



Busy Bees Nursery, Letchworth

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Prepared For: BWB Consulting Ltd

Document Reference: 11430.001

November 2025

Version 1.0

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Document Control

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Prepared for	BWB Consulting Ltd
Prepared by	The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd
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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1.0 Scope

- 1.1. TEP has been commissioned by BWB Consulting Ltd to conduct an arboricultural survey of land at Busy Bees Nursery in Letchworth and to make an assessment in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.
- 1.2. This report has been produced to support a planning application. It describes the findings of field and desktop surveys; the effects that granting planning permission would have on arboriculture; and measures that are and/or should be incorporated in the proposed development.
- 1.3. A judgement has been made in consideration of the survey findings, desktop search results and the nature of the proposed development that a full report style Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) would not be proportionate. This document presents the content of an AIA in a condensed format, which is considered appropriate for relatively simple sites and/or development in relation to trees.

Survey

- 1.4. The survey was undertaken in October 2025 in accordance with BS 5837 by a qualified arboriculturist. The survey method is included at Appendix B.
- 1.5. A topographical survey was not provided, therefore all tree locations are estimated based upon aerial imagery, GPS and the observations of the surveyor.
- 1.6. Trees on private land outside the application boundary, and at inaccessible locations were surveyed insofar as was practicable. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and comprehensiveness of such records, it cannot be guaranteed.

Limitation

- 1.7. This report relates to a specific development proposal and should not be interpreted as advice in any other circumstance.
- 1.8. This report constitutes a valid basis for the evaluation of impacts on trees resulting from the proposed development for a period not exceeding 2 years from the date of the survey. After this, it would be necessary to review baseline data and conclusions to ensure reliability.
- 1.9. Where the recommendations of this report have been followed, any future deterioration in tree condition shall not be attributable to the development.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

2.0 Baseline

2.1. This drawing presents an overview of the existing trees within influencing distance of the proposed development. It also summarises the results of desktop searches for any designations, legal and regulatory restrictions or special status of relevance to arboriculture.

Application Site

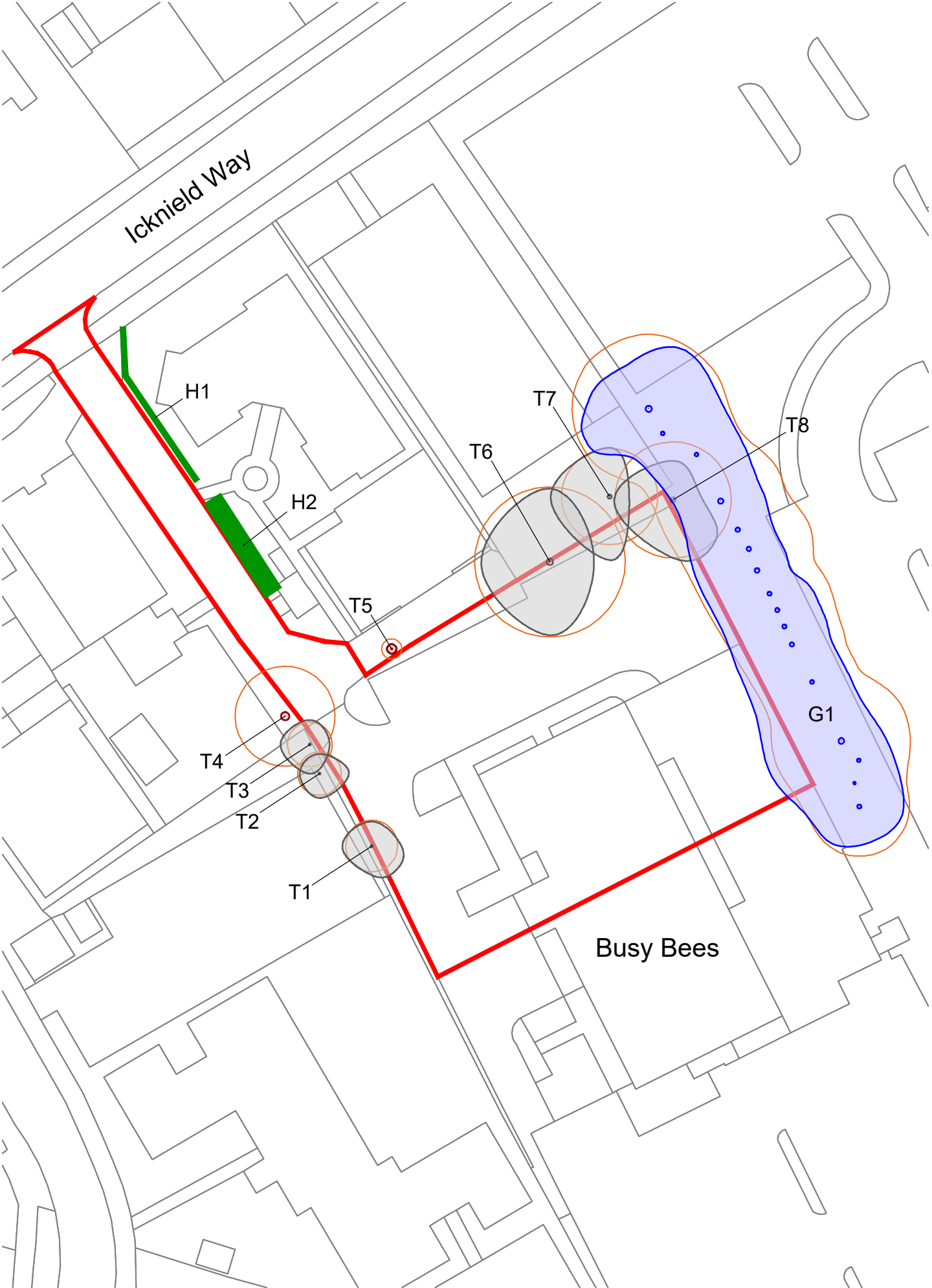
2.2. The site is the grounds of Busy Bees Nursery in Letchworth, comprising an access road off Ickneild Way leading to an area of car parking and enclosed outdoor play space around the northern half of the nursery building.

Survey results

- 2.3. 8 individual trees, 1 group of trees, and 2 hedges were recorded within influencing distance of the application site. The majority are of planted origin on or just beyond the nursery boundary.
- 2.4. The most prominent feature is group G1, a large collection of pines with a broadleaf under storey that flanks the eastern site boundary. These trees appear to be owned by the adjacent landowner and provide effective screening between the carpark to the east and the nursery. They are generally in good condition.
- 2.5. Trees T1, T2 and T3 are growing on third party land to the west of site, and exhibit poor form due to former pruning or branch/stem loss that has resulted in compensatory reaction growth.
- 2.6. Tree T4 is a mature poplar that has been reduced to a monolith (standing stem) and now exhibits limited regrowth and is infected with the decay fungus *Cerioporus squamosus* (Dryad's saddle).
- 2.7. Tree T5 is a young ash that has self-set and is growing through a chain-link fence, resulting in limited long-term prospects. It should be removed to prevent future damage to the fence.
- 2.8. Trees T6, T7 and T8 are moderate sized, middle aged ash trees with symptoms of the nationally prevalent Chalara dieback disease infection (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). The rate of decline of infected trees is variable, with some displaying resistance, but the disease is anticipated to lead to ongoing degradation in their condition and quality. The owner of the trees should be notified of their condition and they should be monitored annually for advancing crown decline and deadwood development that could pose a risk to nursery users.
- 2.9. Trees have been categorised in accordance with BS 5837 to describe their arboricultural, landscape or cultural qualities: A (high quality), B (moderate quality) C (low quality) and U (unsuitable for retention). The categorisation of tree quality allows a weighting to be given to each tree within the context of proposed development but is not prescriptive. Hedgerows are not categorised.
- 2.10. A Root Protection Area (RPA) has been calculated in accordance with BS 5837. This is based on each tree's stem diameter at 1.5 metres and has been adjusted where necessary to most accurately represent the likely spread of roots in consideration of prevailing conditions. The RPA represents the minimum area around each tree that must be left undisturbed to ensure its survival.
- 2.11. Feature locations, their quality categories, canopy spreads and root protection areas are shown opposite. All arboricultural information recorded during the survey is presented at Appendix A.

Desktop Searches

- 2.12. North Hertford Council confirmed that no trees on or adjacent to the site are protected by Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area.
- 2.13. Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (Provisional) for England contains no records for the site.
- 2.14. There are no veteran trees which could be affected by development of the site.
- 2.15. The site is not within a Community Forest.
- 2.16. There are no mapped Habitats of Principal Importance (Hedgerow, Deciduous Woodland, Wood Pasture and Parkland, and Traditional Orchard) on the site. Observations made during the site survey support this with the exception of H1 which should be regarded as meeting the definition of a Habitat of Principal Importance (only 17m of it was recorded within the survey but it continue off-site).
- 2.17. No assessment of the presence of protected species has been made during the production of this report. Features of possible interest that were observed incidentally during the tree survey are recorded in Appendix A.
- 2.18. Works to and around trees have the capacity to affect protected species, particularly including birds, bats, great crested newts, badgers, dormice, otters and water voles. Contractors should be familiar with the locations and sensitivities of any protected species that are present and take reasonable avoidance measures or comply with the requirements of any licence agreement in accordance with the advice of an ecologist.



KEY

[This drawing must be reproduced in colour]

- T1/G1 Trees
- H1 Hedgerow
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Survey Boundary

Tree Quality Categorisation
(Based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations)

- Category A
(High quality)
- Category B
(Moderate quality)
- Category C
(Low quality)
- Category U
(Unsuitable for retention)
- Hedgerow
(Not categorised)

NOTES:

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the respective Arboricultural Survey Data (Appendix A).

No topographical survey was provided, therefore all tree locations are estimated based upon aerial imagery, GPS, and the observations of the surveyor.



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
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Project
Busy Bees Nursery, Letchworth

Title
Arboricultural Impact Assessment [BASELINE]

Drawing Number
D11430.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
MLM	GB	JGS	1:500 @ A3	22/10/2025

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.0 Effects

- 3.1. In simple terms, the effects on arboriculture comprises an account of which existing trees would not be retained within the proposed development; what significance they have; and whether adverse effects would or can be mitigated or offset.
- 3.2. This drawing presents the results of an assessment in accordance with BS 5837, including a definitive account of which trees would be removed or pruned.

Proposed development

- 3.3. The proposed development comprises the following:
- The removal of the existing 6ft fence to the rear of the existing garden and its replacement with a picket fence

The installation of 6ft featheredge fencing to entire area including double gates

Movement of newly fitted 6ft feather edge fencing and double gates to create a new bin store, accessible from the car park

The installation of a sail shade supported by 4 posts and pads

Extension of garden surface into car park area via a ramp up to existing kerb edge with compacted MOT type 1 and the drilling of the existing tarmac to aid drainage

The fitting of a shock pad and artificial grass to the entire area

Proposed tree works

- 3.1. A reasonable worst case assessment of the requirement to prune or remove trees has been made on the basis of BS 5837, the proposed construction methods, and professional judgement.
- 3.2. No tree removal would be required to facilitate the proposals.
- 3.3. Deadwood extending from tree T8 over the car park should be removed or reduced in length back to the boundary.
- 3.4. In consideration of the desktop search results described previously, there are no adverse effects that cannot be mitigated or offset and which therefore lead to potential grounds for a refusal of planning permission.

Proposed tree protection

- 3.5. The following measures will be incorporated within the proposed development and would be secured by the grant of planning permission.
- 3.6. The site manager and all contractors must observe and implement everything in this section to avoid a breach of planning.
- 3.7. A copy of this document in colour and at A3 will be made available for inspection on site and introduced to all relevant contractors.
- 3.8. Arboriculturist, Jonathan Smith, can be contacted at JonathanSmith@tep.uk.com, if required to assist with the correct interpretation of this document and provide further advice.

Temporary barrier fencing

- 3.9. The nature of the works, site layout and position of existing trees does not necessitate the installation of temporary tree protection fencing or ground protection. Existing boundary fencing and hardsurfacing provides sufficient protection from accidental collision or incursion into soft ground within the Root Protection Area (RPA).
- 3.10. Temporary Heras fencing will be installed if required during removal of the existing fence and reinstatement to maintain existing site security.

During construction

- 4.11. Works will proceed in a careful and logical manner, to prevent accidental damage from cranes, booms and other plant/vehicles.
- 4.12. New fence posts within the RPA of trees should be dug by hand and lined with a non-permeable membrane to prevent contact between wet cementitious products and adjacent soil. An indicative specification is shown at **Appendix C**.
- 4.13. Temporary storage areas should remain outside the RPA of trees areas unless the area is already hard surfaced.



KEY

[This drawing must be reproduced in colour]

- T1/G1
- Trees
-
- H1

hedgerow

Trees and hedgerow to be retained and protected

- Category A
- (High quality)
- Category B
- (Moderate quality)
- Category C
- (Low quality)
- Category U
- (May be retained for habitat value)
-
- Hedgerow

(Not categorised)

Proposed works adjacent to retained trees

- Area of the new feather edge fencing that will serve in lieu of tree protection fencing.
- Area of new garden surface laid on top of existing hardstanding

NOTES:

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the respective Arboricultural Survey Data (Appendix A).

No topographical survey was provided, therefore all tree locations are estimated based upon aerial imagery, GPS, and the observations of the surveyor.

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TEP

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Project
Busy Bees Nursery, Letchworth

Title
Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EFFECTS]

Drawing Number
D11430.002

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
MLM	GB	JGS	1:500 @ A3	27/11/2025



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APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Data Sheets



Surveyor **George Brown**
Survey Date **22/10/2025**
Site **Busy Bees Day Nursery, Letchworth**
Drawing Ref **D11430.001**

Italicised Feature Ref: Inspection of this feature was restricted
Italicised Values: Feature value was estimated

APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Survey Data Sheets

Ref	Species	Height	Canopy Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter (or range)	No. of stems/ individuals	Crown Spread North	Crown Spread South	Crown Spread East	Crown Spread West	Lowest Branch Height	Lowest Branch Direction	Maturity	Condition	Comments on form, condition, health and significant defects	Management recommendations in current context	BS 5837 Quality Category	Estimated Remaining Contribution
		(m)	(m)	(mm)	arising below 1.5m	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(N,S,E,W)	Young, Middle Age, Mature	Good, Fair, Poor, Veteran			A,B,C,U (1,2,3)	Long, Medium, Short, Very Short
Trees																	
T1	Hornbeam	8.0	2.0	220	1	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	N	Middle Age	Good	Rooted beyond the fence line in the adjacent property. Multiple stems from 2m upwards, some branches are crossing and rubbing. Branches overhanging the car park/drive.		C ,1	Medium
T2	Silver birch	10.0	2.0	185	1	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	W	Middle Age	Fair	Rooted on other side of boundary fence. Historically topped or lost its leader and new leader emerged with from epicormic shoot. Some epicormic branches overhang driveway. Tree generally has poor form/shape.		C ,1	Short
T3	Silver birch	11.0	2.0	190	1	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	W	Middle Age	Fair	Rooted on other side of the fence set back by 1m. Has poor form/shape as leader has grown to the south and new leaders emerging vertically at the top.		C ,1	Medium
T4	Lombardy poplar	3.0	1.0	850	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	N	Mature	Poor	Within fence boundaries of site. Old Lombardy poplar monolith with some epicormic shoots still alive on north side. Cerioporus squamosus fungal fruiting bodies on north and west side of stem. Cannot measure whole stem due to boundary fence. Root Protection Area reduced by 50% due to crown size and condition.		U	Very Short
T5	Common ash	4.0	1.5	85	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	W	Young	Fair	Self set tree on the nursery side of the fence and growing through the fence in-between the links. Previously reduced to fence height of 1.8m. No long term prospects and could damage the fence further. Wounds and stub cuts on stem.	Fell to ground level.	U	Very Short
T6	Common ash	14.0	4.0	640	1	7.5	7.5	4.5	7.0	6.0	NW	Middle Age	Fair	Rooted on other side of the link fence. Minor deadwood throughout and epicormic up scaffold branches suggest it has ash dieback. Base is on a narrow strip of grass behind fence. Currently no deadwood of significance overhangs car park.	Monitor crown heath annually during summer months for evidence of advancing dieback.	C ,1	Short
T7	Common ash	14.0	4.0	410	1	5.0	6.5	2.0	6.0	5.0	S	Middle Age	Poor	Rooted on other side of the link fence. Major deadwood on northwest side. Moderate deadwood over car park on south side. Dieback in the upper crown, epicormic on scaffold branches are dead, all suggesting Chalara ash dieback disease.	Neighbours tree. Reduce deadwood over the car park back to the boundary. Monitor.	C ,1	Short
T8	Common ash	12.0	6.0	495	2	4.0	6.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	S	Middle Age	Fair	Rooted on other side of the link fence. Twin stem from 1m. Both stems have grown phototropically and curve towards light. South east branch has deadwood and is resting on pine branch above the bin area. Dead ivy and epicormic growth up both stems. Minor deadwood throughout. Tree has Chalara ash dieback disease.	Monitor crown heath annually during summer months for evidence of advancing dieback.	C ,1	Short
Groups																	
G1	Common ash, Austrian pine, Aspen, Goat willow	2 to 20	2.0	10 to 600	30							Middle Age	Good	Row of 15 pines extending slightly beyond both boundaries. Located behind nursery fence on a gentle slope, appears to be neighbours land. Behind the trees is a car park. Pines range from 17-20m. Smaller willow, hawthorn and ash saplings grow between the car park and nursery fence along the whole section, but are more dense behind current nursery garden. Some pines have deadwood but this is on the east side mainly. Some limbs extend some way over the nursery car park and garden.	Continue to prune back any low overhanging vegetation.	B ,2	Medium
Hedges																	
H1	Common beech	1 to 1	1.0	10 to 50	n/a							Young to Middle Age	Good	Small beech hedge. Appears to be outside of the driveway boundary behind black railings.		n/a	Long
H2	Butterfly bush species, Common dogwood	2 to 2.3	2.0	10 to 50	n/a							Middle Age	Good	Hedge line appears to be neighbouring properties' hedge. It is maintained.		n/a	Short

APPENDIX B: Survey Method

Limitation

Trees are dynamic living organisms with a constantly changing structure; even healthy trees can change or decline. Survey information is presented as being correct at the time of survey. Limitations to the reliability of the survey data are noted within Appendix A and the main report text.

Scope

All woody vegetation with a stem diameter exceeding 75mm is recorded. Below this threshold, vegetation may also be recorded at the discretion of the surveyor. The survey includes woody vegetation within a defined boundary, and on adjacent land where the characteristics, location or context of the tree mean that activity within the boundary could affect the tree, or be influenced by it. This is typically up to 15m outside the boundary.

Resolution

Vegetation is recorded as either an individual *Tree*, *Group* of trees, *Woodland*, or *Hedgerow*. This is done at the discretion of the surveyor to provide a useful resolution to the survey data, to differentiate between features with varying attributes and group those with common attributes, and collective value or function.

Typically, *Trees* are recorded where they are arranged separately; different from adjacent trees; or where the assessment would benefit from greater detail. *Groups* are coherent arboricultural features comprising trees with a collective form, function, history or management opportunities. *Woodland* is recorded where areas of tree cover have the qualities of a woodland habitat, including age and species structure, natural regeneration, and associated non-arboreal features. *Hedgerow* describes linear features largely comprising woody vegetation that are under, or could be returned to, regular hedgerow management. It should be noted that these terms are also used in other assessment types, sometimes with different definitions.

Tree locations

The location of trees is based on stem locations and canopy spreads taken from a topographical survey, where available. Where this information is not available, this is noted in Appendix A and locations should be regarded as approximate. Approximate locations are based on one or more of: GPS data captured during the survey; aerial photographs; and measurement from known points of reference. Approximate stem locations are typically accurate to within a few metres. Stem locations are shown for all *Trees*.

Groups, *Woodland* and *Hedges* are principally described in terms of their canopy outline, although stem locations may also be shown. Individual tree canopy outlines are projected on Drawings based on measurements taken as described below (see Crown Spread). *Groups*, *Woodland* and *Hedges* canopy outlines are projected based on the same hierarchy of source data as stem locations.

Tree survey

The survey is conducted from ground level by an arboriculturist, taking account of the tree, and its context. The nature of the soil is not assessed. Non-invasive assessment tools may be used as appropriate, including hypsometer, measuring tape, probe and nylon mallet.

The following attributes are recorded for each feature (see Arboricultural Survey Data Sheets at Appendix A):

Reference Number	A unique code per feature, typically but not necessarily a chronological sequence, in the form T <i>n</i> for <i>Trees</i> ; G <i>n</i> for <i>Groups</i> ; W <i>n</i> for <i>Woodlands</i> ; and H <i>n</i> for <i>Hedgerows</i>
Species	The common name is given. All species are listed for <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> . The Latin name may also be given if further clarification is required.

Height	Top height recorded in metres, or the range for <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i>
Canopy Ground Clearance	The height of the canopy above ground level in metres
Stem Diameter	A measurement taken at 1.5 metres above ground level, or the nearest representative point below, in millimetres. For multi-stemmed trees a single figure is calculated according to BS5837 4.6. For <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> , the range of diameters
No. of Stems / Individuals	The number of stems arising below a height of 1.5 metres, or for <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> an estimate or count of the number of trees
Crown Spread	Radial branch spread in metres at cardinal points (N, S, E, W) from the location of the <i>Tree</i> stem at ground level (for <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> , see <i>Tree Locations</i>)
Lowest Branch Height	The height of the first significant branch at the point of attachment (<i>Trees</i> only)
Lowest Branch Direction	The direction of growth of the first significant branch from the point of attachment (<i>Trees</i> only)
Maturity	Classification describing age relative to the species, and size and growth potential, in order to inform management decisions • Young means small and/or recently planted and could be relocated, or replaced on a like for like basis • Middle Age means established and independent, within the growth stage of life, and with potential to continue increasing in height and/or spread • Mature means having reached ultimate height and/or spread, given the location and surroundings; further increases will be slow or limited • Mixed Age (<i>Groups</i>, <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> only) means comprising all three maturity classes
Condition	An overall assessment of a feature's physiological and structural state, informing longevity and quality categorisation, and supported by <i>Comments</i> • Good condition means with vitality and resilience commensurate with species and age, and without significant defects or pathogens • Fair condition means with tolerable reduction of vitality and resilience, and/or remediable or tolerable defects and/or pathogens • Poor condition means with declining or significant loss of vitality and resilience, and/or significant and irreparable defects and/or pathogens • Dead condition means without photosynthetic or metabolic capacity, or moribund and in imminent terminal decline • Mixed (<i>Groups</i> and <i>Woodland</i>) means comprising more than one condition class • Veteran means trees of exceptional value, meeting recognised criteria including age, size and characteristics. Classification is partly informed by the sustained presence of structural defects, physiological decline, and pathogens, and their contribution to biodiversity. Undesirable characteristics in ordinary trees may be desirable in veteran trees, therefore <i>Veteran</i> can be understood as a superlative <i>Condition</i> that supersedes other categories (excluding <i>Dead</i>).

Comments	A description of all significant characteristics of the feature and its context that are not described by other attribute fields; including observations to support the classification of <i>Condition</i> , <i>Quality Category</i> and <i>Estimated Remaining Contribution</i> as appropriate
Management Recommendations	Recommendations for arboricultural works based on the current land use, in the interests of good arboricultural practice. These are incidental to the primary survey purpose, and not a comprehensive schedule in pursuit of any particular objective.
BS 5837 Quality Category	Tree quality assessment based on Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 (see below) comprising quality categories A , B , C and U and sub-categories 1 , 2 and 3
Estimated Remaining Contribution	A forecast of the durability of the feature in its current form and context, and therefore the reliance that can be placed on any benefits or functions it provides. This is influenced by <i>Species</i> and <i>Condition</i>, and is not necessarily a forecast of life expectancy. • Long means more than 40 years • Medium means 20 to 40 years • Short means 10 to 20 years • Very Short means less than 10 years

Table 1: Extract from **British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations**, page 9

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to 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>			See Table 2
	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	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Note on Root Protection Areas:

Data is captured during the survey to inform the design of Root Protection Areas (RPA). These are a design tool, representing the area around a tree in which restrictions to some activities may be required to avoid significant harm, particularly to roots and soil. The RPA is a function of *Stem Diameter*, and additional considerations including management history, barriers to root growth, topography, ground conditions and tree characteristics. These factors are combined by an arboriculturist to produce a buffer zone for each feature from which the exclusion of construction activities would ensure the continued reliability of the survey data at Appendix A, including *Condition*, *BS 5837 Quality Category* and *Estimated Remaining Contribution*.

For *Trees*, RPA is defined as a circle with a radius 12 times the *Stem Diameter*, which may be modified to reflect the considerations above.

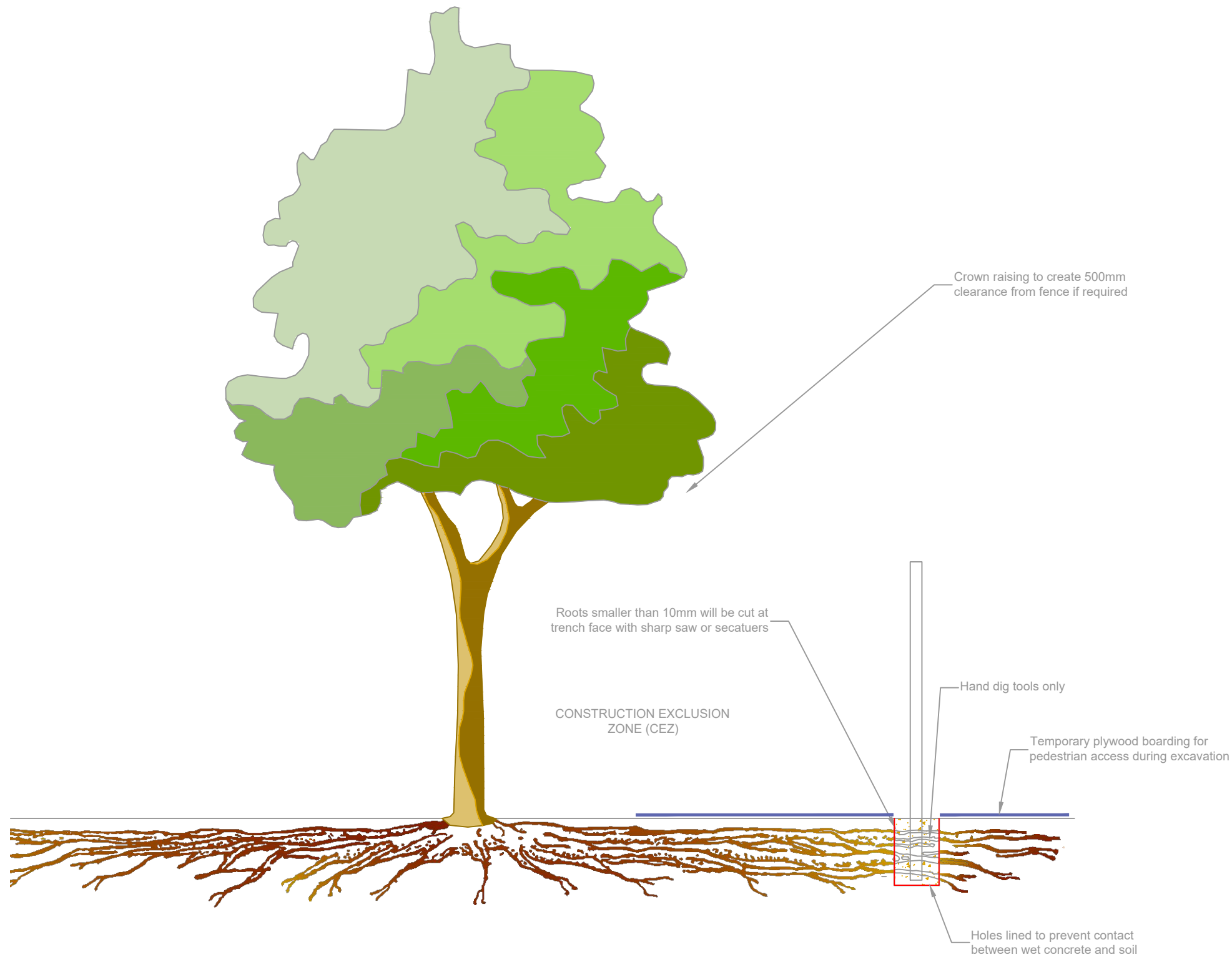
For *Groups* and *Woodland* RPA is based on the size and location of peripheral constituent trees, and presented as an offset from the canopy edge giving equivalent or greater protection to all trees of any size, or modified to reflect significant variation in constituent tree sizes and/or the considerations above.

For *Hedgerow*, no RPA is shown. Typically, hedgerow requires a smaller stand-off than trees due to reduced crown dimensions. Any stand-off should include sufficient space for access and ongoing management and should therefore normally be based on the canopy spread rather than root spread.



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APPENDIX C: Specification Drawings



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



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Project

Title
Excavation - Post Holes

Drawing Number
TEP.ARB.EXC.002

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
RMG	TDP	JGS	Not to scale @ A3	25/07/2019

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