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Ecological Surveys • Habitat Management • Arboricultural Surveys • Vegetation Clearance

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Land north of The Priory School, Bedford Road, Hitchin, North Hertfordshire, SG5 2UR

Grid Reference: TL179308

On Behalf of: ThreeShires Ltd

Date of Survey: 22-July-2025

The purpose of this AIA evaluates the potential direct and indirect effects to trees of the proposed design and where necessary, recommends mitigation. This assessment identifies the implications of tree loss required (if any) to implement the design and assesses potentially damaging activities near retained trees. The AIA also considers the impact of construction logistics, ensuring access, sufficient working space, and provision for material storage.

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Document Control

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Version	**Purpose of Issue**	**Author(s)**	**Reviewed & Approved**	**Date**
001	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Jonathan Worden MArborA	Nicola Cyhan BSc (Hons)	07/08/2025
002	Adjust for Redesign of Proposed Site Layout	Jonathan Worden MArborA	Nicola Cyhan BSc (Hons)	17/09/2025
003	Updated TCP and TPP over new Proposed Site Layout	Jonathan Worden MArborA	Nicola Cyhan BSc (Hons)	01/12/2025

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Appendix Four:	Tree Survey Schedule

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Rationale

1.1.1. Greenwillows Associates Ltd. was commissioned to conduct an arboricultural appraisal of approximately 4.3 acres of a plot of land located off the A600 “Bedford Road”, north of The Priory School, Hitchin. The area surveyed is referred to as ‘the site’ for the purposes of this report.

1.1.2. The aim of the arboricultural appraisal was to provide *inter alia*, an assessment of the likely impacts of a proposed development might have upon notable and/or protected trees and, where such trees might be affected, to identify the need for any follow up detailed/specialist surveys and/or mitigation to ameliorate the potential impacts.

1.1.3. The construction proposal relates to a development of multiple residential dwellings and associated infrastructure.

1.2. Essential Evidence, Conclusions and Recommendations

1.2.1. **General Site Description:**

1.2.1.1. The site is predominantly made up of flat, open grassland. Its boundaries are flanked with a variety of young – semi-mature, mainly broadleaf species trees. Access into the land is via a metal gate located at the southwest boundary corner, accessed via Bedford Road.

1.2.2. **Conclusions:**

The proposed housing development can be constructed with low arboricultural impact, subject to tree protection measure and minor adjustments to boundary fencing for properties near the eastern boundary.

While tree removal is required, notably where the new access is to be constructed off Bedford Road, the affected specimens are of low arboricultural quality and ecological value.

Overall, the scheme aligns with the North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011–2031, supporting sustainable growth in Hitchin while carefully mitigating impacts on the surrounding landscape and biodiversity.

1.2.3. **Recommendations:**

Pre Construction:
Remove trees T001-T007, T009-T011, and T072 to facilitate the construction of swales.

Remove T012 - T014 and approximately 30m of H001 to facilitate the construction of the junction connecting the proposed housing development to Bedford Road.

During Construction:
Protective barriers shall be installed around the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of all retained trees prior to commencement of works. These measures will safeguard both the above and below-ground tree environment from direct and indirect impacts during construction activities. The barriers will be maintained throughout all phases of development in accordance with BS 5837:2012 recommendations.

Commission an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) in relation to any hard landscaping and fencing within the garden areas of dwellings 20-35.

Post-Construction:
No action.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1. Greenwillows Associates are instructed to provide advice on the potential impact to trees relating to the development of multiple dwellings within a circa 4.3-acre plot of land off Bedford Road, Hitchin.

2.2. The tree survey and recommendations are made within the widely accepted framework of British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Advice is provided on potential impact and how that impact might be avoided or mitigated. The advice takes the form of an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA), tree survey schedule and tree constraints plan.

2.3. The tree survey was undertaken on 22/07/2025.

2.4. The proposed development has been provided in the following source material:

PDF File: Proposed Site Layout "AC001-OP3-WL-01 rev 00 Working Layout 17-07-2025."

3. Site Location

3.1. Land north of The Priory School, Bedford Road, Hitchin, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire, England, SG5 2UR, United Kingdom

3.2. The site is located 1.73km northwest from the town centre of Hitchin.

3.3. The site is accessed from Bedford Road, Hitchin

3.4. **Grid Reference:** TL 17914 30867

3.5. **Grid Reference (6 figure):** TL179308

3.6. **X (Easting), Y (Northing):** 517914, 230867

3.7. **Latitude, Longitude (decimal):** 51.963790, -0.28518319

3.8. **What3Words:** unique.reset.lifeguard

4. Legislation and Policy

4.1. The content of this report is valid for one year from the date shown on the title page.

4.2. The author has analysed the source materials and defined a survey area that includes the trees covered in this report. The design relating to the proposed development serves as the base layer for plotting trees on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), providing a frame of reference for their locations, RPA radius, and crown sizes. This acts as a supplement to the tree survey schedule and the recommendations within this document.

4.3. The author has added trees where necessary using GPS.

4.4. **Trees:**

4.4.1. The tree survey has been undertaken from ground level using non-invasive methods. The presence of obstructions, undergrowth, Ivy, epicormic shoots or other climbing plants on tree trunks and branches obscures any defects that might be present that could otherwise be identified. In the presence of climbing plants etc assumptions are made based upon the general health and appearance of trees, which may differ fundamentally if Ivy etc were not present. For example, a tree that has the overall appearance of good health and vigour may have a serious structural defect hidden by climbing plants. As dynamic organisms subject to weather and other environmental factors, the condition and safety of trees can change very rapidly.

4.5. **Tree Legislation:**

4.5.1. Legal status of trees (Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas) has been checked by contacting North Herts Council.

4.6. **Wildlife Legislation:**

4.7. Before carrying out tree works, all relevant wildlife protection laws must be observed. The following key legislation applies to protected species and habitats in the UK:

- **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981** (as amended, including by the Environment Act 2021)
- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006**
- **Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017**
- **Protection of Badgers Act 1992**
- **The Hedgerows Regulations 1997**
- **Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000**
- **Environment Act 2021**

4.8. All tree work operations must comply with the **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981** (as amended), which protects birds, bats, and other species that may inhabit

trees. Where works risk harming protected species or habitats (e.g., bird nesting sites, bat roosts, or priority habitats under Section 41 of the NERC Act), advice from a licensed ecologist must be sought before proceeding. Mitigation measures may include:

- Scheduling works outside bird nesting seasons (typically March–August, extendable for late/failed breeders).
- Implementing precautionary method statements for bat roosts or other protected species.
- Adhering to biodiversity net gain principles under the Environment Act 2021, where applicable.

4.9. **Non-disclosure Notice:**

4.9.1. The content and layout of this report are owned by the author. This report may not be copied or used without the author's agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report.

4.10. **Third Party Disclaimer:**

4.10.1. The report was prepared by the author on behalf of Greenwillows Associates. The author provides this advice without prejudice and bases his opinions on knowledge, experience, qualifications and published research and cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion held by third parties, for example the Local Planning Authority or Planning Inspector. The author does not accept liability for any loss or damage arising from reliance on the content of this report.

4.11. **Status:**

4.11.1. This is not a design or method statement or a tree safety report. This report has been prepared in respect of the potential impact upon trees of the proposed development. The report includes recommendations for tree protection which may have implications for design, construction, materials and methods to be employed during implementation. Any such recommendations should be approved by the appropriate responsible parties.

5. Methodology

5.1. The trees have been assessed in accordance with British Standard BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Trees surveyed individually are given sequential numbers from T001 to T072. Tree groups are numbered G001. Hedges are numbered H001 – H003. At the time of survey, the visibility (weather) was poor, with heavy rain. The trees are identified on the Tree Constraints Plan.

5.2. The British Standard divides trees into one of four categories (based on the cascade chart for tree quality assessment – Table 1 in the Standard). These are classed as U, A, B or C (Section 4.5 of BS5837). This gives an indication as to the tree's quality. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below). Categories A, B and C cover trees that might be a material consideration in the development process, each with three further sub-categories (1, 2 or 3) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural (including conservation) values. Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons usually connected with their physiological or structural condition. In assigning trees to the A, B or C categories, the presence of any serious disease or tree-related hazards are taken into account. If the disease is considered fatal and / or irremediable, or likely to require sanitation for the protection of other trees it may be categorised as U, even if they are otherwise of considerable value.

5.2.1. Category 'U'. (Dark Red): Trees for removal are those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees within this category are:

- 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;
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline;
- Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and or/safety of other trees nearby trees or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

5.2.2. Category ‘A’. (Green): are trees whose retention is most desirable and are of high quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to be able to make a lasting contribution (at least 40 years) and may comprise:

- Trees which are particularly good examples of their species especially rare or unusual, or essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue);
- Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features,
- Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg. veteran trees or wood-pasture trees).

5.2.3. Category ‘B’. (Blue): are trees whose retention is considered desirable and are of moderate quality. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (at least 20 years) and may comprise:

- Trees that might be included in category A, but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), are downgraded in favour of the best individuals;
- Trees present in numbers such that they form distinct landscape features and attract a higher collective rating than they would as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality;
- Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

5.2.4. Category ‘C’. (Grey): are trees that could be retained and are considered to be of low quality. They have a life expectancy of at least 10 years or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm and may comprise:

- 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 screening benefits;
- Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

5.3. Crown spreads have been measured in metres and taken for the four cardinal points where necessary and where access permits. The measurements are always considered in the following sequence: north, east, south and west, and therefore appear as such within the Tree Survey schedule. Where access is not available dimensions are estimated.

5.4. In the assessment, particular consideration has been given to the following when considering the appropriate BS Category and Sub-Category allocation:

- the health, vigour and condition of each tree;
- the presence of any structural defects in each tree and its remaining contribution in years (i.e. future life expectancy);
- the size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed development for the land use;
- the location of each tree relative to existing site features, e.g. its value as a screen or as a skyline feature.

5.5. Age class is assessed according to the age class categories referred to in BS 5837.

- Young trees
- Early-mature, trees less than 1/2 life expectancy.
- Mature trees up to 2/3 life expectancy.
- Over-mature, declining or moribund trees of low vigour.
- Veteran trees

5.6. The physiological condition of the tree, or group of trees, has been referred to as one of the following:

- **Good**: A sound tree, trees needing little, if any, attention.
- **Moderate**: A tree, trees, with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover.
- **Poor**: A tree, trees, with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be very expensive and inappropriate to retain.
- **Dead**: A tree or trees, no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover or are / have become dangerous.

5.7. Major defects or diseases and relevant observations have also been recorded under Structural Condition within the Tree Schedule. The assessment for structural condition has included inspection of the following defects:

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay.
- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base indicating possible root plate movement.
- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning, as it may be an indication of internal weakness and decay.
- Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994).
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning.
- Broken branches
- Storm damage
- Canker formations
- Loose bark
- Damage to roots
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities
- Die-back in the crown
- Abnormal foliage size and colour
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns
- Other pathological diseases affecting any part of the tree.

6. Results

6.1. **Survey Results:**

6.1.1. The survey area within and immediately outside of the redline boundary includes 72 individual trees, 1 group of trees and 3 hedgerows.

6.1.2. Trees with a stem diameter below 75mm have been omitted from the survey.

6.1.3. 19 trees have been awarded Category B

6.1.4. 50 trees have been awarded Category C

6.1.5. 3 trees have been awarded Category U

6.1.6. 3 hedgerows have been awarded Category B

6.1.7. 1 group have been awarded Category C

6.1.8. As per client request, notable trees within the eastern woodland belt separating the site from the playing ground of The Priory School, have been individualised to improve the visual representation of RPAs of larger trees situated within the woodland belt group.

6.1.9. The planning officer from North Herts Council has recommend requesting to view documents for 14/02853/1 and 21/02722/FP given they included a condition relating to landscaping details for the school (adjacent). These can be requested at planning.control@north-herts.gov.uk

7. Legal Constraints

7.1. **Tree Preservation Orders:**

7.1.1. North Herts Council confirms there are no trees within or around the site protected by virtue of a Tree Preservation Order

7.2. **Conservation Areas:**

7.2.1. North Herts Council confirms there are no trees within or around the site protected under a designated Conservation Area.

7.2.2. The local planning authority can make new TPOs at any time without advanced notice. It is common for LPAs to make new TPOs on receipt of details of projects that may harm trees. Penalties for offences relating to TPO trees include, but are not exclusive to, lopping, topping, damaging or destroying trees which can be unintentionally caused by such simple means as damaging the soil structure around the trees during site preparation or building work.

7.2.3. The effect of a Tree Preservation Order (if one should be made) is that a formal application will normally need to be submitted to the local planning authority (LPA) (subject to exceptions) for tree works. Such an application may be refused, approved or approved subject to conditions. There is a right of appeal against refusals, conditions or non-determination. In all cases, unauthorised work or wilful damage or destruction etc is a criminal offence, on summary conviction leading to fines of up to £20,000 per tree and on indictment, to an unlimited fine and / or imprisonment. All trees are a 'material consideration' in the town planning context and extra weight is normally given to those the subject of the above statutory protection. If TPOs are applied, it is imperative that the LPA is consulted with respect to any activities that affect trees whether directly or indirectly.

8. Impact Assessment, Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1. Impact Assessment:

Junction Construction
The construction of the junction connecting the proposed housing development to Bedford Road directly conflicts with the positions of trees T012, T013, T014 and hedge H001.

Bund Construction (Northeast Corner of Site)
The bund's most eastern aspect is designed over the RPA of H002. The movement of plant machinery and changes to soil level within an RPA will likely lead to physical damage to branches and over compaction of soils.

Swale Construction (Western and Southern Boundaries)
The excavation and final shaping of swales directly impact T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T006, T007, T009, T010, T011, T072. Trees T012 and T013, as mentioned within the construction of the junction, will also be impacted by swale construction if they remain in situ. These trees have the potential to have their roots systems severed leading to the instability and decline of larger trees and rapid terminal decline of smaller trees. The proximity of the works in relation to hedgerow H003 suggest that the hedgerow will be both directly and indirectly impacted by construction activities.

Footpath Construction
The construction of the footpath connecting the development (northwest of Dwellings 47-50 to Bedford Road directly conflicts with trees T004 and T005.

Woodland Belt/Garden Interface (Dwellings 20-35)

- The gardens of Dwellings 20-35 back onto H003, whose RPA extends 1m beyond its dripline.
- Thirteen significant trees within the woodland belt (T037, T038, T040, T042, **T046***, T052, **T056***, **T058***, T060, **T061***, T063, **T068*** and **T071***) have RPAs extending into the garden areas.
- The above trees in bold and marked with an asterisk (*) indicate a higher likelihood of root presence within the garden areas.

8.2. Impact of Tree Removal:

8.2.1. The proposed tree removals required for the development will have relatively low arboricultural and amenity impact due to the limited value of the affected specimens:

8.2.2. **T012, T013, T014** exhibit reduced leaf size and minor crown dieback, likely exacerbated by recent drought conditions. In their current condition, they cannot be categorised above **'C'** (BS5837), and their loss would not significantly impact local visual amenity.

8.2.3. Approximately 30m of the southernmost section of **H001** will require removal to facilitate construction of the junction. While this will result in a moderate change to immediate visual amenity, the impact is mitigated by two key factors:

- The adjacent footpath has historically seen low usage, and
- The location primarily serves as a transport corridor rather than a designed public open space.

The removal will not create a gap in the hedge line, as only the terminal southern section is affected. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirements will address the loss through compensatory planting, as reflected in the proposed site layout (with replacement trees already specified)

8.2.4. **T001-T007, T009 and T010**: All are young trees whose removal would have minimal impact on the local area.

8.2.5. **T011** is a semi-mature Ash with moderate landscape value and will impact the visual landscape of the area if removed.

8.3. **Consideration of Other Trees that could be Affected:**

8.3.1. No additional trees beyond those already identified in this report are likely to be affected by the proposed development. While Bedford Road is tree-lined, the existing clearance of at least 5.5m provides adequate headroom for large vehicles and their payloads, ensuring no impact to trees outside the development boundary.

8.4. **Evaluation of Tree Constraints – Trees to be Retained:**

8.4.1. **Above-ground Constraints:**

8.4.1.1. The crowns, branches and trunks of the 'retained trees' (the trees that are kept in-situ as part of the scheme) present a physical constraint and these trees must not be subjected to any impact damage that may be incurred by plant and machinery if they are to survive and continue to contribute to the environment in the long-term.

8.5. **Below-ground Constraints – Root Protection Areas (RPAs):**

8.5.1. The root systems of the retained trees represent arguably the most critical constraint, albeit an invisible one under normal circumstances. The most valuable part of the root systems for maintaining health and structural anchorage of trees is mostly located in the upper 1000 millimetres of the soil profile. The British Standard uses a formula to calculate these nominal areas on the ground which are referred to as the ‘root protection area’ (RPA). The RPA is determined by

multiplying a factor by the stem diameter depending on the form of the tree (see section 4.6 and Figure C.1 of the Standard). The calculated figure provides a measurement of the radius from the centre of a tree trunk to form a nominal circle; all the ground within this radius is the RPA. This is often quoted in metres squared. RPAs may not be 'offset' to one side unless there is arboricultural justification to do so. The plan in this report shows the RPAs as an orange polygon.

8.6. **Works and Operations most likely to Damage Trees on this Scheme:**

Excavation and Groundworks

- Trenching for utilities, foundations, or drainage within RPAs.
- Soil compaction from heavy machinery movement or material storage.

Site Access and Vehicle Movements

- Use of existing access points near trees (e.g., metal gate near T072).
- Delivery vehicles or plant machinery encroaching into RPAs or crown drip lines.

Hard Landscaping

- Installation of driveways, paths, or fencing within RPAs (notably affecting H003 and woodland belt trees T037–T071).

Junction and Footpath Construction

- Direct conflicts with root systems during road/footpath installation (T004, T005, T007, T011).

Earthworks and Level Changes

- Soil stripping or raising levels within RPAs, potentially severing roots.

Fuel and Oil Spills

- The absence of spill kits during construction poses significant contamination risks. Even minor leaks of fuel or oil can pollute soil across an area equivalent to a football pitch (approximately 0.5–1 hectare), with long-term detrimental effects on tree health and root systems.

8.7. **Conclusions:**

Tree loss is required to facilitate this scheme. However, the positioning of the affected trees has been carefully considered within Hitchin's development context, where:

- The scheme aligns with North Hertfordshire Local Plan objectives for managed growth while preserving the town's distinct character
- Removals are limited to low-value specimens that don't contribute significantly to Hitchin's historic landscape character.

The proposed tree works are justified by:

- The scheme's assumed compliance with Biodiversity Net Gain requirements through compensatory planting

The predominance of affected trees being either:

- Young specimens with limited amenity value
- Trees showing stress symptoms (e.g., T012-T014's drought-related dieback)
- Located in areas with low public visibility/usage.

8.8. **Recommendations:**

8.8.1. **Tree Removals**

The following trees/hedgerow sections are to be removed to facilitate development:

- **T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T006, T007, T009, T010, T011, T012, T013, T014 and T072** (individual trees)
- **30m southernmost section of H001** (hedgerow)

8.8.2. **Protective Barriers for Retained Trees**

- Erect welded mesh barriers to enclose either the **Root Protection Area (RPA)** or **drip line** (whichever is larger), as detailed in *Appendix Three: Tree Protection Plan*.

8.8.3. **Woodland Belt Protection**

Using the above-mentioned mesh barriers, establish a **Construction Exclusion Zone** extending 4m (in areas) within the development boundary to protect RPAs of trees within the woodland belt **(T037, T038, T040, T042, T046, T052, T056, T058, T060, T061, T063, T068, T071).**

8.8.4. **Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)**

Commission an AMS to mitigate risks to **H003** and the woodland belt (T037–T071*) during:
Garden construction for Dwellings 20–35.
Installation of hard landscaping/fencing near RPAs.

9. References

- British Standard BS5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- Managing Trees During Construction - International Society of Arboriculture (second edition) 2016.
- NJUG Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2 dated 16th November 2007 - The National Joint Utilities Group.
- The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order) (England) Regulations 2012 – UK Statutory Instrument 2012 No.605.

10. Photographs

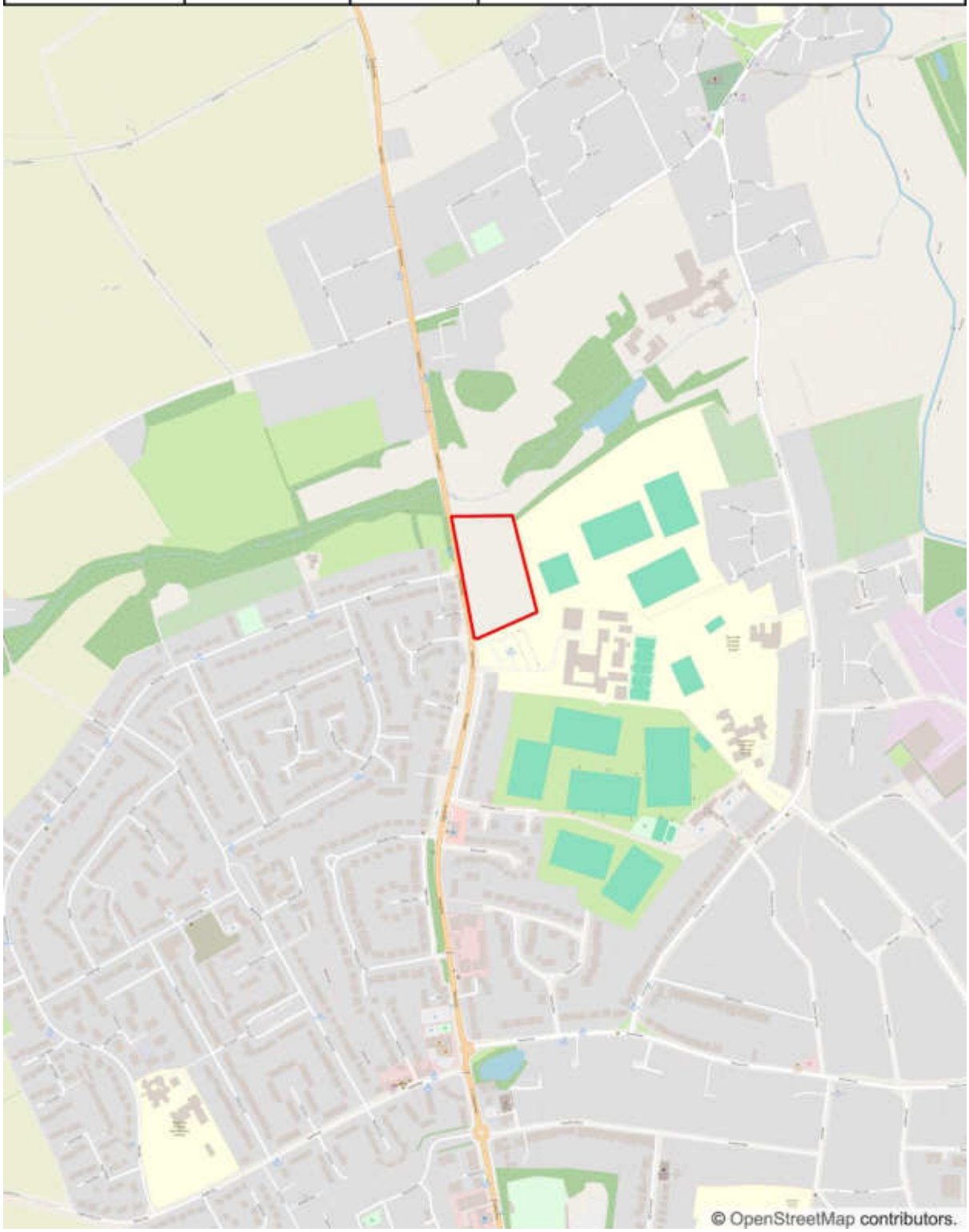



T005
T006
T007
T008


T009
T010
T011
T012


T013
T014

ThreeShires Ltd Land North of Priory School, Bedford Road, Hitchin	Page size: A4 1 : 8,000 0 100 m 200 m	N	Appendix One: Site Location Plan



APPENDIX TWO: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Address: Land north of The Priory School, Bedford Road, Hitchin, North Hertfordshire, SG5 2UR

NGR (6 figure): TL179308

Absolute Top Left Corner of Document: 517794m, 231102m

Absolute Bottom Right Corner of Document: 518092m, 230683m

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 Metres

Page Size: A1

Drawn By: J Worden

Notes: *This drawing must be read in colour.*

Date: Updated 01/12/2025

N W E S

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KEY:

Category "B" Individual Tree:

Category "C" Individual Tree:

Category "U" Individual Tree:

RPA:

Category "B" Hedge:

Category "C" Tree Group:

Red Line Boundary:

The Cottage

Oughton Barn

Burford Ray Bridge

Burford Ray Lodge

ED & Ward Bdy

Drain

Footbridge

Footbridge

Dead Tree

Dead Tree

Attenuation basin

Fallen Tree

G001

Emergency Services Turning Area

Bin / Cycle Store @ GF

26.74m

CARLING PLACE

PORTHOUSE

BEDFORD ROAD

ED & Ward Bdy

Shelter

APPENDIX THREE: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Address: Land north of The Priory School, Bedford Road, Hitchin, North Hertfordshire, SG5 2UR

NGR (6 figure): TL179308

Absolute Top Left Corner of Document: 517794m, 231102m

Absolute Bottom Right Corner of Document: 518092m, 230683m

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 Metres

Page Size: A1

Drawn By: J Worden

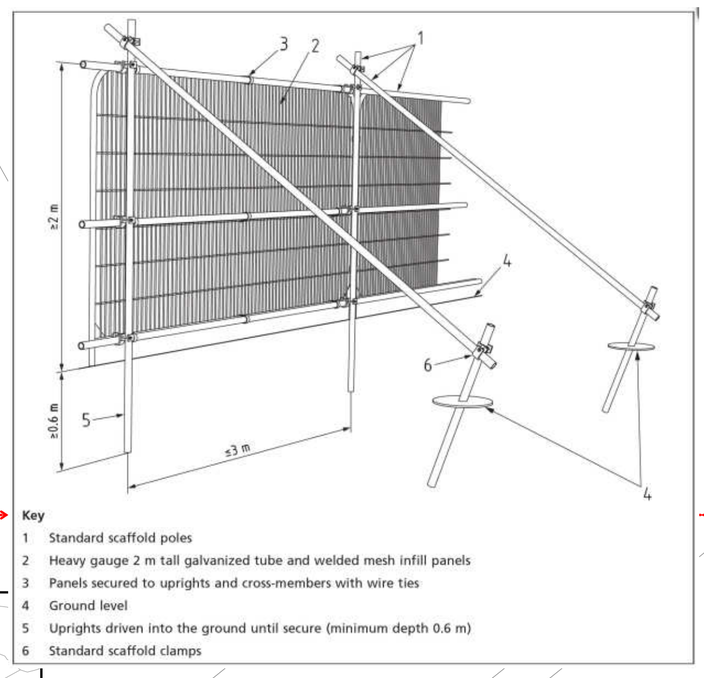
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Date: Updated 01/12/2025

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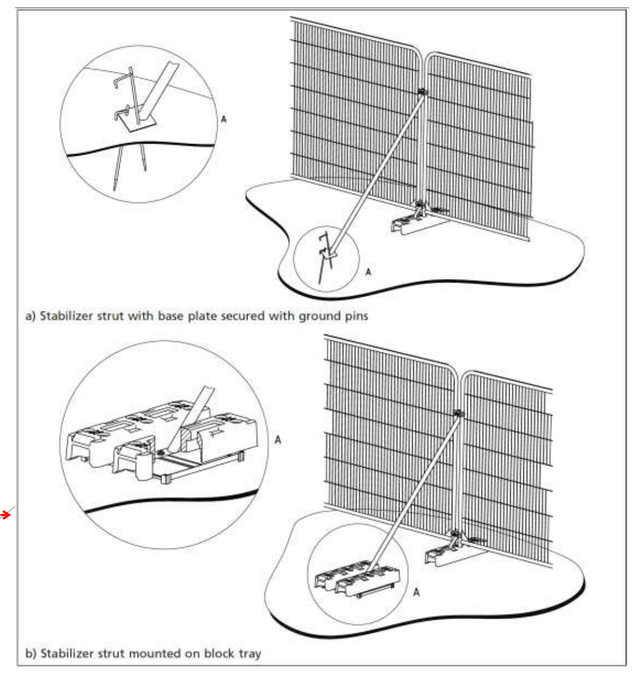
KEY:

- **Category "B" Individual Tree:**
- **Category "C" Individual Tree:**
- **Category "U" Individual Tree:**
- **RPA:**
- **Category "B" Hedge:**
- **Category "C" Tree Group:**
- **Red Line Boundary:**
- **Welded Mesh Barrier (3.45m x 2m):**



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps



Welded mesh barriers (Heras fencing or equivalent) shall be installed to create a physical buffer between construction activities and retained trees. These barriers must encompass either the Root Protection Area (RPA) or crown drip line, whichever has the greater radius.

Proposal of bund being constructed 1.5m further east to avoid impacting H002

To facilitate unobstructed access to the development plot and enable the construction of the junction onto Bedford Road, trees T012, T013, T014 and approximately 30m of H001 will need to be removed.

The construction of the swale will directly impact T009, T010, T011, T012 and T013. These trees are recommended to be removed prior to any construction activities commencing.

A minor conflict exists between tree T007 and the proposed visitor parking area. Given its limited arboricultural and amenity value, the removal of T007 is recommended to prevent future nuisance issues.

To facilitate the construction of the footpath, the removal of trees T004 and T005 will be required.

The construction of the swale will directly impact T072, T001, T002, T003 and T004. These trees are recommended to be removed prior to any construction activities commencing.

G001 comprises predominantly small mixed broadleaf specimens, with an average stem diameter of 90mm. All notable trees within this group have been individually identified and recorded.

The Construction Exclusion Zone (indicated by red hatch) east of the welded mesh barriers must remain strictly off-limits throughout all construction phases. Entry into this zone is only permitted under the direct supervision of a qualified Arboriculturist, with all work being conducted in full compliance with an approved Arboricultural Method Statement.

To ensure the protection of H003 during construction, welded mesh barriers must be installed around the hedgerow's northern aspect dripline, prior to the commencement of any works. This protective fencing shall remain in place throughout all construction phases.

11. Tree Survey Schedule

Reference:	Species Name:	Age Class:	Remaining Contribution:	Retention Category:	Stem Diameter: (mm)	RPA Radius: (m)	RPA Area: (m2)	Height: (m)	Crown Spread: (m)				Crown Clearance: (m)			Condition:		Survey Notes:	Recommendations:
									North	East	South	West	Crown Headroom:	Lowest Branch:	Lowest Branch Direction:	Physiological	Structural		
G001	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	Semi Mature	30+ Years	C1	80#	0.0	3318.00		N/A							Good	Good		No Action
H001	Field maple *(Acer campestre)* Field elm *(Ulmus minor)* Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B2	110#	1.0	95.00	4#	1#	1#	1#	1#	0.0			Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove approx. 30m of southernmost section of hedge. **During Construction:** Protect hedge with physical barriers.
H002	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B2	80#	1.3	414.00	7#	3#	3#	3#	3#	1#			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect hedge with physical barriers.
H003	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* English yew *(Taxus baccata)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B2	100#	1.0	187.00	3.5#	1#	1#	1#	1#	0.0			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect hedge with physical barriers.
T001	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	200#	1.2	5.00	6#	2#	2#	2#	2#	1.5	1.5	E	Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T002	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	100#	2.4	18.00	7.5	2.5#	2.5#	2.5#	2.5#	1.0			Good	Good	Situated within dense Bramble. No access to take accurate measurements.	**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T003	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	180#	1.2	5.00	5.5#	2#	2#	2#	2#	1.5#			Good	Good	Situated within dense Bramble. No access to take accurate measurements.	**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T004	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	80#	2.2	15.00	7.5	3#	3#	3#	3#	0.0			Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T005	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	100#	1.0	3.00	7#	3#	3#	0.5#	2.5#	1.0	1.0	W	Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T006	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	80#	1.2	5.00	5.5	2#	2#	2#	2#	0.0			Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T007	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	80#	1.0	3.00	4.0	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	0.0			Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T008	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	90#	1.0	3.00	4.0	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	0.0			Good	Good		No Action
T009	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	80#	1.1	4.00	4#	0.5#	1.5#	1.5#	2#	0.5	0.5	W	Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T010	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	250#	1.9	11.00	6.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	W	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed at ground level.	**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree

Reference:	Species Name:	Age Class:	Remaining Contribution:	Retention Category:	Stem Diameter: (mm)	RPA Radius: (m)	RPA Area: (m2)	Height: (m)	Crown Spread: (m)				Crown Clearance: (m)			Condition:		Survey Notes:	Recommendations:
									North	East	South	West	Crown Headroom:	Lowest Branch:	Lowest Branch Direction:	Physiological	Structural		
T011	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B2	250#	5.2	85.00	13.0	7.0	5.5#	5.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	W	Good	Fair		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T012	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C2	250#	4.2	55.00	13.0	4.0	4#	4.0	5#	3.0			Fair	Good	Vitality is reduced visually evident from reduced leaf size and crown sparsity.	**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T013	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	<10 years	C2	230#	3.0	28.00	11#	4#	3#	2#	5#	6.0	6.0	NW	Fair	Fair	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree. Moderate deadwood. Crown dieback.	**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T014	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	<10 years	C2	250#	2.8	25.00	11#	6#	4#	4.5#	4.5#	6.0	6.0	W	Fair	Fair	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree. Crown sparsity.	**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree
T015	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C2	80#	4.2	55.00		3.5#	3.5#	3.5#	5#	2.5#	2.5#	W	Fair	Physical Defect	Southern co-dominant stem has sheared at 4m. Bark necrosis located 1.3m above ground level on defected stem.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T016	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Dead	Dead	U	200#	1.0	3.00	9.0	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	3.5			Dead	Fair	Dead standing tree.	No Action
T017	Western red cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B1	180#	3.4	36.00	12.0	3#	3#	3#	3#	0.0			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T018	Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	80#	2.2	15.00	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T019	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	Semi Mature	20+ Years	C1	80#	1.0	3.00	4.5	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	0.5			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T020	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	Semi Mature	20+ Years	C1	120#	1.0	3.00	4.5	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	1.5#	0.5			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T021	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	10+ Years	C2	120#	1.4	6.00	6.5	1.5#	1.5#	2.5#	2.5#	1.0			Fair	Good	Low vitality evidenced by reduced leaf size	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T022	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	<10 years	C1	180#	1.4	6.00	6.5	1.5#	3#	2#	1#	1.0			Fair	Fair	Low vitality evidenced by reduced leaf size. Moderate deadwood.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T023	Not identified *(Not identified)*	Dead	Dead	U	200#	2.2	15.00	6.5#	0.5#	0.5#	0.5#	0.5#				Dead	Poor	Dead standing tree obscured with dense Ivy.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T024	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	10+ Years	C2	200#	2.4	18.00	7.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0			Fair	Fair	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T025	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	C2	200#	2.4	18.00	8.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	0.5			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T026	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	10+ Years	C2	270#	2.4	18.00	8.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	E	Fair	Fair	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.

Reference:	Species Name:	Age Class:	Remaining Contribution:	Retention Category:	Stem Diameter: (mm)	RPA Radius: (m)	RPA Area: (m2)	Height: (m)	Crown Spread: (m)				Crown Clearance: (m)			Condition:		Survey Notes:	Recommendations:
									North	East	South	West	Crown Headroom:	Lowest Branch:	Lowest Branch Direction:	Physiological	Structural		
T027	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	10+ Years	C1	270#	3.2	32.00	12.0	4#	2#	4.0	4#	2.0	2.0	S	Fair	Good	Low vitality evidenced by reduced leaf size.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T028	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	10+ Years	C1	150#	3.2	32.00	12.0	3#	3#	3.0	1.5#	2.0	2.0	S	Fair	Good	Low vitality evidenced by reduced leaf size.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T029	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	250#	1.8	10.00	5.0	2#	2#	2#	2#	1.5			Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T030	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	20+ Years	C1	180#	3.0	28.00	11.0	3.5#	4.5#	3.5#	3#	4#			Fair	Good	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T031	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	C1	130	2.2	15.00	7.0	3#	3#	3#	3#	1.0			Good	Good	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T032	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	410	1.6	8.00	7.5#	2.5#	2.5#	2.5#	2.5#	4.0	3.0	N	Good	Good	Squirrel damage on branches.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T033	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B1	410	4.9	75.00	11#	4.5#	4.5	4.5#	4.5#	2.0	2.0	SE	Good	Good	Moderate Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	No Action
T034	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B1	220#	4.9	75.00	11#	4.5#	4.5	4.5#	4.5#	2.0	2.0	SE	Good	Good	Moderate Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	No Action
T035	Red oak *(Quercus rubra)*	Young	50+ Years	C1	450#	2.6	21.00	10#	0.5#	0.5#	3#	3#				Good	Good		No Action
T036	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	B1	180#	5.4	92.00		5#	5#	6.0	6.5#	3.0	1.0	S	Good	Good		No Action
T037	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	210	4.8	72.00	11#	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	4.0	3.0	W	Good	Fair		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T038	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	600#	2.5	20.00	11#	3#	3#	3#	3#				Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T039	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	Mature	10+ Years	B1	630	7.2	163.00	11#	4#	4#	4#	4#	1.5	1.5	S	Good	Fair	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	No Action
T040	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	B1	280#	7.6	181.00	12#	4#	4#	4#	4#	3.0	3.0	W	Fair	Good	Dense Ivy obscuring main scaffold structure of the tree.	**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T041	Western red cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	600	4.8	72.00	10#	3#	3#	3#	3#	0.0			Good	Good		No Action
T042	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Early Mature	40+ Years	B1	250#	7.2	163.00	11#	5.5#	5.5#	5.5#	5.5#	2.5	1.0	SW	Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.

Reference:	Species Name:	Age Class:	Remaining Contribution:	Retention Category:	Stem Diameter: (mm)	RPA Radius: (m)	RPA Area: (m2)	Height: (m)	Crown Spread: (m)				Crown Clearance: (m)			Condition:		Survey Notes:	Recommendations:
									North	East	South	West	Crown Headroom:	Lowest Branch:	Lowest Branch Direction:	Physiological	Structural		
T043	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B1	250#	4.2	55.00	10#	3.5#	5#	2.5#	2.5#	1.5#	1.0	W	Good	Good		No Action
T044	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B1	650#	4.2	55.00	10#	3.5#	1.5#	1.5#	3.5#	1.5#	1.0	N	Good	Good		No Action
T045	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	B1	650#	7.8	191.00	13#	6#	6#	6#	6#	0.5	1.5	NE	Good	Good		No Action
T046	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Mature	50+ Years	B1	700#	7.8	191.00	13#	6#	6#	6#	6#	0.5	1.0	Multiple	Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T047	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Mature	<10 years	U	400#	8.4	222.00									Fair	Collapsing		No Action
T048	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Mature	50+ Years	B1	310#	10.7	360.00	14#	7#	7#	7#	7#	2.0	1.0	Multiple	Good	Good		No Action
T049	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	Semi Mature	30+ Years	C1	180	3.7	43.00	10#	4#	4#	4#	4#	4.0	1.5	W	Good	Good		No Action
T050	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	650#	3.7	43.00	10#	3.5#	3.5#	3.5#	3.5#	0.0			Good	Good		No Action
T051	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Early Mature	40+ Years	B1	180#	7.8	191.00	14#	7.5#	7.5#	7.5#	7.5#	0.5	1.0	E	Good	Good		No Action
T052	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	430#	3.7	43.00	11#	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	3.5	2.0	S	Good	Fair		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T053	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	Semi Mature	30+ Years	C1	520	5.2	85.00	10#	3#	3#	3#	3#	1.5	1.0	S	Good	Good		No Action
T054	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	B1	400#	6.2	121.00	13#	4#	4#	4#	4#	4#	3.0	SW	Fair	Good		No Action
T055	Western red cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	330#	4.8	72.00	11#	3#	3#	3#	3#	0.0			Good	Good		No Action
T056	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Semi Mature	40+ Years	C1	250#	4.0	50.00	11#	6#	6#	6#	6#	3.0	3.0	Multiple	Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T057	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	410#	6.0	113.00	9#	4#	4#	4#	4#	0.5	0.5	Multiple	Good	Good		No Action
T058	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	300#	4.9	75.00	12#	5.5#	5.5#	5.5#	5.5#	4.0	0.5	SW	Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.

Reference:	Species Name:	Age Class:	Remaining Contribution:	Retention Category:	Stem Diameter: (mm)	RPA Radius: (m)	RPA Area: (m2)	Height: (m)	Crown Spread: (m)				Crown Clearance: (m)			Condition:		Survey Notes:	Recommendations:
									North	East	South	West	Crown Headroom:	Lowest Branch:	Lowest Branch Direction:	Physiological	Structural		
T059	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	300#	3.6	41.00	11#	4#	4#	4#	4#	2.0	2.0	SE	Good	Good		No Action
T060	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	B1	250#	8.1	206.00	9#	5#	5#	5#	5#	1.5	0.0	W	Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T061	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	400#	8.5	227.00	14#	4#	4#	4#	4#	2.0	1.0	Multiple	Good	Fair		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T062	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	300#	4.8	72.00	10#	4#	4#	4#	4#	1.5	0.5	Multiple	Good	Good		No Action
T063	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	Semi Mature	40+ Years	C1	400#	3.6	41.00	9#	3#	3#	3#	3#	3.0	1.5	S	Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T064	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	B1	180#	8.3	216.00	15#	5#	5#	5#	5#	0.5	0.5	Multiple	Good	Good		No Action
T065	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	250#	3.1	30.00	9#	3#	3#	3#	3#	0.0	0.5	Multiple	Good	Fair		No Action
T066	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	220#	4.2	55.00	10#	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	0.5	0.5	Multiple	Good	Good		No Action
T067	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	Semi Mature	40+ Years	C1	600#	2.6	21.00	9#	3#	3#	3#	3#	2.0	1.5	SE	Good	Good		No Action
T068	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Early Mature	50+ Years	B1	250#	7.2	163.00	15#	5#	5#	5#	5#	5.0	3.0	N	Fair	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T069	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	460#	4.2	55.00	11#	2#	2#	2#	2#	0.0	0.0	Multiple	Good	Good		No Action
T070	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Early Mature	40+ Years	B1	200#	5.5	95.00	12#	5.5#	5.5#	5.5#	5.5#	1.5	2.0	W	Good	Good		**During Construction:** Protect tree with physical barriers.
T071	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	200#	2.4	18.00	6.0	3#	3#	3#	3#	0.5			Good	Good		No Action
T072	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Semi Mature	50+ Years	C1	80#	4.2	55.00	8.0	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	4.5#	1.5	1.5	N	Good	Good		**Pre-Construction:** Remove Tree

Tree Survey Schedule Key:

Tree Reference Number
A unique identifier for each tree surveyed. This is typically a number or alphanumeric code assigned to the tree for easy reference during the survey and in reports.

Common Name
The commonly used name of the tree species (e.g., Oak, Beech, Sycamore). This helps non-specialists identify the tree easily.

Life Stage
The developmental stage of the tree, such as young, semi-mature, mature, over-mature, or veteran. This indicates the tree's growth phase and potential longevity.

Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)
An estimate of how many more years the tree is expected to contribute to the landscape or site. This is based on its health, condition, and life stage.

Height (m)
The height of the tree in meters, measured from ground level to the highest point of the crown.

Stem Diameter (cm)
The diameter of the tree trunk, usually measured at 1.4 meters above ground level (breast height), known as DBH (Diameter at Breast Height).

Crown Radius (m)
The horizontal distance from the centre of the trunk to the edge of the crown, measured in meters. This helps determine the tree's spread.

RPA Radius (m)
The radius of the Root Protection Area (RPA) in meters. The RPA is calculated based on the tree's size and is the area around the tree that should be protected to ensure its stability and health.

RPA Area (m^2)
The total area of the Root Protection Area (RPA) in square meters, calculated using the RPA radius.

Crown Clearance (m)
The vertical distance between the ground level and the lowest branch of the tree. This is important for assessing clearance for vehicles, pedestrians, or structures.

Lowest Branch Above Ground Level (m)
The height above ground level of the tree's lowest branch. This is often used to assess potential obstructions or hazards.

Lowest Branch Direction
The compass direction (e.g., North, South-East) in which the lowest branch extends. This helps identify potential conflicts with structures or other trees.

Category & Sub-Category
A classification system based on the tree's quality, condition, and value. Categories may include:
A (Green): High quality, high retention value.
B (Blue): Moderate quality, moderate retention value.
C (Grey): Low quality, low retention value.
U (Red): Trees unsuitable for retention.
Sub-categories may provide additional details, such as whether the tree is a veteran tree or has ecological significance.

Survey Notes
Additional observations about the tree, such as its health, structural condition, presence of pests or diseases, or any notable features (e.g., cavities, fungi, or wildlife habitats).

Recommendations
Suggested actions for the tree, such as retention, removal, pruning, or monitoring. This is based on the tree's condition, value, and potential impact on development or the surrounding environment.