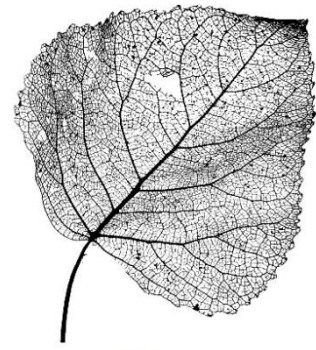




Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

21/00434/HYA

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT REPORT

SITE

Land North Pound farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, Herts, SG4 7NE

CLIENT

Elivia Homes Central

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby

FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech Cert (ArborA)

DATE: December 2024

OUR REF: SHA 1874

OUR CONTACT DETAILS: 01245 210 420
sharon@sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Executive summary

This report is submitted in connection with an application for approval of reserved matters relating to Phases 2 and 3 being appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to planning permission 21/00434/HYA for the erection of 48 dwellings and associated works at Land North Pound farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, Herts, SG4 7NE. All of the information provided in this report is in accordance with the British Standard (BS 5837: 2012 ‘*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations*’ (referred to as BS). The relevant planning conditions are 22, 23 and 25 which are all compliance conditions. This report is based on the final proposed layout and the approved Arboricultural Impact Assessment is by Anna French Associates, reference 139-DOC-002 dated 03.06.2029, which is referenced in condition 25. The phase 1 proposals secured under condition 25 have been reviewed in light of the new tree survey alongside the detailed proposals for phase 2/3 and have found to be sound. In order to prepare for this report, a new tree survey was carried out on 11.10.2024 and a discussion had with the design team about working near trees. Note the new tree survey uses new tree numbers.

The trees are not within a Conservation Area or protected by Tree Preservation Orders. They are protected by planning conditions 22, 23 and 25. There are no new tree removals other than the removal of dead and dying small elms next to London Road for safety reasons. The proposed scheme has a better relationship with hard landscaping and an offsite ash than the scheme used in the outline application. There are no new negative impacts. This report provides further details on how trees to be retained will be protected during construction. The results in tree planting as detailed by Aspect Landscape which will result in a significant uplift in tree numbers and species diversity.

Type	Category A – high value		Category B – moderate value		Category C – low value		Category U – unsuitable for retention	
Impact	Stay	Go	Stay	Go	Stay	Go	Stay	Go
Tree/groups/hedges	1	0	31	2	42	1	3	1

Table 1 – tree numbers by category

In total 2 trees (category B), 1 areas of scrub (category C) and 1 small group of dead/dying elms (category U) will be removed.

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1. Introduction:

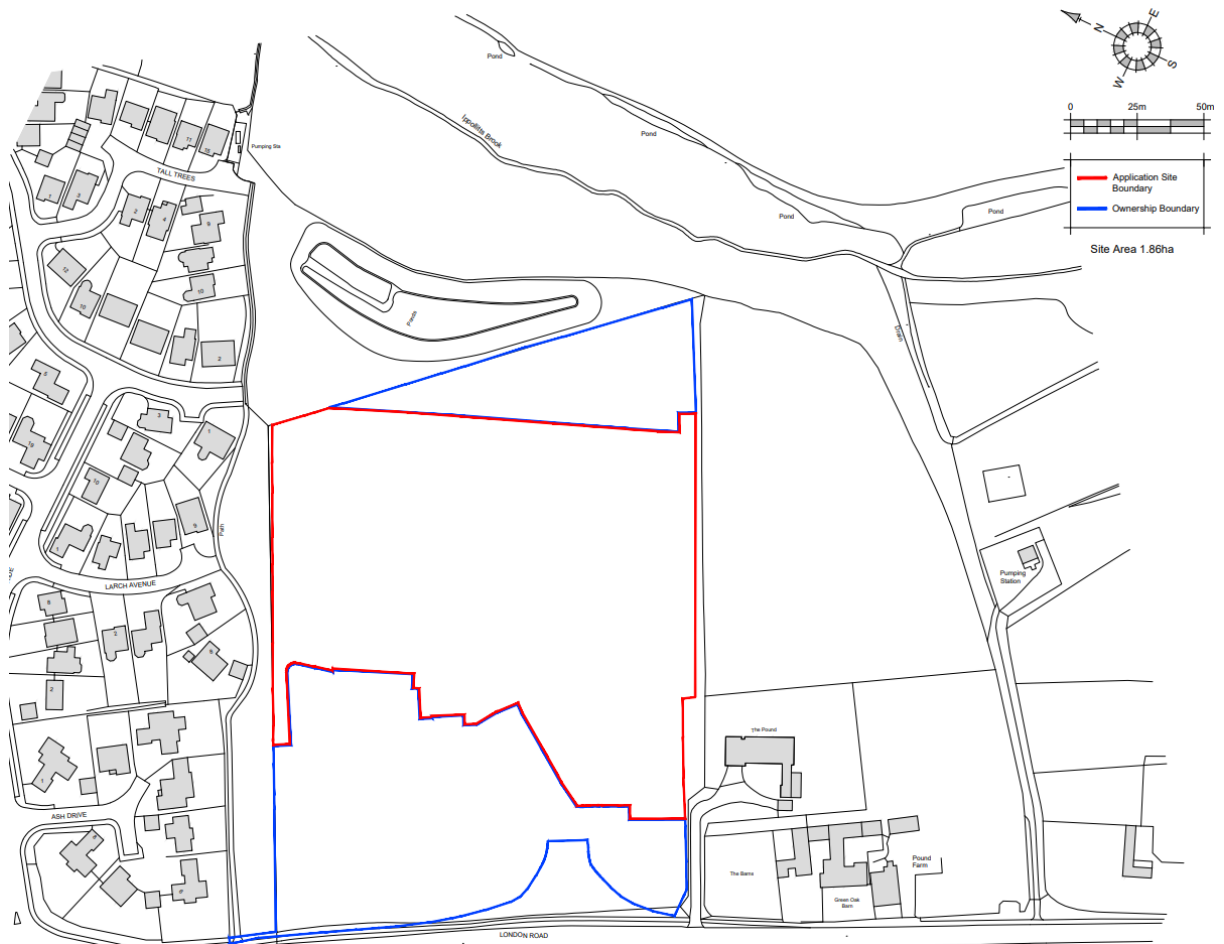
- 1.1. This report is submitted in connection with an application for approval of reserved matters relating to Phases 2 and 3 being appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to planning permission 21/00434/HYA for the erection of 48 dwellings and associated works. at Land North Pound farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, Herts, SG4 7NE. The work is in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations*' (referred to as BS).
- 1.2. This report details tree condition, the impact of the proposal of the Reserved Matters on, and from, the existing trees and the measures taken to protect trees to be retained. It also includes tree surgery recommendations. The phase 1 proposals secured under condition 25 have been reviewed in light of the new tree survey alongside the detailed proposals for phase 2/3 and have found to be sound.
- 1.3. The survey, previous outline consent and team discussions have resulted in a layout as shown in the tree protection plan at Appendix 3. Where technical terms are used, explanations are found in the glossary.

2. Statement of instructions and the issues addressed:

- 2.1. I was instructed by Elivia Homes Central to:-
 - 2.1.1. Carry out a tree survey in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' (BS);
 - 2.1.2. Analyse the proposals and the impact on trees to be retained;
 - 2.1.3. Produce a tree protection plan, showing the location of the tree protection fencing in accordance with the BS and a specification for the protection of the existing trees;
 - 2.1.4. Provide a tree surgery schedule which includes work to facilitate construction, based on the layout of, and works to, trees due to their condition or previous management;
 - 2.1.5. Provide arboricultural method statements
- 2.2. The issues addressed are tree condition, and how the proposal impacts on the site and vice versa.

3. The site:

- 3.1. The site is a single field bounded to the west by B656 London Road. There is a residential development to the north, a woodland to the east and to the south is Pound Farm. The site is 3.48 hectares and is bordered by hedgerows and trees along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries and sparser vegetation on the London Road aspect.



Plan 1 – extract from site location plan by CSP. Do not scale, north is vertical

- 3.2. **Site soils:** An assessment of soils on-site was carried out by a desktop analysis using the National Soil Resources Institute website which identified the soils as likely to be freely draining slightly acid loamy soils. This is a guide only and detailed on-site soil analysis should be undertaken by the project engineer to inform the foundation design.

4 The trees:

- 4.1. **Generally:** There are 66 individual trees, 5 groups, 6 scrub groups and 4 hedges which form the subject of this survey, most of which are offsite. Full details are found in the survey sheets at appendix 1 and their location on the tree survey plan *SHA 1874 TSP* at appendix 2.

4.2. *Legislation:* There are no Tree Preservation orders (TPO) on site. The site is not within a Conservation Area, but the trees are protected by planning condition 22.23 and 25, other than the trees shown to be removed on the approved Arboricultural Impact Assessment . Further information on legislation is found at appendix 7.

4.3. *BS retention category of trees in this survey, including offsite trees:*

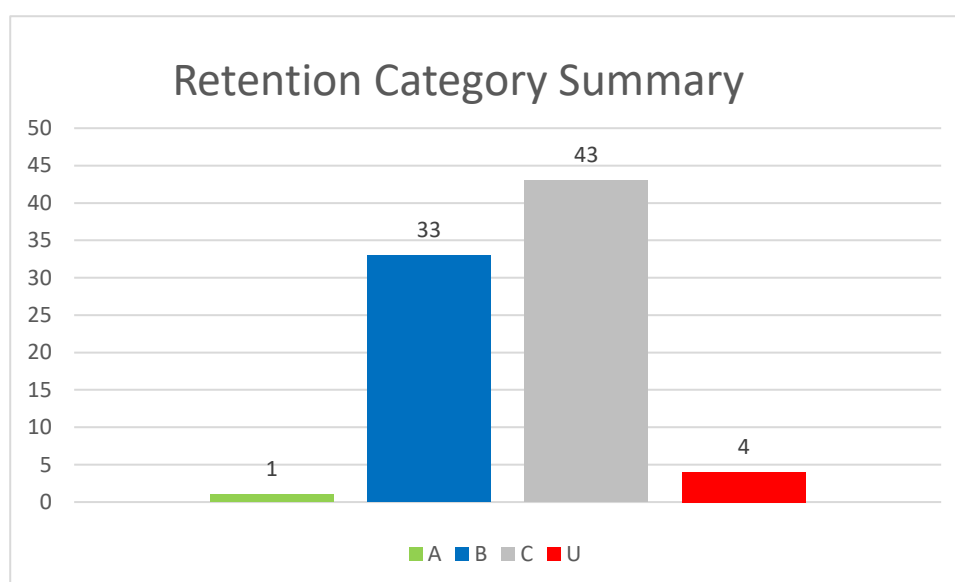
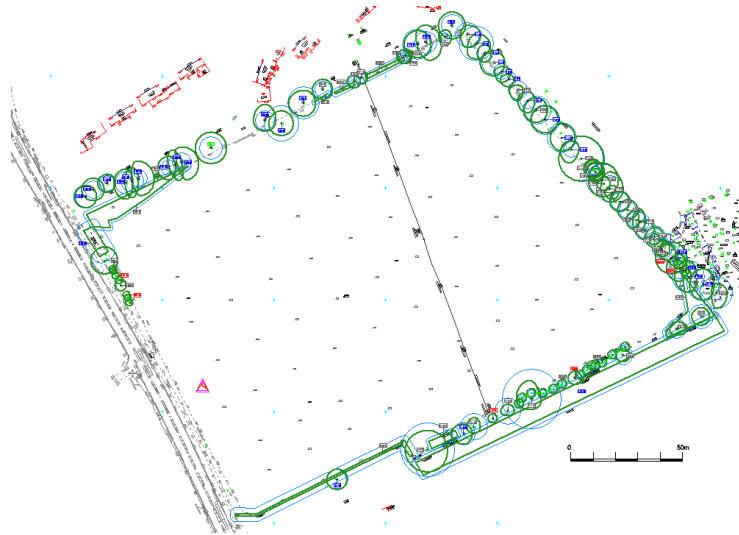


Table 2 – Retention category

A – high quality, B – moderate quality, C – low quality, U – unsuitable for retention

4.4. *The trees on the northern boundary:*

The line of trees is all offsite in a linear strip of public open space, which has a second line of trees in parts of the line. The closet trees were surveyed and comprise early mature Norway maple, ash, lime, London plane, pine, hawthorn, Norway spruce and groups of laurel hedging. They are all in a good condition and provide collective screening, ecological connectivity and visual amenity to the area. The heights of the larger trees are between 20 – 25m. There is a patchy group of scrub in the north western corner and a single onsite mature, squat oak tree T59.



Plan 2 – extract from SHA 1874 TSP. Do not scale, north is vertical. Green shapes – crowns, blue circles – root protection areas

4.5. The trees on the eastern boundary:

The line of trees included in the tree survey is the closest to the boundary in an offsite linear woodland which forms public open space. The trees are similar in age and character for the northern 2 thirds of this group and more informal and wooded in the southern third. The northern two thirds comprise Norway maple, ash, lime, silver maple and oak. There is a large multi stemmed crack willow (T13) which has the potential for stems to collapse, a large white poplar (T16), with further willows, ash, hazel to the south.



Photo 1 – typical view on the eastern boundary looking south

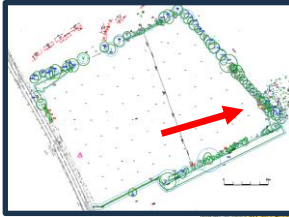


Photo 2 – typical view on the eastern boundary looking east showing the willow and poplars



Photo 3 – typical view on the south – eastern boundary corner

4.6. The trees on the southern boundary:

There is group of suckering blackthorn and elder amongst ruderal vegetation in the south-eastern corner. A line of semi-mature poplars (G37) is offsite to the south, fronted by offsite hawthorns and elders in a reasonable/poor condition. There are two large, characterful trees with structural defects with decay; T41 oak which is retrenching with 40% live crown, and T47 ash which has fungal brackets, (*Inonotus hispidus*), which is associated with failure of branches. Both trees are recommended for further investigation, but this is a matter for the landowner. Both trees have landscape, and ecological value, but there is a risk of dead/defective branches falling into the site. To the west of the southern boundary is a conifer hedge with a prominent spruce to the rear.

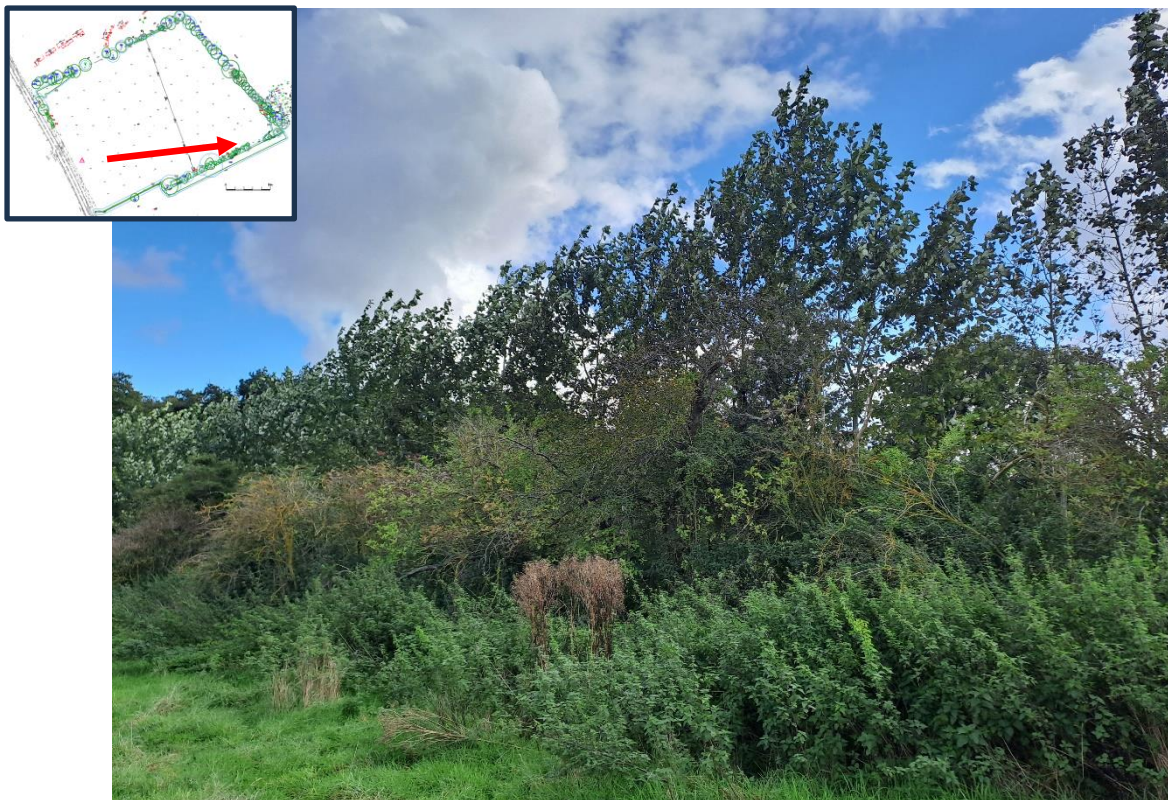


Photo 4 of G37 offsite poplars fronted by hawthorns and elders looking south-east



Photo 5 of T41 viewed from the site side.



Photo 6 of T47 ash close up



Photo 7 of T47 ash close up showing fungi



Photo 8 of the offsite hedge H80 and spruce T81 with T47 ash in the background

4.7. The trees on the roadside/western boundary:

The vegetation on the roadside is very patchy, with the prominent tree being T68 Norway maple. A group of dense early mature hollies (G67) is on the south-western corner. There are a few dead and dying elms (S64) which pose a risk to the road.



Photo 9 of the north – western corner



Photo 10 of the roadside looking north. Dead elm in S64 in inset

5. The approved development

5.1. This report is submitted in connection with an application for approval of reserved matters relating to Phases 2 and 3 being appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to planning permission 21/00434/HYA for the erection of 48 dwellings and associated works at Land North Pound farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, Herts, SG4 7NE. The relevant planning conditions are below:

22. None of the trees to be retained on the application site shall be felled, lopped, topped uprooted, removed or otherwise destroyed or killed without the prior written agreement of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: to safeguard and enhance the appearance of the completed development and the visual amenity of the locality.

23. Any tree lopped, topped, felled, uprooted, removed or otherwise destroyed or killed contrary to the provisions of the tree retention condition above shall be replaced during the same or next planting season with another tree of a size and

25. Before commencement of any works on the site, trees to be retained shall be protected in accordance with all of the measures set out in the submitted 'Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement' by Anna French Associates, Document Number 139-DOC-002, dated 3 June 2019, revision B. In addition, no building materials shall be stacked or mixed within 10 metres of a tree to be retained. No fires shall be lit where flames could extend within 5 metres of the foliage, and no notices shall be attached to trees.

Reason: To prevent damage to or destruction of trees to be retained on the site in the interests of the appearance of the completed development and the visual amenity of the locality.

5.2 The phase 1 proposals secured under condition 25 have been reviewed in light of the new tree survey alongside the detailed proposals for phase 2/3 and have found to be sound.

6. Arboricultural impact assessment:

- 6.1. *Summary of the impact on trees:* Development can adversely impact on trees by causing them to be removed to facilitate the development, or in the future, by adversely affecting their potential for retention through disturbance in root protection areas (RPAs) or through post development pressure to prune or remove.
- 6.2. Tree roots can be asphyxiated and die if the rooting zone becomes compacted and soil structure damaged which can easily occur, particularly on clay soils, even with the passage of light vehicles. At the design stage, disturbance within the RPA should be avoided. If unavoidable (which may need demonstrating), consideration must be given to any construction activity such as demolition, including removal of existing hard surfaces, changing soil levels and the provision of services where within RPAs, as well as new surfaces and structures.
- 6.3. *Tree removals* – in accordance with approved consent, T59 oak (Anna French reference T16) and T4 Norway maple (Anna French reference T59) will be removed. This report recommends the removal of dead and dying elms S64 next to London Road for safety reasons. Trees to be removed are shown by red circles on the plan SHA 1874 TPP at appendix 3 and detailed in the tree surgery schedule at appendix 4. Areas of scrub will also be removed.
- 6.4. *Tree protection*
Trees to be retained and protected during works by a combination of tree protection fencing and ground protection in accordance with the specification at appendix 5 at the locations shown on the tree protection plan SHA 1874 TPP at appendix 3.

6.5. *Impact on the crowns*

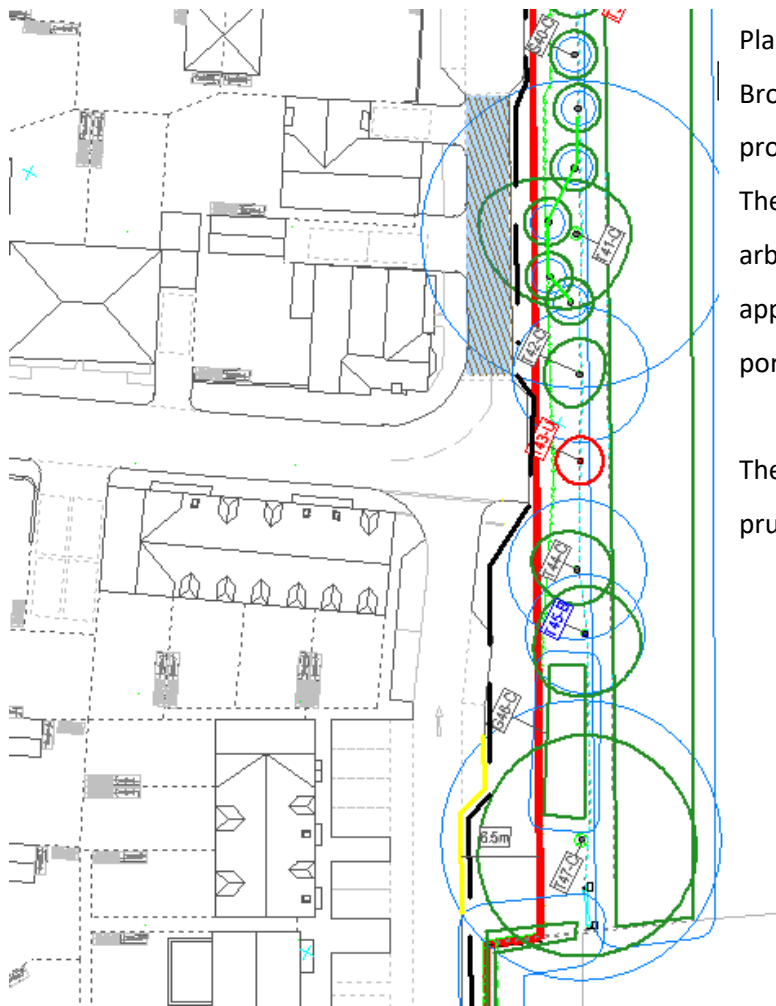
Overhanging branches of offsite trees next to the northern boundary T55, T56 and part of T57 and the eastern part of the crown of the roadside tree T66 will be pruned back in accordance with the tree surgery schedule at appendix 4. This is shown pictorially on the tree protection plan SHA 1874 TPP (extract below).



Plan 3 – extract from SHA 1874 TPP. Green thick line shows pruning outline
 Red shapes/circles – to be removed
 Black dashed lines – tree protection fencing
 Pruning is required to provide safe clearance for scaffolding and to ensure a reasonable relationship between the tree and buildings. The trees will need to be pruned back every few years to the newly pruned points and is permissible under common law.

6.6. *Impact on the roots*

Where the fencing is set back to provide clearance for scaffolding, the ground will be protected during works. New hard surfacing is required near the oak T41 within the root protection area. To ensure the retention and function of the roots, the road will be a minimal dig and porous construction and will be installed under arboricultural supervision. At the same visit, any roots on the edge of the RPA of the ash T47 will be pruned neatly and the road can be constructed in the normal way. The edge of the pruned roots will be protected with hessian (to prevent desiccation) and plastic (to prevent the alkalinity of concrete kerb haunching scorching roots). The drainage route has been re-routed to avoid the root protection areas of T41 and T47.



Plan 4 – extract from SHA 1874 TPP.

Brown diagonal hatching is ground protection during construction

The blue shading is the area for the arboricultural method statement at appendix 6 for minimal dig and porous construction.

The yellow line near T47 is for root pruning by the arboriculturist

7. Conclusions:

- 7.1. This report is based on an up to date tree survey and the latest layout and does not result in any additional tree removals other than the recommendation to remove dead/dying elms on the road frontage. Trees to be retained will be protected during works by tree protection measures and the application of arboricultural method statements which will be carried out under arboricultural supervision.
- 7.2. The proposed scheme has a better relationship with hard landscaping and an offsite ash than the scheme used in the outline application. There are no new negative impacts. This report provides further details on how trees to be retained will be protected during construction. The results in tree planting as detailed by Aspect Landscape which will result in a significant uplift in tree numbers and species diversity.
- 7.3. The scheme adheres to the following policies (see appendix 7 for further details)

Policy	Compliance demonstrated (in relation to arboriculture)
NPPF 2023 186 (c)	The scheme does not result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodlands or ancient and veteran trees.
NHDC Local Plan	NE2 The scheme does result in the loss of area of the woodland. The large majority of trees will be retained and protected during works
Tree Strategy	The information in this report adheres to the requirement of the Trees and Development Section and notes that the requirement to replace 2 trees with every 1 lost which will be more than met with the replacement woodland planting. Note that whilst this policy results in trees on Council Land, and does not strictly apply here, the general principle will be exceeded by this scheme.

Table 3 – policy impact

8. Recommendations:

- 8.1. That a copy of this report, and subsequent more detailed arboricultural method statement, is kept on site, including A1 colour copies of the tree protection plan. The arboricultural documents will be part of site induction by the main contractor to all sub-contractors.
- 8.2. That this report and tree protection plan is referenced in the Construction Logistics Plan.
- 8.3. That the arboricultural method statements are developed further and are observed by all site personnel and supervised at key stages by the project arboricultural consultant. Short supervision reports are to be written after each inspection as a record of compliance and audit trail to the Local Authority.
- 8.4. That the foundation design takes into account trees to be retained, trees to be removed and trees to be planted.
- 8.5. That there are no ground level changes with the area shown on the plan by tree protection fencing. A meeting is to be held with the Civils team and the arboriculturist.

- 8.6. That the line of the underground services should be ideally located outside of Root Protection Areas. However, as a precaution the final service plan should be assessed by an arboriculturist. If it is unavoidable that services are to be located in RPAs, then a method statement must be produced. A meeting is to be held with the Civils team and the arboriculturist.
- 8.7. That the landscaping scheme includes a mix of trees from a cross section of species to ensure biosecurity against host specific pests and diseases. The trees must be planted and maintained in accordance with BS 8545:2014 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*. The landscaping scheme should include enriched biochar around new planted and existing trees.
- 8.8. That no tree works take place until consent is granted other than the removal of dead and broken precarious branches
- 8.9. That the tree protection fencing and ground protection as detailed in the report are installed before machinery enters the site and remains in place until the soft landscaping stage.
- 8.10. That the locations of the exploratory intrusive investigation for contamination are assessed by the arboricultural consultant and that the ground remediation methodology near trees is discussed with the arboricultural consultant.
- 8.11. That the drainage strategy detailing on and/or offsite drainage works, including SUDS, is reviewed by the arboricultural consultant to ensure minimum impact on trees to be retained and is mindful of new trees to be planted.
- 8.12. That the landowner is made aware of the condition of the oak T41 and ash T47.

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby

FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech. Cert. (Arbor A)

Director

Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Appendix 1

Tree survey sheets

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T1	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	M	450	1	20(0)		4	6	6	3	Good	40+	B1	5.4	91.62	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site.	
T2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	650	1	20(0.5)		4	6	7.5	4	Good	40+	B1	7.8	191.16	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site. No sign ash dieback disease at time of survey.	
T3	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	SM	300	1	13(0)		4	3	4	3	Good	40+	B1	3.6	40.72	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T4	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	M	200 180 350	3	15(1)	20	5	5	6	6	Good	40+	B2	5.29	87.93	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Stem divides at ground level. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site. Very broad crown with diverging stems.	
T5	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	300	1	15(2)		2	4	5	3	Fair	40+	B1	3.6	40.72	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site. Has been crown lifted in the past resulting in flush cut with sunken bark below.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T6	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	300	1	15(2)		2	2.5	3.5	3.5	Fair	40+	B1	3.6	40.72	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site. Has been crown lifted in the past resulting in flush cut with a decayed pruning wound West at 1.5m.	
T7	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	EM	350	1	16(0.5)		2	2.5	5	3.5	Fair	40+	C2	4.2	55.42	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Included bark present in fork. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T8	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	300	1	15(0.5)		4	3	5.5	4.5	Good	40+	B1	3.6	40.72	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure.One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site, growing on the edge of a woodland.. Has been crown lifted in the past resulting in flush cut with a decayed pruning wound West at 1.5m.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T9	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	M	300	3	20(0.5)		5.5	5	5.5	5.5	Fair	40+	C2	6.24	122.34	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Included bark present in fork. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site, growing on the edge of a woodland. Becomes triple stemmed at 0.5m with weak unions but sheltered which reduces risk of stem failure.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	550	1	17(1)		6	6	6	6	Good	40+	B1	6.6	136.87	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site, growing on the edge of a woodland. No sign of ash dieback.	
T11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	550	1	18(1)		6	6	6	5	Good	40+	B1	6.6	136.87	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site, growing on the edge of a woodland. No sign of ash dieback.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T12	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	300	1	13(0.5)		4	3	6	5	Good	40+	B1	3.6	40.72	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site, growing on the edge of a woodland.	
T13	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	550 300 300 350 350	5	18(2)		10	10	10	10	Fair	10+	C2	10.24	329.46	Offsite tree. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Coppice. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Multiple stems at ground level. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Very diverging, end loaded stems with potential to collapse. Small Holm oak shrub between fence and site.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
G14	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	SM	200	1	20(2)	24	4	4	4	4	Fair	20+	C2	2.4	18.1	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Poor stem taper. Tall drawn up tree. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	
G15	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	250	1	6(1)	18	3	3	3	3	Fair	40+	C2	3	28.28	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a dense screen. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in woodland setting, dominated by adjacent larger trees	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T16	Populus alba (White Poplar)	M	600	1	22(4)	28	7.5	7.5	7.5	6	Fair	20+	C2	7.2	162.88	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Reasonable form and condition. Forms a partial filtered screen. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site growing in woodland area. Long dominant branch into site.	
T17	Populus alba (White Poplar)	M	500	1	21(4)	28	7.5	6	6	4	Fair	20+	C2	6	113.11	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Reasonable form and condition. Forms a partial filtered screen. Part of linear group. Poor stem taper. Tall drawn up tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site growing in woodland area. Long dominant branch into site.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	200 250 100	3	9(1)	22	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	C2	4.02	50.78	Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a partial filtered screen. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Suckers around stem base. Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site growing in narrow grass area.	
T19	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	200 250	2	9(1)	22	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	C2	3.84	46.33	Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a partial filtered screen. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site growing in narrow grass area.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T20	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	350	1	12(1)	22	4.5	1	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	C2	4.2	55.42	Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a partial filtered screen. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Included bark present in fork. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site growing in narrow grass area.	
T21	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	SM	350	1	10(1)	22	5.5	2.5	4.5	3	Fair	20+	C2	4.2	55.42	Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Forms a partial filtered screen. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Included bark present in fork. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site growing in narrow grass area.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T22	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	EM	200	4	13(0)	15	4	4	4	4	Good	40+	C2	4.8	72.39	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Rooting area restrained by level change or structure. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Coppice. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond.	
T23	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	EM	200	4	13(0)	15	4	4	5	4	Good	40+	C2	4.8	72.39	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Rooting area restrained by level change or structure. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Coppice. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond. Suckering stump? Hard to see.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T24	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	SM	150	4	8(0)	15	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	40+	C2	3.6	40.72	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Rooting area restrained by level change or structure. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Coppice. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond.	
T25	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	SM	150	6	8(0)	15	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	40+	C2	4.4	60.83	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Rooting area restrained by level change or structure. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Coppice. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond. Shrubby suckering into site.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T26	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	SM	150	6	8(0)	15	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	40+	C2	4.4	60.83	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Rooting area restrained by level change or structure. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Coppice. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond. Shrubby suckering into site.	
T27	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	EM	600	1	18(1.5)	25	7	7	7	7	Fair	40+	B2	7.2	162.88	Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Good form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Included bark present in fork. Broken branches in crown. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T28	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	EM	400	1	15(1.5)	25	6	3	6	6	Fair	40+	B2	4.8	72.39	Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Good form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Included bark present in fork. Broken branches in crown. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond	
T29	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	EM	600	1	18(2)	25	7	4	7	6	Fair	40+	B2	7.2	162.88	Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Good form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Included bark present in fork. Broken branches in crown. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond	
S30	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	SM	100	3	4(0)	4	2	2	2	2	Poor	<10	U	2.08	13.59	Low vitality. Declining. Offsite tree. Coppice. Unable to view. The Eastern tree is dead and collapsed life.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T31	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	600	1	24(2)	25	7	5	7	6	Good	40+	B2	7.2	162.88	Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Good form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Included bark present in fork. Broken branches in crown. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond. Unable to view due to dense shrub growth in front.	
T32	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	600	1	18(2)	25	4	5	7	2	Fair	40+	C2	7.2	162.88	Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Good form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Included bark present in fork. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. One of a dense mixed line of trees that frame the site in narrow strip of grass south of pond. Unable to view due to dense shrub growth in front. All dimensions estimated.	
T33	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	450	1	10(2)	11	4	4	4	4	Fair	20+	C2	5.4	91.62	Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unable to view due to dense undergrowth.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T34	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	350	1	7(0.5)	11	3	5	3	3	Fair	20+	C2	4.2	55.42	Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown.Data estimated due to dense undergrowth.	
S35	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	EM	100	1	4(0)	8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	C2	1.2	4.52	Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.Dense scrubby group of nettles and bramble. Average dimensions given, Central blackthorn is 6m.	
T36	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	350	1	7(0.5)	11	3	3	3	3	Fair	20+	C2	4.2	55.42	Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown.Data estimated due to dense undergrowth.	
G37	Populus trichocarpa (Western Balsam Poplar)	SM	150	1	11(1)	28	2	2	2	2	Fair	20+	B1	1.8	10.18	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Stem data estimated as offsite. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group.Growing c. 2m from fence and 2m apart.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
S38	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM	70	3	4(0)	7	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C2	1.45	6.61	Reasonable form and condition. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Suckers around stem base. Multiple stems at ground level. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Scrubby group amongst dense undergrowth.	
T39	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	200 150 200	3	7(0.5)	11	3	3	3	3	Poor	<10	U	3.84	46.33	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. Data estimated due to dense undergrowth. Northern stem has collapsed.	
S40	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM	70	3	4(0)	7	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C2	1.45	6.61	Reasonable form and condition. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Suckers around stem base. Multiple stems at ground level. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Scrubby group amongst dense undergrowth.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T41	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1100	1	20(3)	20	8	4	5	7	Fair	20+	C3	13.2	547.46	Low vitality. Declining. Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Cavity on stem. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Retrenching with 40% live crown. Eastern half is dead and delaminated. Woodpecker holes. Eco. Couldn't properly assess due to elder.	Carry out investigation with tomography and or resistograph. Carry out further inspection.
T42	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	200 250 200 300	4	7(0.5)	11	3	3	2	3	Fair	20+	C2	5.78	104.97	Reasonable form and condition. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Epicormics on stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. Large characterful tree. Extensive burrowing around the base. Areas of decay on and under trunk.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T43	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	200	1	5(0.5)	5	2	2	2	2	Poor	<10	U	2.4	18.1	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. Almost completely dead.	
T44	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	250 250 350	3	7(0.5)	11	4	3	3	3	Fair	20+	C2	5.96	111.61	Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. Data estimated due to dense undergrowth. Some larger branches have been cut.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T45	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	100 400 100	3	9(1)	15	4	4	5	5.5	Fair	40+	B2	5.09	81.4	Reasonable form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Decay present on stem. Stem divides at ground level. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. Old field boundary tree. Good vitality.	
G46	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM	100	1	4(1)	11	2	2	2	2	Fair	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Plotted by eye as not on topo. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Scrubby group of 2 hawthorns, one dead tree and young elder fronted by undergrowth.	
T47	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1000	1	21(1)	24	8.5	9	10	10	Fair	10+	C3	12	452.45	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Decay present on stem. Fungal brackets visible on stem (Inonotus hispidus) which can lead to major stem decay.. Cavity on stem. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Veteran features.	Carry out further inspection including climbing inspection and probing and tomography. Consult ecologist.

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T48	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	400	1	20(2)	24	5	5	5	5	Good	40+	B2	4.8	72.39	Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. Growing on a mound. Conspicuous surface roots.	
T69	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	320	1	20(3)	22	5	5	5	5	Good	40+	B2	3.84	46.33	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. Growing on a mound. Conspicuous surface roots.	
T49	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	EM	290	1	20(2.5)	25	4	4	4	4	Good	40+	B1	3.48	38.05	Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. Growing on a mound. Conspicuous surface roots.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T50	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	420	1	22(2.5)	24	6	3	7.5	5.5	Good	40+	B2	5.04	79.81	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Tall drawn up tree. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.No sign of ash dieback at time of survey.	
T51	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	420	1	22(2.5)	24	6	3	7.5	3	Good	40+	B2	5.04	79.81	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Tall drawn up tree. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T52	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	320	1	22(2.5)	24	8	7	7.5	3	Good	40+	B2	3.84	46.33	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Tall drawn up tree. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey. Over extended branch north east which is end loaded to get the light.	
T53	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	SM	100	1	7(2)	22	1	1	1	1	Fair	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Part of linear group. Spindly. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Shaded and not thriving.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T54	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	290	1	20(1.5)	24	5	3	5.5	5	Good	40+	B2	3.48	38.05	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Tall drawn up tree. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey.	
T55	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	350	1	22(1.5)	24	7	3	7	3	Good	40+	B2	4.2	55.42	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Tall drawn up tree. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T56	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	350	1	22(2.5)	24	7.5	7.5	7.5	2	Good	40+	B2	4.2	55.42	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Tall drawn up tree. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey.	
T57	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	EM	420	1	20(1.5)	26	7	7	7	7	Good	40+	A2	5.04	79.81	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Excellent form and condition. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. Attractive tree growing in linear public open space.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T58	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	350	1	12(2.5)	24	7	5	5	5	Good	40+	B2	4.2	55.42	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey. Very domed, almost spherical.	
T59	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	650	1	11(0)	20	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Good	40+	B2	7.8	191.16	Prominent tree. Reasonable form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Squat densely foliated Oak. Characterful. Mass of bramble around the base.	Carry out further inspection.
T60	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	M	600	1	15(0.5)	25	5.5	5.5	6	6.5	Good	40+	B2	7.2	162.88	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. Needle dieback.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T61	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	300	1	8(1)	24	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Poor	20+	C2	3.6	40.72	Declining. Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Dieback in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Early Ash dieback disease. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey.	
T62	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	410	1	25(2)	25	8	7	8	4	Good	40+	B2	4.92	76.06	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. Large root, but not visible in site.	
T70	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	M	560	1	22(2.5)	24	6	6	6	6	Good	40+	B2	6.72	141.89	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T63	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	410	1	20(1)	24	6	6	6	6	Good	40+	B2	4.92	76.06	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Offsite tree. Good form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Attractive tree growing offsite in linear open space. No sign of ash dieback at time of survey.	
S64	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	Y	100	1	3(0)	10	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Poor	<10	U	1.2	4.52	Poor shape & form. Offsite tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Suckering elms likely to succumb to DED. The North Western 2 trees are dead and should be removed by Highways for safety reasons.	Remove dead trees.
T65	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	200	1	4.5(1)	11	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	40+	C2	2.4	18.1	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Scrubby hawthorn on roadside.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T66	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	350	2	11(2)	22	6	6	6	6	Fair	40+	C2	5.94	110.86	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Highway tree. Western stem has dense ivy. Stems are very close together which will create pressure between them as they mature.	
G67	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	250	1	8(2)	13	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	40+	B2	3	28.28	Offsite tree. Forms a dense screen. Good form and condition. Part of linear group. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Highway trees.	
S68	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder), Rosa canina (dog rose)	SM	100	1	3.5(0)	8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Patchy group of elder with occasional suckering blackthorn growing amongst impenetrable bramble. Dog rose only on northern side.	
H71	Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	SM	100	1	2.5(0)	5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Reasonable form and condition. Forms a partial filtered screen. Informal unmanaged hedge.	
H72	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	SM	100	1	1.5(0)	5	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	Good	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Reasonable form and condition. Forms a dense screen. Informal unmanaged hedge.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T73	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	SM	200	1	8(0.5)	28	3	3	3	3	Good	40+	C1	2.4	18.1	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Growing right next to boundary.	
T74	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	SM	200	1	7(0.5)	28	3	3	3	3	Good	40+	C1	2.4	18.1	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Growing right next to boundary.	
H75	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	SM	100	1	1.5(0)	5	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	Good	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Reasonable form and condition. Forms a dense screen. Informal unmanaged hedge.	
T76	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	SM	160	1	8(0.5)	28	3	3	3	3	Good	40+	C1	1.92	11.58	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Growing right next to boundary.	
T77	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	SM	180	1	7(0.5)	28	3	3	3.5	3	Good	40+	C1	2.16	14.66	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Growing right next to boundary.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T78	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	SM	100	1	7(0.5)	28	1	1	2	1	Fair	40+	C1	1.2	4.52	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Growing right next to boundary.	
T79	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	SM	160	1	7(0.5)	28	3	3	4	2.5	Good	40+	C1	1.92	11.58	Offsite tree. Reasonable form and condition. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Growing right next to boundary. Dieback in Upper crown.	
H80	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	SM	200	1	2.5(0)	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Fair	20+	C2	2.4	18.1	Reasonable form and condition. Forms a dense screen. Well maintained neat rectangular hedge. Offsite with no crown overhang. Some areas of dieback due to heavy pruning.	
T81	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	M	400	1	18(3)	25	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Good	40+	B1	4.8	72.39	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Good form and condition.	

Explanation of the tree survey sheets

The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Below is an annotation of the abbreviations in the sheet and their meanings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m²)	Comments	Recommendations

1 Tree

T - Tree, **G** - Group of trees, **H** - Hedge and **S** -shrub mass

2 Species - Botanical name and (Common name)

3 Age

NP – Newly planted, **Y** – Young - an establishing tree that could be easily transplanted.

SM - Semi-mature - an established tree still to reach its ultimate height and spread with considerable growth potential.

EM – Early mature – a tree reaching its ultimate height and whose growth is slowing, however it will still increase considerably in stem diameter and crown spread.

M – Mature – a tree with limited potential for further significant increase in size, although likely to have a considerable safe useful life expectancy.

OM – Over-mature – of an age where the mature size of the tree can no longer be maintained, and adaptive growth strategies such as 'retrenchment' (growing down) are commencing. These strategies should not be confused with senescence or a moribund condition, as a good life expectancy can remain.

V – Veteran/Ancient – either a tree older than typical for the species, or a tree showing signs of age, and of great ecological, cultural or aesthetic value.

4 Dia (mm)

Diameter of the stem in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed tree or in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837 for multi-stemmed trees or trees with low forks or irregular stems.

5 Stems

Number of stems. Multi-stemmed is m/s.

6 Height (Crown height)

Height in metres from the ground to the top of the crown.

(Crown height) – height of canopy above ground level.

7 Ult ht (m)

Height in metres that could be reasonably expected for the species given its condition, past management and location.

8 NSEW

The crown spread from the trunk to the tips of the crown at the four cardinal points.

9 Cond

Physiological condition. Good, fair, poor or dead.

10 Life Exp

Estimated remaining contribution in years; <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+.

11 BS Cat

Category in accordance with Table 1 and section 4.5 of BS

U – unsuitable for retention. Existing condition is such that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Note, category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.

A – high quality and value (non-fiscal) with at least 40 years remaining life expectancy.

B – moderate quality and value with at least 40 years remaining life expectancy.

C – low quality and value with at least 10 years remaining life expectancy, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

A, B and C category trees are additionally graded into: 1 – mainly arboricultural values, 2 – mainly landscape values and 3 – mainly cultural values including conservation.

12 RPR (m)

RPR – Root protection area radius (m).

13 RPA – Root protection area (m²)**14 Comments**

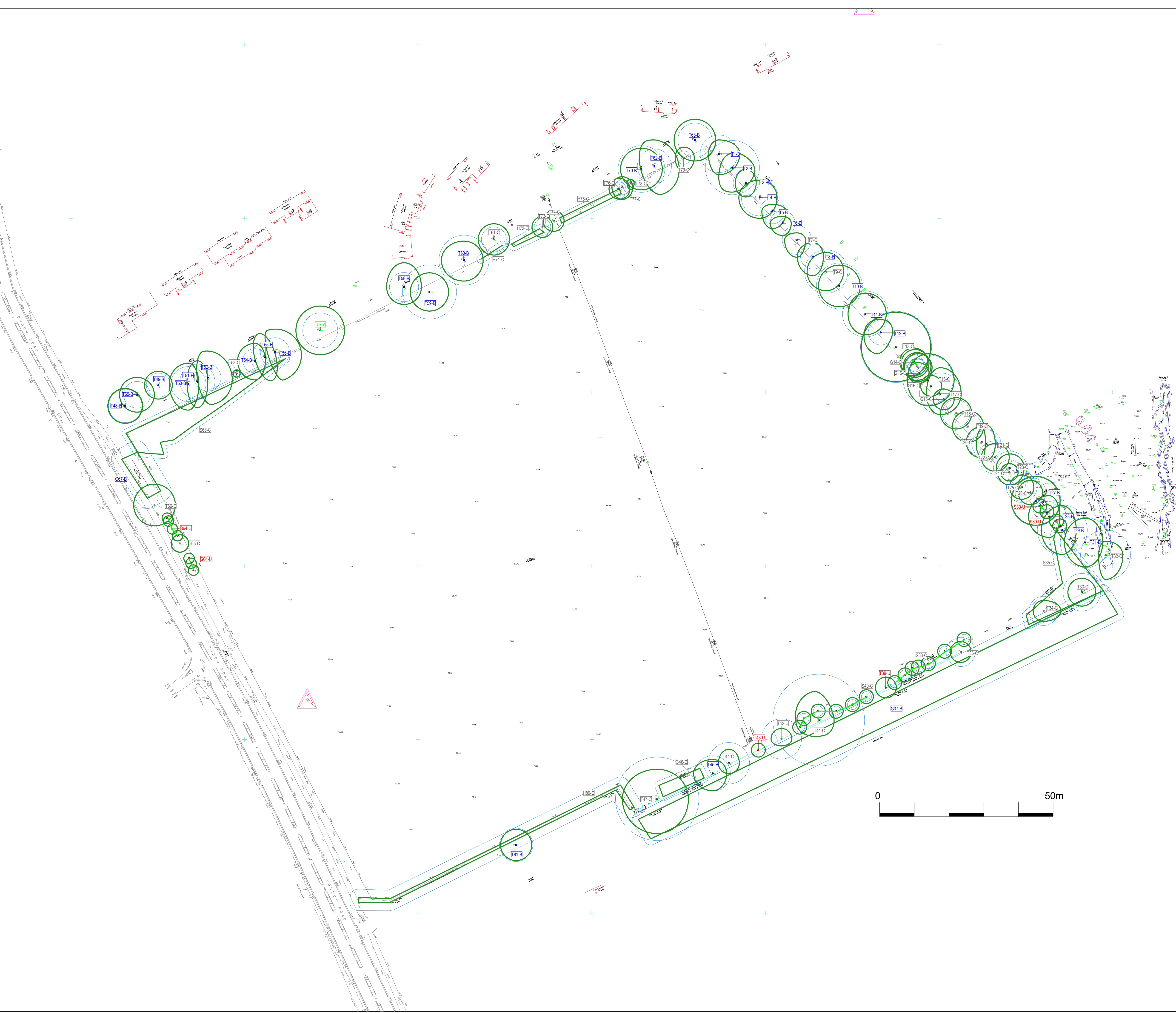
Detailed comments about the tree.

15 Preliminary recommendations

Recommendations based on the tree's conditions and its current surroundings.

Appendix 2

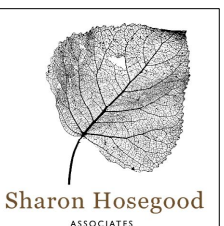
Tree survey plan SHA 1874 TSP



- T1-A Category A - high quality and value
 - T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value
 - T1-C Category C - low quality and value
 - T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention
- Crown spread
- RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012
- Group
- Group
- Shading arc

- Notes
- Contractors to check all dimensions on site
 - Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
 - The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
 - It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
 - This drawing is copyright © Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Rev	Description	Authorized
1		



t: 01245 210420
www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Client
Elivia Homes Central

Site Address
Land north of Pound Farm, St Ippolyts, Hitchin

Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Survey Plan	ND-H	SMD-H	

Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
16.10.24	SHA 1874 TSP	1:500@A1	For Issue

Revision

Appendix 3

Tree protection plan SHA 1874 TPP



- T1-A Category A - high quality and value
- T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value
- T1-C Category C - low quality and value
- T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention
- Crown spread of trees staying
- Trees to be removed
- RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012
- Group
- Group
- Shading arc
- Pruning outline. Refer to report Appendix 4 for detail

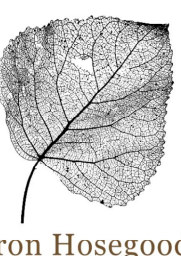
- - - Tree protection fencing comprising braced Heras panels for construction phase
- AMS for minimal dig porous construction for new drives
- Ground protection during works Refer to report for more information
- AMS for root pruning on the edge of the road.

- Notes
- Contractors to check all dimensions on site
 - Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
 - The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
 - It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
 - This drawing is copyright © Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Rev :

Description :

Authorized :



t: 01245 210420
www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Client

Elivia Homes Central

Site Address

Land north of Pound Farm, St Ippolyts, Hitchin

Drawing Title

Tree Survey Plan

Orientation



Drawn

ND-H

Authorized

SMD-H

Date

6.12.24

Drawing Number

SHA 1874 TPP

Scale

1:400@A1

Drawing Status

For Issue

Revision

Appendix 4

Tree surgery schedule

Tree surgery schedule

All works to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree works – Recommendations'. All pruning cuts to be made at suitable growing points in the line with the principles of 'Natural target pruning'. An ecological check is required by a competent person prior to tree works being carried out and the ecological report referred to. Works should not take place until planning permission is granted and all pre-commencement conditions are discharged. This must be communicated to the tree surgeon and storage agreed with the demolition/main contractor.

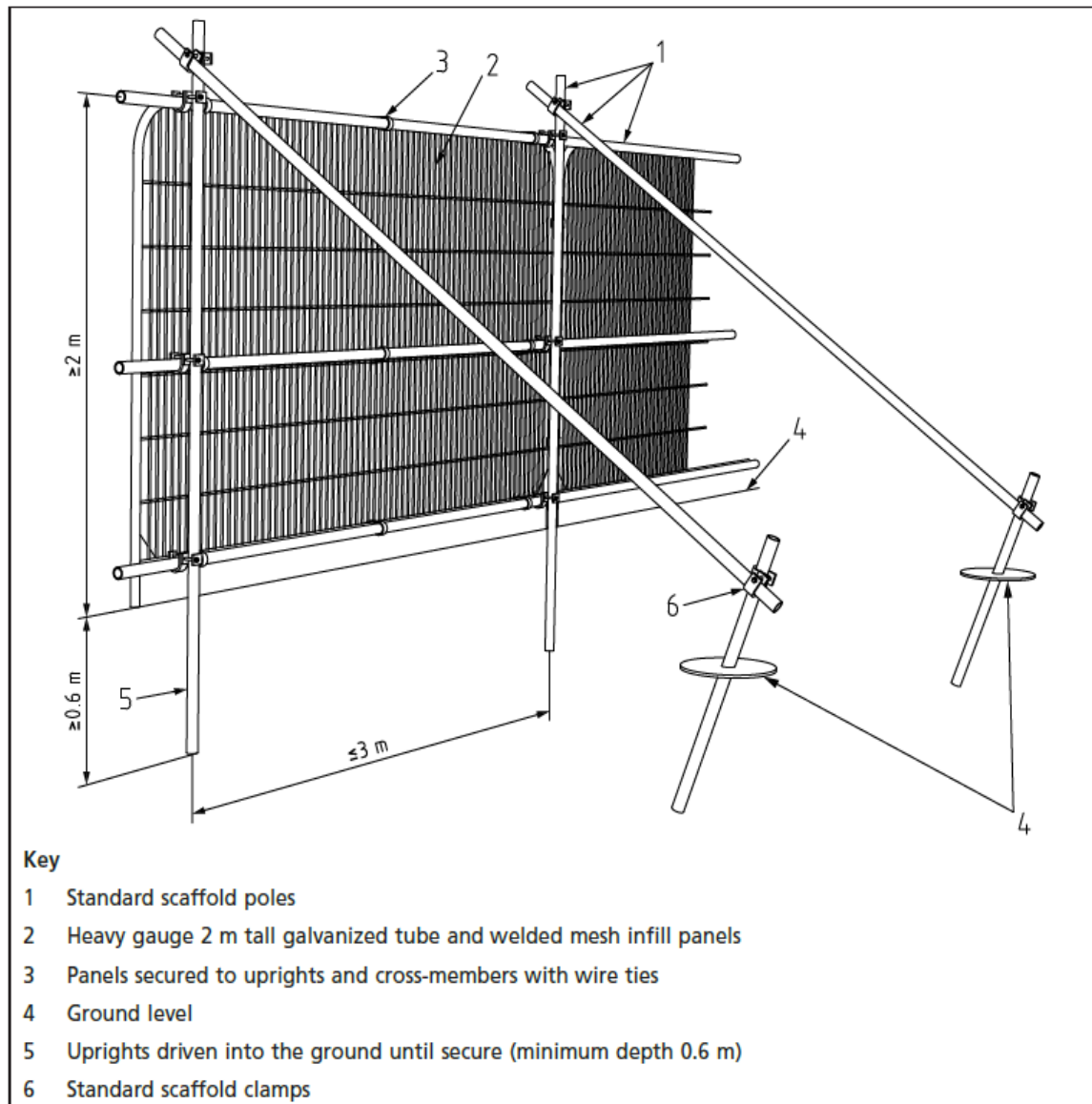
Tree no.	BS category	Species	Proposed works	Reason
T4	B	Norway maple	Fell and grind stump	For new footpath as per planning approval
T41	C	Oak	Remove any dead branches over the site boundary	For safety reasons – consultant ecologist
T47	C	Ash	Remove any dead branches over the site boundary	For safety reasons – consultant ecologist
T55	B	ash	Crown reduce over the boundary to clear scaffold line – approximately 3m	To facilitate construction and to ensure a reasonable relationship between the trees and building
T56	B	ash	Crown reduce over the boundary to clear scaffold line – approximately 4m	To facilitate construction and to ensure a reasonable relationship between the trees and building
T57	A	London plane	Crown reduce over the boundary to clear scaffold line – approximately 2m in the corner as shown	To facilitate construction and to ensure a reasonable relationship between the trees and building
All trees overhanging the new roads			Crown lift over the boundary to achieve 4m clearance and remove any dead wood over the boundary	For safety reasons
T59	B	Oak	Fell and grind stump	For new road as per planning approval
S64	U	Elms	Remove trees and roots	Dead/dying for safety reasons

Tree no.	BS category	Species	Proposed works	Reason
T66	C	Norway maple	Crown reduce by 2m towards new property and ensure crown clearance of 4m	To facilitate construction and to ensure a reasonable relationship between the trees and building
S68	C	Blackthorn/elder/ Dog rose	Remove shrubs and roots	To facilitate construction as per planning approval

Appendix 5

Tree protection specification

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Tree protection fencing specification from BS 5837:2012 Figure 2

Section 6.2.2 of BS.

Barriers should be fit for purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

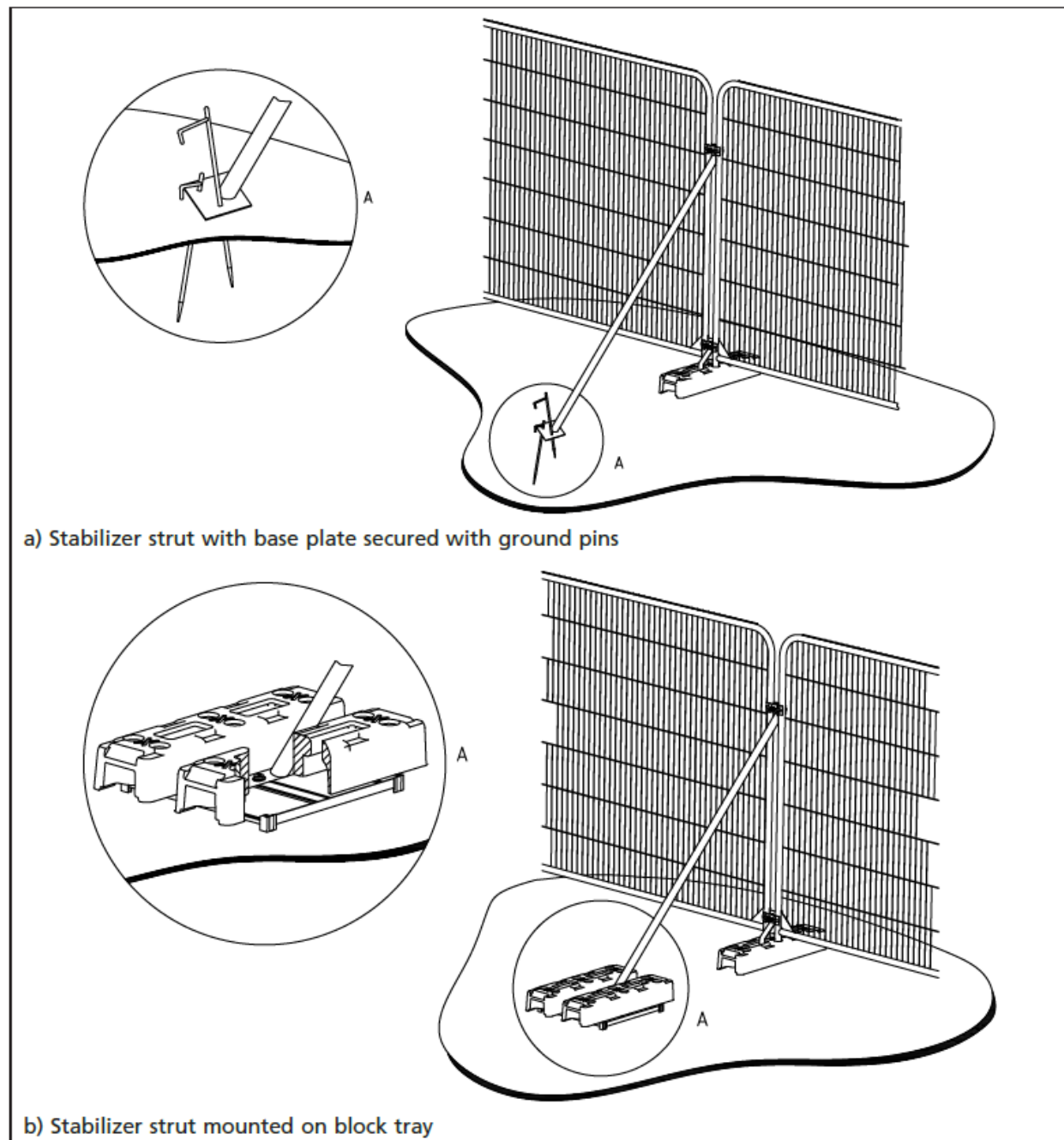
The default specification is shown above at Figure 2. Care should be taken when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and structural roots. Where it is not possible to drive a pole into the ground, for example on hard surfacing, figure 3 overleaf, applies.

The location for the tree protection fencing is shown on the tree protection plan delineated by a black dashed line. The location of the fencing is on the outer edge of the root protection area and the dimensions from fixed points are shown on the drawings. All weather signs should be affixed to the barriers, no more than 12m apart.

BRITISH STANDARD

BS 5837:2012

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Suggested site warning sign format



Ground protection during construction

Where working space 'temporary access' is needed within the root protection area during works, fencing should be set back the minimum amount to achieve the required room. If there is existing hard surfacing in this area, it should remain during the works as ground protection. The suitability of this surfacing for ground protection, and whether it needs to be reinforced to bear the weight of machinery, should be assessed by an engineer and discussed with an arboriculturist.

Where the set back of the fencing exposes unmade ground, the ground must be protected before any works take place on site. This is to prevent root damage and soil compaction.

The ground protection might comprise of one of the following: (section 6.2.3.3 of BS)

- A) For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- B) For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 tonnes, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- C) For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 tonnes 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.

The location for ground protection is shown on the tree protection plan by brown diagonal hatching, identified in the key.



SGN 3-02

Heavy-duty plywood set onto a compressible woodchip layer and pinned into position is suitable to spread the loading from pedestrian access.



SGN 3-05

A scaffold framework attached to the main scaffold fencing can be used to support either scaffold planks or plywood to create an elevated platform with a gap beneath.



SGN 3-06

Cellular products are a very effective means of providing ground protection where heavy vehicle use is expected. Here, it is being used to temporarily widen an existing road, to be removed once the construction is finished.

<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-3-Ground-Protection-V3.pdf>

Appendix 6

Arboricultural method statement and site supervision

1.0 Tree works:

1.1 Recommendations for tree works can be found in the tree surgery schedule in Appendix 4. All works shall be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 '*Tree work. Recommendations*'. The use of a competent and insured tree surgery contractor is necessary to comply with this. The main contractor and tree surgery contractor must ensure that any necessary consents have been received from the local authority and that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works. Within root protection areas, stumps, shrubs and other vegetation must be removed by hand or using stump grinding machinery to minimize root damage of retained trees. Where poisoning of stumps is specified, this must be carried out by competent operatives. Only chemicals approved for this purpose and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions will be used.

1.2 The following information must be sought:

- Current employers, public and product liability insurance
- Waste carriers' licence
- Qualification and experience of key personnel, including relevant NPTC certificates
- COSHH assessment
- Tool and task based risk assessment, including a Working at Height Risk Assessment
- Site specific risk assessment
- Emergency procedure plan
- Method Statement

1.3 A list of suitable tree surgeons is found at:

<http://www.trees.org.uk/find-a-professional/Directory-of-Tree-Surgeons>

Bio security measures are important and found at:

<https://www.forestry.gov.uk/biosecurity>

Potential use of timber:

Consideration could be given to the use of timber from trees felled for construction. The following hierarchy ranks from easiest and cheapest to most effort and cost:

- Use of woodchip for ground protection during construction (consult tree surgeon, contractor and arboriculturist for use and storage)
- Use of small branches and logs for habitat piles (consult tree surgeon, contractor and ecologist for use and storage)

- Use of larger logs (either sectioned or entire) for play (consult tree surgeon, contractor and landscape architect)
- Use of larger logs for simple benches (consult tree surgeon, contractor and landscape architect)
- Use of timber for bespoke artwork (consult tree surgeon and commission an artist to work offsite and work with landscape architect/client to determine best location)
- Use of timber for bespoke artwork to be created by the community/school under the guidance of an artist.

Things to consider:

- Durability of timber based on tree species (consult arboriculturist)
- Where it will be stored during construction (consult contractor and artist/other professionals)
- What the community want
- Is there any spin off benefits? PR, working with disadvantaged groups, carbon storage kept on site.

2.0 Fires: Fires on site should be avoided if possible. If unavoidable, they should be situated far enough so that there is no risk of damage to the trees, taking into consideration the wind direction.

3.0 Site and fuel storage, cement mixing and washing points: All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside root protection areas unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within 10m of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into Root Protection Areas.

4.0 Temporary buildings for site use: Site cabins, trailers and other temporary buildings can sometimes be used in root protection area if consent is agreed by the local planning authority. This can be very useful if there is a robust existing hard surfacing in place. The method for installing the buildings, and assessment of whether ground protection is needed is to be agreed with the Arboriculturist and specified prior to installation.

5.0 **Protection of tree canopies:** Piling rigs and cranes are often used close to trees. Work must be carefully planned so that there is sufficient room to avoid hitting the canopy during transportation or operation. Arboricultural supervision may be required, however, it is the responsibility of the contractor to assess and plan the work. Any access facilitation pruning required is detailed in the tree surgery schedule.

6.0 The following bespoke method statements will be developed further post planning:

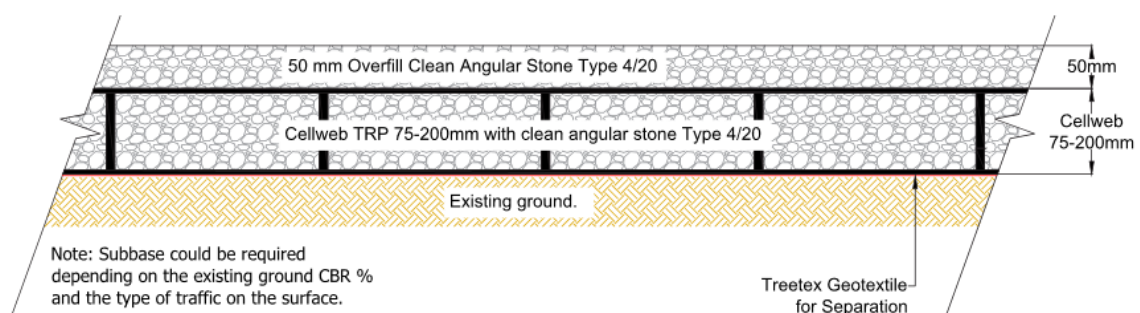
7.0 **Services and drainage:** The final service plan will be reviewed by the arboriculturist to ensure that the principle of no new excavation in the root protection areas of trees to be retained is observed. If this is not possible, then this report will be updated and sent to xxx Council for approval and the principle of National Joint Utilities Council Volume 4 will be followed which is likely to require trenchless techniques. Any excavations within the root protection area will be observed by the arboricultural consultant.

8.0 **New Hard landscaping:**

The areas to which this apply are shown on the tree protection plan *SHA 1677 TPP* at appendix 3 by blue shading. The principle is that the roots will be unaffected by level changes and lack of opportunities for gaseous exchange and water infiltration. All hard surfacing within the site boundary adjacent to trees to be retained will be porous. The purpose of the method statement is to ensure that tree roots are retained and that they can function. Therefore, digging down, compacting the soil and creating an impermeable surface will be prevented. A method to spread and support the load of the hard surface and anticipated usage without causing compaction of the soil structure beneath will be used. The sub-base will be porous to enable gaseous exchange and water infiltration. A suitable material is washed angular stone with a diameter between 20 – 40mm with no fines. Aggregates or stones must have a near neutral PH. The surface material will be permeable paving. The exact specification of the hard surface is a matter for the engineer and architect, however the principles are as follows:

- Under arboricultural supervision skim off the grass using a spade cutting horizontally under the turf. Remove the turf from the root protection area. The depth of the excavation will be determined by the arboriculturist, and gentle scraping by a spade will continue until the shallowest root with a diameter greater than 25mm, or a matt of fine fibrous tree roots, are encountered.

- Immediately after an even soil grading has been achieved, a geo textile membrane will be laid flat on the surface. The use of a geotextile membrane (such as Tree Tex T300) will help support the sub-base and be a partial filter (a last line of defense) for contaminants such as oil and road salt. This works by laterally diffusing the contaminants over a wider surface area so that the effect is minimized.
- Lay a cellular confinement system such as <http://www.geosyn.co.uk/product/cellweb-tree-root-protection> – cross section below. Install as per the manufacturers specification and to the engineers prescribed depth. Typically, this is likely to be 100 - 150mm deep. An installation method is found at <https://www.geosyn.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Installation-Guide-Cellweb-Installation-Guide-81-3.pdf>.



- This cellweb can then be used as a base for machinery to create the dropped kerb, crossover and remove the wall foundations.
- A second geotextile layer to be added
- Porous tarmac to be laid in the normal way
- The edge treatment within the areas hatched blue will comprise treated timber laid on end pegged every 500mm with a wooden peg on the outside. The top of the peg will be flush with the top of the board. A small amount of topsoil will grade down from the top of the board to the soil to prevent a trip hazard.

9.0 New soft landscaping: Within the root protection areas of trees to be retained, the preparation of soil for planting and turfing will be carried out by hand. Cultivation will be kept to a minimum and new topsoil must not exceed 100mm in depth in the root protection areas, with no increase within 300mm of the stem. Top soil and other materials will be transported by wheelbarrow on running boards when working near trees. Enriched biochar to supplier's recommendations (typically 5% of soil volume) is advised to assist the establishment of new planting.

10.0 Arboricultural site supervision

An initial site meeting:

Before works have started, but after the tree surgery and tree protection measures are in place.

At this meeting the site manager, contractor, arboricultural consultant should discuss methodology and the tree protection measures will be examined. A '*What you need to know about working near trees at Land North Pound farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, Herts, SG4 7NE*' sheet will be issued which includes contact details.

After each site supervision, a short report will be sent to the contractor, client and local authority as a record of compliance within 5 working days.

Appendix 7

Tree related legislation and National Policy

1. Tree preservation orders

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

No tree preservation orders affect the site (checked with NHDC 17.10.2024).

2. Conservation Area

The site is not within in a Conservation Area.

3. Ecological considerations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to species of flora and fauna including birds, bats and other species that are associated with trees.

4. Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984

The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) places a duty of care to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. Therefore, this report includes recommendations within the tree tables for work required for safety reasons. 'Common sense risk management of tree (National Tree Safety Group 2012)' states that *'The owner of the land on which a tree stands, together with any party who has control over the tree's management, owes a duty of care at Common Law to all people who might be injured by the tree. The duty of care is to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property'*.

5. Common law

This enables pruning back to the boundary line providing the work is reasonable. Other restrictions, such as tree preservation orders/conservation areas still apply.

The owner of a tree is not obliged to trim their trees or hedges to prevent them from crossing over a boundary. Whilst the tree owner is not obliged to cut back the branches, the person whose property is overhung has the right to cut back the branches to the boundary providing there are no planning or legal restrictions on the trees such as Tree Protection Orders or if they are located in a church yard, in which case suitable consent must be obtained. Such pruning works must be undertaken to a suitable standard and must not cause damage to the tree.

The resulting debris remains the property of the tree owner, but you must not cause any damage to their property when returning it back to them and you do not have the right to trespass on the tree owner's property in carrying out the works. In the interests of good neighbourly relations, we would encourage neighbours to discuss their intentions with each other before carrying out such works, providing the work is reasonable and that the trees are not subject to TPO or Conservation Area protection.

6. Felling licence

A felling licence is required to fell more than 5 cubic metres of timber in a calendar quarter. Applications typically take 13 weeks to process and are administered by the Forestry Commission.

Exemptions include:

- Tree surgery other than felling.
- Trees smaller than 8cm at 1.3m.
- Trees growing in a garden, orchard, and churchyard or designated open space.
- Works to facilitate full planning permission once all pre-commencement conditions are discharged and the subject trees are shown to be removed on the approved tree protection plans.
- Works to dangerous trees.

7. Hedgerows

1997 Hedgerow Regulations protects hedges if it meets the following criteria for:

- Length (more than 20m long with gaps of 20m or less in its length, or Less than 20m long, but meets another hedge at each end)
- Location
- Importance based on age (more than 30 years old), or of historical or ecological importance.

Further details are found at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/countryside-hedgerows-regulation-and-management>

The Management of Hedgerows (England) Regulations 2024 affects the management of hedgerows on agricultural land requires the following:

- Farmers and land managers to maintain green cover 'buffer zones' 2 metres from the centre of a hedgerow, prohibiting cultivation or the application of pesticides or fertilisers;
- Reintroducing a ban on cutting or trimming hedgerows between 1 March and 31 August inclusive, to maintain the health of the wildlife within the hedgerow.

8. Veteran Trees

“The term veteran tree is one that is not capable of precise definition but it encompasses trees defined by three guiding principles: trees of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of their age; trees in the ancient stage of their life; trees that are old relative to others of the same species.”*

There are no veteran trees on, or immediately adjacent to the site.

*(English Nature (200) Veteran Trees – A Guide to Good Management. [Online]. [Accessed 21st March 2019]. Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/75035>)

National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework December 2023

186. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁶⁷ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

North Herts Plan 2011-2031

Policy NE2: Landscape

Planning permission will be granted for development proposals that:

- a) Respect the sensitivities of the relevant landscape character area and have regard to the guidelines identified for built development and landscape management;
- b) Do not cause unacceptable harm to the character and appearance of the surrounding area or the landscape character area in which the site is located, taking account of any suitable mitigation measures necessary to achieve this;
- c) Are designed and located to ensure the health and future retention of important landscape features; and
- d) Have considered the long-term management and maintenance of any existing and proposed landscaping.

North Hertfordshire District Council Tree Strategy

TREES AND DEVELOPMENT

This policy addresses only those tree related issues which may have a bearing on the future maintenance responsibilities of the Council. These general policies are:

- 1) All trees identified for retention on development sites shall be properly surveyed and protected in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2005: Building in Relation to Construction - Recommendations.
- 2) The Council, through its Planning Services, shall seek agreement with the developers under Section 106 Agreements to secure, where appropriate, provision for new tree planting or works to maintain or conserve important trees and other arboricultural features. All such works must be carried out in accordance with the Council's Framework Agreement For Tree Maintenance and monitored by the Council's arboricultural or landscaping staff.
- 3) Where there is no alternative but to remove trees on land managed by the Council, the developer will be required to replace two trees for each one lost.

Appendix 8

Statement of methodology and reference material

Statement of methodology

Review of supplied plans and information

Site visit made by Sharon Durdant-Hollamby on 11.10.2024

Tree survey using Visual Tree Assessment carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' (BS). All investigations were from ground level only and binoculars were used when necessary. All trees with a trunk diameter of 75mm or above were surveyed. Obvious hedges and shrub masses were identified where appropriate. Information collected is in accordance with recommendations in subsection 4.4.2.5 of BS and include species, height, diameter, branch spread, crown clearance, age class, physiological condition, structural condition and remaining contribution. Each tree was then allocated one of four categories (U, A, B or C). The survey was based on the supplied topographical drawing, with additional trees added where missing. Where this is the case, this has been stated in the tree survey sheets.

Received material

19049 - SK204 (Phases 2 & 3 Coloured Masterplan) without phase 1 mask, S17-250-100-101-102-B, 24113 SoA P101 241015 WIP, 24113- P101 (Proposed Site Layout)WIP 241015, 24113- P101 (Proposed Site Layout) - EMAIL 241202, Descision n, approved landscaping, ITL200569-GA-003, ITL200569-GA-004, ITL200569-GA-005, ITL200569-GA-006, ITL200569-GA-007, ITL200569-GA-008, ITL200569-GA-009, ITL200569-GA-010, 24113 - S101 (Site Location Plan), 24113 - SK33 (Phasing Plan)

Reviewed text

BSI. BS 3998:2010 *Tree work-Recommendations*.

BSI. BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*

R.G.Strouts and T.G.Winter 'Diagnosis of ill-health in trees' TSO 1994

[4] website

C. Mattheck 'The body language of trees' 2015

Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 'The use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees

Appendix 9

Caveats & Exclusions

Specific report caveats

1. At the time of writing this report, the protected tree status is correct. However, this can change. Therefore, I advise that a further check is made with North Herts District Council before any works to trees take place.
2. No internal diagnostic equipment was used other than a sounding mallet and probe and all inspections were from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars where necessary.
3. The survey is concerned solely with arboricultural issues.
4. Any changes in ground level, or excavations near to tree roots not discussed within this report may change the stability and condition of the trees and a further examination would be required.
5. As trees are a dynamic living organism this report is only valid for a period of 12 months, in respect to their health and condition.
6. Only the trees listed in this report have been examined.
7. The measure of offsite trees has been estimated, except any crown within the site overhang which is measured. Where the crown of an onsite tree overhangs the boundary, the crown spread in this direction is also estimated.
8. The base and trunk of the offsite trees could not be examined, and therefore a full assessment of the trees condition could not be made.
9. Dense ivy and undergrowth prevent a full condition survey being carried out. The vegetation may be hiding structural defects.
10. The tree information is from the time of the survey. Some pests, diseases and fungi only appear seasonally, therefore it is possible not all issues that may affect the health of the trees could be observed.

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Appendix 10

Experience and qualifications of author



Sharon Durdant-Hollamby

FICFor FArbor A BSc (Hons) Tech Cert Arbor A



Profile

Sharon is an Expert Witness, chartered arboriculturist and Director of Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd. Sharon had eleven years' experience as a local government tree and landscape officer before joining a contractor as a tree consultant in 2005. In 2007 she formed an environmental practice in Essex with the owner. As managing director, she built up the ecological and arboricultural consultancy to a team of 20. She is a past President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (May 2021 – April 2023). She joined Essex Quality Review Panel in May 2023 as an arboricultural expert and has been awarded an Honorary Fellowship of Myerscough College. She is the host of Tree Lady Talks podcast and a regular speaker home and abroad.

Specialties: Trees in relation to development, including appeals and planning hearings

Tree root investigations, including TreeRadar

Tree hazard evaluation

Tree preservation orders

Trees and well-being with community engagement

Professional bodies: Immediate Past President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF)
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association

Qualifications: Cardiff University Law School Bond Solon Civil Expert Certificate
Arboricultural Associations Technicians Certificate
BSc (Hons) Geography and Landscape Studies
Managing Safely IOSH (2017)

Awards: Top student award for the Technician's certificate in 2005

The Broomfield Hospital Woodland Management project she has managed between 2009 -2015 won the following awards:

The Essex Biodiversity Awards (nomination)

The Excellent Community Engagement Award (NHS Forest)

Green Flag and Green Apple Award

Highly commended for the Health Sector Journal Award 2013

Honorary College Fellow (Services to Arboriculture and Forestry) University Centre, Myerscough

Appendix 11

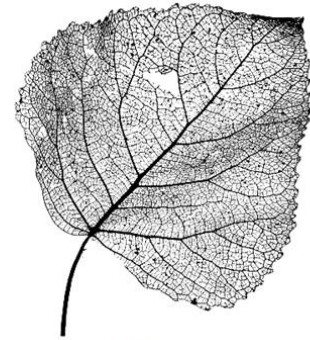
Glossary

Arboriculture	Formerly all aspects of the culture of trees, especially for forestry. Latterly, the art and science of cultivating and managing trees as groups and individuals, primarily for amenity and other non-forestry purpose.
Arboricultural method statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Architecture	In a tree, a term describing the pattern of branching of the crown or root system.
Biochar	Biochar is charcoal used as a beneficial soil amendment enabling nutrient uptake and assisting the trees defense mechanism
Biodiversity	The variability among all living organisms of an ecological complex.
Biomechanical	Pertaining to the mechanical functions and properties of living organisms, such as trees.
Body language	In trees, the outward display of growth responses and/or deformation in response to mechanical stresses.
Branch	A limb extending from the main stem or parent branch of a tree.
Branch bark ridge	The raised arc of bark tissues that forms the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem
Branch collar	The swelling or roughened bark often found at the base of a branch which should be left intact if the branch is to be pruned off.
Canker	A lesion in which bark and cambium have been killed, sometimes exposing the wood and often showing a swollen appearance owing to the encircling growth of new tissues.
Canopy	The topmost layer of twigs and foliage in a tree.
Co-dominant	In trees, a similarity between two or more stems or branches with regard to their size and their position within the canopy.
Column	In the wood or phloem of a tree, an axially elongated zone of tissue that is distinguished from the surrounding tissue; e.g. Live versus dead or decayed versus non-decayed.
Construction exclusion zone	An area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of the project.
Crown	In arboriculture, the main foliage-bearing portion of a tree.
Crown lifting	The removal or shortening of the branches that form the lower part of the crown of a tree.
Crown reduction	Pruning in order to reduce the size of the crown of a tree.
Crown thinning	Pruning inside the crown of a tree in order to reduce its density.
Defect	In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment.
Dieback	The death of part of a plant, usually starting from a distal point and often progressing proximally in stages.
Direct damage	Direct physical damage to a structure of surface from pressure exerted by the trunk or growing roots.

Ecosystem services	The benefits that a particular species or range of species bestow upon others (including humans) through ecological relationships. Such services can sometimes be estimated in a form that allows them to be included in financial accounting.
Epicormic	Pertaining to shoots or roots which are initiated on mature woody stems; shoots can form in this way from dormant buds or they can be adventitious.
Failure	In connection with tree hazards, a partial or total fracture within woody tissues or loss of cohesion between roots and soil.
Flush cut	A pruning cut close to the parent stem which removes part of the branch bark ridge.
Foreseeable	In hazard assessment, pertaining to failure and associated injury of damage which are predictable on the basis of evidence from a tree and its surroundings.
Fungi	Organisms of several evolutionary origins, most of which are multicellular and grow as branched filamentous cells within dead organic matter or living organisms.
Hazard	A thing, a process or a potential event that has the potential to cause harm.
Heartwood	The dead or predominantly dead central wood of various tree species whose outer living wood, sapwood, has a finite and pre-determined lifespan.
Independent in the landscape	Point at which a newly planted tree is no longer reliant on excessive or abnormal management intervention in order to grow and flourish with realistic prospects of achieving its full potential contribute to the landscape.
Level arm	A mechanical term denoting the length of the lever represented by a structure that is free to move at one end, such as a tree or an individual branch.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisably and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that make one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Mulch	Material laid down over the rooting area of a tree or other plant to help conserve moisture, suppress weeds and encourage a beneficial microflora.
Mycorrhizal	Pertaining to an intimate symbiotic association between plant roots and specialised fungi.
PICUS	The Picus Sonic Tomograph is a non-invasive tool for assessing decay in trees. It works on the principle that sound waves passing through decay move more slowly than sound waves traversing solid wood. By sending sound waves from a number of points around a tree stem to a number of receiving points, the relative speed of the sound can be calculated and a two-dimensional image of the cross-section of the tree can be generated
Pollard	A term for a pollarded tree
Pollarding	The complete or partial removal of the crown of a young tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches; also, further cutting to maintaining this growth pattern.
Probability	A statistical measure of the chance that a particular event (e.g. a specific failure of a tree or specific kind of harm to persons or property) might occur.
Resistograph	

	The IML-RESI system is based on the measurement of drilling resistance. The IML-RESI operates in a similar manner to a normal drill. A drilling needle with a diameter of 1.5mm is inserted into the wood under constant drive. While drilling, the resistance is measured as a function of the drilling depth of the needle. The data is printed and stored electronically at a scale of 1:1 simultaneously. Although invasive the relatively small needle diameter causes very little damage, testing is normally only undertaken to confirm the remaining stem wall thickness in decaying trees.
Retrenchment	Progressive reduction in the size of the crown of an old tree, by means of the dieback or breakage of twigs and small branches, accompanied by the enhanced development of the lower or inner parts of the crown.
Risks	The likelihood of the potential harm from a particular hazard becoming actual harm.
Root protection area	A layout 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. BS 5837:2012 ' <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations</i> '.
Root flare	Thickened and expanded base of a tree stem at ground level from which buttress roots form.
Rootplate	The central part of the root system of a tree, consisting of the large-diameter main roots and a dense mass of smaller roots and soil.
Service	In construction, any above-or below-ground structure or apparatus for utility provision.
SULE	Safe useful life expectancy of a tree (Barrell)
Stag-headed	In a tree, a state of dieback in which dead branches protrude beyond the current living crown.
Stress	In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operating within their optimum range, for example owing to lack of water, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature.
Stub cut	A pruning cut which is made at some length distal to the branch bark ridge.
Target pruning	The pruning of a twig or branch so that tissues recognisably belonging to the parent stem or branch are retained and not damaged.
Targets	In tree hazard assessment, persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it.
Tree Preservation Order	In Great Britain, an order made by a local authority, whereby the authority's consent is generally required for the cutting down, topping or lopping of specified trees.
Tree protection plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposal, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Utility	An undertaker by statute that has a legal right to provide customer services (e.g. communication, electricity, gas and water).

Veteran tree	<i>'A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species'.</i> Ancient Tree Guide No. 4 (ATF, 2008).
Vigour	In tree assessment, an overall measure of the rate of shoot production, shoot extension or diameter growth.
Vitality	In tree assessment, an overall appraisal of physiological and biomechanical processes, in which high vitality equates with near-optimal function, in which high vitality equates with healthy function.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)	In addition to the literal meaning, a system expounded by Matlack and Breloer (1995) to aid the diagnosis of potential defects through visual signs and the application of mechanical criteria.
White-rot	Various kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded.
Wound	Injury caused to a tree by a physical force.



Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

21/00434/HYA

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT REPORT

SITE

Land North Pound farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, Herts, SG4 7NE

CLIENT

Elivia Homes Central

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby

FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech Cert (ArborA)

DATE: December 2024

OUR REF: SHA 1874 AIA

Sharon Hosegood Associates,

T: 01245 210420 www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Registered Office: Fisher Michael Chartered Accountants, The Old Grange, Warren Estate,
Lordship Rd, Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3WT

Company Registration Number: 9361038 Director: Sharon M. Durdant-Hollamby