographical survey - position estimated	16/02/2023	197.1	7.9	10-20	C1
Hedge H50	1 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	2.0	10	1									0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Managed hedge Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted		4.5	1.2	20-40	C2
Hedge H51	1 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	1.8	10	1									0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Managed hedge Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted		4.5	1.2	20-40	C2
Tree T52	1 Laurus nobilis (Bay/Bay Laurel/Poets Laurel)	2.0	9 COM	10	0.7		0.7		0.7		0.7		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Managed / shaped		4.1	1.1	20-40	C1
Group G53	8 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	13.0	40 AVE	1									2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Off site Boundary group Average stem diameter given		72.4	4.8	10-20	C2
Tree T54	1 Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	20.0	30	1	2.7		2.7		2.0		1.0		4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Off site		40.7	3.6	20-40	C1/C2

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Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T55	1 Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lomardy Poplar)	20.0	50	1	3.0		1.5		3.0		3.0		4.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Off site		113.1	6.0	20-40	C1/C2
Tree T56	1 Cotoneaster sp. (Tree Cotoneaster)	9.0	18	1	5.0		3.5		2.0		4.4		2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Ivy		14.7	2.2	10-20	C1
Group G57	14 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	10.0	30 AVE	1									2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Off site Boundary group Average stem diameter given		40.7	3.6	10-20	C2
Tree T58	1 Cedrus sp. (Cedar)	12.0	48	1	5.2		4.9		3.8		3.3		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Topped at 10 metres Minor dieback in outer crown Suspect Sirococcus blight		104.2	5.8	10-20	C1
Tree T59	1 Cedrus sp. (Cedar)	14.0	58	1	5.8		4.6		4.7		5.3		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Extensive ivy obscuring stem Suspect decline with Sirococcus blight		152.2	7.0	10-20	C1
Tree T60	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	12.0	69	1	5.6		6.0		5.8		5.4		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Historically pollarded at 2 metres leaving large diameter wounds which are now decayed, including a decayed strip down the main stem on the west side Union attachments of resulting regrowth likely to be weak		215.4	8.3	10-20	C1
Tree T61	1 Acacia sp. (Acacia sp.)	12.0	45	1	6.6		6.0		7.5		6.4		2.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Minor deadwood		91.6	5.4	20-40	B1
Tree T62	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	12.0	38	1	5.2		5.8		5.3		5.1		1.8	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Good form		65.3	4.6	40+	B1

Stem **green** Estimated value

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T63	1 Cedrus sp. (Cedar)	9.0	38	1	3.0		2.8		2.9		2.8		1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Tree is in decline Minor deadwood		65.3	4.6	0-10	U
Tree T64	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	7.0	24	1	4.0		3.3		3.7		3.8		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Decayed pruning wound on stem		26.1	2.9	20-40	C1
Tree T65	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	7.0	25	1	3.3		2.5		3.4		3.8		2.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.		28.3	3.0	20-40	C1
Tree T66	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	10.0	55 COM	4	6.0		6.4		6.0		6.0		1.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Multiple potentially weak forks C1 individual		139.1	6.7	20-40	B2
Tree T67	1 Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	11.0	34	1	4.6		5.3		4.8		5.6		1.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.		52.3	4.1	20-40	B1
Group G68	8 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	12.0	33 AVE	1									1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Group of 8 closely planted beech - 2 just early mature and 6 semi mature Prominent boundary trees Largest diameter given		49.3	4.0	20-40	B2
Hedge H69	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	2.0	8	1									0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Well managed boundary hedge Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted		2.9	1.0	20-40	B2
Group G70	2 Taxus baccata (Yew)	4.5	25 AVE	1									1.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Off site		28.3	3.0	20-40	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T71	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	6.0	28	1	3.0		6.2		4.7		3.0		1.6	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Off site Dieback in outer crown - decline suspected Minor deadwood		35.5	3.4	10-20	C1
Tree T72	1 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	9.0	20	1	1.8		1.8		1.8		1.8		2.0	L	Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Off site		18.1	2.4	10-20	C1
Tree T73	1 Juglans regia (Walnut)	9.0	35	1	4.0		4.0		5.0		5.0		1.8	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Off site		55.4	4.2	20-40	C1
Hedge H74	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	2.5	10	1									0.5	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Off site Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted		4.5	1.2	10-20	C2
	1 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)																				
Hedge H75	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	1.8	10 AVE	1									0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Off site Average stem diameter given Numbers in group not counted Variable condition. - some brown needle patches Cypress hedge which includes 1 young elder, 1 young sycamore and 2 young ash		4.5	1.2	10-20	C2
	1 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)																				
	2 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T76	1 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	10.0	43 COM	3	2.8		2.8		2.8		2.8		0.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Prominent boundary tree		84.8	5.2	20-40	B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

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Tussocks & Hillcrest

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	Bat Potential	Life stage	Condition Notes Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T77	1 Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	8.0	30	1	1.6		1.6		1.6		1.6		1.0	L	Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Significant dieback in lower crown Tree is in decline		40.7	3.6	0-10	U
Tree T78	1 Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	3.5	8 COM	5	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Shaped		3.6	1.1	20-40	C1
Shrub S79	1 Forsythia sp. (Forsythia)	3.0	8 COM	5	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Shaped		3.6	1.1	10-20	C1
Hedge H80	1 Ligustrum sp. (Privet sp.)	1.0	3	1									0.0	L	Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. On bank - internal height 1 metre, external height 1.6 metre Boundary hedge but not significant		0.4	0.4	20-40	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

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Table 1 of BS5837 (2012)

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 health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7	RED		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though 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.	BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 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.	GREY

Bat Potential Roost Feature

N: Negligible potential

L: Low potential

M: Moderate potential

H: High potential

C: Confirmed Roost

Appendix A2 – Tree Work Schedule

Tree Work Schedule

Site: Hillcrest and Tussocks

Date: May 2024

Tree / Group No.	Tag Number	Species	BS Category	Life Stage	Recommended works
T4		Lime	C1	Semi mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
T5		Lime	B1	Early mature	Reduce canopy height to 5m, crown lift to give 2.5m clearance above ground level and reduce width to 2.5m to formalise as a high hedge feature
T6		Lime	C1	Semi mature	Reduce canopy height to 5m, crown lift to give 1.8m clearance above ground level and reduce width to 2.5m to formalise as a high hedge feature
T7		Lime	C1	Early mature	Reduce canopy height to 5m, crown lift to give 1.8m clearance above ground level and reduce width to 2.5m to formalise as a high hedge feature
T8		Lime	C1	Early mature	Reduce canopy height to 5m, crown lift to give 1.8m clearance above ground level and reduce width to 2.5m to formalise as a high hedge feature
T9		Lime	C1	Early mature	Reduce canopy height to 5m, crown lift to give 1.8m clearance above ground level and reduce width to 2.5m to formalise as a high hedge feature
T12		Lime	C1	Semi mature	Reduce canopy height to 5m, crown lift to give 1.8m clearance above ground level and reduce width to 2.5m to formalise as a high hedge feature
T58		Cedar	C1	Mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
T59		Cedar	C1	Mature	Crown lift lower pendulous growth to the east over proposed roadway by 1.5m to give clearance of 3m above ground levels for construction access.
T60		Acacia	C1	Mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
T61		Acacia	B1	Mature	Crown lift lower pendulous growth to the south by 1m to give 3m clearance above ground level, and reduce spread to the south back to suitable growth points by 1.5m for construction access
T62		Beech	B1	Early mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal

Tree / Group No.	Tag Number	Species	BS Category	Life Stage	Recommended works
T63		Cedar	U	Early mature	Remove for arboricultural reasons
T64		Norway maple	C1	Semi mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
T65		Norway maple	C1	Semi mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
T66		Lime	B2	Mature	Crown lift by 1.5m to provide clearance for proposed footpath
G68		Beech	B2	Early mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
H75		Mixed species	C2	Semi mature	Remove 5.6m length to facilitate the development proposal
T73		Walnut	C1	Mature	Crown lift to give 2.5m clearance above ground level
T76		Cypress	B2	Mature	Crown lift to give 2.5m clearance above ground level
T77		Cypress	U	Mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
T78		Holly	C1	Semi mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal
S79		Forsythia	C1	Semi mature	Remove to facilitate the development proposal

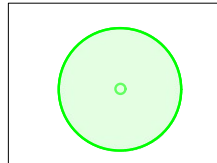
NOTE:

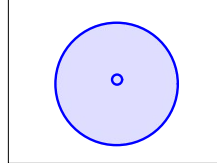
All tree works should comply with BS 3998 (2010) - Recommendations. If necessary, appropriate checks by a suitably qualified ecologist should be made before tree works are undertaken, and all works should only be carried out once planning permission has been granted and any pre-commencement planning conditions relating to tree work have been discharged. Where feasible and there is no risk of spreading diseases or pathogens, consider re-using timber from felled trees on site for creation of ecological habitat piles, furniture or woodchips for landscaping works.

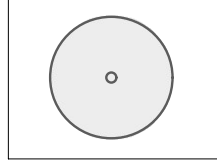
Appendix B1 – Tree Survey Plan

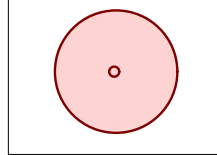


BS5837:2012 Tree Categorisation

- 

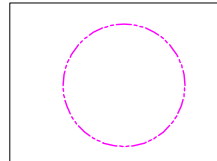
A Category
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- 

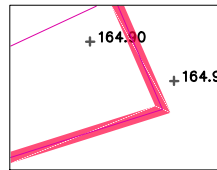
B Category
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- 

C Category
Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm
- 

U Category
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

Key

- 

Root Protection Area (RPA)
The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability. Where the tree is ancient the RPA follows Natural England Standing Advice 2022.
- 

Application Boundary Line

Do not scale from this drawing, tree positions and dimensions should always be checked on site. The original of this drawing is in colour, do not rely on monochrome versions. This drawing is copyright Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd. ©

23.05.24		
Date	Revision	Description
	A	Updated application boundary line

Title
Tree Survey

Client
Hanson Services Ltd

Site
Hillcrest and Tussocks, The Causeway,
Therfield, SG8 9PP

Ref: TCTC-18755-PL-01	Rev: A	Scale: 1:250 @ A1
Status: Planning	Date: Feb 2023	Drawn By: AC



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Appendix B2 – Proposal and Tree Work Plan



BS5837:2012 Tree Categorisation

- A Category**
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- B Category**
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- C Category**
Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm
- U Category**
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

Key

- Root Protection Area (RPA)**
The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability. Where the tree is ancient the RPA follows Natural England Standing Advice 2022.
- Application Boundary Line**
- Trees to be removed / pruned for development
- Trees to be removed for arboricultural reasons

Do not scale from this drawing, tree positions and dimensions should always be checked on site. The original of this drawing is in colour, do not rely on monochrome versions. This drawing is copyright Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd. ©

18.10.24	E	Revised site plan G
23.05.24	D	Revised site plan
06.10.23	C	Revised site plan
29.09.23	B	Revised site plan
28.09.23	A	Minor Amendments
Date	Revision	Description

Title
Proposed Layout and Tree Works Plan

Client
Hanson Services Ltd

Site
Hillcrest and Tussocks, The Causeway,
Therfield, SG8 9PP

Ref:TCTC-18755-PL-02	Rev: E	Scale: 1:250 @ A1
Status: Planning	Date: May 2024	Drawn By: TC

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Appendix B3 – Tree Protection Plan and Heads of Terms Method Statement

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (HEADS OF TERMS)

Tree works
All tree works recommended with the proposal will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 *Tree work - Recommendations* prior to any construction machinery arriving on site. Once completed, installation of protective barriers and temporary ground protection will take place immediately.

Protective Barriers
Protective barriers will be installed in the locations specified on this drawing prior to any works starting on site. There are two types of fencing specified; the default fencing which is required for areas of highest demolition and construction intensity and risk to trees, and the above ground stabilising system for less intensively used areas of the site.

Temporary Ground Protection
Where specified, temporary ground protection will be installed in accordance with this drawing. The intention is to protect roots and soil from potential compaction damage where the installation of a barrier would be impractical for demolition and construction activities. The specification will be suitable to withstand the vehicle or pedestrian loads to be used in these areas as follows:

Pedestrian use only:
Ground protection to consist of single thickness scaffold boards placed on top of a compressible resistant layer of 100mm of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane.

Pedestrian operated plant - Machinery gross weight limited to 2 tonne.
Ground protection to consist of proprietary interlinked ground protection boards placed on top of a compressible resistant layer of 150mm of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane.

Wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 tonne gross weight
Ground protection to consist of proprietary linked mat systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely load to which it will be subjected to.

Specialist Foundation Construction
Not required on this project

No-Dig Construction
Where no-dig construction is specified on this drawing the method of construction and installation will retain existing ground levels, any existing vegetation sprayed and hollows filled with sharp sand to create a level finish. The use of a load bearing three dimensional system with a permeable surface, and low impact kerb edging will be used to avoid soil compaction and potential damage to tree roots and stems. Appropriate tree root protection systems are available from www.geosyn.co.uk, or www.terram.com and this should be installed only by the manufacturer to ensure it is effective. Reference should be made to BS5837(2012) section 7.4 and Arboricultural Guidance Note 12 'Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees (www.trees.org.uk)

Underground drainage and services
Drainage and services installation will avoid the root protection area of trees, where this is unavoidable the approach to install will follow NJUG (2007 Volume 4, Issue 2). All manholes must avoid root protection areas entirely.

Excavations and Root Pruning
All excavations within root protection areas will be carried out under arboricultural site supervision. Prior to commencement, the extent of excavations will be marked out by the contractor with spray paint. No excavations will extend beyond these defined areas or the specified depths and the site contractor will be responsible for ensuring all ground workers are made aware of these limits. Exposed roots will be pruned making a clean cut with a sterilised handsaw, or secateurs to clear roots to the construction depth required. Where small diameter roots occur in clumps these will be retained and moved out of the way of construction where practical. All exposed pruned roots will be immediately wrapped in wet hessian to prevent desiccation and to protect against extreme temperature fluctuations. On completion of the excavations works the hessian will be removed and all pruned roots covered with good quality top soil. No machinery will be permitted within the RPA of the trees during these works.

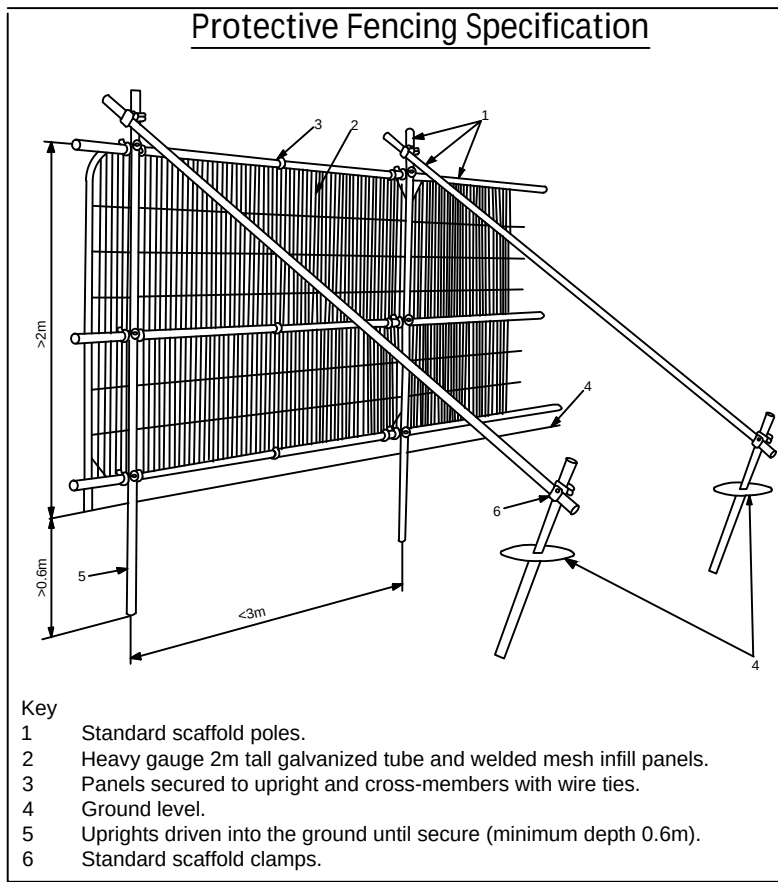
General Tree Protection Measures

- No construction or demolition works will take place within any protection zone identified on this drawing. Barriers and ground protection will remain intact and in position until works on site are completed, no alterations will take place without consulting the project arboriculturist beforehand
- No chemicals will be used within 3m of a tree, including hazardous material, cement or other toxic materials

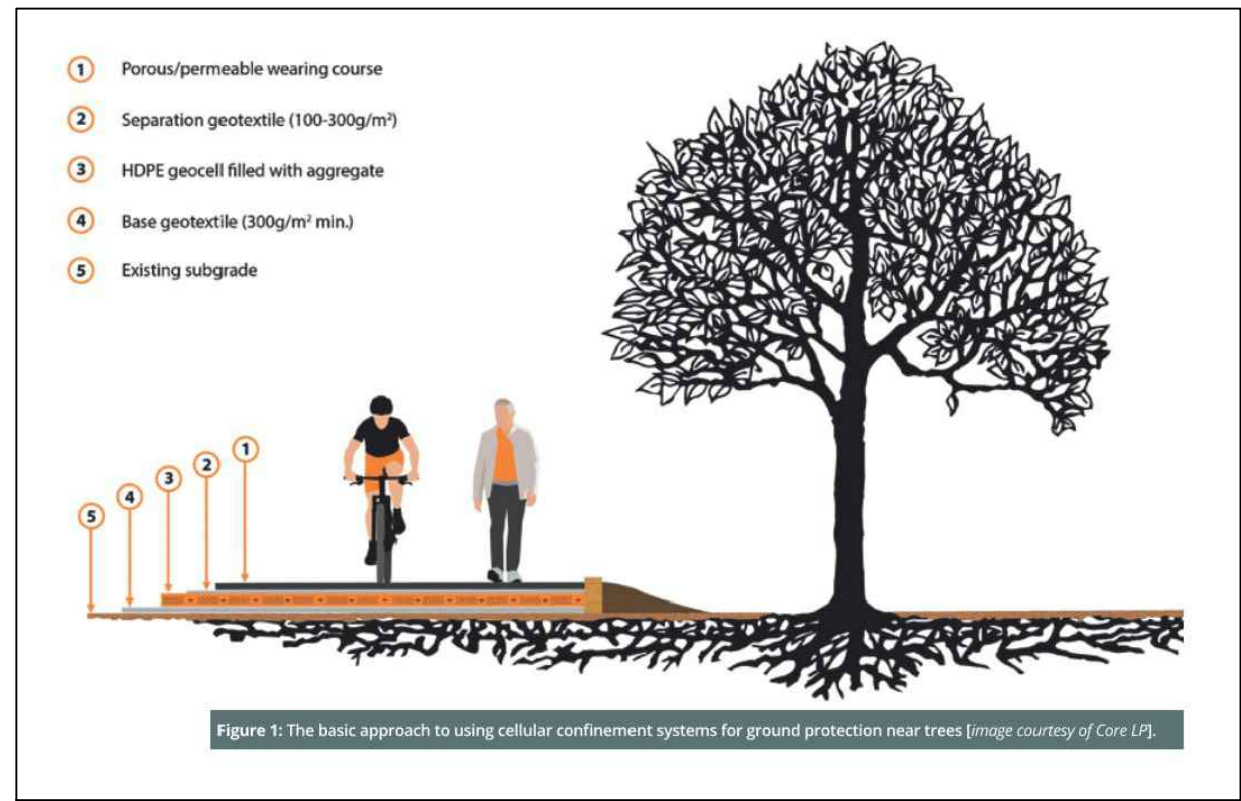
Supervision of Works
Once protection measures as specified on this drawing are in place, the project arboriculturist will be notified and a site visit will take place to approve the installations are fit for purpose. Site operations can commence once this has been approved.

Ongoing site visits by the project arboriculturist will take place at intervals to ensure that tree protection measures are adhered to for the duration of the project works on site.

Tree Protection Barrier



No-Dig Construction - Design Principle



BS5837:2012 Tree Categorisation

- A Category**
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- B Category**
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- C Category**
Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm
- U Category**
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

Key

- Root Protection Area (RPA)**
The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability. Where the tree is ancient the RPA follows Natural England Standing Advice 2022.
- BS 5837 2012 Default weldmesh specification for protective barrier
- Construction exclusion zone, no entry by personnel or machinery permitted
- No-dig construction permeable hard surface to be installed by manufacturer
- Pre-cautionary approach areas - hand excavation for the first 600mm depth and any roots encountered to be pruned. Methods to be agreed within an arboricultural method statement carried out under site supervision by an appointed arboricultural consultant
- Temporary ground protection to be installed in accordance with best practice to avoid soil compaction. Refer to an arboricultural consultant for further advice

Do not scale from this drawing, tree positions and dimensions should always be checked on site. The original of this drawing is in colour, do not rely on monochrome versions. This drawing is copyright Tracy Clarke Tree Consultancy Ltd. ©

0 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m		
18.10.24	C	Revised site plan G
23.05.24	B	Revised site plan
06.10.23	A	Revised site plan
Date	Revision	Description

Title
Tree Protection Plan and Method Statement

Client
Hanson Services Ltd

Site
Hillcrest and Tussocks, The Causeway,
Therfield, SG8 9PP

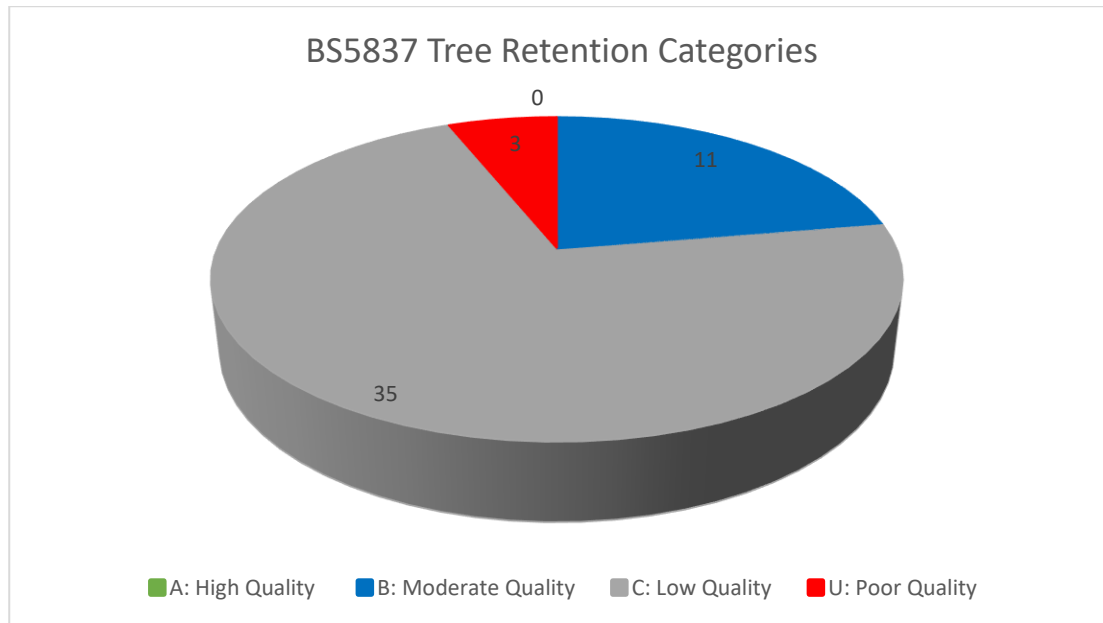
Ref: TCTC-18755-PL-03	Rev: C	Scale: 1:250 @ A1
Status: Planning	Date: May 2024	Drawn By: Tc



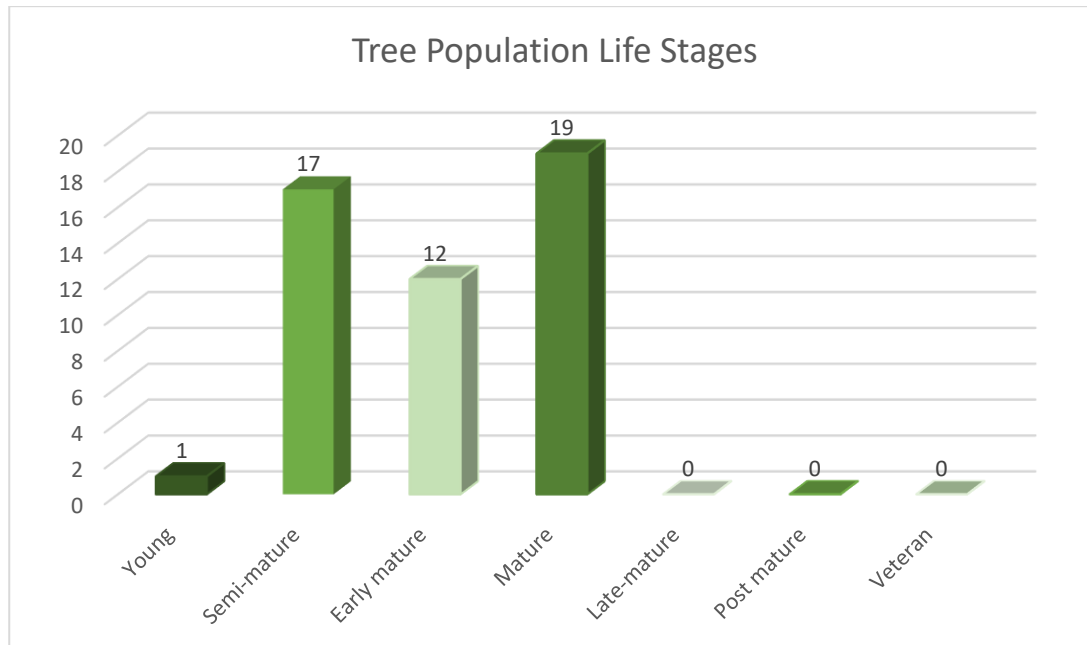
Appendix C – Tree Data Analysis

BS5837 (2012) quality and value of the tree population

A total of thirty nine individual trees, three groups, six hedges and one shrub are included in the assessment:



Age Diversity



Appendix D – Qualifications

I am a Registered Chartered arboriculturist with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association, a Chartered Environmentalist, and I have a Postgraduate Diploma in arboriculture and community forest management from Middlesex University, and a Higher National Diploma in arboriculture and I have over twenty five years' experience in the field of arboriculture.

Tracy Clarke MICFor. F.Arbor.A. CEnv





Excellence in Arboriculture



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