

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Land North East of
Great Ashby, Stevenage

October 2025
Revision B



Barton Hyett Associates
Arboricultural Consultants

In association with

CSA
environmental

Summary table		
Site Name:	Land North East of Great Ashby, Stevenage	
Project reference:	5461	
Site Address:	Cleveland Way, Great Ashby, Hertfordshire	
Nearest Postcode:	SG1 6BX	
Central Grid reference:	TL 26274 27790	
Local Planning Authority:	North Hertfordshire District Council	
Relevant planning policies:	North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011 - 2031: SP18 - Site GA2 Land off Mendip Way, Great Ashby; SP1 - Sustainable development in North Hertfordshire; SP9 - Design & sustainability; SP10 - Healthy communities; SP12 - Green infrastructure, landscape & biodiversity; D1 - Sustainable design; NE1 - Strategic green infrastructure; NE2 - Landscape; NE5 - Biodiversity and geodiversity sites.	
Statutory Controls:	Tree Preservation Order	Conservation Area
	None	No
Soil Type: (Source: BGS online soils map © NERC 2023)	Superficial/Drift	Bedrock
	Deep loam to clayey loam, locally chalky, intermediate-shallow chalky, silty loam & deep clayey loam to silty loam.	Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton & Head - Clay, silt, sand and gravel over Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation - Chalk
Topographical Survey:	TS21-341-1-RevA-2D	
Site Layout:	23_M004_DL03 Framework Masterplan_Rev N	
Notes:	Trees T1, T9, T10, T13, T16, T32 & T33 are identified as veteran trees. Woodlands W1, W2, W4, W5, W7, W9, W10, W12 & W13 are identified as ancient woodlands.	
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Date of issue:	28.10.2025 - Revision B - update to Framework Masterplan Rev N	

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Barton Hyett Associates Ltd has been instructed by CSA Environmental to survey trees located at Land North East of Great Ashby, Stevenage ('the site') in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations'.
- 1.2. The site is a Strategic House Site as defined by Policy SP18 - Site GA2 Land off Mendip Way, Great Ashby in the North Hertfordshire Local Plan.
- 1.3. The scope of the instruction was to inspect trees relevant to a residential-led planning application at the site and provide written advice on how they inform feasibility and design options. The instruction also required an assessment of the potential impact (the Arboricultural Impact Assessment) of the proposed development on the site's arboricultural resource to be undertaken.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1. The site is located within agricultural land directly to the north-north-east of Stevenage.
- 2.2. The site consists of irregularly shaped agricultural fields predominantly under arable cultivation.
- 2.3. The site is bound to the north by Back Lane and Warrensgreen Lane, with agricultural fields beyond. To the east, the site is bound by agricultural fields. To the west, the site extends to Mendip Way Park, a public open space serving the adjacent recent residential development with high-voltage power lines overhead.
- 2.4. To the south, the site is bound by agricultural fields, with Great Ashby District Park beyond.
- 2.5. Access to the site was gained via a footpath in the southern portion of the site that runs south to north from Great Ashby District Park, and via another footpath that runs east to west past Newberry Grove (W10).

3. TREE SURVEY FINDINGS

- 3.1. The survey included 151 trees, groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerows. These are summarised in terms of their quality in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837 below, and shown in more detail on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan (**Section 2**) and within the Tree Survey Schedule (Section 3).

Table 1: Summary of arboricultural features of each BS5837 quality category

	Total	A - High quality trees whose retention is most desirable.	B - Moderate quality trees whose retention is desirable.	C - Low quality trees which could be retained but should not significantly constrain the proposal.	U - Very poor quality trees that should be removed unless they have high conservation value.
Trees	100	41	34	25	-
Groups	22	1	11	10	-
Woodlands	15	9	6	-	-
Hedgerows	14	-	7	7	-
Total	151	51	58	42	0

4. KEY ARBORICULTURAL FEATURES

- 4.1. The majority of the site's arboricultural resource is of high (category A) or moderate (category B) quality and therefore desirable for retention within a proposed development.
- 4.2. The dominant arboricultural features at the site are the parcels of mature woodland. Most are populated by mature mixed native broadleaf species, including English oak, hornbeam, common beech, hazel and small-leaved lime. Tilekiln Wood (W2), Brooches Wood (W7) and Claypithills Spring Wood (W12) are listed within the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory (which is provisional in nature) as either Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) or Ancient Replanted Woodland (ARW).
- 4.3. It is worth noting that ancient woodland indicators such as ferns, bluebells, wild garlic, small-leaved lime, among others, were present within most of the woodland parcels, even where not designated as ASNW or ARW by DEFRA. Therefore, Langdell (W4), New Spring (W5 & W13), Nine Acre Spring (W9) and Newbury Grove (W10) woods were considered by site observations and ecological advice likely to be at least ARW sites, possibly including smaller areas of ASNW within them.
- 4.4. Tilekin (W2), New Spring (W5), Brooches (W7) and Claypitshills Spring (W12) woods are Local Wildlife Sites.
- 4.5. Mature English oak, common ash and common beech trees are present across the site, some within field boundaries and hedgerows and some located within more open-grown locations within the field interiors. They often have large-diameter stems (some of which are hollowed), and some are of pollard/lapsed-pollard form. Where significant niche habitat potential was present, such as deadwood, hollowing of stems and cracks and fissures, the trees were assigned the BS 5837:20212 subcategory '3'. This denotes a higher conservation or heritage value, and is usually (but not exclusively) associated with veteran or ancient trees. These trees should be the subject of some further ecological evaluation to inform their future management.
- 4.6. Situated away from the ancient woodland and field boundaries, there are some particularly important veteran and Category A oak and ash trees located within the two fields in the north of the site. These include T7, T8, T9, T10, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T31, T32, T33 and G4.
- 4.7. The Forestry Commission and Natural England's standing advice 'Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions' ('the Standing Advice') is a material planning consideration which is taken into account when making decisions on planning applications in respect of ancient woodlands and veteran trees. In reaching a planning decision, the LPA should assess the potential impacts and avoid, mitigate or compensate for identified impacts. A key method of mitigation is the use of an ancient woodland/veteran tree 'buffer zone'. This is an area of 15m distance from the edge of an ancient woodland or an area around a veteran tree with a radius of a minimum of 15x of the tree's trunk diameter. Therefore, woodland and tree buffers in accordance with the Standing Advice are shown as orange dashed circles and lines on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan in **Section 2**.
- 4.8. The 15m woodland buffers on the plan have been offset from the woodland canopy edge, rather than from the trunks of the woodland edge trees.

5. CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES

- 5.1. Policy SP18 - Site GA2 Land off Mendip Way, Great Ashby in the North Hertfordshire Local Plan states that development proposals for the site should provide, amongst other things, appropriate mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement of:

i. local wildlife sites at Tilekin Wood, Pasrongreen Wood [not surveyed], New Spring Wood, Brooches Wood and Claypithills Spring Wood

ii. identified protected species and priority habitats, and

iii. retention of green infrastructure connectivity and corridors to the wider countryside.
- 5.2. Paragraph 193 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning applications for ‘... 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 reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists’.
- 5.3. Detrimental impacts from development on the ancient woodlands and veteran trees might include but are not limited to, damage to roots and understorey, damage to or compaction of soil around the tree roots, and changes to the water table or drainage within the tree’s soil (notwithstanding that most of the site’s fields have been regularly cultivated within the buffer zones). Indirect impacts might include an increase in light and noise, either during construction or within the site’s developed form.
- 5.4. The Standing Advice states that the area within an ancient woodland/veteran tree buffer zone should consist of semi-natural habitats such as woodland or a mix of scrub, grassland, heathland and wetland planting. The area within the buffer zone should be part of the green infrastructure of the area, contribute to wider ecological networks and only be planted with local and appropriate native species. Access within a buffer should be appropriate and can be allowed if the habitat is not harmed by trampling. Sustainable drainage elements such as new swales, basins and outfalls should be avoided unless they respect the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and any change to the water table does not adversely affect the trees.
- 5.5. The RPAs of high and moderate-quality trees, tree groups and woodland should be respected and avoided by any development, including: ground level changes; footpaths; pavements; access roads; foundations; hard surfacing; gardens and service runs.

6. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 6.1. The proposed development is an outline planning application for: up to 640 dwellings; a site for a 2-form entry (FE) primary school and a further reserved site for educational uses; a Community Hall; vehicular access off Mendip Way, with emergency vehicle access off Warrengreen Lane and pedestrian and cycle access off Mendip Way, Merrick Close, Back Lane, and bridleway Stevenage 102; a Green Infrastructure network incorporating the retained woodlands, hedgerows and trees, new areas of formal and informal public open space and planting, a Sustainable Drainage System (‘SuDS’), active travel and recreational routes and children’s play areas; and a site for allotments.
- 6.2. The proposed site layout is shown on the Framework Masterplan 23_M004_DL03_Rev N.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.1. The impact assessment considers the effects of any tree loss required to implement the proposed development, as well as any reasonably foreseeable potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. This is undertaken with reference to BS5837:2012 and considering the nature of the proposed development. Actual and potential impacts can include tree removal to facilitate the development, soil compaction in close proximity to trees, and direct impact damage to the canopy and roots of retained trees from construction activities. A summary of anticipated impacts resulting from the proposed development is provided below.

Trees to be removed

- 7.2. No veteran trees, ancient woodland or trees of high quality are proposed to be removed.
- 7.3. Three individual trees, 10 sections of groups of trees, 2 sections of woodland and 5 sections of hedgerows are proposed to be removed. These removals are summarised by quality category in the table below and shown shaded red on the Tree Retention and Removal Plan in **Section 3**.

Table 2: summary of proposed removals of each BS5837 quality category

	Total	A - High quality trees whose retention is most desirable.	B - Moderate quality trees whose retention is desirable.	C - Low quality trees which could be retained but should not significantly constrain the proposal.	U - Very poor quality trees that should be removed unless they have high conservation value.
Trees	3		T55, T72, T99	-	-
Groups	10	-	Sections of G9, G10, G18, G19, G20	Sections of G3, G6, G11, G21, G22	-
Woodland	2	-	Sections of W6 & W15	-	-
Hedgerows	5	-	Sections of H4 & H10	Sections of H3, H8, H13	-
Total	20	0	12	8	0

- 7.4. The proposed removals are limited to those required for the new road/footway and path network through the site, linking the different site fields/development areas within the parameters of the Strategic Housing Site policy. The required removals are mostly short sections of groups of trees and hedgerows. Some, such as at group G9 and hedgerows H4 and H10, are very short section removals.
- 7.5. The most significant removals are for the primary access route from Mendip Way, which runs along the southern edge of the corridor due to the physical constraint of the pylon within W14 to the north.
- 7.6. Semi-mature groups G18 to G21 appear to have been planted with power line safety clearance in mind, and include groups of silver birch (G18-G20) as well as a group of shrubby hawthorn, hazel, willow and dogwood

(G21). Similarly, woodland W15 (B2) is of semi-mature hazel, blackthorn and hawthorn planted below the power lines. The removal of these sections would have a low impact on the site's arboricultural resource.

- 7.7. A significant section of mature broadleaved woodland W6 (B2) would also be removed for the new primary access. This woodland appears to be a remnant woodland retained between the two power line routes when they were installed. However, the 1896 Ordnance Survey map of the site shows the area between New Spring (W5) and Brooches Wood (W7) ancient woodlands to be rough pasture, and so it is reasonable to conclude that woodland W6 is not a remnant of ancient woodland that once connected the two woodlands, and it is not recorded as such. New woodland planting can be provided along the southern edge of the woodland on completion of road construction to mitigate the removal of mature woodland trees.
- 7.8. To the east, a new road will require the removal of early-mature ash T72 (B2) and a section of early-mature hazel and ash group G10. The group is predominantly hazel coppice with occasional ashes.
- 7.9. The Framework Masterplan illustrates how the detailed site design will include significant new tree, woodland, thicket and hedgerow planting, which will deliver a large net gain in tree canopy cover, species diversity and connectivity at the site and therefore compensate for the proposed tree and hedgerow removals.
- 7.10. The Masterplan includes tree-lined streets in accordance with paragraph 136 of the NPPF. In addition, new planting will maintain a green infrastructure corridor below the power lines, structural planting along the site boundaries, enhanced green infrastructure in the north of the site and naturalistic planting within the green buffers and open spaces in accordance with Policy SP18, all of which will increase connectivity across the former arable fields.

Impacts on retained trees

- 7.11. Overall, the cessation of arable cultivation across much of the site will deliver an enhancement within the ancient woodland buffers, to the benefit of the tree rooting environment and soil microbiome.
- 7.12. New internal roads, such as those to the east of ancient woodland W2 and to the north of woodland W4, are shown close to, but not within, the ancient woodland buffers, which are enhanced with new woodland planting.
- 7.13. With the removal of a section of semi-mature planted woodland W15, the new primary access route from Mendip Way passes through the ancient woodland buffer to the north of Brooches Wood (W7). The location of the road, constrained by the pylon within W14 to the north, strikes a balance between the retention of mature trees within woodland W6 and incursion into the ancient woodland buffer to preserve the optimum green infrastructure corridor. Therefore, the acceptability of the potential impact on Brooches Wood will be a matter for North Hertfordshire Council to consider within the wider planning balance and justified through a comprehensive landscaping strategy comprising new tree planting elsewhere within the buffer to ensure a net enhancement overall.
- 7.14. The slight incursion of a new road into the ancient woodland buffer of Longdell Wood (W4), close to tree T51, would have a negligible impact on the woodland habitat.

- 7.15. Elsewhere, the ancient woodland/veteran tree buffers and tree RPAs have been respected and enhanced as semi-natural habitat in accordance with the Standing Advice to avoid loss or deterioration of the habitats.
- 7.16. The path across the buffers/RPAs of trees T7 to T9 and T33 is part of the existing public footpath network.
- 7.17. The separate Active Travel Access plan for Merrick Close (24-M004-DL02-C) shows how the existing unmade footpath access at T23, and between Tilekin Wood (W2) and woodland W3, will be widened at the southern end and improved with permeable asphalt within a no-dig cellular confinement system base. Timber edging will be used, and the dilapidated timber fence replaced. Although the surveyed shape of the southern edge of woodland W2, as shown on the Tree Retention and Removal Plan, does not extend as far south as can be seen on Google Streetview images, it appears that only some low field maple and hawthorn growth would need to be cut back to accommodate the new edge of the widened path and fencing, which would have a low visual impact.
- 7.18. The use of a no-dig system on an existing unmade path will have a negligible impact on nearby trees and provide an improvement to the existing compacted ground. Such a system avoids excavation into the ground and instead creates a load-bearing 'raft' that maintains airflow to the soil beneath, thereby avoiding root system severance and soil compaction. To the north, the path will be widened to the west by around 1-1.5m within the existing verge of grasses and bramble.
- 7.19. Elsewhere, improved path surfaces at trees T33, T54, T92, T93 can, subject to detailed design, be constructed using a no-dig cellular confinement system approach.
- 7.20. A large new drainage basin is proposed to the southeast of the site, to the east of early-mature, establishing woodland group G17 (B2) and an area of scrubby growth that was not surveyed because it is beyond the extent of the topographical site survey and tree survey. However, neither G17 nor the unsurveyed growth to the east appear on historical Ordnance Survey maps of the site and is not recorded as an ancient woodland site. The new basin is within the ploughed arable field area, with new thicket planting proposed. Therefore, there would be no impact on nearby trees and an overall enhancement.
- 7.21. Ongoing impact assessment will be provided to the design team during the evolution of the detailed design of the site, including detailed drainage and site levels with the aim of avoiding incursions of structures, ground level changes and infrastructure into the RPAs and buffers. Subject to detailed design, I consider that the arboricultural impacts of the Framework Masterplan proposals are acceptable in the context of the Strategic House Site policy.

8. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 8.1. The physical protection of trees, their branches, RPAs and the veteran tree buffers during construction activity will need to be devised once detailed designs for the site have been prepared and fixed at later planning stages.
- 8.2. The proposed protection measures will also need to take into account the approved drainage design, construction access, site storage and soil management, as well as construction phasing, site security and biodiversity protection measures to avoid duplication.

- 8.3. Various measures can be devised, and standard approaches are specified within British Standard BS5837:2012. Physical barriers can be erected to prevent any construction activity from entering defined Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs). Temporary ground protection can also be provided in areas where access to the RPAs of trees is unavoidable. These physical protection measures can also be phased to allow access into CEZs for activities such as utility connection and soft landscaping.
- 8.4. A scheme of arboricultural monitoring would be devised to ensure the protection measures are maintained in the correct locations and as fit for excluding construction activity. Clear site responsibilities and a channel of communication between the site management and project arboriculturist will also need to be maintained to ensure that unforeseen circumstances that have the potential to impact retained trees are resolved in the most appropriate way for their protection.

9. HEADS OF TERMS FOR AN ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

- 9.1. BS5837:2012 (Figure 1) recommends that the detailed/technical design of tree protection and arboricultural methodologies should be resolved and finalised following the approval of the feasibility of a scheme by the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.2. Annex B and Table B.1 of BS5837:2012, an informative document, advises that Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) Heads of Terms are a sufficient level of information in order to deliver tree-related information into the planning system. The table also advises that a detailed AMS might reasonably be required as a 'reserved matter' or planning condition.
- 9.3. A draft, 'Heads of Terms' for an AMS is set out below:
- Project arboriculturist – schedule of monitoring and supervision to be agreed upon with the applicant and LPA according to construction phasing
 - Pre-commencement site meeting(s) - to be attended by the project arboriculturist, client, site manager and other relevant parties. Project arboriculturist to ensure that all parties have copies of the tree protection plan and this report.
 - Tree removals and facilitation pruning - as shown on the Tree Retention and Removal Plan (TRRP)
 - Erection of tree protection barriers and temporary ground protection as may be required as per the Tree Protection Plan (TPP)
 - Site preparation and groundwork - no access for any machinery within the fenced tree protection areas.
 - No-dig design and construction methods of new footways and paths crossing tree RPAs and ancient woodland/tree buffers
 - Main construction phase - all tree protection measures shall remain in situ and intact for the duration of the construction phase
 - Removal of tree protection barriers - only to occur following approval of site conditions by the project arboriculturist.
 - Final hard and soft landscaping, including tree planting.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1. In conclusion, I consider that the arboricultural impacts of the new primary access and green infrastructure corridor from Mendip Way and of the outline Framework Masterplan proposals are acceptable in the context of the Strategic House Site policy.
- 10.2. No veteran trees, ancient woodland or trees of high quality are proposed to be removed. The proposal tree and hedgerow section removals are limited to those required for the new road/footway and path network through the site.
- 10.3. The Framework Masterplan illustrates significant new tree, woodland, thicket and hedgerow planting which would deliver a large net gain in tree canopy cover, species diversity and connectivity at the site. This includes tree-lined streets in accordance with paragraph 136 of the NPPF, a green infrastructure corridor below the power lines, structural planting along the site boundaries, enhanced green infrastructure in the north of the site and naturalistic planting within the green buffers and open spaces in accordance with Policy SP18.
- 10.4. The physical constraint of the pylon within woodland W14 pushes the main access from Mendip Way southwards. The proposed primary access road layout strikes a balance between the retention of mature trees within woodland W6 and incursion into the ancient woodland buffer of Brooches Wood (W7), to preserve the optimum green infrastructure corridor. Therefore, the acceptability of the potential impact on Brooches Wood will be a matter for North Hertfordshire Council to consider within the wider planning balance and justified through a comprehensive landscaping strategy comprising new tree planting elsewhere within the buffer to ensure a net enhancement overall.
- 10.5. Beyond the incursion into the buffer of W7, the ancient woodland and veteran tree buffers at the site have been preserved and enhanced as semi-natural habitat in accordance with the Standing Advice to avoid loss or deterioration of the habitats. The detailed site layout and engineering designs will require further arboricultural review to ensure that disturbance within the buffers is avoided.
- 10.6. Ongoing impact assessment will be provided to the design team during the evolution of the detailed design, including detailed drainage and site levels to avoid incursions of structures, ground level changes and infrastructure into the RPAs and buffers. Impact Assessment report(s) will be prepared to accompany the future Reserved Matters Applications.
- 10.7. Subject to detailed design, I consider that the proposed development is capable of complying with the relevant Local Plan planning policies when considered within the overall planning balance and in the context of a comprehensive landscaping strategy which would deliver a significant net gain in tree canopy cover across the site as a whole as well as connectivity with the surrounding landscape.
- 10.8. Once detailed designs have been approved, an AMS and Tree Protection Plan will need to be produced for each phase of development. Where the feasibility of a scheme has been agreed upon by the Local Planning Authority, this detail can be agreed upon and submitted to comply with a pre-commencement planning condition (by agreement with the applicant).



IMAGE 1: Footpath into the site through Brooches Wood ASNW (W12) from Great Ashby District Park.



IMAGE 2: Notable tree (T33), A mature English oak tree to the north of the site.



IMAGE 3: T9, a mature English oak tree with a particularly large stem diameter and of lapsed pollard form.



IMAGE 4: Prominent tree group G4, Category A. Located on the steep banks of an agricultural pond.



IMAGE 5: Veteran trees T13 & T16, both common ash and Category A English oak tree T15.

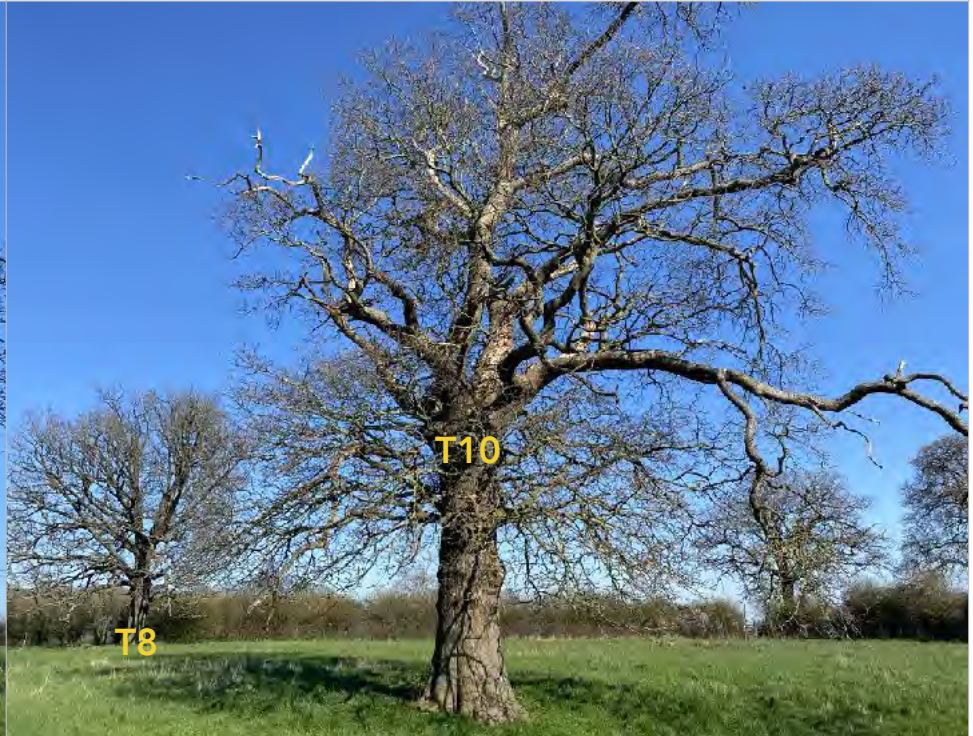


IMAGE 6: Veteran English oak tree T10.



Tree ID	Species	Alt (m)	Life Span (yr)	DBH (cm)	Height (m)
T1	Redwood	100	150	15	100
T2	Oak	80	120	10	80
T3	Maple	60	100	8	60
T4	Pine	90	130	12	90
T5	Birch	50	80	6	50
T6	Oak	70	110	9	70
T7	Maple	40	70	5	40
T8	Pine	85	125	11	85
T9	Birch	55	85	7	55
T10	Oak	65	105	8	65
T11	Maple	45	75	6	45
T12	Pine	95	135	13	95
T13	Birch	60	90	7	60
T14	Oak	75	115	10	75
T15	Maple	50	80	6	50
T16	Pine	80	120	11	80
T17	Birch	55	85	7	55
T18	Oak	65	105	8	65
T19	Maple	45	75	6	45
T20	Pine	90	130	12	90
T21	Birch	60	90	7	60
T22	Oak	70	110	9	70
T23	Maple	50	80	6	50
T24	Pine	85	125	11	85
T25	Birch	55	85	7	55
T26	Oak	65	105	8	65
T27	Maple	45	75	6	45
T28	Pine	95	135	13	95
T29	Birch	60	90	7	60
T30	Oak	75	115	10	75
T31	Maple	50	80	6	50
T32	Pine	80	120	11	80
T33	Birch	55	85	7	55
T34	Oak	65	105	8	65
T35	Maple	45	75	6	45
T36	Pine	90	130	12	90
T37	Birch	60	90	7	60
T38	Oak	70	110	9	70
T39	Maple	50	80	6	50
T40	Pine	85	125	11	85
T41	Birch	55	85	7	55
T42	Oak	65	105	8	65
T43	Maple	45	75	6	45
T44	Pine	95	135	13	95
T45	Birch	60	90	7	60
T46	Oak	75	115	10	75
T47	Maple	50	80	6	50
T48	Pine	80	120	11	80
T49	Birch	55	85	7	55
T50	Oak	65	105	8	65
T51	Maple	45	75	6	45
T52	Pine	90	130	12	90
T53	Birch	60	90	7	60
T54	Oak	70	110	9	70
T55	Maple	50	80	6	50
T56	Pine	85	125	11	85
T57	Birch	55	85	7	55
T58	Oak	65	105	8	65
T59	Maple	45	75	6	45
T60	Pine	95	135	13	95
T61	Birch	60	90	7	60
T62	Oak	75	115	10	75
T63	Maple	50	80	6	50
T64	Pine	80	120	11	80
T65	Birch	55	85	7	55
T66	Oak	65	105	8	65
T67	Maple	45	75	6	45
T68	Pine	90	130	12	90
T69	Birch	60	90	7	60
T70	Oak	70	110	9	70
T71	Maple	50	80	6	50
T72	Pine	85	125	11	85
T73	Birch	55	85	7	55
T74	Oak	65	105	8	65
T75	Maple	45	75	6	45
T76	Pine	95	135	13	95
T77	Birch	60	90	7	60
T78	Oak	75	115	10	75
T79	Maple	50	80	6	50
T80	Pine	80	120	11	80
T81	Birch	55	85	7	55
T82	Oak	65	105	8	65
T83	Maple	45	75	6	45
T84	Pine	90	130	12	90
T85	Birch	60	90	7	60
T86	Oak	70	110	9	70
T87	Maple	50	80	6	50
T88	Pine	85	125	11	85
T89	Birch	55	85	7	55
T90	Oak	65	105	8	65
T91	Maple	45	75	6	45
T92	Pine	95	135	13	95
T93	Birch	60	90	7	60
T94	Oak	75	115	10	75
T95	Maple	50	80	6	50
T96	Pine	80	120	11	80
T97	Birch	55	85	7	55
T98	Oak	65	105	8	65
T99	Maple	45	75	6	45
T100	Pine	90	130	12	90
T101	Birch	60	90	7	60
T102	Oak	70	110	9	70
T103	Maple	50	80	6	50
T104	Pine	85	125	11	85
T105	Birch	55	85	7	55
T106	Oak	65	105	8	65
T107	Maple	45	75	6	45
T108	Pine	95	135	13	95
T109	Birch	60	90	7	60
T110	Oak	75	115	10	75
T111	Maple	50	80	6	50
T112	Pine	80	120	11	80
T113	Birch	55	85	7	55
T114	Oak	65	105	8	65
T115	Maple	45	75	6	45
T116	Pine	90	130	12	90
T117	Birch	60	90	7	60
T118	Oak	70	110	9	70
T119	Maple	50	80	6	50
T120	Pine	85	125	11	85
T121	Birch	55	85	7	55
T122	Oak	65	105	8	65
T123	Maple	45	75	6	45
T124	Pine	95	135	13	95
T125	Birch	60	90	7	60
T126	Oak	75	115	10	75
T127	Maple	50	80	6	50
T128	Pine	80	120	11	80
T129	Birch	55	85	7	55
T130	Oak	65	105	8	65
T131	Maple	45	75	6	45
T132	Pine	90	130	12	90
T133	Birch	60	90	7	60
T134	Oak	70	110	9	70
T135	Maple	50	80	6	50
T136	Pine	85	125	11	85
T137	Birch	55	85	7	55
T138	Oak	65	105	8	65
T139	Maple	45	75	6	45
T140	Pine	95	135	13	95
T141	Birch	60	90	7	60
T142	Oak	75	115	10	75
T143	Maple	50	80	6	50
T144	Pine	80	120	11	80
T145	Birch	55	85	7	55
T146	Oak	65	105	8	65
T147	Maple	45	75	6	45
T148	Pine	90	130	12	90
T149	Birch	60	90	7	60
T150	Oak	70	110	9	70
T151	Maple	50	80	6	50
T152	Pine	85	125	11	85
T153	Birch	55	85	7	55
T154	Oak	65	105	8	65
T155	Maple	45	75	6	45
T156	Pine	95	135	13	95
T157	Birch	60	90	7	60
T158	Oak	75	115	10	75
T159	Maple	50	80	6	50
T160	Pine	80	120	11	80
T161	Birch	55	85	7	55
T162	Oak	65	105	8	65
T163	Maple	45	75	6	45
T164	Pine	90	130	12	90
T165	Birch	60	90	7	60
T166	Oak	70	110	9	70
T167	Maple	50	80	6	50
T168	Pine	85	125	11	85
T169	Birch	55	85	7	55
T170	Oak	65	105	8	65
T171	Maple	45	75	6	45
T172	Pine	95	135	13	95
T173	Birch	60	90	7	60
T174	Oak	75	115	10	75
T175	Maple	50	80	6	50
T176	Pine	80	120	11	80
T177	Birch	55	85	7	55
T178	Oak	65	105	8	65
T179	Maple	45	75	6	45
T180	Pine	90	130	12	90
T181	Birch	60	90	7	60
T182	Oak	70	110	9	70
T183	Maple	50	80	6	50
T184	Pine	85	125	11	85
T185	Birch	55	85	7	55
T186	Oak	65	105	8	65
T187	Maple	45	75	6	45
T188	Pine	95	135	13	95
T189	Birch	60	90	7	60
T190	Oak	75	115	10	75
T191	Maple	50	80	6	50
T192	Pine	80	120	11	80
T193	Birch	55	85	7	55
T194	Oak	65	105	8	65
T195	Maple	45	75	6	45
T196	Pine	90	130	12	90
T197	Birch	60	90	7	60
T198	Oak	70	110	9	70
T199	Maple	50	80	6	50
T200	Pine	85	125	11	85
T201	Birch	55	85	7	55
T202	Oak	65	105	8	65
T203	Maple	45	75	6	45
T204	Pine	95	135	13	95
T205	Birch	60	90	7	60
T206	Oak	75	115	10	75
T207	Maple	50	80	6	50
T208	Pine	80	120	11	80
T209	Birch	55	85	7	55
T210	Oak	65	105	8	65
T211	Maple	45	75	6	45
T212	Pine	90	130	12	90
T213	Birch	60	90	7	60
T214	Oak	70	110	9	70
T215	Maple	50	80	6	50
T216	Pine	85	125	11	85
T217	Birch	55	85	7	55
T218	Oak	65	105	8	65
T219	Maple	45	75	6	45
T220	Pine	95	135	13	95
T221	Birch	60	90	7	60
T222	Oak	75	115	10	75
T223	Maple	50	80	6	50
T224	Pine	80	120	11	80
T225	Birch	55	85	7	55
T226	Oak	65	105	8	65
T227	Maple	45	75	6	45
T228	Pine	90	130	12	90
T229	Birch	60	90	7	60
T230	Oak	70	110	9	70
T231	Maple	50	80	6	50
T232	Pine	85	125	11	85
T233	Birch	55	85	7	55
T234	Oak	65	105	8	65
T235	Maple	45	75	6	45
T236	Pine	95	135	13	95
T237	Birch	60	90	7	60
T238	Oak	75	115	10	75
T239	Maple	50	80	6	50
T240	Pine	80	120	11	80
T241	Birch	55	85	7	55
T242	Oak	65	105	8	65
T243	Maple	45	75	6	45
T244	Pine	90	130	12	90
T245	Birch	60	90	7	60
T246	Oak	70	110	9	70
T247	Maple	50	80	6	50
T248	Pine	85	125	11	85
T249	Birch	55	85	7	55
T250	Oak	65	105	8	65
T251	Maple	45	75	6	45
T252	Pine	95	135	13	95
T253	Birch	60	90	7	60
T254	Oak	75	115	10	75
T255	Maple	50	80	6	50
T256	Pine	80	120	11	80
T257	Birch	55	85	7	55
T258	Oak	65	105	8	65
T259	Maple	45	75	6	45
T260	Pine	90	130	12	90
T261	Birch	60	90	7	60
T262	Oak	70	110	9	70
T263	Maple	50	80	6	50
T264	Pine	85	125	11	85
T265	Birch	55	85	7	55
T266	Oak	65	105	8	65
T267	Maple	45	75	6	45
T268	Pine	95	135	13	95
T269	Birch	60</			

KEY

-
-  Category A Tree - High quality
(Retention highly desirable)

 Category A - Hedgehog, Group, Woodland - High quality
(Retention highly desirable)

 Category B Tree - Moderate quality
(Retention desirable)

 Category B - Hedgehog, Group, Woodland - Moderate quality
(Retention desirable)

 Category C Tree - Low quality
(May be retained but should not constrain development)

 Category C - Hedgehog, Group, Woodland - Low quality
(May be retained but should not constrain development)

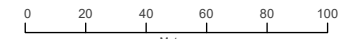
 Category U Tree - Very low quality
(Mostly unsuitable for retention)

 Category U - Hedgehog, Group, Woodland - Very low quality
(Mostly unsuitable for retention)

 Root Protection Area (RPA) - Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree designed to contain significant roots and maintain the tree's viability

 Shrub mass/offsets tree/out of scope (OOS)
- Ancient Tree / Woodland or Veteran Trees**
- Ancient tree/woodland or Veteran tree: Important trees that require special consideration
- Natural tree/woodland or Veteran tree buffer: As per published standing advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission

Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. This drawing should be interpreted with reference to the accompanying tree schedule and written advice



PROJECT TITLE
Land North-East of Great Ashby, Stevenage

DRAWING TITLE	Tree Survey & Constraints Plan
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SCALE 1:2500 @ A2			DRAWING NUMBER BHA_5461_01		
DRAWN BY IM	APPROVED BY RH	REVISION -	SHEET 1/2	DATE 19/05/2025	

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY TS21-341-1-RevA

CLIENT	Picture Estates Limited
COORDINATE SYSTEM / DATUM	British National Grid / Newlyn Datum (AOD)

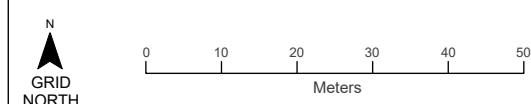
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- ## KEY
- | | |
|---|---|
|  | Category A Tree - High quality
(Retention highly desirable) |
|  | Category A - Hedge-row, Group, Woodland - High quality
(Retention highly desirable) |
|  | Category B Tree - Moderate quality
(Retention desirable) |
|  | Category B - Hedge-row, Group, Woodland - Moderate quality
(Retention desirable) |
|  | Category C Tree - Low quality
(May be retained but should not constrain development) |
|  | Category C - Hedge-row, Group, Woodland - Low quality
(May be retained but should not constrain development) |
|  | Category U Tree - Very low quality
(Mostly unsuitable for retention) |
|  | Category U - Hedge-row, Group, Woodland - Very low quality
(Mostly unsuitable for retention) |
|  | Root Protection Area (RPA) - Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil volume to maintain the tree's viability |
|  | Shrub mass/offside tree/out of scope (OOS) |
- Ancient Tree / Woodland or Veteran Trees**
-  Ancient tree/woodland or Veteran tree: Important trees that require special consideration
-  Ancient tree/woodland or Veteran tree buffer: As per published standing advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission

Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. This drawing should be interpreted with reference to the accompanying tree schedule and written advice



PROJECT TITLE	Land North-East of Great Ashby, Stevenage
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DRAWING TITLE	Tree Survey & Constraints Plan
---------------	--------------------------------

SCALE 1:2500 @ A2		DRAWING NUMBER BHA_5461_01	
DRAWN BY IM	APPROVED BY RH	REVISION -	SHEET 2/2
			DATE 19/05/2025

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY TS21-341-1-RevA

CLIENT	Picture Estates Limited
COORDINATE SYSTEM / DATUM	British National Grid / Newlyn Datum (AOD)

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SECTION 3: TREE RETENTION & REMOVAL PLAN

SEE SEPARATE PLAN

INDIVIDUAL TREES

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Est diam?	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	Special importance	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²	ASNW or ARW buffer (m)
T1	Hornbeam	Off	16.0	1	Yes	1600	12.0-8.0-8.0-8.0	1.5	1.0	N	M	Veteran	Notably large stem diameter for species. Numerous cavities around base; historically pollarded at 1.5m. Failed limb on south side at 1m. No significant defects in crown at time of inspection.	Good	Good	40+	A3	15.0	707	24.0
T2	Oak (English)	On	12.0	1	-	350	4.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	2.0	3.0	N	EM	-	Typical for age and species.	Good	Good	40+	C1	4.2	55	-
T3	Oak (English)	On	13.0	1	-	400	5.0-5.0-5.0-5.0	3.0	33.0	N	EM	-	Ivy clad; located within hedgerow.	Good	Good	40+	C1	4.8	72	-
T4	Ash (Common)	On	15.0	1	Yes	1100	9.0-9.0-9.0-8.0	4.0	2.0	E	M	-	Stem trifurcates at 3m. Deep cavity at base of stem; channel of decay appears to continue along northern stem just past main union. Inonotus hispidus present at base of failed limb W. Not in leaf in time of inspection but appears in good vitality.	Good	Fair	40+	C1	13.2	547	-
T5	Ash (Common)	On	14.0	1	Yes	400	9.0-5.0-5.0-6.0	4.0	4.0	E	M	-	C. 30% crown dieback.	Fair	Good	40+	C1	4.8	72	-
T6	Hazel (Common)	Off	7.0	10	-	320	4.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	1.0	1.0	N	M	-	Privately owned tree; overhanging site by 2m.	Good	Good	40+	C1	3.8	46	-
T7	Oak (English)	On	14.0	1	-	980	8.0-8.0-8.5-8.0	4.0	2.5	W	M	-	Mature and prominent hedgerow oak of good form and condition. Minor storm damage in lower crown. Some niche habitat potential in deadwood and small hollows. Existing farm track to the east	Good	Good	40+	A3	11.8	434	-
T8	Oak (English)	On	18.0	1	-	1110	10.0-9.0-7.0-10.0	2.0	2.0	S	M	-	Located along field boundary in line with hedgerow. Large stem diameter. Some minor deadwood throughout crown. Tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40+	A1	13.3	557	-
T9	Oak (English)	On	14.0	1	-	1340	6.0-8.0-7.0-8.0	2.0	2.0	-	M	Veteran	Located at the field boundary. Large diameter hollowed stem. Possibly historically pollarded.	Good	Good	40+	A3	15.0	707	20.1
T10	Oak (English)	On	20.0	1	-	1280	8.0-9.0-10.0-10.0	4.0	2.5	W	M	Veteran	Mature and prominent open grown oak of good form and condition. Large stem diameter. Some storm damage in mid crown; significant niche habitat potential in deadwood; cracks and fissures; large diameter branch stubs	Good	Good	40+	A3	15.0	707	19.2
T11	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	1	Yes	250	4.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	3.0	4.0	-	SM	-	Establishing hedgerow tree	Good	Good	40+	C1	3.0	28	-

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Est diam?	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	Special importance	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m ²	ASNW or ARW buffer (m)
T12	Oak (English)	On	17.0	1	-	810	5.0-6.0-7.0-6.0	3.0	2.5	-	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown oak	Good	Good	40+	A1	9.7	297	-
T13	Ash (Common)	On	18.0	1	-	1230	5.0-6.0-6.0-6.0	2.0	2.0	-	M	Veteran	Mature and prominent open grown ash. Large stem diameter. Some storm damage in upper crown; significant niche habitat potential in deadwood; cracks and fissures; large diameter branch stubs and hollowing stem	Good	Good	40+	A3	14.8	684	18.45
T14	Oak (English)	On	20.0	1	-	1040	9.5-9.5-10.0-10.5	4.0	2.5	S	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown oak of good form and condition. Large stem diameter. Some large deadwood throughout crown. Hollowed stem mid crown provides niche habitat potential	Good	Good	40+	A3	12.5	489	-
T15	Oak (English)	On	16.0	1	-	830	5.0-7.0-8.0-6.0	3.0	2.5	W	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown oak. Storm damaged crown. Large diameter tear out on main stem	Good	Good	40+	A3	10.0	312	-
T16	Ash (Common)	On	7.0	1	-	1200	4.0-3.0-6.0-6.0	2.0	2.0	W	M	Veteran	Mature and prominent open grown ash. Large stem diameter. Severely storm damage. significant niche habitat potential in deadwood; cracks and fissures; hollowing stem. Ideally the tree would be propped and retained	Good	Fair	40+	A3	14.4	651	18.0
T17	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	1	Yes	250	4.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	3.0	4.0	-	SM	-	Establishing hedgerow tree	Good	Good	40+	C1	3.0	28	-
T18	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	1	Yes	250	4.5-4.5-4.5-4.5	3.0	4.0	-	SM	-	Establishing hedgerow tree	Good	Good	40+	C1	3.0	28	-
T19	Cypress (Leyland)	Off	14.0	1	Yes	400	4.5-4.5-4.5-4.5	1.0	0.5	-	SM	-	Evergreen screening tree within neighbouring property	Good	Fair	40+	C1	4.8	72	-
T20	Ash (Common)	On	12.0	1	Yes	500	6.0-6.0-5.0-4.0	4.0	4.0	-	EM	-	Hedgerow ash forming a cohesive canopy with the neighbouring tree	Good	Fair	20+	B2	6.0	113	-
T21	Ash (Common)	On	10.0	1	Yes	480	4.0-4.0-5.0-4.0	4.0	4.0	-	SM	-	Hedgerow ash forming a cohesive canopy with the neighbouring tree	Good	Fair	20+	C2	5.8	104	-
T22	Ash (Common)	On	18.0	1	Yes	850	9.0-8.0-8.0-8.0	4.0	3.0	S	M	-	Hedgerow ash; reduced vitality; deadwood throughout upper crown	Fair	Fair	20+	C1	10.2	327	-
T23	Oak (English)	On	14.0	1	Yes	800	6.0-7.5-7.0-5.0	5.0	4.0	W	M	-	Mature oak within the woodland; existing footpath to the east	Good	Good	40+	A2	9.6	290	-
T24	Oak (English)	On	19.0	1	Yes	900	9.0-9.0-10.0-8.5	5.0	4.0	N	M	-	Mature oak within the woodland; existing footpath and shallow ditch to the east	Good	Good	40+	A2	10.8	366	-

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Est diam?	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	Special importance	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m ²	ASNW or ARW buffer (m)
T25	Oak (English)	On	14.0	1	Yes	750	8.0-7.5-2.0-2.0	7.0	7.0	N	M	-	Storm damaged tree at the woodland edge; existing footpath and shallow ditch to the east; could be retained as a habitat stem but may require works should the land use change	Fair	Fair	40+	C3	9.0	254	-
T26	Ash (Common)	On	13.0	1	Yes	650	5.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	3.0	3.0	N	EM	-	Hedgerow ash with a storm damaged crown/hollowed stem. Good niche habitat potential.	Good	Fair	20+	C3	7.8	191	-
T27	Maple (Field)	On	5.0	1	Yes	300	3.0-3.0-3.0-3.0	0.5	0.5	-	EM	-	Establishing hedgerow tree	Good	Fair	40+	C1	3.6	41	-
T28	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	6	Yes	370	3.0-3.0-3.0-3.0	2.0	2.0	-	EM	-	Hedgerow coppice	Good	Fair	40+	C1	4.4	62	-
T29	Ash (Common)	On	13.0	1	Yes	620	6.0-5.0-6.0-5.0	3.0	4.0	N	EM	-	Hedgerow ash with a storm damaged crown/hollowed stem. Inonotus Hispidus brackets on main stem. Good niche habitat potential.	Good	Fair	20+	C3	7.4	174	-
T30	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	1	Yes	620	4.0-4.0-3.0-4.0	3.0	4.0	-	EM	-	Hedgerow ash with a storm damaged crown/hollowed stem. Inonotus Hispidus brackets on main stem. Good niche habitat potential.	Good	Fair	20+	C3	7.4	174	-
T31	Oak (English)	On	19.0	1	-	1120	10.0-10.0-9.5-9.5	4.0	4.0	-	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown oak of excellent form and condition. Large stem diameter.	Good	Good	40+	A1	13.4	567	-
T32	Oak (English)	On	19.0	1	-	1280	9.0-10.0-9.5-9.5	4.0	2.5	S	M	Veteran	Mature and prominent open grown oak of good form and condition. Large stem diameter; hollowing at base. Some historic storm damage mid crown; niche habitat potential in deadwood; cracks and fissures	Good	Good	40+	A3	15.0	707	19.2
T33	Oak (English)	On	16.0	1	-	1110	9.0-8.0-8.5-8.5	4.0	2.5	-	M	Veteran	Mature and prominent open grown oak of good form and condition. Large stem diameter. Some storm damage in lower crown; niche habitat potential in deadwood; cracks and fissures	Good	Good	40+	A3	13.3	557	16.7
T34	Ash (Common)	On	17.0	1	Yes	600	6.0-6.0-7.0-6.0	3.0	4.0	W	M	-	Hedgerow ash of reasonably good form and condition	Good	Good	40+	B1	7.2	163	-
T35	Ash (Common)	On	15.0	1	Yes	650	5.0-6.5-6.0-6.5	5.0	4.0	W	EM	-	Hedgerow ash; reduced vitality; possibly early signs of ash dieback. Borderline Cat B/C	Fair	Fair	10+	C1	7.8	191	-
T36	Ash (Common)	On	16.0	1	Yes	850	6.0-7.0-7.0-6.0	3.0	4.0	W	M	-	Hedgerow ash; reduced vitality; possibly early signs of ash dieback. Still Cat B at time of survey	Fair	Good	40+	B1	10.2	327	-

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Est diam?	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	Special importance	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²	ASNW or ARW buffer (m)
T37	Ash (Common)	On	9.0	1	Yes	280	4.0-4.5-4.0-4.0	3.0	4.0	S	SM	-	Establishing hedgerow tree	Good	Fair	40+	C1	3.3	35	-
T38	Hazel (Common)	On	6.0	10	Yes	210	4.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	1.0	0.25	-	M	-	Mature hazel coppice	Good	Good	40+	B2	2.5	20	-
T39	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	-	870	8.0-7.0-7.0-7.5	3.0	2.5	S	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown oak of good form and condition. Minor storm damage in crown (east)	Good	Good	40+	A1	10.4	342	-
T40	Ash (Common)	On	14.0	4	Yes	640	6.0-6.0-6.0-6.0	4.0	3.0	E	M	-	Multi stemmed ash within field boundary group.	Good	Good	40+	B1	7.7	185	-
T41	Ash (Common)	On	14.0	1	Yes	500	6.0-5.0-5.0-5.0	4.0	4.0	E	EM	-	Dead leader and reduced vitality in outer crown.	Fair	Good	20+	C1	6.0	113	-
T42	Oak (English)	On	15.0	2	-	710	10.0-12.0-12.0-12.0	2.5	3.0	N	M	-	Twin stem 0.5m from GL; included union. Deadwood throughout crown; typical for age and species.	Good	Good	40+	B1	8.5	228	-
T43	Oak (English)	On	18.0	1	-	1050	8.0-8.5-8.5-9.5	3.0	3.0	-	M	-	Mature and prominent hedgerow oak of excellent form and condition	Good	Good	40+	A1	12.6	499	-
T44	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	-	900	10.0-12.0-12.0-12.0	6.0	4.0	N	M	-	Deadwood and minor bark damage throughout crown; minor reduced vitality.	Fair	Good	40+	B1	10.8	366	-
T45	Ash (Common)	On	10.0	2	Yes	600	8.0-2.0-8.0-9.0	4.0	2.0	E	M	-	Twin stem with suppressed form due to nearby ash.	Good	Fair	40+	C1	7.2	163	-
T46	Ash (Common)	On	14.0	2	Yes	670	7.0-4.0-11.0-9.0	4.0	2.0	E	M	-	Twin stem with included union; recently lost limb c. 150dia and 8m long. Reduced vitality in lower crown.	Fair	Good	40+	B1	8.0	203	-
T47	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	-	850	12.0-11.0-12.0-12.0	6.0	4.0	N	M	-	Deadwood and minor bark damage throughout crown; ivy clad stem; cavity at 10m N on stem.	Good	Good	40+	B1	10.2	327	-
T48	Oak (English)	On	18.0	1	-	880	8.5-8.5-9.0-8.5	4.0	2.5	SW	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown oak of good form and condition. Minor storm damage in crown (west)	Good	Good	40+	A1	10.6	350	-
T49	Oak (English)	On	16.0	1	-	1200	9.0-9.0-9.0-12.0	3.0	4.0	S	M	-	Some minor storm damage with a clear undestorey on the eastern side. Damage at base of substantial branch W @ c. 6m.	Good	Fair	40+	B1	14.4	651	-
T50	Oak (English)	On	16.0	1	-	1100	6.0-8.0-9.0-9.0	10.0	7.0	E	M	-	Elongated form in comparison to nearby oak due to being more engrained with woodland setting.	Good	Good	40+	A1	13.2	547	-
T51	Oak (English)	On	13.0	1	-	1000	6.0-8.0-10.0-10.0	1.0	2.0	N	M	-	Typical form for age and species.	Good	Good	40+	A1	12.0	452	-

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Est diam?	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	Special importance	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m ²	ASNW or ARW buffer (m)
T52	Oak (English)	On	13.0	2	-	1160	6.0-8.0-10.0-10.0	2.0	3.0	N	M	-	Twin stem 1m from GL; located on the corner of woodland.	Good	Good	40+	B1	13.9	609	-
T53	Oak (English)	On	16.0	1	-	1000	8.0-8.0-8.0-8.0	1.0	1.0	E	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown oak of excellent form and condition	Good	Good	40+	A1	12.0	452	-
T54	Oak (English)	On	20.0	1	Yes	1200	10.0-9.0-8.0-9.0	3.0	3.0	-	M	-	Mature and prominent open grown ash with a large stem diameter; some hollowing of stems associated with Inonotus Hispidus. Good niche habitat potential	Good	Good	40+	A3	14.4	651	-
T55	Hazel (Common)	On	6.0	10	Yes	210	4.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	1.0	0.25	-	M	-	Mature hazel coppice	Good	Good	40+	B2	2.5	20	-
T56	Oak (English)	On	16.0	1	-	880	6.0-7.0-8.0-7.0	3.0	1.5	-	M	-	Oak of good form and condition within the prominent linear tree feature; more mature than the neighbouring trees	Good	Good	40+	A2	10.6	350	-
T57	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	Yes	580	6.0-7.0-7.0-6.0	4.0	4.5	SE	EM	-	Oak of good form and condition within the prominent linear tree feature	Good	Good	40+	B2	7.0	152	-
T58	Ash (Common)	On	15.0	1	Yes	300	5.5-4.0-4.0-4.0	2.0	2.0	-	SM	-	Woodland edge tree; existing footpath to the north	Good	Good	40+	B2	3.6	41	-
T59	Ash (Common)	On	15.0	1	Yes	300	5.5-4.0-4.0-4.0	2.0	2.0	-	SM	-	Woodland edge tree; existing footpath to the north	Good	Good	40+	B2	3.6	41	-
T60	Ash (Common)	On	15.0	1	Yes	300	5.5-5.0-5.0-5.0	2.0	2.0	-	SM	-	Woodland edge tree; existing footpath to the north and west	Good	Good	40+	B2	3.6	41	-
T61	Oak (English)	On	22.0	1	-	950	7.0-7.0-10.0-6.0	5.0	5.0	S	M	-	Mature oak; prominent within the woodland	Good	Good	40+	A2	11.4	408	-
T62	Oak (English)	On	20.0	1	-	900	5.0-9.0-8.0-4.0	5.0	5.0	-	M	-	Mature oak; slightly reduced vitality	Fair	Good	40+	B2	10.8	366	-
T63	Oak (English)	On	21.0	1	-	920	7.0-4.0-8.0-9.0	5.0	6.0	W	M	-	Mature oak at the woodland edge	Fair	Good	40+	A2	11.0	383	-
T64	Beech (Common)	On	21.0	1	-	900	7.0-7.0-7.0-8.0	5.0	5.0	-	M	-	Mature beech at the woodland edge; ash tree adjacent to the north east	Good	Good	40+	A2	10.8	366	-
T65	Oak (English)	On	20.0	1	-	780	7.0-9.0-6.0-3.0	5.0	3.0	E	M	-	Mature woodland edge oak	Good	Good	40+	B2	9.4	275	-
T66	Ash (Common)	On	22.0	1	-	700	7.0-9.0-6.0-3.0	7.0	7.0	SE	M	-	Mature woodland edge ash	Good	Good	40+	B2	8.4	222	-
T67	Oak (English)	On	22.0	1	-	780	7.0-9.0-6.0-3.0	7.0	7.0	SE	M	-	Mature woodland edge oak	Good	Good	40+	B2	9.4	275	-
T68	Beech (Common)	On	18.0	1	-	850	6.0-3.0-7.0-9.0	5.0	4.0	-	M	-	Mature beech at the woodland edge	Good	Good	40+	B2	10.2	327	-
T69	Beech (Common)	On	22.0	1	-	1050	8.0-8.0-9.0-9.0	5.0	5.0	-	M	-	Mature beech of excellent form and condition at the woodland edge	Good	Good	40+	A2	12.6	499	-