

BS5837:2012

Arboricultural Report

**34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton,
Hitchin,
SG5 3QT.**



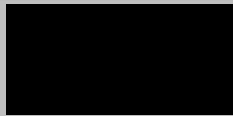
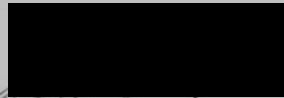
Produced for:
Colin Weatherall Morris

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	Name	Title	Signature	Date
Author:	Kurt Langley	Arboricultural Consultant		27.03.2024
Reviewer:	Luke Allwright	Principal Arboricultural Consultant		27.03.2024
Authorisation:	Jon Collins	Head of Consultancy		27.03.2024

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1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

Maydencroft Limited was commissioned by Colin Weatherall Morris of 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton to produce a BS 5837 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report in support of proposed works within the grounds of 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton.

The report has been produced in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* and is intended to inform the planning stages of the proposed works. The report provides information on the location, quality and condition of trees on site in order to ensure that the proposed scheme complies with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 with regard to minimising or, where possible, avoiding impact on the above and below ground parts of any retained trees, in particular any with existing statutory protection. It is also the aim of the report to give pragmatic advice about the removal of trees or particular surgery works where deemed necessary to the successful delivery of the scheme.

The content of this report extends to the baseline Tree Survey, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement. Combined, these elements form a full BS 5837 Arboricultural Report.

1.2 Scope of Works

A survey of all trees within the grounds of 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton, was carried out on Monday 26th of February 2024. The extent of the survey was established via a site meeting with Colin Weatherall Morris and was completed using industry best practice to the standards laid out in BS 5837:2012.

The survey was undertaken by the following consultants who are both permanent employees of Maydencroft Limited.

Name	Position	Qualifications
Kurt Langley	Arboricultural Consultant	Lantra Professional Tree Inspection Level 3 Extended Diploma in Countryside Management Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association
George Dixon	Assistant Arboricultural Consultant	Lantra Professional Tree Inspection Level 4 HNC in Horticulture

All trees located within the grounds of 34 Royal Oak Lane with the potential to be affected by the works were inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology, detailed in “The Body Language of Trees” (*Mattheck & Breloer*, HMSO, 1994). This level of inspection does not involve any climbing. Each individual tree was inspected separately and an assessment made of its condition. Where appropriate, trees were assessed and recorded as groups. Any problems with individual trees were noted and remedial work is recommended here only where it is deemed necessary.

All trees have been plotted using a Samsung Galaxy Tab Active2 handheld GPS device, plotted as precisely as possible with accuracy between 1-3m.

Details of all trees are listed in the attached tree schedule with quantitative and qualitative information included as required by BS 5837:2012 sections 4.4 to 4.6. The information has been used to create a Tree Survey Plan (Appendix C) showing the location of the trees, their crown spread and their BS 5837 categorisation. A Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix D) indicates the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) for each of the trees and other constraints which may impact the works.

1.3 Site Description

34 Royal Oak Lane is located within the large village of Pirton, 2.6 km north west of Hitchin. The property itself is positioned on the north end of a row of detached properties. The grounds in which the existing property sits is approximately 0.13 ha and has 18 individual trees present within the site, along with multiple smaller shrub beds. The surrounding residential properties also have a number of semi-mature to mature trees present, giving this area a moderate level of canopy cover.



Figure 1; Aerial view of 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. Showing boundary outline in red (Source; Google Earth)



Figure 2; Aerial view of Surrounding Area- 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. Site boundary outlined in red (Source; Google Earth)

1.4 Soils

The Soilscales map of the United Kingdom (developed and hosted by Cranfield University) shows that 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton is located within **Soilscale 3**, which is described as Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone.

It should be noted that a site-based soil assessment was not carried out as a part of this survey.

2. Tree Survey

2.1 Designations

Following a review of the North Herts Council online interactive map, it has been confirmed that there is currently no Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area designations in affect within the grounds of 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton (see figures 3). Pirton Conservation Area (shown in figure 3 below) is located to the north, south and east of the property, however will have no impact on the proposed works.

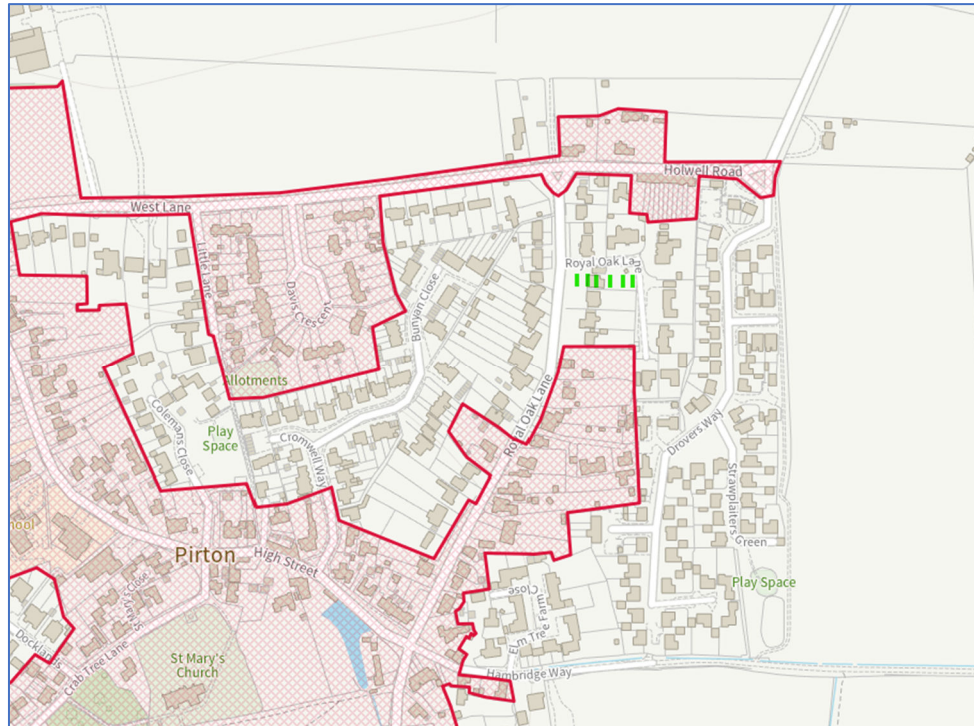


Figure 3- map showing surrounding Conservation Area Designation (red hatch), with No.34 Royal Oak Lane highlighted in green.

(source; <https://maps.north-herts.gov.uk/Maps/Map.aspx?MapName=LocalPlan&initialDialog=layersDialog>)

2.2 Tree Categories

All trees on and in close proximity to the site have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the guidelines in BS 5837:2012. The following table includes a brief summary of the categories:

Trees to be considered for retention	
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

2.3 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

The RPAs for the trees recorded by the tree survey have been calculated in accordance with the guidance in chapter 4.6 of BS 5837:2012. For single stem trees, the RPA is equivalent to a circle with radius 12 times the stem diameter capped at a maximum of 15m.

For trees with between two to five stems, the combined stem diameter is calculated by finding the square root of the sum of the stem diameters². For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter is calculated by finding the square root of the sum of the mean stem diameter² multiplied by the number of stems.

2.4 Measurements

Heights and radial spread measurements were wherever possible taken using a TruPulse Laser Measurement tool. Stem diameters were measured at 1.5 m height with a diameter tape. Wound sizes and cavity depths were measured in millimetres (mm) with a ruler, tape measure or probe to allow for future monitoring.

2.5 Limitations

2.5.1 Timing of surveys

The tree survey was undertaken in early March when most trees have shed their leaves, which means that it is possible for health issues related to crown condition to have been missed. This has the potential for trees to be perceived in better health and therefore awarded a higher categorisation than is strictly accurate. It is advised that any further information related to tree health and condition gained over subsequent years and seasons is used to update tree categorisation where required, with survey information and photos appended to the report as evidence.

3. Proposed Construction/Demolition

3.1 Outline Construction/Demolition Proposal

The proposed works will see the demolition of a single-story double garage to the north of the property, along with the construction of a single-story extension to the south and two double story extensions to the east and west of the existing dwelling. The proposed development will also see the construction of an outdoor swimming pool, pergola and pool house within the rear garden of 34 Royal Oak Lane.

3.2 Access

34 Royal Oak Lane will be accessed using the pre-existing hard standing gravelled entrance track directly off of Royal Oak Lane. This entrance shall be used for all construction vehicles and machinery as required.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Introduction

The following Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) reviews the existing condition, quality and location of trees in context with the proposal for works associated within the grounds of 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. It identifies locations where retained trees have the potential to be affected by the project proposal and how these are to be either avoided or protected.

The chapter should be read alongside drawings **MH9226-003 Arboricultural Impact Assessment** in Appendix E.

4.2 Trees to be Removed

Three trees, T4, T15 & T18 have been identified as requiring removal in order to facilitate the installation of the new gates and construction of both the proposed out-building and pergola.

4.3 Evaluation of the impact of tree losses

With the requirement to remove three small category B trees, the impact will be low but not insubstantial.

4.4 Mitigation of tree losses

Due to the requirement for the loss of three category B trees, mitigation will be required. It is recommended that three light standards of future proof species are replanted on site in order to mitigate the loss of trees.

4.5 Preparatory works

T8, T13 and T19 may all require reductions and lifting where the crowns are close to the proposed construction areas. The reductions should not exceed 1.5 m and crown lift should not exceed 3 m in height. Exact specifications will be confirmed following a site meeting with the proposed contractor.

All tree works carried out must be completed to the standards of BS 3998: 2010 using current industry guidelines and best practices.

4.6 Trees to be retained

The table below, identifies the trees that are to be retained as part of the development and identifies whether they are at risk from activities related to demolition, construction, or eventual operational use of the site

No.	Species	Location	Potential impact of works	Protection of Retained Trees
T1-T3	Silver and Paper birch	T1-T3 are located on the grass verge within the front garden of 34 Royal Oak Lane,	Above and below ground parts of these trees are vulnerable to direct contact from the movement, use and storage of construction plant and machinery. There is also a potential for contamination from chemical spillage should the area be used for storage or refueling.	Tree Protection Fencing will be required (as per Appendix F – Arboricultural Impact Assessment) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone in this location Tree Protection Fencing must be established as detailed in section 5.4 of this report.
T5-T8	Mixed species	All trees are located on the north boundary of site running parallel along existing entrance and driveway to residential property.	Above ground parts of trees are potentially vulnerable to direct impact from construction traffic and heavy machinery along driveway.	North of the existing driveway to be designated as a Construction Exclusion Zone with Tree Protection Fencing being required (as per Appendix F – Arboricultural Impact Assessment). Tree Protection Fencing must be established as detailed in section 5.4 of this report.
T9-T12	Lawson cypress	North boundary, of rear garden, running parallel with fence line.	Above and below ground parts of these trees are vulnerable to direct contact from the movement, use and storage of construction plant and machinery. There is also a potential for contamination from chemical spillage should the area be used for storage or refueling.	Tree Protection Fencing will be required (as per Appendix F – Arboricultural Impact Assessment) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone in this location Tree Protection Fencing must be established as detailed in section 5.4 of this report.
T13, T14 & T19	Mixed broadleaf species	North east corner of rear garden.	Above and below ground parts of these trees are vulnerable to direct contact from the movement, use and storage of construction plant and machinery. There is also a potential for contamination from chemical spillage should the area be used for storage or refueling.	Tree Protection Fencing will be required (as per Appendix F – Arboricultural Impact Assessment) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone in this location Tree Protection Fencing must be established as detailed in section 5.4 of this report.
T16 & T17	Mixed species	T16 is on site in the southeast boundary. T17 is within the neighbouring garden south of the south boundary fence line.	Above and below ground parts of T16 and below ground parts of T17 are vulnerable from both potential spillages, soil compaction, direct contact from construction traffic and pedestrian movement.	Ground protection to be installed (as per Appendix F – Arboricultural Impact Assessment).

4.7 Conclusions

The proposed construction project will have a low arboricultural impact, with the only tree removals being three Category B trees. The impact from tree loss will be mitigated through onsite replanting.

Basic preparatory pruning is required to three trees to provide sufficient working space and to avoid accidental impact to the stems and branches. The level of pruning required should not have a detrimental impact to the retained trees. The installation of temporary Tree Protection Fencing and Ground Protection will be used to ensure the unsurfaced RPA's of retained trees are protected throughout the demolition and construction phases of the project.

Further information regarding the implementation of construction stages in relation to trees is included in Chapter 5 Arboricultural Method Statement.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

This chapter is supported by drawings MH9226-004 included in Appendix F of this report.

5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all contractors and sub-contractors involved in the project to be aware of this method statement and to use it when setting out the site and carrying out any operations in the vicinity of retained trees.

Prior to the commencement of works, all site personnel should be briefed by the Site Manager or appointed Arboricultural Consultant on the importance of the retained trees and the significance, rules and restrictions around protective measures implemented. All minutes from these 'Toolbox Talks' should be retained by the Site Manager for future reference.

5.2 Timing and Order of Operations

Operations on the development site related to trees should commence in the following order to ensure that retained trees receive an appropriate level of protection from potentially harmful activities. Monitoring will take place throughout these stages in accordance with paragraph 5.9 below.

1. Tree removal and preparatory tree works.
2. Installation of ground protection and Tree Protection Fencing required, in order to establish Construction Exclusion Zones;
3. Establishment of working site including storage of plant and materials outside of Construction Exclusion Zones;
4. Construction commences;
5. Construction operations completed; removal of all plant and materials from site;
6. Removal of any Ground Protection and Tree Protection Fencing;

5.3 Tree Works

5.3.1 *Preparatory Tree Works*

Any additional tree works identified during project stages should first be discussed with the project Arboricultural Consultant. It should be noted that additional consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required if trees are covered by TPO designations.

5.4 Setting out Barriers and Construction Exclusion Zones

Setting out of tree protection fencing should take place prior to the commencement of any demolition or construction activities, including the storage of materials on site. The setting out should take place under the guidance of the project Arboricultural Consultant.

Tree Protection Barriers should be supplied and erected in accordance with chapter 6.2.2 of BS5837:2012. This states that the default specification for protective fencing should comprise a scaffold framework with vertical tubes at maximum 3m intervals secured firmly into the ground and fixed with weldmesh panels, as set out on figure 4 below. An alternative specification which would likely be acceptable would be a free-standing scaffold support framework (i.e. Heras fencing) in accordance with figures 4 and 5 below. It is also noted that hoarding around the temporary site compounds will act as sufficient tree protection fencing.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

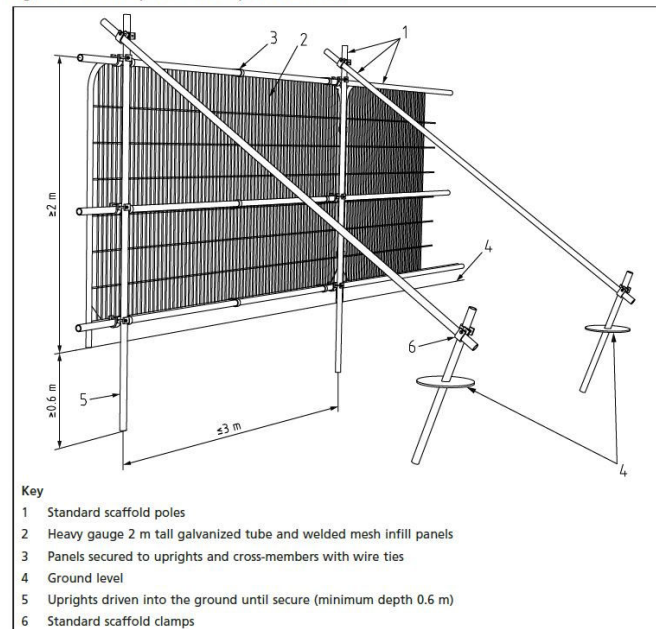


Figure 4 – Excerpt from section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

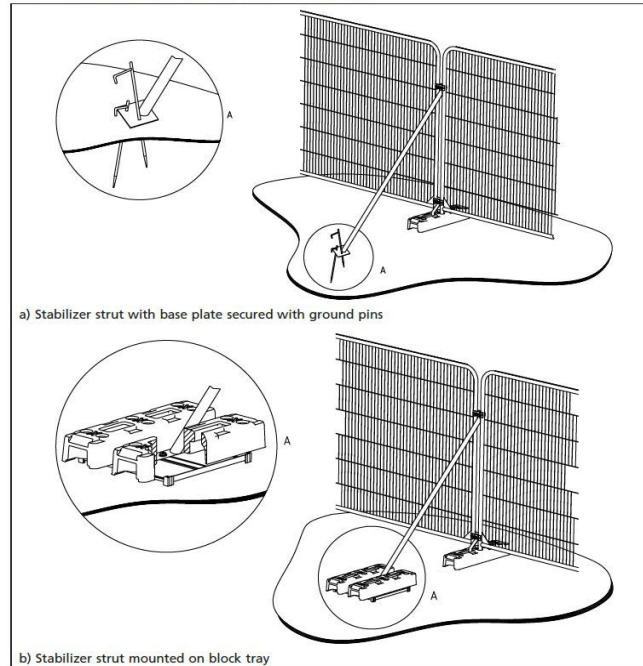


Figure 5 – Excerpt from section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012

The barriers should be fitted with all-weather notices containing the words “**Tree Protection Area – Keep Out**” and should remain intact for the entirety of the development project. It is not anticipated that there will be any need to access the Construction Exclusion Zones during demolition or construction phases. If access is required for any reason, this should be discussed with the Arboricultural Consultant.

5.5 Ground Protection

As the construction phase progresses, it may be necessary to install temporary ground protection to ensure that RPAs of retained trees, groups and woodlands outside of the Construction Exclusion Zones are not damaged. This ground protection will need to be capable of supporting any traffic using the surface without being distorted or causing compaction to underlying soils. The following guidance is included in BS 5837:2012:

- (a) For pedestrian access only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto geotextile membrane;
- (b) For < 2 tonne pedestrian-operated plant, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- (c) For 2 tonne < wheeled or tracked construction traffic, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

It should be noted that in all cases, the main objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil so that tree root functions remain unimpaired. Even a single passage of a heavy vehicle in wet conditions can cause significant levels of compaction.

5.6 Construction

All plant and vehicles engaged in construction works must use existing hard surfacing for all access, storage and operations where possible.

Plant operators must be made fully aware of any protection that surrounds retained trees and take due care with their machinery not to cause any damage to their crowns or stems. Where plant is operating in proximity of retained trees banksman must be used to prevent accidental collision damage.

Protective fencing should be seen to extend vertically so that no plant accesses the aerial regions of the Construction Exclusion Zone.

5.7 Tree Roots

If during any excavation works on site the tree roots of a retained tree are exposed, these should be immediately wrapped or covered in hessian to prevent desiccation and to protect them from temperature changes. The Arboricultural Consultant should be contacted for advice. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using a clean, sharp cutting tool. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with the project Arboricultural Consultant.

Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be uncovered and surrounded with top soil or sharp builders' sand, free of contaminants and any foreign objects that may be injurious to tree roots.

5.8 Prohibited Activities

No plant, machinery, or materials should be stored within the Construction Exclusion Zones as described above and marked out on site. This also applies to any ancillary facilities associated with the construction such as welfare units.

Materials or machinery with any potential to contaminate ground must be stored outside of RPAs, even when on existing hard surfacing, and use spill mats for refuelling.

Care must be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with any of the retained trees. Where possible, plant and machinery with zero tail swing should be used when in close proximity to retained trees.

Any transit or transverse of plant in close proximity to the retained trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the trees is maintained at all times.

The project Arboricultural Consultant should be consulted prior to any otherwise not approved operations within the Construction Exclusion Zones.

5.9 Monitoring

It is a requirement of BS5837:2012 that activities related to, or in the vicinity of retained trees are monitored by the project Arboricultural Consultant. It is recommended that the following monitoring visitations take place:

1. Tree removal and preparatory tree work;
2. Setting out and installation of Tree Protection Fencing to define Construction Exclusion Zones;
2. Ad-hoc monitoring visits as required;
3. Removal of Tree Protection Fencing;
4. Post-development monitoring visit (see 5.11 below)

It is recommended that on each monitoring visit a Works Recording Form is completed by the project Arboricultural Consultant to enable an auditable trail of visits, findings and recommendations.

5.10 Incident Procedure

In the instance of any problems discovered on site or incidences affecting and/or causing harm to retained trees, the project Arboricultural Consultant should be consulted at the earliest opportunity to provide advice about rectifying issues. Any such occurrences should be recorded in an auditable incident register.

5.11 Post-Development

It is recommended that following completion of construction, a monitoring visit is carried out by the project Arboricultural Consultant in order to carry out a thorough assessment of the newly planted and retained trees and any remedial works that may be required as a result of changes to the site and the potential indirect effects of construction.

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27th March 2023

Appendix A

TREE SCHEDULE TERMS

Tree Ref.	Code used to identify each tree on the Tree Survey Plan
Species	The common name for each tree.
Height	The height of the tree in metres.
Age Class	The age of the tree recorded as follows:
Young	Recently planted or establishing tree;
Semi-mature	Established tree which has yet to reach its full growing height;
Mature	A tree which has reached its likely maximum size;
Over-mature	A mature tree which has ceased to grow or is in decline;
Veteran	An over-mature tree of high value due to age, size and other factors.
Stems	Number of stems present (i.e. is the tree a multi-stemmed specimen).
Stem ø mm	Diameter of tree stem in millimetres, recorded at 1.5m above ground level; this figure is used to calculate the RPA.
RPA (m)	The radius of the tree's Root Protection Area in metres.
Crown Spread	The extent of the tree's crown to the north, south, east and west, in metres.
Crown Height	The height of the crown as measured from the ground to the north, south, east and west, in metres.
Condition	A general assessment of the tree's structural or physiological condition as either good, fair, poor or dead.
BS Cat	The BS 5837:2012 Category for the tree, in accordance with the table in paragraph 2.3 of this report and Appendix D.
PAIA	Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement

Appendix B: 34 Royal Oak Lane Tree Schedule

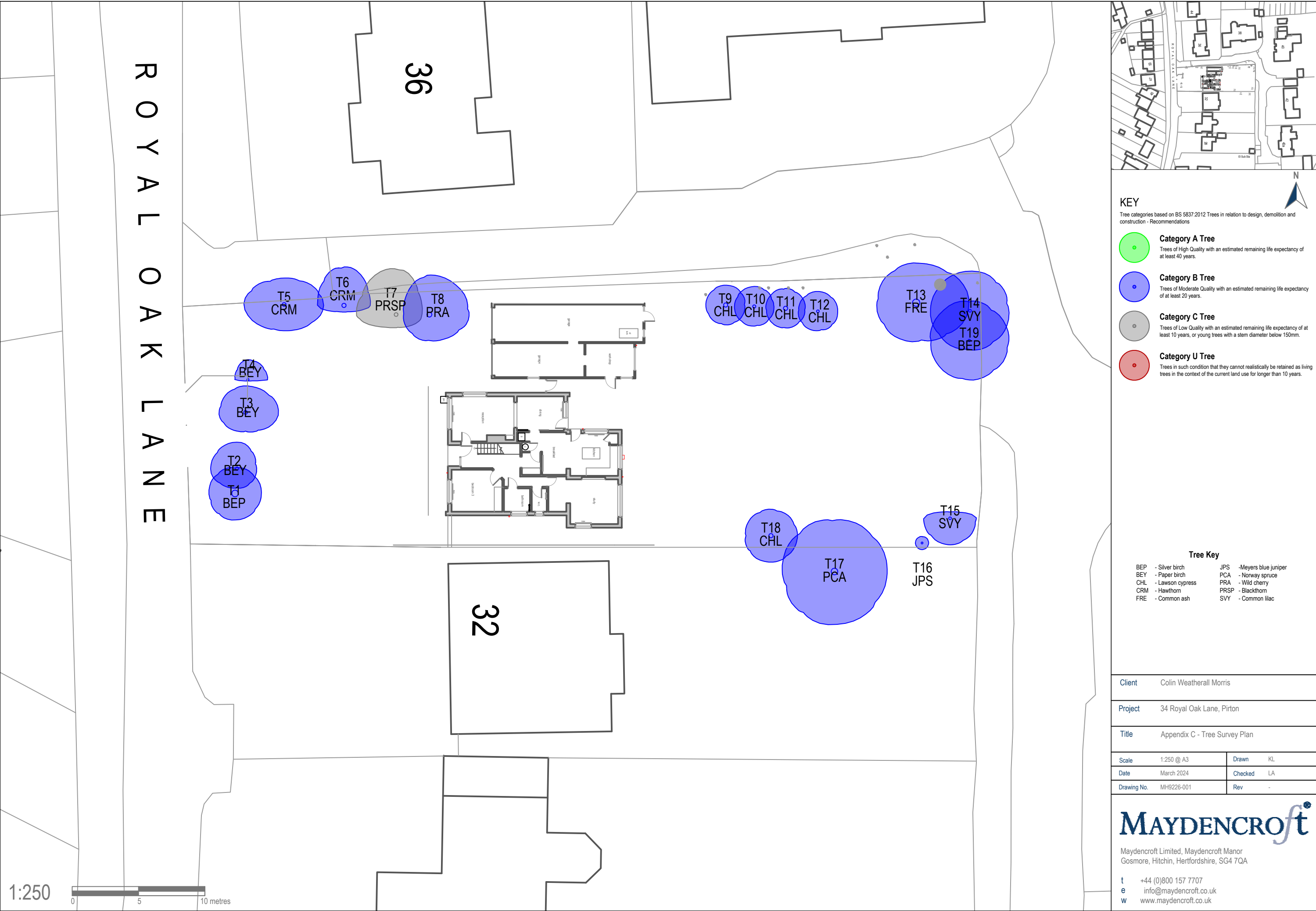
Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T1	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Mature	11	1	500	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 3 m east of Royal Oak Lane within residential garden, residential building approximately 9 m to the east within row of 4 x silver birch; Lamp post 2 m to west; Crown has historically been reduced; Minor crossing and rubbing branches in middle crown; Cohesive crown with neighbouring birch to north.
T2	Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Semi-mature	11	1	250	3	2	1.5	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 3 m east of Royal Oak Lane within residential garden, residential building approximately 9 m to east within row of 4 x silver birch; Lamp post 4 m to southwest; Stem has multiple historic wounding with poor occlusion; Crown has been historically reduced; Cohesive crown with neighbouring birches to north and south.
T3	Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Semi-mature	11	1	270	3.24	2	2.5	1.5	2	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 3 m east of Royal Oak Lane within residential garden, residential building approximately 9 m to east within row of 4 x silver birch; Stem has multiple historic wounding with poor occlusion. Exudation on south side of stem at 2.3 m height; Crown has been historically reduced; Cohesive crown with neighbouring birches to north and south.
T4	Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Semi-mature	11	1	170	2.04	1.5	1.5	0.1	1	2	3	8	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 3 m east of Royal Oak Lane within residential garden, residential building approximately 9 m to east within row of 4 x silver birch; Stem has multiple historic wounding with poor occlusion; Damage at base on west side of stem indicative of mechanical damage; Crown has been historically reduced; Asymmetric crown bias to the north; Cohesive crown with neighbouring birch to south.
T5	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	7	4	290	3.48	2	3	2	3	3.2	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within shrub border 1 m north of residential gravel driveway for no. 34, approximately 5 m east of Royal Oak Lane; Crown overhangs driveway to no. 34 and private road to cul-de-sac; Crossing and rubbing branches within crown; Epicormic growth around base; Crown has historically been reduced.
T6	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	6	5	330	3.96	3	2	0.5	2	3.2	3	4	2	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within shrub border 1 m north of residential gravel driveway for no. 34, approximately 7 m east of Royal Oak Lane; Crown overhangs driveway to no. 34 and private road to cul-de-sac; Crossing rubbing branches within crown; Epicormic growth around base; Crown has historically been reduced from driveway.
T7	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	280	3.36	3.5	2	1	3	4	3	3	3	Poor	Fair	C2	Located within shrub border 1 m north of residential gravel driveway for no. 34, approximately 8 m east of Royal Oak Lane. Crown overhangs driveway to no. 34 and private road to cul-de-sac; Multiple patches of <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> around base, at 1m height, at 3 m height on southern branch and at 4 m height in middle crown; Crossing and rubbing branches within crown; Crown has historically been reduced from driveway.

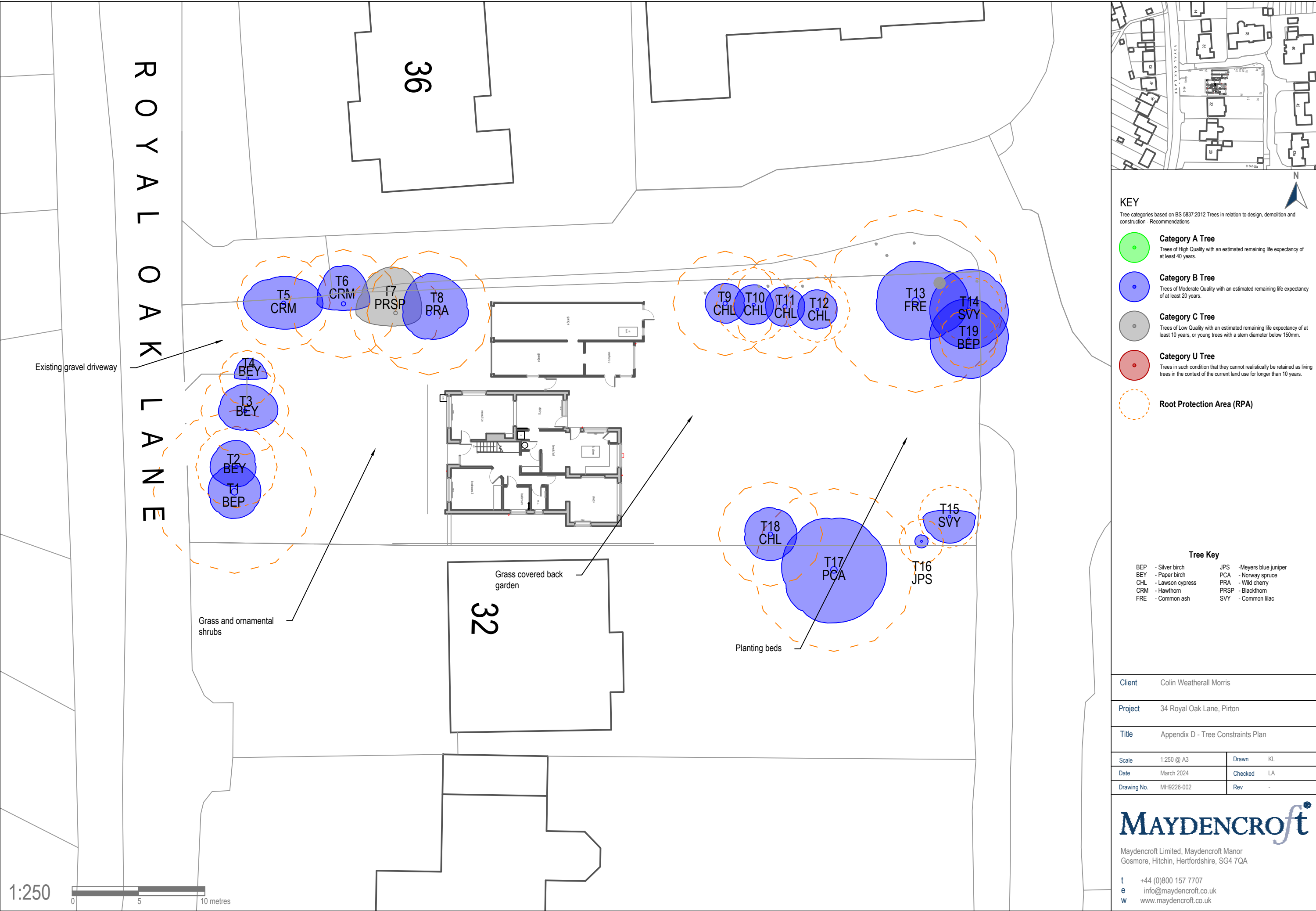
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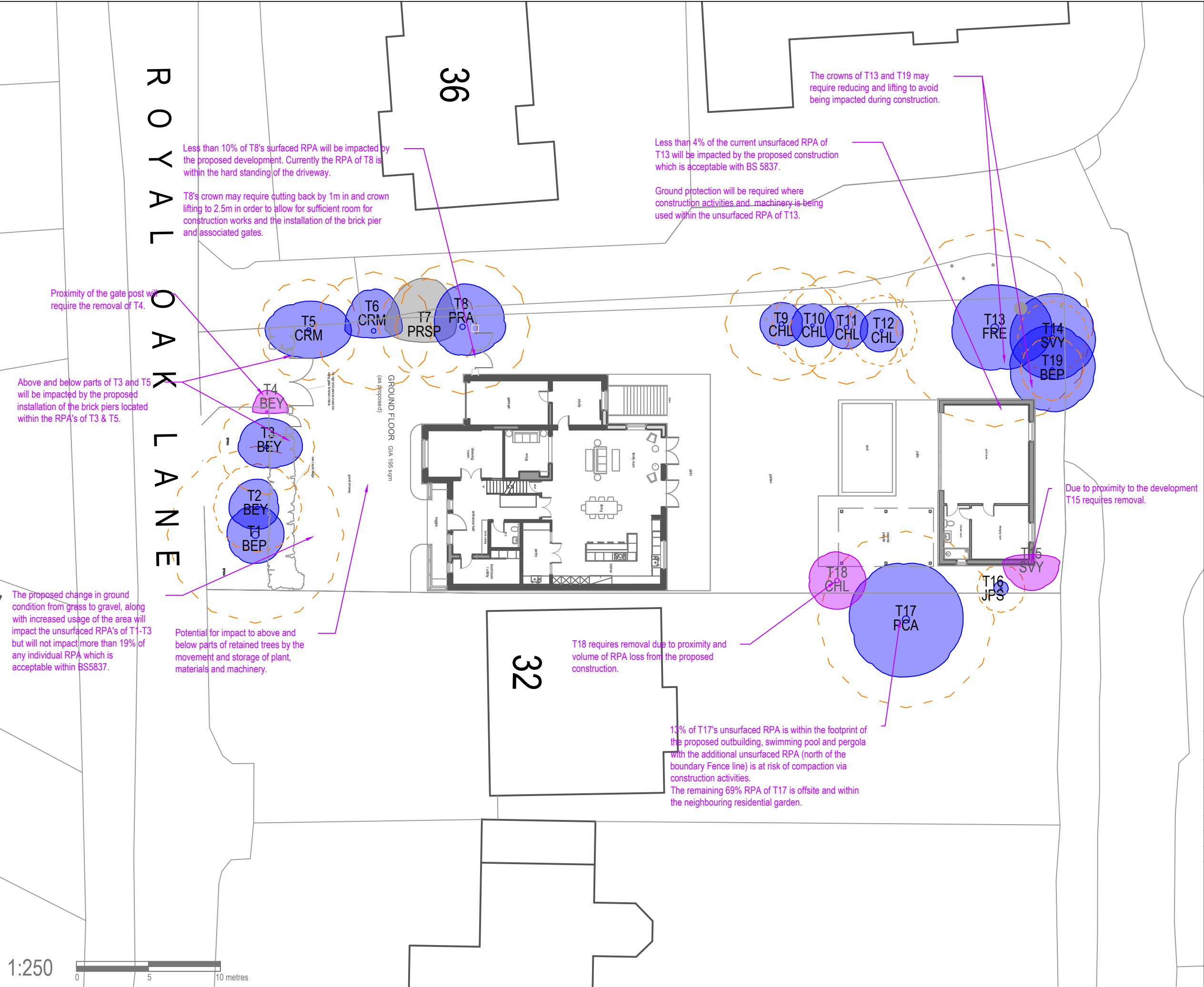
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								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T8	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	380	4.56	3	3	2	2	3	3	5	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within shrub border 1 m north of residential gravel driveway for no. 34, 3 m west of garage, approximately 8 m east of Royal Oak Lane; Crown overhangs driveway to no. 34, private road to cul-de-sac; and garage; Crossing and rubbing branches within crown; Crown has historically been reduced.
T9	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	320	3.84	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within residential garden adjacent boundary fence 0.1 m to north, within row of 4 x Lawson cypress; Crown overhangs boundary fence; Stem has multiple recent wounding; Cohesive crown with neighbouring tree to east; Minor deadwood present in crown.
T10	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	230	2.76	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within residential garden adjacent boundary fence 0.1 m to north, within row of 4 x Lawson cypress; Crown overhangs boundary fence; Stem has multiple recent pruning wounds; Cohesive crown with neighbouring tree to east; Minor deadwood present in crown.
T11	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	320	3.84	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within residential garden adjacent boundary fence 0.1 m to north, within row of 4 x Lawson cypress; Crown overhangs boundary fence; Stem has multiple recent pruning wounds; Cohesive crown with neighbouring tree to east; Minor deadwood present in crown.
T12	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	200	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within residential garden adjacent boundary fence 0.1 m to north, within row of 4 x Lawson cypress; Crown overhangs boundary fence; Stem has multiple recent pruning wounds; Co-dominant stem from 1.5 m height; Cohesive crown with neighbouring tree to east; Minor deadwood present in crown.
T13	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	14	1	560	6.72	3	4	3	3	8	8	8	8	Fair	Fair	B2	Located in northeast corner of residential garden, 0.1 m south of boundary fence and 2 m west of east boundary hedgerow and fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence; Minor stem lean bias to south; Crown overhangs shed 1.5 m to southwest; Epicormic growth at north of base; Bird box on south side of stem at 3 m height; Co-dominant stems from 4 m height; Crown has historically been reduced; Cohesive crown with neighbouring sorbus.
T14	Common lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	200	2.4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	Fair	Fair	B2	Located adjacent east boundary fence in northeast corner of residential garden; Crown overhangs east boundary fence; Within Laurel shrub bed; Cohesive crown with neighbouring ash and birch.
T15	Common lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Semi-mature	9	2	190	2.28	0.5	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	Fair	Fair	B2	Located in southeast corner of residential garden within shrub border adjacent boundary fence; Crown overhangs boundary fence to east; Crossing and rubbing branches; Cohesive crown with shrub border.
T16	Meyers blue juniper	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Semi-mature	6	2	140	1.68	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fair	Fair	B2	Located on south boundary of residential garden up against southern fence; Crown overhangs fence; Within Shrub bed.

Appendix B: 34 Royal Oak Lane Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T17	Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Mature	15	1	500	6	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	Fair	Fair	B2	Located approximately 2m south of south boundary fence line, within neighbouring residential garden; Unable to access stem to take measurements (DBH estimated); Dead ivy on stem from ground level to 5m.
T18	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	320	3.84	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 0.1 m north of south boundary fence line; No significant defects.
T19	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	180	2.16	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	Fair	Fair	B2	Located adjacent east boundary fence on east fence line of residential garden; Crown overhangs east boundary fence; Within Laurel shrub bed; Cohesive crown with neighbouring sorbus.







KEY

Tree categories based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations

- Category A Tree**
Trees of High Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- Category B Tree**
Trees of Moderate Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- Category C Tree**
Trees of Low Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
- Category U Tree**
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.
- Root Protection Area (RPA)**
- Tree Removals**
Trees identified as requiring removal to facilitate the project.

Tree Key

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------|-----------------------|
| BEP | - Silver birch | JPS | - Meyers blue juniper |
| BEY | - Paper birch | PCA | - Norway spruce |
| CHL | - Lawson cypress | PRA | - Wild cherry |
| CRM | - Hawthorn | PRSP | - Blackthorn |
| FRE | - Common ash | SVY | - Common lilac |

Client Colin Weatherall Morris

Project 34 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton

Title Appendix E- Arboricultural Impact Assessment

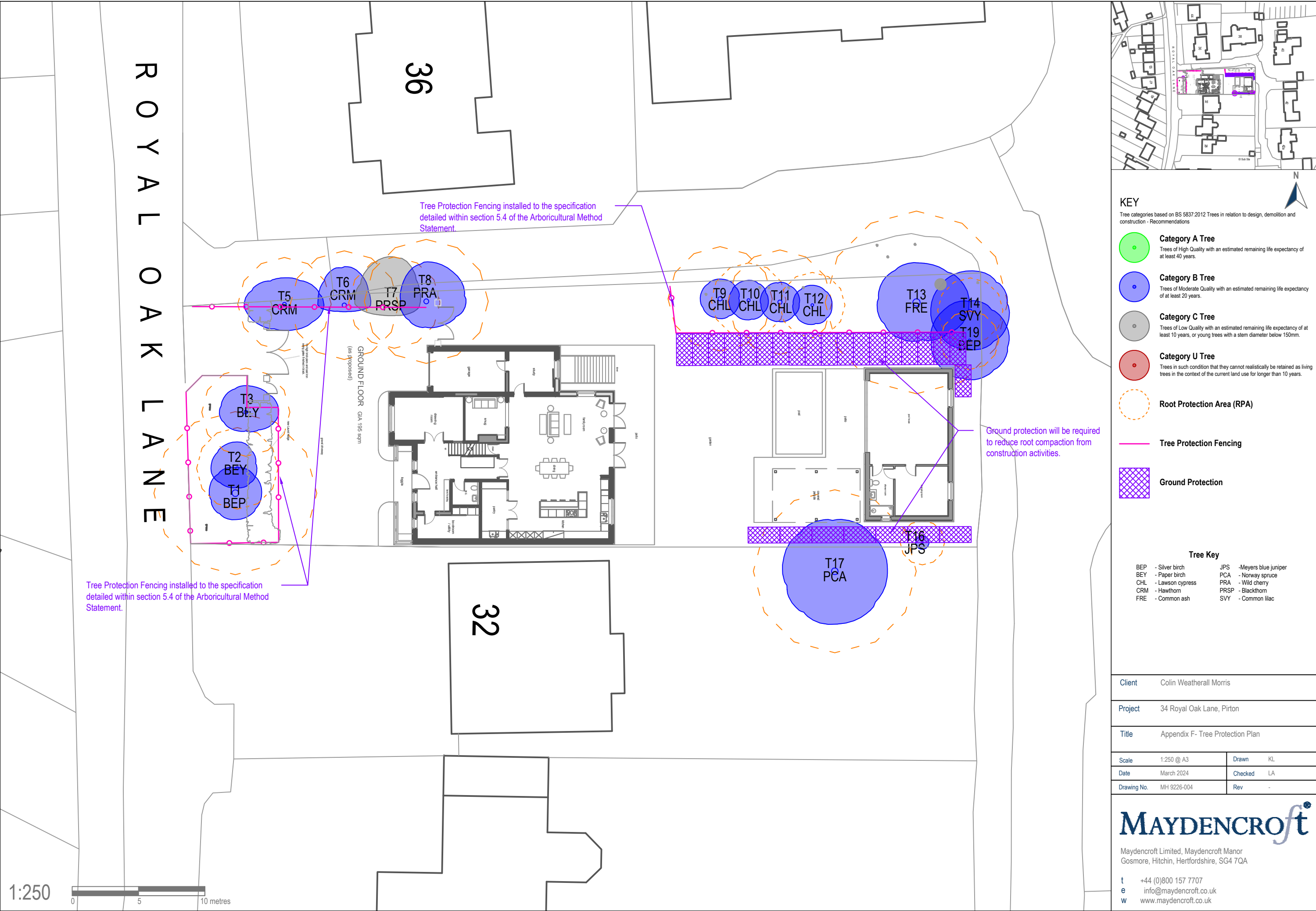
Scale	1:250 @ A3	Drawn	KL
Date	March 2024	Checked	LA
Drawing No.	MH 9226-003	Rev	-

MAYDENCROFT

Maydencroft Limited, Maydencroft Manor
Gosmore, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 7QA

t +44 (0)800 157 7707
e info@maydencroft.co.uk
w www.maydencroft.co.uk





Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT



Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR SUBJECT TO TREE PRESERVATION ORDER(S). CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

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Report any damage to trees, roots, tree protection measures or the tree protection area to the project Arboricultural Consultant:

**Maydencroft
info@maydencroft.co.uk
0800 157 7707**