



**Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Project No 11056	Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire, SG1 6GB		
Client:		Croudace Homes	
Prepared by:		Alex Turner	
Date of Report:	05/12/2024	Revision:	Original

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Summary

In this circumstance it is intended to construct a residential development of 281 dwellings and associated roads, parking, realignment of Back Lane, drainage, landscaping, open space, servicing facilities and associated works. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below, and detailed where necessary within the report.

All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings within this report are complied with in full.

Table 1 - Construction and ongoing constraints from an arboricultural perspective (subject to necessary tree surgery being completed):

Potential Design/ Build Constraints	Arboricultural Impact?	Comments/Solution
Construction Access	Possible	Order of operations must prioritise retained trees to avoid damage. Item 4.1 will be critical for tree retention
Demolition	Yes	Removal of existing hard surfacing is taking place within RPAs as described in item 4.2
New Structures	Yes	A ditch-spanning platform is required inside of RPAs as described in item 4.3.1
New Hard Surfaces	Yes	Replacement hard surfaces will be installed within RPAs as described in item 4.4
Compound	Possible	Compound information has not been provided at this time and it is advised that all materials and site accommodation during development is kept away from trees.
Services	Yes	Proposed services are located within RPAs and within hard surfacing as described in item 4.6
Phasing	Yes	Order of operations must prioritise retained trees to avoid damage. Items 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.3.1 and 4.4 will be critical for tree retention.



Table 2 - Tree surgery and felling necessary to facilitate the proposal:

Feature No	Surgery or Fell	Reason for Works	BS Category
A001	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
A002	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
A003	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed bridge and footpath.	C
A007	Fell section to ground level as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with clearance for road.	B
H001	Fell sections to ground level and undertake hedge laying as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed vehicular and pedestrian hard surfacing and landscaping.	C
H002	Fell section to ground level and undertake hedge management as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed vehicular and pedestrian hard surfacing and landscaping.	B
H004	Fell section to ground level as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed vehicular hard surfacing.	C
T060	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed walkway.	C
T061	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed walkway.	C
T062	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed walkway.	C
T070	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	B
T071	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	U
T073	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
T074	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
T075	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
T076	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed bridge.	C
T084	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed walkway.	C
T091	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed walkway.	C
T099	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
T100	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
T101	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
T102	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed road.	C
T104	Crown lift to 3m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed bridge and footpath.	A

Given the above, there are no overt or overwhelming arboricultural constraints that can be reasonably cited to preclude the proposed construction.



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 As part of the United Kingdom planning process, applicants are required to supply local planning authorities with a detailed evaluation of how their proposals will impact trees. The nationally recognised procedure for doing this is laid out in *BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"*. In summary, this must include the following information as a minimum: -

- A Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan.
- An Arboricultural Impact Assessment of sufficient detail to confirm the feasibility of the design from a tree perspective.
- A scaled Tree Retention and Removal drawing showing retained trees and their root protection area on the proposed layout.

1.1.2 This report has been prepared to ensure that this information is provided to the Local Planning Authority in a straightforward and clear way so that they can make an informed decision about how (if at all) trees are affected.

1.1.3 When planning permission is granted it is typically the case that the Local Planning Authority will require specific conditions to be fulfilled. This means that a subsequent detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan may be required. This will be detailed on the Local Planning Authority's decision notice.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 In accordance with the above, Croudace Homes have commissioned Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants to prepare a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and scaled Tree Retention and Removal drawing for the existing trees at Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire, SG1 6GB.

1.2.2 Unless stated within the survey, all trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. As such, the findings are of a preliminary nature. It is not always possible to access every tree and therefore some measurements may have to be estimated.

1.2.3 The trees were inspected on the basis of "*Visual Tree Assessment*" (Mattheck & Breloer - 1994) and "*Common Sense Risk Management of Trees*" National Tree Safety Group guidance – 2011.

1.2.4 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.



1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Email instruction from Richard Kelly dated 13/06/2024
- Definition of site boundary, description of requirements/deadlines
- Topographical survey drawing no. Aworth no. 6304
- Proposed site layouts 716 - Site Layout Plan and 2105-037.SK59 - Back Lane (south)

2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site is Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire, SG1 6GB. The site comprises an existing agricultural field with a road to the east and south, a woodland to the west and further agricultural land to the north.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are slightly acidic loams and clays with impeded drainage. They are of moderate to high fertility and support a wide range of pasture and woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 10.6% the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desktop study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil plasticity. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

2.3.1 Information on any Local Planning Authority or Forestry Commission controlled statutory tree protection (Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas and Felling Licenses etc) is recorded on the attached drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.

2.3.2 Further details regarding any existing Statutory Tree Protection is recorded at Appendix B.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 The tree survey was carried out on 04/07/2024 in accordance with *BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"*, the relevant qualitative and quantitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees and their constraints upon the proposed development.



- 3.2 A topographical survey was provided which showed the position of the trees on site. It should be noted however that topographical surveys are not always comprehensive and sometimes it is considered appropriate to record details of trees and landscape features omitted from or beyond the scope of the plan. If this circumstance occurs, the location of the individual tree or landscape feature is estimated. The position of each tree is shown on the attached drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.
- 3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.
- 3.5 Several items would benefit from tree surgery or additional investigation, be it for health and safety, cultural, aesthetic, or structural reasons as detailed in the attached Schedule of Trees. Including the trees recommended for felling, the items requiring the **most urgent** intervention are as follows:

As soon as possible:

T026	Remove major deadwood. Clear access around the base to allow a future inspection unhindered.
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Within six months:

T015	Remove Ivy and reinspect.
T016	Remove Ivy and reinspect.
T017	Remove Ivy and reinspect.
T023	Remove Ivy to facilitate future inspection unhindered.
T024	Fell. Terminal decline.
T049	Remove major deadwood. Remove Ivy and reinspect.
T052	Fell to ground level.
T053	Fell to ground level.
T054	Fell to ground level.
T055	Fell to ground level.
T056	Fell to ground level.
T057	Fell to ground level.
T058	Fell to ground level.
T059	Fell to ground level.
T065	Fell to ground level.
T066	Fell to ground level.
T067	Fell to ground level.
T068	Fell to ground level.
T069	Fell to ground level.
T074	Remove Ivy and reinspect.
T075	Remove Ivy and reinspect.
T104	Remove deadwood overhanging road.



- 3.6 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that all trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following items have been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses etc as detailed in the Schedule of Trees:

T026	Monitor condition of tree for further signs of deterioration.
T039	Monitor main union point.
T047	Monitor annually for deterioration.
T049	Monitor annually for deterioration.
T070	Monitor annually for deterioration.
T071	Monitor annually for deterioration.
T072	Monitor annually for deterioration.
T113	Monitor annually for deterioration.
T119	Monitor annually for deterioration.

Recorded within this tree survey are the approximate locations of dead trees of low risk to persons or property. These are denoted on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA with a red symbol, as per the drawing key. As there is little health and safety concern with regards to these identified trees, it is to the landowners discretion whether they are removed or left in situ (i.e., for wildlife/habitat purposes).

- 3.7 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Additional or Specific Comments)

4.1 Access

- 4.1.1 Site access is encumbered by the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) of the retained trees adjacent to Back Lane. In these cases, the RPAs are safeguarded by existing hard surfaces that will be used in the earliest stages of development to establish admittance to the site. Therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing surface to protect tree roots.



- 4.1.2 Further to item 4.1.1 above, as the development progresses, it will be necessary to remove sections of the existing hard surfacing as described in item 4.2.1 below. The order of operations to continue to permit access to the site must account for the temporary exposure of rooting zones along Back Lane. It will be necessary for removal of the road surface to be staged such that RPAs are never left unprotected and open to be driven within. This can be achieved by enforcing a policy for access that dictates the route that vehicles take. Alternatively, ground protection that can support the weight of the construction traffic without damaging the underlying soil structure would be required.

4.2 Demolition

- 4.2.1 The proposal requires the removal of existing hard surfacing that forms Back Lane within the theoretical RPA of the following retained items – A006-A010, G002, G007, H001, T001-T003, T007, T008, T026, T027, T049, T103, T104, T110, T121-T126, T128, T129, W002. It is considered likely that the presence of the hard surfacing will have precluded significant root encroachment into the hard surface. However, to ensure there is no damage to the roots of these specimens, works must only be completed under arboricultural supervision and primarily by hand (supported with appropriate lightweight machinery only if agreed by the supervising arboriculturalist) within the calculated RPA.

4.3 New Structures

- 4.3.1 Construction of structural supports for a ditch-spanning raised platform encroaches within the RPA of two trees to be retained – T103 and T104. As such, it will be necessary for a Structural Engineer, in conjunction with an Arboriculturalist, to design specialised foundations (e.g., micro piled, screw piled, or similar with a minimal disturbance in the soil) where the footprint of the structure coincides with the RPA. Whatever method of specialist foundations is chosen, the design must allow for the supporting structure to be formed above the existing ground level and not requiring excavation work within the RPA beyond auguring the piles. Furthermore, consideration will need to be given to the piling rig, if required, or machinery used to ensure it is sufficiently small scale to be operable beneath the crown of the retained trees.

4.4 New Hard Surfaces

- 4.4.1 Installation of new hard surfaces encroach within the RPA of the following items to be retained – T103 and T104. Provided that these work with finished levels and required load bearings without cutting into the ground, the surfaces should be attended to by the use of “no dig” construction methods. In the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants will supply a sample design of “no dig” surfacing. However, the exact specification (adhering to the principles of the sample design) must be designed by a Civil Engineer who can confirm that the finished levels and load bearings are achievable with this type of design without cutting into the ground. In order to protect the RPA of the affected trees, this area should be constructed as a first phase of the development – i.e. immediately after the necessary tree surgery has been completed and protective fencing erected. It is recognised that the final top dressing of the hard surfaces could be added at the completion of the project, however during the construction phase the permeable surface must be sealed and protected to prevent contamination and compaction. Whatever method of sealing and protection is used, this must be removed at the completion of construction to allow for moisture penetration and gaseous exchange.



Alternatively, the protective fencing could be re-sited to the edge of the RPA of these trees and the “no dig” construction completed as a final phase of development.

4.4.2 It is proposed to construct replacement hard surfaces in the RPA of A006, A009, A010, G002, G007, T001, T007, T008, T026, T049, T103, T104, T110, T121-T126, T128, T129, W002. In this situation hard surfacing already exists. If the process involves top dressing the existing surface there will be no implications for the retained trees. However, if the proposal involves removing the existing hard surface, this must be completed under arboricultural supervision and by hand, or with appropriate lightweight machinery. The new hard surfacing must be of similar construction to that which has been removed to prevent any adverse impact on the RPA, and must include a barrier of sharp sand if roots are exposed during the lifting of the original surface.

4.4.3 Further to item 4.3.2 above, where the vehicular replacement hard surfacing is being proposed along Back Lane, special attention must be given to the outermost extent of the surface and how it ties into the surrounding area. There are ditches located to the north and south of the road as well as RPAs of retained trees. The intent of the design is to not directly impact these RPAs by avoiding building into what is currently soft landscaping adjacent to the road width.

4.5 Landscaping of Retained Hedges

4.5.1 As part of the proposed landscape works, H001 and H002 will be subject to hedge laying techniques. This will act as a means to establish new management for the future without resorting to mechanical flailing. There will also be increased visibility onto the new pedestrian area to the east of these hedges. The method of completing the hedge laying will be dependent on the operative conducting the works.

4.6 Services

4.6.1 Surface water drainage routes have been provided at the time of writing this report. There is a proposed infringement within the RPAs of the following features to be retained – A008, G007, T103, T104. The position of the drainage pipes follows the position of the existing road and hard surfacing. It is considered likely that the presence of hard surfacing will have precluded significant root encroachment into the road. This will be confirmed during the demolition of the existing road as outlined in item 4.1.1 above. To ensure there is no damage to the roots of these specimens, works must only be completed under arboricultural supervision and primarily by hand (supported with appropriate lightweight machinery only if agreed by the supervising arboriculturalist) within the calculated RPA. Trenchless technology the burrow beneath the road surface may be a suitable alternative option.

4.6.2 Other services have not been provided at this time for assessment. However, it is important to establish the principle that wherever possible, all underground service runs will be placed outside the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, any infringement must be addressed by hand digging or trenchless technology. Similarly, all routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees and where this is not possible, any necessary tree work must be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.



4.7 Phasing

- 4.7.1 The proposal involves the integration of several complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection is maintained for retained trees. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an in-depth phasing recommendation to cover the major operations on site as they affect retained trees.



5.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection subject to the recommendations specified within being adhered to. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.

Tree surgery works may also be proposed as part of this Survey to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.

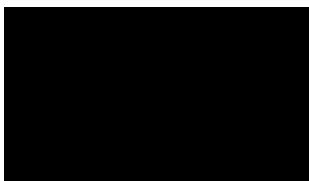
Moreover, if any additional alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out and/or further tree works undertaken other than specified within the report, it will become invalid and a new tree inspection required.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:



December 2024

For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited



6.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS3998:2010* BSI, London.

British Standards Institute. (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012* BSI, London.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2014). *Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas*. London: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

Mattheck & Breloer, H. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees*, HMSO, London.

NHBC Standards (2007) *Chapter 4.2 'Building Near Trees'*. National House-Building Council.

NJUG 4 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Issued 16 November 2007.

Forestry Commission (2007). *Tree Felling – Getting Permission*. Country Services Division, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

Patch, D. Holding, B. (2006) *Arboricultural Practice Note 12 (APN12), Through the Trees to Development*. Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service (AAIS).

Lonsdale, D. (1999). *Research for Amenity Trees No 7: Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*, HMSO, London.

National Tree Safety Group (2011). *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees*. Forestry Commission.



7.0 Appendices

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Statutory Tree Protection Advice & Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	C	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	D	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
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Appendix	F	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	G	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications
	1.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
	2.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
	3.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
	4.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems
Appendix	H	Drawing No 11056-D-AIA.



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Apple	<i>Malus sp</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
English Elm	<i>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>



Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	

Name: <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> (Cramp Balls syn. King Alfred's Cakes)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This fungus is common and widespread on Ash trees but can also be found on Beech, Lime and Horse Chestnut. It is saprophytic in nature, only colonising wood that is already dead.
Consequence:	Its presence indicates areas of deadwood and may cause such wood to fall, but it is otherwise not regarded as a significant condition in itself.
Control:	Removal of affected tissues by tree surgery is necessary where affected parts of the tree have the potential to cause harm in the event of their structural failure.
Species affected:	Predominantly <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Images:	



Name: Epicormic growth	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This is the production of numerous shoots on the main stem and branches of the tree. They are produced by the bursting into life of otherwise dormant buds. It is commonly associated with elevated levels of stress on the tree.
Consequence:	Whilst epicormic growth is usually symptomatic of an issue elsewhere within the tree, heavy proliferation can cause the trees resources to become depleted or may mask significant structural weaknesses within the framework of the tree.
Control:	Pruning off epicormic growth may be necessary to improve the visual amenity of the tree or prevent the development of a hazard or obstruction. No direct means of prevention are available other than therapeutic measures to alleviate stresses on the tree.
Species affected:	Most tree species, including European Lime, Willow species, Sweet Chestnut, and Silver Maple.
Images:	

Name: <i>Hedera helix</i> (Ivy)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whilst relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	



Name: <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm Disease)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	The first symptom is the yellowing of the leaves from July onwards. It spreads rapidly often causing death in the same season - it is very rare for a tree to survive once the fungus has occurred. Dark brown streaks are evident when the bark and outer wood are peeled from the infected branches. Brown blotches may also be seen on infected branches if they are cut cleanly in a transverse section. The tree is infected by the Elm Bark Beetle, <i>Scolytus scolytus</i> , which carries the disease (through fungal spores on their backs). Once active in the tree, the fungus produces yeast like cells in the wood which are transported within the trees water conducting tissues. These cause blockages of the tissue and hence both the wilting of the leaves and the brown staining of the infected wood mentioned above. Galleries (tunnels) can be found between the bark and the wood where the beetles have fed and laid their eggs. The beetles eat through the bark of stems and larger limbs and thus form emergence holes which contribute to disease identification.
Consequence:	This is the most serious disease in Elm trees and is still common in Britain. Infected trees decline and die rapidly.
Control:	Control by fungicidal injections has been successful in specimen trees of high value however the cost of this recurrent procedure usually outweighs the value of the affected tree.
Species affected:	<i>Ulmus</i> spp. and <i>Zelkova</i>



Appendix B - Statutory Tree Protection Advice & Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

Statutory Tree Protection Advice

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited have been informed that at the *date of the tree inspection* the trees concerned were not located within a Conservation Area or the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. As such, no written permission would be required from the Local Planning Authority prior to commencing works to trees. It should be noted however, that the Local Planning Authority have the power to serve Tree Preservation Orders very rapidly, and therefore it is incumbent upon owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work to any trees to contact the Local Planning Authority prior to commencing works to ensure that the situation has not changed.

Felling Licence

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows:-

A Felling Licence is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.
- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling Licence.

Hedgerow Regulations and Inclosure Act

Certain hedgerows within the United Kingdom are protected under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land (local nature reserves and SSSIs), or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if it: (a) has a continuous length of, or exceeding 20m; or (b) it has a continuous length of less than 20m and, at each end, meets another hedgerow. The regulations do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling house.

Anybody wishing to remove or destroy a hedge must apply to the Local Planning Authority for consent. Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of The Hedgerow Regulations.



Older hedges could be protected by old Inclosure Acts. These Acts may require that hedges are retained and managed in perpetuity.

It is recommended professional legal advice be sought before removing hedgerows to determine whether the hedgerow might be protected by the Inclosure Act. Details of the Inclosures Act are held by the Local Records Office.



Beth Martin

From: Joanne Grant [REDACTED] on behalf of Planning Control
<Planning.Control@north-herts.gov.uk>
Sent: 15 July 2024 13:04
To: Beth Martin
Subject: RE: TPO Enquiry | 11056 - Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire, SG1 6GB

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good afternoon

The address above is not in a Conservation Area and there are no TPO's.

Kind regards



Joanne Grant
Technical Support Officer
[REDACTED]

www.north-herts.gov.uk

From: Beth Martin [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 15, 2024 9:52 AM
To: Planning Control <Planning.Control@north-herts.gov.uk>
Subject: TPO Enquiry | 11056 - Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire, SG1 6GB

Good Morning,

Could you please advise if the above mentioned site is covered by TPO or is located within a Conservation Area?

I have attached a site map for your use.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind Regards

Beth Martin
Administrator



Tel: 01284 765391 info@treesurveys.co.uk www.treesurveys.co.uk

Head Office: 5 Moseley's Farm Business Centre, Fornham All Saints, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 6JY

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Please consider your environmental responsibility - think before you print!

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The Customer Service Centre at the Council Offices is now open on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm. If you need to speak to us, please [contact us](#) to discuss how we can help.

Received your annual Council Tax bill? It's quick and easy to [manage your account online with MyAccount](#).



Appendix C

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA)

Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Alex Turner Date: 04/07/2024

Managed By: Alex Turner

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A001	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, English Elm, Sycamore	110	8		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		1.32	0.1		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside feature. Mixed species area spanning field boundary ditch. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac, Dense undergrowth						
A002	Hawthorn, Blackthorn	70	5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		0.84	0.2		Y	High	Apr 2021: Roadside feature. Mixed species area. Average dimensions provided. Minor deadwood. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Grass, Bare earth, Tarmac						
A003	Holly, Hawthorn, Sycamore	180	6		Low	N4.5, E2.5, S4.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		2.16	0.1		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Cluster of small trees growing on bank. Trees not on topo so location is indicative. Average dimensions provided. Trees are growing beneath crowns of larger neighbouring trees. Feature forms screen. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
A004	Wild Cherry	400	16		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Jul 2024: Condition of feature has deteriorated as predicted.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.8	1		EM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Section of wider woodland. Multiple Prunus trees that have either grown diagonally eastwards via phototropism or by partial wind throw. Some specimens have already failed and fallen. Longevity of this feature is short term as more trees begin to fail mechanically. It is prudent to fell all of the Prunus in this area to prevent future failures. Poor form and condition.					
Yes		72.4			<10 years	Woodland floor, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A005	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Elder, Sycamore, Holly, English Elm	100	4		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0.1		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Understorey feature softening edge between agricultural field to the east and woodland to the west. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Grass						
A006	Ash, Hazel, Holly, Hawthorn	100	7		High	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: Off-site landscape feature formed of mixed species that line Back Lane. Average dimensions provided. Linear feature but not managed as a hedge.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0.5		SM	High						
No		4.5			20+ years	Bare earth, Tarmac						
A007	Ash, Wild Cherry, Hawthorn, Field Maple	150	6		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: Informal mixed species feature lining road and ditch. Linear feature but not managed as a hedge. Average dimensions provided. Crowns overhang road. Fair form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell section to ground level as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		1.8	0.1		SM	High						
No		10.2			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A008	Sycamore, Hazel, Hawthorn	250	7		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Jul 2024: Linear landscape feature lining Back Lane. Trees form screen between road and residential dwellings to the south. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3	0.5		SM	Moderate						
No		28.3			20+ years	Light undergrowth, Tarmac						
A009	English Elm, Sycamore, Hawthorn	350	14		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Jul 2024: Off-site unmanaged area of trees. Mixed species composition but primarily Elm. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual. Average dimensions provided. Multi-stemmed forms. No topo positions for stems so locations are indicative. Fair form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.2	0.5		SM	High						
No		55.4			20+ years	Woodland floor, Tarmac						
A010	Hawthorn, Elder, English Elm, Sycamore, Silver Birch, Ash	130	7		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: Off-site unmanaged area of trees. Mixed species composition. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual. Average dimensions provided. Multi-stemmed forms. No topo positions for stems so locations are indicative. Fair form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.56	0.5		SM	High						
No		7.6			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G001	English Oak, Ash	300	16		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.6	4		SM	High	Apr 2021: No significant defects at time of inspection, deadwood in main canopy, typical for species.					
Yes		40.7			20+ years	Woodland floor						
G002	Sycamore	300	18		High	N5, E4, S7, W6	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.6	1		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Group of same species and same age trees forming single homogenous crown. Average dimensions provided. Some trees are twin stemmed from ground level. Etiolated individual forms evident in some of the trees. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
G004	Sycamore	90	6		Low	N6, E4, S2, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0.5		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Young trees forming sparse group at top of bank. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						
G005	Holly	120	8		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.44	0.1		Y	Low	Apr 2021: Informal but dense group of trees. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		6.5			10+ years	Bare earth						
G006	Hornbeam	250	11		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Group of trees on edge of woodland. Northernmost tree is twin stemmed from ground level and has been subject to fire damage at stem base. Tree appears stable despite the burning. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Grass, Woodland floor						
G007	Sycamore	400	15		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Jul 2024: Pair of trees growing adjacent to Back Lane. Crown overhangs road. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Trees form homogeneous crown. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H001	Cherry Spp, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Holly	90	4		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell sections to ground level and undertake hedge laying as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		1.08	0		SM	High	Apr 2021: Well established hedgerow of mixed species. Runs adjacent to the highway on the eastern side. Larger individual trees have been identified and recorded separately. Small dead Elm trees contained in the feature have also been plotted.					
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H002	Hawthorn	80	4		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell section to ground level and undertake hedge management as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		0.96	0		SM	High	Apr 2021: Well established hedgerow. Runs adjacent to the highway on the eastern side. Larger individual trees have been identified and recorded separately.					
Yes		2.9			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H003	Cherry Spp, Hawthorn, Elder	90	4		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0		Y	High	Apr 2021: Area of trees which forms a hedge around the top section of the site. Area is heavily colonised by bramble which does restrict a full detailed inspection. Larger individual tree in the section have been plotted separately.					
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H004	Hazel, Sycamore, Willow Spp, Hawthorn	100	4		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section to ground level as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		1.2	0		SM	High	Apr 2021: Well established hedgerow. Runs adjacent to the highway on the western side. Larger individual trees have been identified and recorded separately.					
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H005	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Holly	150	6		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.5		SM	High	Apr 2021: Well established hedgerow which runs adjacent along the northern aspect of the site. Larger individual trees have been identified and recorded separately.					
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H006	Hawthorn, English Oak, Elder	150	2		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Fragmented hedgerow which consists of poor quality trees.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H007	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Ash, Field Maple	110	7		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: Well established linear feature without formal maintenance. Apr 2021: Well established hedgerow which runs adjacent the western aspect of the site. Good ecological value.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.32	0		SM	High						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T001	Sycamore	290	9		Moderate	N3, E4.5, S3, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Multi-stemmed tree located in a well established hedgerow. Ivy covered stems restrict full assessment. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.48	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		38			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T002	Ash	170	8		Moderate	N2.5, E3.5, S2.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Multi-stemmed tree located in a well established hedgerow. Ivy covered stems restrict full assessment. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.04	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T003	Ash	170	8		Moderate	N2.5, E3, S2.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Multi-stemmed tree located in a well established hedgerow. Ivy covered stems restrict full assessment. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.04	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T004	Ash	240	8		Moderate	N2.5, E2, S2.5, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.88	1		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Multi-stemmed tree located in a well established hedgerow. Ivy covered stems restrict full assessment. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS.					
Yes		26.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T005	English Oak	150	7		Moderate	N2.8, E2.5, S2, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.8	1.8		Y	High	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T006	Field Maple	100	5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W4.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0.5		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T007	Field Maple	450	7.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		5.4	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		91.6			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T008	Field Maple	260	7.5		Moderate	N3, E6, S3.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.12	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		30.6			10+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T009	Field Maple	260	7.5		Moderate	N3, E6, S3.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.12	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		30.6			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T010	Ash	160	7		Moderate	N3.5, E4, S2, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.92	2		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		11.6			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T011	Cherry Sp	100	4.5		Low	N1.5, E2, S2, W1	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	2		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection. Squat form due to neighbouring trees.					
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T012	Ash	160	10		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.92	4		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection. Squat form due to neighbouring trees.					
Yes		11.6			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T013	Ash	190	9		Moderate	N1.5, E4, S5.5, W1.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.28	4		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree located in a well established hedgerow. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted using GPS. No significant defects at time of inspection. Squat form due to neighbouring trees.					
Yes		16.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T014	Goat Willow	350	7		Moderate	N3.5, E2, S2, W9	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	1		EM	High	Apr 2021: Tree has developed a heavy lean towards the western aspect. No signs of recent movement. Minor deadwood. Squat form.					
Yes		55.4			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T015	English Oak	600	17		High	N2, E5.5, S8, W10	Jul 2024: Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. Otherwise no significant change since previous inspection.	B1	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2		
		7.2	4		M	High	Apr 2021: Mature Oak tree located next to an informal access point. Asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition with no significant defects visible at time of inspection.					
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T016	English Oak	400	17		Moderate	N3, E6, S4.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. Otherwise no significant change since previous inspection.	B1	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2		
		4.8	8		SM	High	Apr 2021: Semi Mature Oak tree located next to an informal access point. Asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition with no significant defects visible at time of inspection.					
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T017	English Oak	320	17		Moderate	N3, E1, S1.5, W4	Jul 2024: Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. Otherwise no significant change since previous inspection.	B1	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2		
		3.84	8		SM	High	Apr 2021: Semi Mature Oak tree located next to an informal access point. Asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition with no significant defects visible at time of inspection.					
Yes		46.3			20+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T018	English Oak	560	17		High	N6, E3, S8, W8	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6.72	3		M	High	Apr 2021: Mature Oak tree located next to an informal access point. Asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition with no significant defects visible at time of inspection.					
Yes		141.9			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T019	English Oak	400	17		Moderate	N3, E6, S4.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	8		SM	High	Apr 2021: Semi Mature Oak tree located next to an informal access point. Asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition with no significant defects visible at time of inspection.					
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T020	English Oak	500	17		High	N6, E3, S7.5, W7	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6	3		EM	High	Apr 2021: Oak tree located next to an informal access point. Asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition with no significant defects visible at time of inspection.					
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T021	English Oak	550	17		High	N6, E3, S9, W7	Jul 2024: Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. Otherwise no significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6.6	3		EM	High	Apr 2021: Mature Oak tree located next to an informal access point. Asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition with no significant defects visible at time of inspection.					
Yes		136.8			20+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T022	Ash	240	10		Moderate	N2, E2.5, S4, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		2.88	2.5		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		26.1			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T023	English Oak	300	11		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	Remove Ivy to facilitate future inspection unhindered.	2		
		3.6	3		SM	High	Apr 2021: Tree is located in hedgerow of trees therefore a full detailed inspection of the main stem was restricted. Heavily colonised by Ivy, tree appears to have a large amount of budding material.					
Yes		40.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T024	Ash	600	13		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: Tree has produced a smaller secondary crown with new growth. Existing mature material is obviously decaying. Poor access around stem base to investigate further. Poor longevity feature.	U	Fell. Terminal decline.	2		
		7.2	4		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree is in a poor physiological condition which the main leaders dead, smaller diameter branches are showing budding material. Tree has a limited safe life expectancy and removal should be undertaken.					
Yes		162.9			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						
T026	Ash	750	16		Moderate	N6, E5, S4, W6.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	U	Remove major deadwood. Clear access around the base to allow a future inspection unhindered. Monitor condition of tree for further signs of deterioration.	1		
		9	5		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree appears to be in the latter stages of its life cycle. The main leader is torn out leaving smaller diameter branches to establish a main canopy. Branch dieback is present with a large section of deadwood over the main highway. Unable to inspect the main stem due to dense undergrowth.					
Yes		254.5			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T027	Sycamore	300	10		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.6	1		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Multi-stemmed form. Located in hedgerow. Low value and little merit.					
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T028	English Oak	830	17		High	N9, E8.5, S11, W5.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		9.96	3		M	High	Apr 2021: Large mature Oak tree which has a well balanced crown. No significant defects at time of inspection. Lower Epicormic growth around main stem.					
Yes		311.7			40+ years	Grass						
T029	English Oak	1200	17		High	N7.5, E10, S12, W9	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		14.4	2		M	High	Apr 2021: Large mature Oak tree which has a well balanced crown. No significant defects at time of inspection. Lower Epicormic growth around main stem. Visible deadwood typical to species.					
Yes		651.4			40+ years	Grass						
T030	Hawthorn	260	6		Moderate	N3, E3.5, S3, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		3.12	0.5		EM	High	Apr 2021: No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		30.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T031	Apple Sp	390	7		Moderate	N3, E4.5, S4, W4.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.68	1		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Unable to assess the main stem of the tree therefore a full inspection was not able to be undertaken. Tree appears to be in a good overall condition with a large volume of foliage throughout the canopy.					
Yes		68.8			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)	
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand							
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover							
T032	English Oak	750	17		High	N9, E8, S9.5, W8.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A1	Remove major deadwood.	3			
		9	1.8		M	High	Apr 2021: Large mature Oak tree which has a well balanced crown. No significant defects at time of inspection. Lower Epicormic growth around main stem. Visible deadwood typical to species.						
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Light undergrowth							
T033	Ash	300	8		Low	N1, E7.5, S1, W1	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4			
		3.6	1.8		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value. Long legged from with only one main stem which grows towards the eastern aspect.						
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Woodland floor							
T034	Ash	260	7		Low	N6, E2, S1, W1	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4			
		3.12	1.8		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value.						
Yes		30.6			10+ years	Woodland floor							
T035	Ash	400	12		Moderate	N10.5, E4, S0.5, W0.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4			
		4.8	1.8		EM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value. Dimensions have been estimated due to restricted access.						
Yes		72.4			10+ years	Woodland floor							
T036	Ash	480	12		Moderate	N2, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Jul 2024: Overextended main stem has snapped at 6 metres. Crown has been reduced to minimal new reactionary growth. Crown is effectively non-existent.	U	No work required.	4			
		5.76	4		EM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree main scaffolding limb have grown to the north eastern aspect with a leaning stem. The tree has no other major limbs due to a historic failure of a codominant stem.						
Yes		104.2			<10 years	Woodland floor							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T037	Ash	380	14		Moderate	N6.5, E2, S0.5, W0.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.56	10		EM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value. Crown dimensions estimated.					
Yes		65.3			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T038	Sycamore	680	20		Moderate	N9, E6, S3, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		8.16	5		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Asymmetric crown growing towards the northern aspect. No significant defects at time of inspection.					
Yes		209.2			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T039	Sycamore	820	18		Moderate	N5, E10, S5, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	Monitor main union point.	3		
		9.84	2.5		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree bifurcates at approximately 1 metre. Included bark is present however not deemed to be a significant issue at the time of inspection. This union point should however be monitored on a biannual basis as the tree continues to mature.					
Yes		304.2			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T040	Ash	360	12		Moderate	N1.5, E14, S0.5, W0.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.32	4		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Long extended form with only one main stem which grows towards the eastern aspect. Individual low value. Minor dieback in the canopy.					
Yes		58.6			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T041	Ash	340	10		Low	N0.5, E12, S0.5, W0.5	Jul 2024: Twin stemmed form from ground level. North stem has died. Daldinia concentrica present. South stem exhibits no significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.08	2.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value. Long extended form with only one main stem which grows towards the eastern aspect.					
Yes		52.3			10+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T042	Ash	390	11		Moderate	N1, E13, S1, W1	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.68	3		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value. Long legged form with only one main stem which grows towards the eastern aspect. Heavy colonised by Ivy which extends from ground level into the main stem.					
Yes		68.8			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T043	Ash	360	13		Moderate	N0.5, E14, S0.5, W0.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.32	6		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value. Long legged form with only one main stem which grows towards the eastern aspect.					
Yes		58.6			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T044	Sycamore	840	16		Moderate	N4, E11, S3.5, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		10.08	3		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Mature Sycamore tree that is suppressed on the western side by neighbouring trees. The main scaffolds have grown towards the eastern aspect. There are no significant defects at time of inspection. Tree appears to have an abundance of healthy budding material throughout the canopy.					
Yes		319.2			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T045	Ash	350	13		Moderate	N1, E1, S1.5, W1	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	10		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree has an asymmetric canopy due to neighbouring trees. Individual low value. Past failure of a codominant stem can be seen in the upper section of the tree.					
Yes		55.4			<10 years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T046	Sycamore	510	13		Moderate	N5, E3.5, S4, W4	Jul 2024: Majority of stems have died. Base is too overgrown to investigate. Dieback in branches of the living stems. Poor longevity.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		6.12	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes			117.7			<10 years	Grass, Dense undergrowth	Apr 2021: Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Field boundary tree. Southern stem exhibits dieback but no visible causal agent. Minor deadwood but no ground target. Fair form and condition.				
T047	Ash	370	13		Moderate	N5.5, E4.5, S4,5, W4	Jul 2024: Ivy still present. Sparse crown.	C1	Remove Ivy from stem. Monitor annually for deterioration.	3		
		4.44	1.7		SM	Moderate						
Yes			61.9			10+ years	Grass	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree. Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection but stem base is clear enough to view. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Fair form and condition.				
T048	English Elm	70	6		Low	N5, E2, S1, W1	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		0.84	1.5		Y	High						
Yes			2.2			10+ years	Grass	Apr 2021: Young tree becoming established. Low branch or secondary stem has been removed close to ground level. No visible signs of Dutch Elm Disease at present but the surrounding dead trees are Elms that have succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. Fair form and condition but limited life expectancy.				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T049	English Oak	450	15		High	N5.5, E7.5, S8, W6	Jul 2024: Tree exhibits good form and condition despite the presence of deadwood in the crown. Otherwise no significant change since previous survey. Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Major deadwood low in crown on southern aspect over road. Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. Minor deadwood throughout crown. Measured DBH was 530 but this is inflated by Ivy. Recorded DBH is estimated to take Ivy into account. Good form but the amount of deadwood may be unusual for the age of the tree.	B1	Remove major deadwood. Remove Ivy and reinspect. Monitor annually for deterioration.	2		
		5.4	1.5		EM	High						
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T050	English Elm	240	13		Low	N2, E2.5, S4.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Twin stemmed form from ground level. Natural brace at 1 metre. Crown favours southern aspect. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.88	1		SM	High						
Yes		26.1			10+ years	Grass						
T051	English Elm	230	13		Low	N0.1, E3, S6, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Crown favours southern aspect. Tree not on topo so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.76	1		SM	High						
Yes		23.9			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T052	English Elm	230	13		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: Tree has died. Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Major deadwood high crown on western aspect. Small secondary stem to east has died. Infected with Dutch Elm Disease. Fair form and condition.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		2.76	3		SM	High						
Yes		23.9			<10 years	Grass, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T053	English Elm	390	13		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S4.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		4.68	1		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Majority of crown has died and only very small diameter growth low on stems is live. Infected with Dutch Elm Disease. Poor form and condition.					
Yes		68.8			<10 years	Grass, Tarmac						
T054	English Elm	150	9		Low	N0.1, E1, S5, W2	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		1.8	1		Y	High	Apr 2021: Young tree growing through the crown of neighbouring dead trees. Fair condition at present but low future longevity with the prevalence of Dutch Elm Disease in immediate vicinity.					
Yes		10.2			<10 years	Grass, Tarmac						
T055	English Elm	90	11		Low	N1, E0.5, S3, W1	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		1.08	2		Y	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Top of crown has died. Infected with Dutch Elm Disease. No topo position so location is indicative. Poor form and condition.					
Yes		3.7			<10 years	Grass, Tarmac						
T056	English Elm	70	8		Low	N2.5, E1.5, S2, W1	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		0.84	1		Y	High	Apr 2021: Young tree becoming established. No visible signs of Dutch Elm Disease at present but the surrounding dead trees are elms that have succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition but limited life expectancy.					
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Grass						
T057	English Elm	250	13		Moderate	N3, E3.5, S3, W3.5	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		3	1.5		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. No visible indicators of Dutch Elm Disease in crown or on stem. Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T058	English Elm	100	12		Low	N1.5, E0.5, S3, W2.5	Jul 2024: Tree has died. Apr 2021: Young tree. No visible signs of Dutch Elm Disease at present but the surrounding dead trees are Elms that have succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. Crown favours western aspect. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition but limited life expectancy.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		1.2	2.5		Y	High						
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Grass						
T059	English Elm	100	7		Low	N1, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: Tree has died. Apr 2021: Young tree. No visible signs of Dutch Elm Disease at present but the surrounding dead trees are Elms that have succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition but limited life expectancy.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
		1.2	2		Y	High						
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Grass						
T060	Hazel	120	5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S1, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Coppiced Hazel typical for species. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		1.44	0.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		6.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
T061	Field Maple	170	7		Moderate	N5, E1, S2, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Squat form. Tree growing at top of ditch bank. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		2.04	0.2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Grass, Dense undergrowth						
T062	Hazel	130	5		Low	N4, E4.5, S2.5, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Coppiced Hazel typical for species. Minor deadwood. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		1.56	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		7.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T063	English Elm	110	7		Low	N4, E2, S0.5, W2	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	3		
		1.32	0.2		Y	High	Apr 2021: Stem grows almost horizontally eastwards before a branch 1 metre along the stem grows vertically and forms the crown. Fair form despite the atypical stem and branch structure. Fair form and condition. Potential for Dutch Elm Disease infection in the future.					
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Grass						
T064	English Elm	100	6		Low	N3, E2, S2, W1.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0.2		Y	High	Apr 2021: Fair form and condition. Potential for Dutch Elm Disease infection in the future.					
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Grass						
T065	English Elm	210	11		Moderate	N0.5, E3.5, S4, W4	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	2		
		2.52	3		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Crown on northern aspect suppressed due to trees that have been felled recently. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		20			10+ years	Grass						
T066	English Elm	200	11		Moderate	N2, E3.5, S3.5, W3	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	2		
		2.4	2		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Three stems have been removed recently and so the physiological effects of the surgery is unclear at present. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T067	English Elm	250	15		Moderate	N1, E5.5, S4, W3.5	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	2		
		3	5		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Crown on northern aspect suppressed by neighbouring trees. Crown favours southern aspect. Evidence of recent surgery. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Grass						
T068	English Elm	180	11		Moderate	N0.1, E2, S4, W3	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	2		
		2.16	2		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Crown on northern aspect suppressed by neighbouring trees. Crown favours southern aspect. Evidence of recent surgery. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)	
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand							
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover							
T069	English Elm	180	9		Moderate	N0.1, E4, S4.5, W3	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	2			
		2.16	2		SM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Crown on northern aspect suppressed by neighbouring trees. Crown favours southern aspect. Twin stemmed from 1.8 metres. Evidence of recent surgery. Fair form and condition.						
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Grass							
T070	English Elm	330	19		Moderate	N3, E2.5, S5.5, W4.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3	Fell to ground level.	0	
		3.96	4		EM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Apex shows a lack of vitality compared to the rest of the crown but could simply be delayed. No bore holes in stem signifying Dutch Elm Disease. Multiple trees in immediate area exhibit death and decline attributable to Dutch Elm Disease so infection may still occur. Good form and condition.						
Yes		49.3			20+ years	Grass, Tarmac							
T071	English Elm	390	19		Moderate	N3, E1.5, S3, W6.5	Jul 2024: Tree exhibits major deadwood in crown and reactive epicormic growth up the stem and along live branches. No visible insect bore holes in stem.	U	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3	Fell to ground level.	0	
		4.68	2.5		EM	High	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Apex shows a lack of vitality compared to the rest of the crown. Major deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branches higher in crown. Tree appears to be showing indicators of stress. No beetle bore holes low on stem at present but the deadwood and apical dieback signify Dutch Elm Disease. Multiple trees in immediate area exhibit death and decline attributable to Dutch Elm Disease so infection is likely. Fair form and condition. Poor longevity.						
Yes		68.8			<10 years	Grass, Tarmac							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T072	English Elm	230	17		Moderate	N3, E1, S3, W3	Jul 2024: Apex is sparse and the tree should be in full leaf. Reactive Epicormic growth is present up the stem. No visible insect bore holes in stem. Apr 2021: Apex shows a lack of vitality compared to the rest of the crown but could simply be delayed. Minor deadwood. Multiple trees in immediate area exhibit death and decline attributable to Dutch Elm Disease so infection may occur in future if early beetle infestation has not already commenced at the top of the crown. Fair form and condition.	C1	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3		
		2.76	3		SM	High						
Yes		23.9			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T073	Hawthorn	130	7		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		1.56	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		7.6			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T074	Sycamore	360	15		Moderate	N1, E5, S5.5, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Northern crown extent is suppressed by larger neighbouring trees. Crown favours southern aspect. Largest stem exhibits a cavity at the ground level with decayed wood that appears stable and solid when probed. Fair form and condition.	C1	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2	Fell to ground level.	0
		4.32	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			20+ years	Bare earth, Ivy, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T075	Sycamore	480	17		Moderate	N1, E4, S6, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2	Fell to ground level.	0
		5.76	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. A northern stem has failed and fallen northwards. The resulting wound exhibits exposed decayed wood that is solid and stable when probed. Northern crown extent is suppressed by larger neighbouring trees. Crown favours southern aspect. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		104.2			10+ years	Bare earth, Ivy, Tarmac						
T076	Sycamore	340	17		Moderate	N4, E4.5, S7, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		4.08	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Roadside tree. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Crown favours southern aspect where the larger stem forms the majority of the crown. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		52.3			10+ years	Bare earth, Ivy, Tarmac						
T077	Sycamore	150	9		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S5.5, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Semi mature roadside tree growing under crown of larger neighbouring tree. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass, Ivy, Tarmac						
T078	Wild Cherry	230	13		Moderate	N6, E0.1, S0.1, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.76	0.3		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree suppressed on the south by neighbouring trees. Crown heavily favours northern aspect. Asymmetric form. Fair condition.					
Yes		23.9			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						
T079	Wild Cherry	200	12		Moderate	N7.5, E3.5, S0.1, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	1		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree suppressed on the south by neighbouring trees. Crown heavily favours northern aspect. Asymmetric form. Fair condition.					
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T080	English Elm	110	8		Low	N3.5, E4, S2, W1.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.32	2		Y	High	Apr 2021: Asymmetric form. Fair form and condition. Potential for Dutch Elm Disease infection in the future.					
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Grass						
T081	English Elm	250	10		Moderate	N6, E3.5, S2, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.5		SM	High	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree. Crown on southern aspect suppressed due to trees that have been felled recently. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Grass						
T082	Sycamore	490	15		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S6.5, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		5.88	5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Twin stemmed from 1 metres. Third subordinate stem forms part of southern crown extent. Main stem union is tight with included bark. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		108.6			10+ years	Grass						
T083	English Elm	100	8		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S2.5, W1	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	3		
		1.2	1		SM	High	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Grass						
T084	English Elm	380	14		Moderate	N9, E4.5, S2.5, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		4.56	1		SM	High	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree. Twin stemmed form from ground level. Tree favours northern aspect. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		65.3			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)	
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand							
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover							
T085	Sycamore	450	15		Moderate	N4, E4, S3.5, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4			
		5.4	5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Twin stemmed from ground level. Third subordinate stem forms part of eastern crown extent. Southern crown portion is partially suppressed by trees that have been felled recently. Fair form and condition.						
Yes		91.6			10+ years	Grass							
T086	English Elm	280	15		Moderate	N2, E2.5, S4.5, W3	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	C1	Fell to ground level.	3			
		3.36	4		SM	High	Apr 2021: Crown on northern aspect suppressed by neighbouring trees. Crown favours southern aspect. Evidence of recent surgery. Minor deadwood. Fair form and condition.						
Yes		35.5			10+ years	Grass							
T087	Ash	400	16		Moderate	N7, E5.5, S2, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4			
		4.8	5		EM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Wound on stem in southern aspect at 1 metre appears to have affected the bark formation around the circumference of the stem. Possible ring barking given the seams between the undamaged bark and the bark above and below the wound area. Southern crown portion is partially suppressed by neighbouring trees. Crown generally favours northern aspect. Fair form and condition.						
Yes		72.4			10+ years	Grass							
T088	English Elm	200	6		Low	N6, E3.5, S5, W1	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	Removed decayed western stem.	3			
		2.4	1		SM	High	Apr 2021: Twin stemmed form from ground level. Western stem has failed at 0.4 metres but a subordinate branch is still alive. Western stem exhibits visible decay and fragility. Poor form. Fair condition.						
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Grass							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T089	Sycamore	370	17		Moderate	N5, E3.5, S4, W3	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.44	1		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Tight unions but the stems have grown somewhat helically and wrap around one another and so reduces the possibility of the union splitting apart. Western crown portion is partially suppressed by neighbouring trees. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		61.9			10+ years	Grass						
T090	Sycamore	530	17		Moderate	N5.5, E7, S4, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6.36	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Very tight unions but there is natural bracing where branches have been partially occluded by stem growth. The bracing reducing the risk of the unions splitting out. Western crown portion is partially suppressed by neighbouring trees. Poor form. Fair condition.					
Yes		127.1			10+ years	Grass						
T091	English Elm	190	6		Low	N8, E3.5, S3, W2.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		2.28	0.2		SM	High	Apr 2021: Tree growing on field boundary at top of bank. Crown heavily favours northern aspect. Lateral growth is more advanced than vertical growth. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		16.3			10+ years	Grass						
T092	Sycamore	540	17		Moderate	N7, E4, S4, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6.48	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Twin stemmed from ground level. Epicormic growth at stem base. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		131.9			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T093	Sycamore	280	17		Moderate	N5, E1.5, S2.5, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.36	1		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Southern crown portion is partially suppressed by neighbouring trees. Epicormic growth at stem base. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		35.5			10+ years	Grass						
T094	Sycamore	500	17		Moderate	N6.5, E6, S4, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6	0.5		EM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Twin stemmed from ground level. Epicormic growth at stem base. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		113.1			10+ years	Grass						
T095	English Elm	130	5		Low	N3.5, E3, S1, W3	Jul 2024: Tree has died.	U	No work required.	4		
		1.56	1		Y	High	Apr 2021: Subordinate growth of a dead tree immediately to the south. Hunched form. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		7.6			<10 years	Grass						
T096	Elder	130	5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.56	0.2		EM	Low	Apr 2021: Multi-stemmed form. Boundary shrub. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		7.6			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						
T097	Sycamore	540	17		Moderate	N7, E5, S4, W5.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6.48	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Evidence of past pruning. Epicormic growth at stem base. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		131.9			10+ years	Grass						
T098	Hawthorn	220	6		Low	N3, E3.5, S2.5, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.64	0.7		SM	High	Apr 2021: Small field boundary tree. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		21.9			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T099	Sycamore	630	15		Moderate	N6, E5, S7, W3	Jul 2024: Minor deadwood overhanging road to the south. Otherwise no significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		7.56	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		179.6			20+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T100	Sycamore	760	15		Moderate	N7.5, E3.5, S8, W4.5	Jul 2024: Tree continues to exhibits exposed pockets of decay as described previously. Tight unions are located within proximity with these areas of decay. Decay analysis advised. Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Tight unions. Possible coppice that has been left to mature. Eastern and westernmost stems exhibit pocket of decay at stem base visible from the north. Decayed wood is spongy. Good occlusion growth around decay in both instances. Fair form and condition.	C1	Micro-drill at ground level in ditch.	3	Fell to ground level.	0
		9.12	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		261.3			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T101	Sycamore	710	15		Moderate	N7, E3.5, S7, W4	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Tight unions. Possible coppice that has been left to mature. Small western stem exhibits long wound with exposed decay visible from the south. Good occlusion growth around wound. Epicormic growth on northern aspect has been left to mature. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		8.52	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		228			10+ years	Grass, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T102	Sycamore	400	15		Moderate	N6.5, E3, S5.5, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		4.8	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Tight unions. Epicormic growth on northern aspect has been left to mature. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		72.4			10+ years	Grass						
T103	English Oak	830	17		High	N8.5, E9.5, S8.5, W7	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		9.96	1		M	High	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Ploughed agricultural field to the north that has likely impacted the roots. Possible old pollard tree based on the multi-stemmed form from 3.5 metres. Major and minor deadwood. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Good form and condition.					
Yes		311.7			40+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T104	English Oak	860	17		High	N8, E8, S13, W12	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A1	Remove deadwood overhanging road.	2	Crown lift to 3m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
		10.32	1.5		M	High	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Ploughed agricultural field to the north that has likely impacted the roots. Ditch to the south. Major and minor deadwood. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Good form and condition.					
Yes		334.6			40+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T105	Sycamore	160	6		Low	N4.5, E2.5, S3, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.92	0.5		Y	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing under crown of larger neighbouring tree. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		11.6			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T107	Sycamore	300	12		Moderate	N5, E5, S2, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.6	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree. Multi-stemmed form from ground level as a result of basal growth not being managed. Southern crown extent is suppressed by larger neighbouring trees. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						
T109	Sycamore	190	8		Low	N4.5, E3, S3, W2	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.28	0.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing in ditch. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Smallest western stem is dead but has no ground target. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		16.3			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						
T110	English Oak	900	19		High	N10.5, E11, S13, W6	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		10.8	1.5		M	High	Apr 2021: Field boundary tree growing on bank. Ploughed agricultural field to the north east that has potentially impacted the roots. Ditch to the south. Major and minor deadwood. DBH estimated due to Holly and barbed wire near stem. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Good form and condition.					
Yes		366.4			40+ years	Grass, Tarmac, Dense undergrowth						
T111	Field Maple	350	12		Moderate	N6, E6, S0.1, W6	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	2.5		SM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Tree within woodland. Twin stemmed from 1.5 metres. Asymmetric form due to close proximity with larger neighbouring trees. Major and minor deadwood without ground target. Fair form and condition.					
Yes		55.4			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T112	Sycamore	750	21		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		9	1.5		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Average dimensions provided. Major and minor deadwood but no ground target. Good form and condition.					
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Woodland floor						
T113	English Oak	560	20		High	N6, E8.5, S5, W3	Jul 2024: Sparse apex. Patch of necrotic bark at stem base on north aspect.	B1	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3		
		6.72	1		SM	High	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Average dimensions provided. Minor deadwood but no ground target. Good form and condition.					
Yes		141.9			40+ years	Woodland floor						
T114	Sycamore	1220	21		High	N10, E10.5, S7.5, W4.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		14.64	0.5		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Three codominant stems form crown. Average dimensions provided. Major and minor deadwood but no ground target. Good form and condition.					
Yes		673.3			40+ years	Woodland floor						
T115	English Oak	900	20		High	N10, E11, S5, W7	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		10.8	3		M	High	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Average dimensions provided. Major deadwood but no ground target. Good form and condition.					
Yes		366.4			40+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T116	Wild Cherry	600	18		Moderate	N8.5, E5, S4, W6	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		7.2	0.1		OM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Exposed decayed wood in stem on eastern aspect at 1.5 metres. Wood is powdery when probed. Large branch on eastern aspect at approximately 6 metres has snapped and fallen but is still attached. Southern aspect was suppressed by a tree that has died. Major and minor deadwood. Proximity with site and development is a concern. Fair form. Poor condition.					
Yes		162.9			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T117	Sycamore	800	20		High	N8.5, E9, S4, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		9.6	0.5		M	Moderate	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Average dimensions provided. DBH estimated due to Epicormic growth. Major and minor deadwood but no ground target. Good form and condition.					
Yes		289.5			40+ years	Woodland floor, Grass						
T118	Ash	630	20		High	N7, E6.5, S4.5, W6.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.56	8		EM	Moderate	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Twin stemmed from ground level. Average dimensions provided. Minor deadwood but no ground target. Smaller stem has a fallen Prunus hung up in its crown. Good form and condition.					
Yes		179.6			40+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T119	English Oak	670	10		Moderate	N3.5, E9.5, S4, W3.5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C3	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3		
		8.04	5		M	High	Apr 2021: Woodland tree. Tree has suffered possible lightning strike in the past that has resulted in a stripe of exposed wood from the apex of the crown to the base of the stem. Heartwood decay at stem base is evident on the eastern aspect. The rest of the stem sounds stable when subject to resonance testing with a sounding hammer. Fair occlusion growth around the long wound. Crown is weighted to the east but there is strong buttressing on the western aspect. Fair form. Fair condition considering the extent of damage.					
Yes		203.1			10+ years	Grass, Woodland floor						
T120	English Elm	80	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S2, W3	Jul 2024: Young tree. Tree appears to be in terminal decline due to poor foliage cover and dieback. Poor longevity feature. No topo position so location is indicative.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		0.96	1		Y	High						
Yes		2.9			<10 years	Grass, Light undergrowth						
T121	Sycamore	440	5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Jul 2024: Tree growing within hedge. Multi-stemmed form likely managed as part of the hedge. Tree plotted individually due to stem size. Recent surgery on eastern aspect has reduced height; poor quality wounds. One much taller stem. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		5.28	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		87.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T122	English Oak	650	14		High	N8.5, E8, S8, W7.5	Jul 2024: Off-site tree. No access to stem or to the south and east so dimensions are estimated. Crown overhangs road. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. No topo position so location is indicative. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.8	2.5		EM	High						
No		191.1			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T123	English Oak	1000	15		High	N9, E8, S9, W9	Jul 2024: Off-site tree. No access around stem or to the south and east so dimensions are estimated. Crown overhangs road. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. No topo position so location is indicative. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		12	3		EM	High						
No		452.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Tarmac						
T124	English Oak	900	15		High	N10.5, E8, S9, W9	Jul 2024: Off-site tree. No access to the south and east so dimensions are estimated. Crown overhangs road. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. No topo position so location is indicative. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		10.8	2.5		EM	High						
No		366.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Tarmac						
T125	English Oak	790	15		High	N5.5, E7, S7, W7	Jul 2024: Off-site tree. No access to the south and east so dimensions are estimated. Crown overhangs road. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. Twin stemmed form from 1 metre. No topo position so location is indicative. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		9.48	2.5		EM	High						
No		282.3			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Tarmac						
T126	English Oak	650	15		High	N8, E7, S7, W7	Jul 2024: Off-site tree. No access to the south and east so dimensions are estimated. Crown overhangs road. Main leader has failed at 7m. Tree features poor apical dominance as subordinate branches have all tried to take on the vertical growth. Poor form from 6m. No topo position so location is indicative. Good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.8	2.5		EM	High						
No		191.1			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Tarmac						
T127	Holly	220	3.5		Low	N2.5, E3, S3, W3	Jul 2024: Multi-stemmed form from ground level potentially as a result of coppicing. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.64	0.1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T128	English Oak	1250	18		High	N11, E12.5, S8, W7.5	Jul 2024: Off-site tree. Large tree located south of Back Lane within a fenced enclosure. No access from the north so all dimensions are estimated. Twin stemmed form. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Major and minor deadwood but no ground target. No topo position so location is indicative. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4		
		15	5		M	High						
No		706.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor, Tarmac						
T129	English Oak	1070	18		High	N10.5, E15, S10, W12.5	Jul 2024: Off-site tree. Large tree located south of Back Lane within a fenced enclosure. No access from the north so all dimensions are estimated. Four stemmed form has resulted in a wide and spreading crown. No topo position so location is indicative. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4		
		12.84	5		M	High						
No		517.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth Woodland floor, Tarmac						
W001	Ash, Sycamore, English Oak, Beech, Wild Cherry, Larch	400	18		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Jul 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Apr 2021: Mixed species woodland comprised of native and naturalised species. Average dimensions provided. Woodland has not been managed with a view to remove dead or fallen trees and so has ecological value from standing deadwood that other more sanitised woodlands do not have to the same extent. Survey concentrates on the trees closest to the woodland edge and does not extend all the way through. As such there may be trees within the woodland but outside of the survey area that exhibit defects or disease that fall outside of the remit of this inspection. Trees appear in generally fair to good health and the number of dead trees is viewed as appropriate given the age and population of the woodland. High value landscape feature.	A1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	2		EM	Moderate						
No		72.4			40+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
W002	English Oak, Sycamore, Hornbeam, Beech, Ash	500	16		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Jul 2024: Off-site wooded area south of Back Lane. Average dimensions provided. Mix of canopy and understorey specimens. Good screening value. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4		
		6	0.1		SM	High						
No		113.1			40+ years	Woodland floor, Tarmac						

Appendix D

Schedule of Works – Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Alex Turner

Surveyed: 04/07/2024

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T026	Ash	Remove major deadwood. Clear access around the base to allow a future inspection unhindered.	1
T015	English Oak	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2
T016	English Oak	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2
T017	English Oak	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2
T023	English Oak	Remove Ivy to facilitate future inspection unhindered.	2
T024	Ash	Fell. Terminal decline.	2
T049	English Oak	Remove major deadwood. Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2
T052	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T053	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T054	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T055	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T056	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T057	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T058	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T059	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T065	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T066	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T067	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T068	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T069	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	2
T074	Sycamore	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2
T075	Sycamore	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	2
T104	English Oak	Remove deadwood overhanging road.	2
A004	Wild Cherry	Fell to ground level.	3
T032	English Oak	Remove major deadwood.	3
T046	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	3
T047	Ash	Remove Ivy from stem.	3
T048	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	3
T063	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	3
T083	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	3
T086	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	3
T088	English Elm	Removed decayed western stem.	3
T100	Sycamore	Micro-drill at ground level in ditch.	3

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T116	Wild Cherry	Fell to ground level.	3
T120	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	3

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Alex Turner

Surveyed: 04/07/2024

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T026	Ash	Monitor condition of tree for further signs of deterioration.	1
T039	Sycamore	Monitor main union point.	3
T047	Ash	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3
T049	English Oak	Monitor annually for deterioration.	2
T070	English Elm	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3
T071	English Elm	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3
T072	English Elm	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3
T113	English Oak	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3
T119	English Oak	Monitor annually for deterioration.	3

Appendix E

Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Land at Roundwood, Back Lane, Graveley, Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Alex Turner
Surveyed: 04/07/2024
Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A001	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, English Elm, Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
A002	Hawthorn, Blackthorn	Fell to ground level.	0
A003	Holly, Hawthorn, Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
A007	Ash, Wild Cherry, Hawthorn, Field Maple	Fell section to ground level as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
H001	Cherry Spp, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Holly	Fell sections to ground level and undertake hedge laying as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
H002	Hawthorn	Fell section to ground level and undertake hedge management as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
H004	Hazel, Sycamore, Willow Spp, Hawthorn	Fell section to ground level as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
T060	Hazel	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
T061	Field Maple	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
T062	Hazel	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
T070	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	0
T071	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	0
T073	Hawthorn	Fell to ground level.	0
T074	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
T075	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
T076	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
T084	English Elm	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
T091	English Elm	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0
T099	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
T100	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
T101	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
T102	Sycamore	Fell to ground level.	0
T104	English Oak	Crown lift to 3m as shown on drawing no. 11056-D-AIA.	0

Appendix F

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Categories

No	Identifies the tree on the drawing.
Species	Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.
BS 5837 Main Category	Using this assessment (BWS 5837:2012, table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing. Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years; Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years; Category C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm; Category U - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
BS 5837 Sub Category	Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows: Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities; Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities; Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation. Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.
DBH (mm)	Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.
Height	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
Crown Base	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
Lowest Branch	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.

Age

Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

V Veteran. A tree considered a 'survivor' having endured injury, disease and/or decay, developing important habitat features such as decay, trunk hollowing, deadwood, fungal fruiting bodies (plus others) not solely as a consequence of time. Veteran trees are afforded additional protection within the planning system where they may be influenced by change.

A Ancient. A tree that has the features of a Veteran tree but has also surpassed the typical lifespan for its species. These trees may differ in appearance from a Veteran tree, such as having a thick/wide trunk and a small crown. Ancient trees are usually considered to have exceptional cultural significance. Ancient trees are afforded additional protection within the planning system where they may be influenced by change.

Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE)

Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:

1 = 40 years+;

2 = 20 years+;

3 = 10 years+;

4 = less than 10 years.

Crown Spread

Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.

Minimum Distance

This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).

RPA

This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as "a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority". The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority's tree officer.

Water Demand

This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 "Building Near Trees".

Visual Amenity	Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows: Low An inconsequential landscape feature. Moderate Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context. High Item of high visual importance.
Problems/ Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.
Works Required (TS)	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the "Problems/comments" category.
Work Required (AIA)	Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.
Priority	This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey. 1 Urgent – works required immediately; 2 Works required within 6 months; 3 Works required within 1 year; 4 Re-inspect in 12 months, 0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.

BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. NOTE - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Veteran/Ancient Tree Buffer

A diagrammatic representation of the additional protection measures afforded to Veteran and Ancient Trees by the imposing of a geographical 'buffer' space between the Veteran/Ancient Trees and any potential activity such as construction, that may affect the trees. The buffer zones are calculated as follows:

For ancient woodlands, the proposal should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland to avoid root damage (known as the root protection area). Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic.

For ancient or veteran trees (including those on the woodland boundary), the buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5 metres from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter. This will create a minimum root protection area.

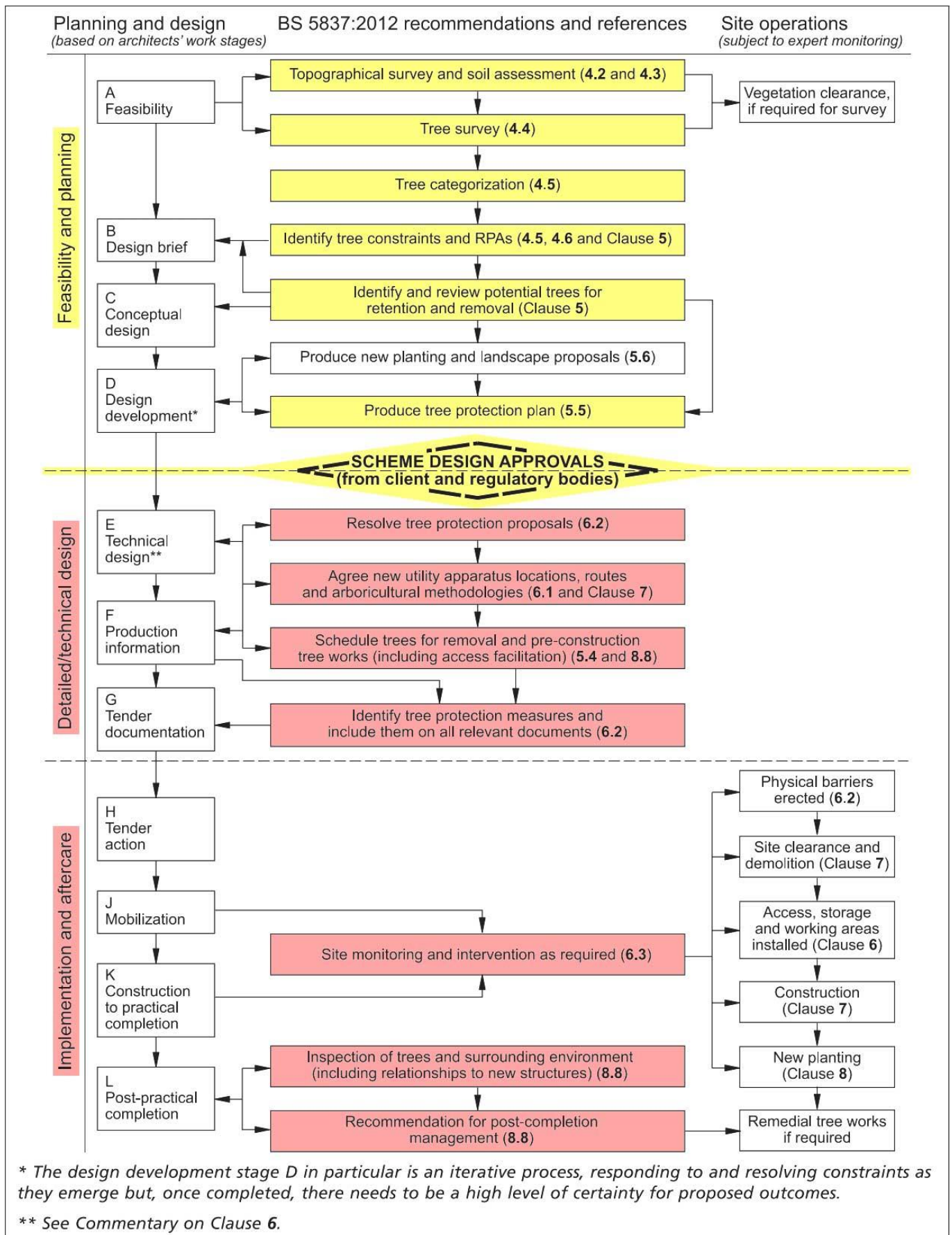
Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone.

Source: Natural England; The Forestry Commission; The UK Government Dept. for The Environment.

Appendix G

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist



Checklist

- 1** Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply. See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- ☐ Dormice
☐ Otters
☐ Great crested newts
☐ Sand lizards
☐ Smooth snakes

YES

NO

- 2** Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
☐ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
☐ Rivers on which otters might be found
☐ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
☐ Open areas on heathy soils

YES

NO

- 3** Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.

Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

- ☐ National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
☐ Local Biological Records Centre
☐ Local Wildlife Trust
☐ Other

Specify Other:

YES

NO

- 4** Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
☐ Sightings (or echo-location)
☐ Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
☐ Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES

NO

CHECK POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

Notes

- 5** Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?

Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

YES

NO

A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below

You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

- 6** Whether or not a licence is required...
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
☐ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
☐ Marked with paint or hazard tape
☐ Shown on the site plan

Other means:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

- 7** Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?

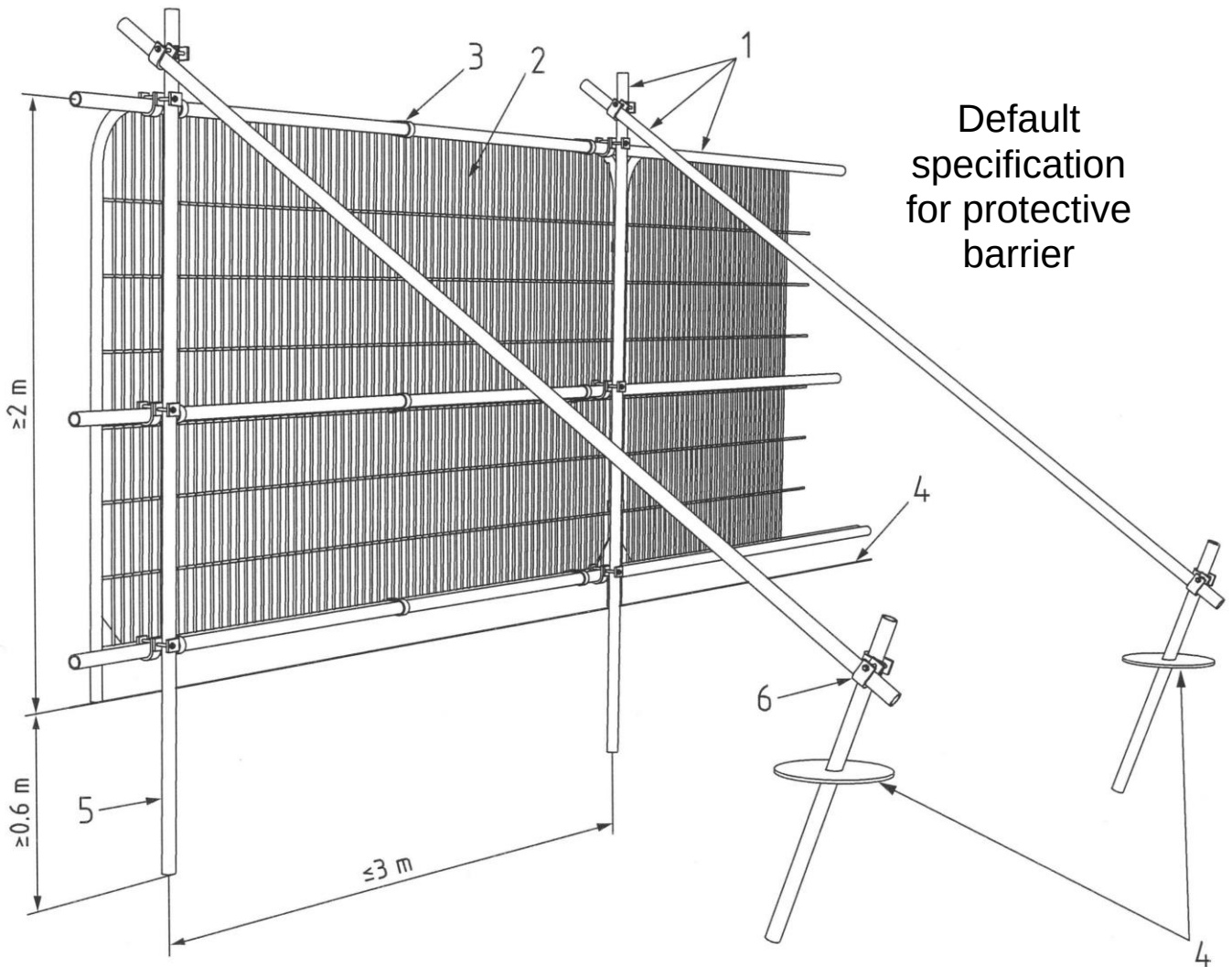
Details:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

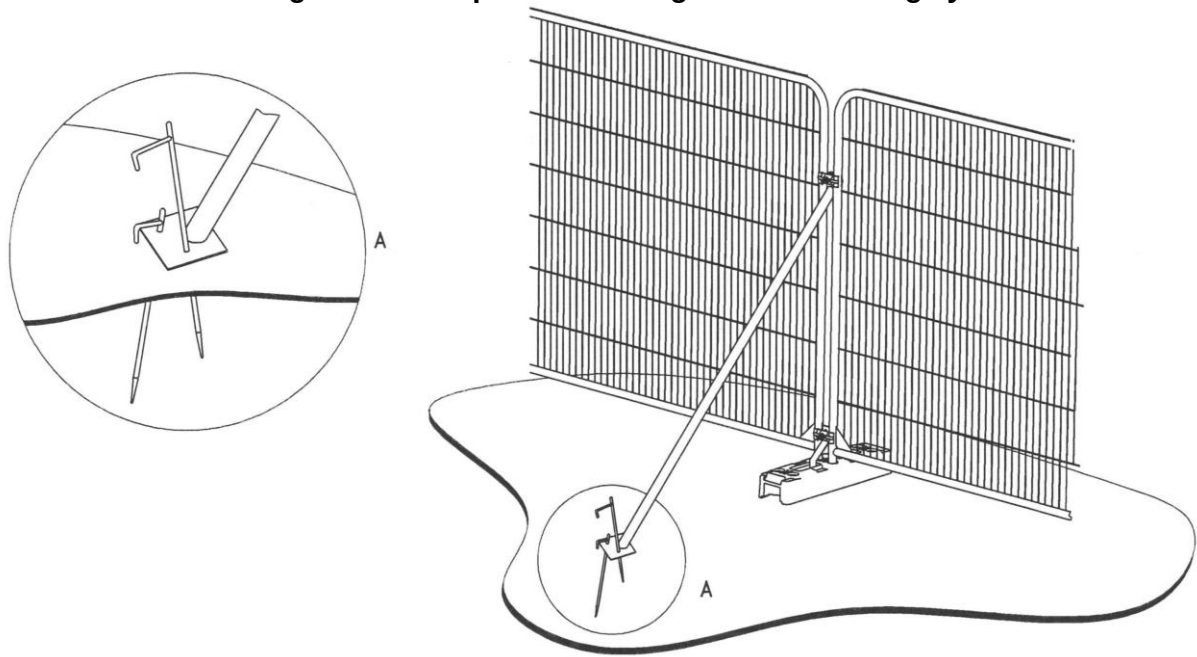
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



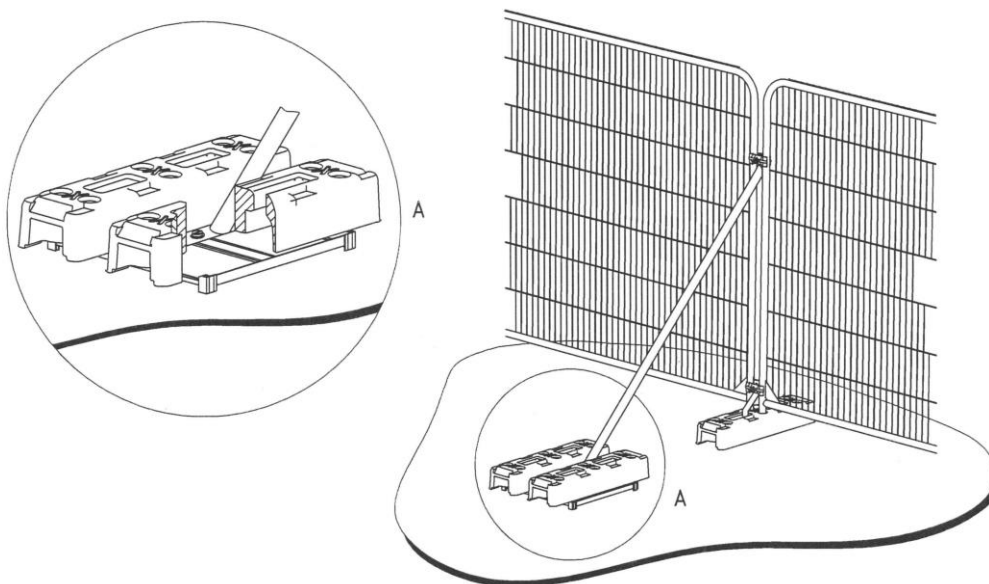
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold pole
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised 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 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix H

Hayden's Drawing

Arboricultural Impact Assessments ●
Arboricultural Method Statements ●
Tree Constraints Plans ●
Arboricultural Feasibility Studies ●
Shade Analysis ●
Picus Tomography ●
Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority ●
Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ●
Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks ●
Tree Stock Survey and Management ●
Mortgage and Insurance Reports ●
Subsidence Reports ●
Woodland Management Plans ●
Project Management ●
Ecological Surveys ●



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