



HIGHOVER FARM HITCHIN

TREE SURVEY

for

BDW HOMES NORTH THAMES

Written By:	W. Wareing
Checked By:	A. Bigg
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1. Introduction and Terms of Reference

- 1.1. ACD Environmental were instructed by BDW Homes North Thames, in September 2024, to survey and categorize the trees at Highover Farm, Hitchin, in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. The survey includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm stem diameter at a height of 1.5m that are on site or close enough to pose a potential constraint to development.
- 1.2. The survey was carried out to assess the trees on site for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree, or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories, where:
 - Trees of ‘A’ and ‘B’ category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design.
 - ‘C’ category trees will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development but should be retained where there is no reason for their removal.
 - ‘U’ category trees are in such a condition that they are unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 1.3. This report provides the data and advice outlined in BS5837:2012 only. It must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken. If further detailed inspection is deemed necessary, then it will be made clear within this report.
- 1.4. The controlling authority is North Hertfordshire District Council, who can be contacted at: Development and Conservation, PO Box 10613, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG6 6DH, Tel: 01462 474000.
- 1.5. According to a response from North Hertfordshire District Council on 12/09/2024 one component of the group labelled G120 is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Several trees adjacent to the site are also protected by multiple TPOs. It has been confirmed the site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 1.6. The Tree Survey Plan was based on the supplied topographical ground survey, ref: 19604.
- 1.7. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, Unit 7, Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, GU7 1XW, 01483 425714, quoting the site address and report reference number.

2. Scope and Method of Survey

- 2.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.
- 2.2. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Survey Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix 'G' has been used to indicate a group of trees, and 'H' for hedges. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 2.3. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- 2.4. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 2.5. Where stems or branches are obscured by Ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 2.6. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.
- 2.7. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.
- 2.8. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 2.9. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey. According to the National Soil Resources Institute online mapping service at <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> the soil on site is expected to be: "*Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils*".
- 2.10. Where trees were not plotted on the topographical survey their positions have been estimated.

Image 1: View of boundary and internal groups in southwestern section of site.



Image 2: Landscape view, demonstrating open nature of site.



Image 3: Section of trees and groups running internally through northern section of site.



Image 4: Boundary trees on the eastern boundary. T105 also in image.



3. Recommendations

- 3.1. Trees of 'A' and 'B' category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a 'C' category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. 'U' category trees are in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 3.2. There is scope for development of the site whilst retaining and protecting the important trees and groups on the boundaries and by removing the lower quality trees from the interior of the site whilst retaining the 'A' and 'B' category trees and groups as part of the development proposals.
- 3.3. Trees can be a development constraint both below and above the ground. In terms of below ground constraints, BS5837:2012 RPAs indicate an area that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure survival of the tree. In terms of the proximity of structures to trees, the default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. This area of ground should be taken into account with the site layout, such that it can left undisturbed during demolition and construction by prohibiting activity from the area using protective fencing or ground protection.
- 3.4. In terms of the above ground factors, tree constraints presented by the canopy and the psychological effects of tree proximity to dwellings (such as shading, perceived threat of tree failure, etc.) must also be considered during scheme design. This will involve optimising site layout and building room use to avoid the end-user becoming resentful of the trees and seeking excessive pruning or even tree removal. This is especially a consideration with trees located on southern boundaries.
- 3.5. Preferably, conflicts between proposed structures and RPAs and tree canopies should be 'designed out' through the careful positioning of any built form. It is therefore advisable that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 3.6. When a final layout is agreed, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be completed to discuss arboricultural issues within the scheme and demonstrate to the Planning Authority the viability of the layout.
- 3.7. Before any works start on site, including demolition, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) should be submitted, approved and implemented. There must be no changes in levels, service routing, machine activity, storage of materials or site hut positioning within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and the protective fencing must remain in position for the duration of the construction process.
- 3.8. BS5837:2012 Section 5.1.1 states that the constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground should inform the site layout design, although it is recognized that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. Certain trees are of such importance and sensitivity as to be major constraints on development or to justify its substantial modification. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal. It is anticipated that there is to be comprehensive redevelopment of the site, which may require the removal of B category trees. Removal of B category trees may be considered acceptable, subject to mitigation planting as part of landscape proposals. It is advised that this is subject to discussion with the Local Planning Authority as to the acceptability of this approach.

- 3.9. BS5837:2012 Section 5.2.1 states that: 'The RPA and any other relevant constraints should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees on relevant drawings, including proposed site layout plans'. Recognition is given in Table 1 however that C category trees are 'unremarkable trees of very limited merit'. As such it is considered that C category trees should be retained where appropriate but should not represent a constraint to an otherwise satisfactory proposal.
- 3.10. The hedgerows and trees have landscape value both within the site, and when viewed from the surrounding area. The boundary vegetation and internal hedge rows have landscape value as group features and represent a constraint to any development of the site, notwithstanding their individual category.
- 3.11. Under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Local planning authority permission is required before removing hedges that are at least 20 metres (66 feet) in length, more than 30 years old and contain certain species of plant. The authority will assess the importance of the hedgerow using criteria set out in the regulations. Hedgerows in areas covered by an Historic Landscape Characterisation are often protected on the basis of historic importance and their wildlife value.
- 3.12. A component of G120 affecting the site is protected by a tree preservation order (TPO). Consent for any required works to protected trees should be obtained from the Local Planning Authority prior to being carried out. Consent is not required for urgent work to dead or dangerous trees, but the Local Planning Authority should be given at least five days' notice of the intended works. Consent is not required to work on TPO trees if that work is consented as part of a full planning application. Replacement trees may be required for any protected trees which are felled.

Will Wareing *ND Arb*
Arboriculturist

19/09/2024

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Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

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

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	14(1)	375(1)	4	4.4	4.4	3	EM	20+	Offsite, Ivy-covered tree.	B1
T2	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	12(1)	425(1)	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	EM	20+	Ivy covered tree.	B1
T3	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	12(1)	450(1)	6	7.1	6	6	EM	20+	Ivy covered tree. Nit shown on topo, location estimated.	B1
T4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11(3)	275(1)	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Ivy covered tree.	C2
T5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11(3)	175(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Supressed tree.	C2
G6	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	5(0.5)	100(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Not shown on topo, extents estimated all dimensions are an estimated average.	C2
T7	Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)	8(2)	300(1)	5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Tree located in private garden, not shown on topo, location estimated. Dimensions estimated.	C1
G8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5(0.5)	100(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Not all shown on topo, extents are estimated all dimensions are an estimated average. Section of group within private garden.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Highover Farm, Hitchin
CLIENT: BDW Homes North Thames
DATE: 13/09/2024

SURVEYOR: W. Wareing

DATE: 13/09/2024

TAGGED? No										Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC		
T9	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	14(4)	400(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+	Offsite inaccessible, tree is main feature of boundary group.	B2
T10	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	14(4)	400(1)	7	4	6.5	6.5	EM	20+	Offsite inaccessible, not shown on topo, location estimated.	B2
G11	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ulmus sp (Elm), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5(0.1)	80(1)	2	2	2	2	SM	10+	All dimensions are an estimated average. Scrappy group, dead dying components of group.	C2
G12	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ulmus sp (Elm), Prunus domestica (Damson)	7(0.1)	100(1)	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	SM	10+	All dimensions are an estimated average. Dense copse of trees.	C2
G13	Ulmus sp (Elm), Ligustrum vulgaris (Privet)	4(0.1)	75(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	10+	All dimensions are an estimated average. Scrappy boundary group.	C2
G14	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ulmus sp (Elm)	8(1)	200(3)	3	2.6	2.6	2.6	M	10+	Group of Ivy-covered Hawthorn trees with Elm growing amongst. All dimensions are an estimated average.	C2
G15	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6(1)	200(1)	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	M	10+	Remaining trees from previous boundary group. Little epicormic growth creating crowns.	C2
T16	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8(1)	175(4)	3	3.4	3.4	3.4	M	10+	Hawthorn tree with Elder and blackthorn growing in proximity.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T17	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	4(0.1)	85(1)	2	2.3	2.3	2.3	EM	10+	Standalone blackthorn specimen.	C2
G18	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	7(0.1)	300(1)	3	2.6	2.6	2.6	M	20+	Mature established semi- maintained group of trees. All dimensions are an estimated average.	B2
G19	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6(0.1)	300(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	10+	Boundary group of offsite trees, dead components noticeable within group. All dimensions are an estimated average. Northern half of group become more sporadic, which is not shown on topo.	C2
G20	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6(0.1)	200(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	10+	Internal group. All dimensions are an estimated average.	C2
G21	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5(0.1)	85(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Sporadically positioned groups of Hawthorn, placed as shown on topo.	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	TAGGED? No Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W				
G22	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Juglans regia (Walnut), Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	7(0.1)	100(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Mixed species section of internal group. All dimensions are an estimated average.	C2
T23	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	8(0.25)	350(1)	4	3.8	3.8	3.8	EM	10+	Tree within boundary group, exposed by dead sections of surrounding group.	C1
G24	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	9(4)	300(1)	4	3.7	3.7	3.7	EM	10+	Row of larger trees within group.	C2
G25	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Ulmus sp (Elm)	4(0.1)	85(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	10+	Group understorey, trees stem surrounding T23 considered category U.	C2
G26	Ulmus sp (Elm)	6(0.25)	80(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	<10	Maintained row of trees, not expected to live beyond semi mature life stage.	U
G27	Ulmus sp (Elm)	10(4)	150(1)	3	3.4	3.4	3.4	EM	10+	Row of trees in good health considering species.	C2
T28	Juglans regia (Walnut)	6(0.5)	180(1)	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	SM	10+	Open grown tree on field boundary.	C2
G29	Ulmus sp (Elm)	8(0.25)	80(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	<10	Dead/dying trees.	U
T30	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	8(0.5)	250(1)	3	3	3	3	M	10+	Tree amongst G29.	C2
G31	Ulmus sp (Elm)	8(0.25)	80(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	<10	Dead/dying trees.	U

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T32	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	7(0.5)	250(1)	3	3	2	3	M	10+	Tree amongst G31	C2
T33	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7(0.5)	320(1)	2	4.5	2	2	EM	10+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	C2
G34	Ulmus sp (Elm)	6(0.25)	80(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	<10	Dead/dying trees.	U
T35	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	11(0.5)	455(1)	4	3.8	3.8	3.8	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
G36	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	4(0.1)	80(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	10+	Maintained group on field boundary.	C2
T37	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14(1.5)	470(1)	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
T38	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	11(1.5)	420,270(2)	5	4.9	4.9	4.9	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group. Climbing plant throughout tree.	B1
T39	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(2)	330(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	<10	Individual tree on field boundary group. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U
T40	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9(2)	450(1)	6	4.9	5.5	4.9	EM	10+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
G41	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7(0.1)	95(1)	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	SM	10+	Group on field boundary.	C2
T42	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	9(2)	350(1)	5	5	4.9	4.5	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
G43	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7(0.1)	150(1)	3	3.2	3.2	3.2	EM	10+	Group on field boundary.	C2
T44	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(2)	330(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	<10	Individual tree on field boundary group. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U

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T45	Tilia sp. (Lime)	9(0.1)	255,200,225,195,200,100,85(7)	4	4.2	4.2	4.2	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
T46	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	4(0.1)	85(1)	2	2	2	2	SM	10+	Individual tree on field boundary group. Not shown on topo, location estimated.	C1
T47	Juglans regia (Walnut)	10(0.1)	380(1)	4	3.6	3.6	3.6	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
T48	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	9(0.5)	305(1)	3	5.5	3.4	3.4	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
G49	Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	3(0.1)	75(1)	1	1	1	1	EM	10+	Group on field boundary.	C2
T50	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	9(0.5)	380(1)	3	3	3	3	M	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
T51	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	3(0.5)	150(1)	1	0.75	0.75	0.75	M	<10	Individual tree on field boundary group. Limited life expectancy.	U
G52	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8(0.1)	150(1)	3	3.2	3.2	3.2	EM	10+	Group on field boundary.	C2
T53	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	9(0.5)	250,125(2)	4	3.7	3.7	3.7	EM	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
G54	Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	3(0.1)	75(1)	1	1	1	1	EM	10+	Group on field boundary.	C2
T55	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(2)	330(1)	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	<10	Individual tree on field boundary group. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U
T56	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	9(0.5)	460(1)	3	4.1	2.8	2.8	M	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1

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SURVEYOR: W. Wareing

DATE: 13/09/2024

TAGGED? No											
No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G57	Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood), Ulmus sp (Elm), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	6(0.1)	90(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	10+	Group on field boundary.	C2
T58	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	9(3)	375(1)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	M	20+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
T59	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	8(3)	200(1)	3	3	3	3	M	10+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	C1
T60	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9(0.5)	575(1)	3	4.8	3	3	M	10+	Individual tree on field boundary group. Contorted form. Deadwood throughout.	C1
T61	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(2)	300(1)	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	EM	<10	Individual tree on field boundary group. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U
T62	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7(0.5)	335(1)	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	EM	10+	Individual tree on field boundary group. Sparse crown.	C1
G63	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	4(0.1)	80(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	10+	Maintained group on field boundary.	C2
T64	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7(2)	170(1)	3	2.8	2.8	2.8	EM	<10	Individual tree on field boundary group. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U
T65	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13(0.5)	445(1)	5	5	5	5	EM	10+	Individual tree on field boundary group.	B1
G66	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6(0.1)	300(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	10+	Boundary group of offsite trees, adjacent to railway line. All dimensions are an estimated average.	C2
T67	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13(0.5)	375(1)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Individual tree amongst G66.	B1

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										TAGGED?	No
No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T68	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11(2)	350(1)	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	EM	<10	Boundary tree. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U
T69	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(2)	472(1)	6	6.2	6.2	6.2	EM	<10	Boundary tree. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable. Historical stem failure and major deadwood throughout.	U
T70	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(2)	775(1)	6	6.2	6.2	3.4	M	<10	Boundary tree. Fungal bracket consistent with Inonotus hispidus noticed on main stem on western aspect. Cavities above fungal bracket also observed. Historical pruning throughout crown.	U
T71	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11(2)	250(7)	5	5.3	5.3	5.3	EM	<10	Boundary tree. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U
T72	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9(2)	350,275(2)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree.	C2
T73	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9(2)	350,275(2)	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Boundary tree.	C2
T74	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9(2)	300(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Boundary tree.	C2
T75	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9(2)	375(1)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	<10	Boundary tree. Early symptoms associated with Ash Dieback disease noticeable	U
T76	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	11(4)	350(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	B2
T77	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(2)	275(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree.	C2
T78	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9(2)	375(1)	5	4.5	1	1	EM	<10	Boundary tree. Significant noticeable failures, nearly dead.	U

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TAGGED? No										Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC		
T79	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(2)	275,250(2)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stems obscured by undergrowth.	C2
T80	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14(4)	900(1)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	OM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth. Spares crown, deadwood throughout.	C1
T81	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(4)	1000(1)	9	8	9.5	7.2	OM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth. Spares crown, deadwood throughout. Unusual form, potential retrenchment of crown.	C1
G82	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	6(0.1)	100(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	20+	Boundary and understorey group, adjacent to Stotfold Road. All dimensions are an estimated average.	B2
T83	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13(4)	300(1)	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C1
T84	Ulmus sp (Elm)	13(4)	300(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	<10	Dead tree	U
T85	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13(4)	250(1)	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C1
T86	Ulmus sp (Elm)	13(4)	300(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	<10	Dead tree	U
T87	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	13(4)	275(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C1
T88	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13(4)	300(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C1
T89	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	13(4)	275(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C1

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SURVEYOR: W. Wareing

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread				Life stage	ERC	TAGGED? No	BS Cat
				N E S W						Comments & preliminary recommendations	
T90	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	13(4)	275(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C1
T91	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13(4)	300(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	<10	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth. Tree inNoticeable decline.	U
T92	Tilia cordata (Small- leaved Lime)	13(4)	400(1)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	B2
T93	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13(4)	300(1)	5	5	5	5	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C1
T94	Tilia cordata (Small- leaved Lime)	13(4)	400(1)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	B2
T95	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	10(4)	250(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C2
T96	Tilia cordata (Small- leaved Lime)	12(4)	350(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C2
T97	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12(4)	150(10)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth. Dieback in Crown.	C2
T98	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12(4)	150(10)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth. Dieback in Crown.	C2
T99	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(4)	1200(1)	3	3	0	3	OM	<10	Boundary tree. Extensively decayed with multiple fungal bodies found at base, decay of stem noticeable.	U

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SURVEYOR: W. Wareing

CLIENT: EDW Homes North Thames
DATE: 13/09/2024

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	TAGGED? No Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G100	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood), Ulmus sp (Elm)	6(0.1)	100(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	20+	Boundary and understorey group, adjacent to Stotfold Road. All dimensions are an estimated average. Multiple dead Elm specimen found within group.	B2
T101	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10(2)	275(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	C2
G102	Mixed Shrubs (Mixed Shrubs), X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	5(0.1)	75(1)	2	2	2	2	SM	10+	Section of mixed boundary hedge.	C2
G103	Mixed Shrubs (Mixed Shrubs), X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5(0.1)	75(1)	1	1	1	1	SM	10+	Section of mixed boundary hedge.	C2
T104	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	14(4)	350(3)	4	4	4	4	M	20+	Boundary tree. Stem obscured by undergrowth.	B2
T105	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	15(4)	900(1)	7	6.7	6.7	6.7	M	40+	Offsite tree situated on Collison Close. High landscape value and quality.	A2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W				
G106	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Ulmus sp (Elm), X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress), Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	6(0.1)	150(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	10+	Boundary and understorey group. All dimensions are an estimated average. Multiple dead elm specimen found within group.	C2
G107	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	18(3)	950(1)	4	4.3	4.3	4.3	M	20+	Two mature boundary trees creating one crown, ivy covered.	B2
T108	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18(3)	965(1)	4	7	7	6	M	10+	Mature boundary tree. Ivy covered, sparse crown, West limb historically reduced.	C1
G109	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree), Ulmus sp (Elm), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	12(0.25)	350(1)	4	4.2	4.2	4.2	M	20+	Sporadic boundary group of mixed trees, dimensions are an estimated maximum.	B2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	TAGGED? No Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G110	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Ulmus sp (Elm)	6(0.1)	150(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	10+	Boundary and understorey group. All dimensions are an estimated average. Multiple dead elm specimen found within group.	C2
T111	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	10(4)	375(1)	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	10+	Stem obscured by boundary growth; diameter estimated.	C2
T112	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	10(4)	375(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Stem obscured by boundary growth; diameter estimated.	C2
G113	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Ulmus sp (Elm)	6(0.1)	100(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Boundary group. All dimensions are an estimated average. Multiple dead elm specimen found within group.	C2
G114	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	2(0.1)	75(1)	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	EM	10+	Section of maintained hedgerow adjacent to private residential properties.	C2
G115	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Acer campestre (Field Maple)	2(0.1)	75(1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	10+	Section of maintained hedgerow adjacent to private residential properties.	C2
T116	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	15(4)	475(1)	5	5.4	5.4	5.4	M	20+	Offsite tree.	B1

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	TAGGED? No Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T117	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	12(4)	200(5)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	10+	Offsite tree.	C2
T118	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12(13)	200,300(2)	5	5	5	5	M	10+	Offsite tree.	C2
G119	Ulmus sp (Elm), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7(0.1)	95(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Section of group adjacent to private residential properties.	C2
G120	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(4)	300(1)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Row of similar trees amongst boundary row. TPO ref.57 No. T2	C2
G121	Ulmus sp (Elm), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3(0.1)	80(1)	2	2	2	2	EM	10+	Section of group adjacent to private residential properties.	C2
G122	Ulmus sp (Elm), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7(0.1)	125(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	10+	Boundary group, Southern section not shown on topo, sparse with gaps between trees.	C2
T123	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	10(3)	345(1)	5	5.2	5.2	5.2	EM	10+	Significant damage on stem.	C2
T124	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	8(2)	345(1)	3	3.2	3.2	3.2	M	10+	Significant damage on stem.	C2

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CLIENT: EDW Holmes North Thames
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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	TAGGED? No	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T125	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(3)	300(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+		Tree amongst boundary group, nit shown on topo, location estimated.	C2
G126	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	6(0.1)	75(1)	1	1	1	1	EM	10+		Dense group, not shown on topo, location and dimensions estimated.	C2
G127	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6(0.1)	90(1)	1	1	1	1	EM	10+		Dense group, not shown on topo, location and dimensions estimated.	C2
G128	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut), Ulmus sp (Elm)	12(3)	300(1)	4	4.4	4.4	4.4	EM	20+		Row of trees with associated understorey, all dimensions are an estimated average.	B2
G129	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6(0.1)	75(1)	1	1	1	1	SM	10+		Self-seeded group on fence line.	C2
T130	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6(0.1)	75(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM	10+		Self-seeded tree on fence line.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

Appendix 3: Tree Survey Plan
(BDWNT24665-01)



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