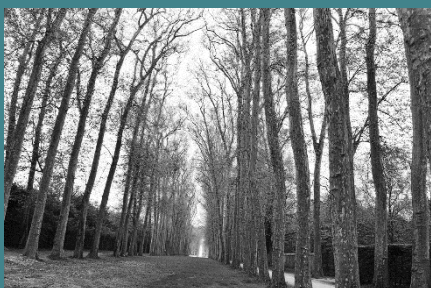




Appendix 13.10

Arboricultural Assessment

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& design



ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Client

Pigeon and Bloor Homes

Project

North Hemel Hempstead

Date

December 2025

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Tree Schedule

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Draft	RG/06/11/25	AW/06/11/25
A	Final	RG/18/11/25	AW / 20/11/25
B	Final	RG/02/12/25	AW / 02/12/25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Pigeon and Bloor Homes to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Land north of Hemel Hempstead (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref TL 084 105.

Site Description

- 1.2 The site is located to the north of Hemel Hempstead, east of the Woodhall Farm neighbourhood, and occupies an area of land currently in agricultural use.
- 1.3 The site is bounded to the north and west by Holtsmere End Lane and to the east by further agricultural land. Little Revel End bisects the site on an east-west alignment, and Hemel Hempstead Road forms part of the southern boundary.
- 1.4 Tree cover across the site is typical of that found within an agricultural setting, consisting primarily of hedgerow trees and linear tree groups along field boundaries.

Scope of Assessment

- 1.5 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on the 5th February 2025 in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).
- 1.6 This report has been produced to accompany an outline planning application for *up to 1,500 new dwellings (including residential accommodation and specialist accommodation for older people) (Use Class C3), a care home (Use Class C2), a 3FE primary school (including early years provision) (Use Class F1), a local centre, mobility hub, open space, amenity space, allotments, green infrastructure, sustainable drainage systems, vehicular and active travel routes, and supporting infrastructure and works. All matters reserved save for access from the B487.*
- 1.7 The purpose of this report is therefore to firstly, present the results of this assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site including detail around access from the B487.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

- 2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated December 2024.
- 2.2 Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NPPF state that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and states that for decision making, the LPA should be 'c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay'.
- 2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF states that:
- 136 *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined (footnote 52), that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users'. (footnote 52: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)*
 - 193 (c) *'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons (footnote 70) and a suitable compensation strategy exists'.*
 - and provides specific guidance that:
 - 193 (d) *'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.*
- 2.4 With reference to paragraph 193 (c), examples of what is deemed to be 'wholly exceptional' are included within Footnote 70 and provides the examples of 'infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat'.

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way.
- 3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups, hedgerows or woodland where it has been determined appropriate.
- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
 - For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.
 - For the purposes of this assessment woodland is described as a habitat where 'trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy'¹. Woodlands however, are not just formed of trees and generally include a great variety of other plants. These will include 'mosses, ferns and lichens, as well as small flowering herbs, grasses and shrubs'².
- 3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups, hedgerows and woodland has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

BS5837 Categories

- 3.4 Trees, groups, hedgerows, and woodland have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).
- 3.5 Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are, for this reason not considered in the planning process on arboricultural grounds.
- 3.6 Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material consideration in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.
- 3.7 **Category (U) – (Red):** Trees which are unsuitable for retention and are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Trees within this category are:

¹ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

² http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.htm

- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.

3.8 **Category (A) – (Green):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
- Subcategory (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
- Subcategory (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

3.9 **Category (B) – (Blue):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

3.10 **Category (C) – (Grey):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

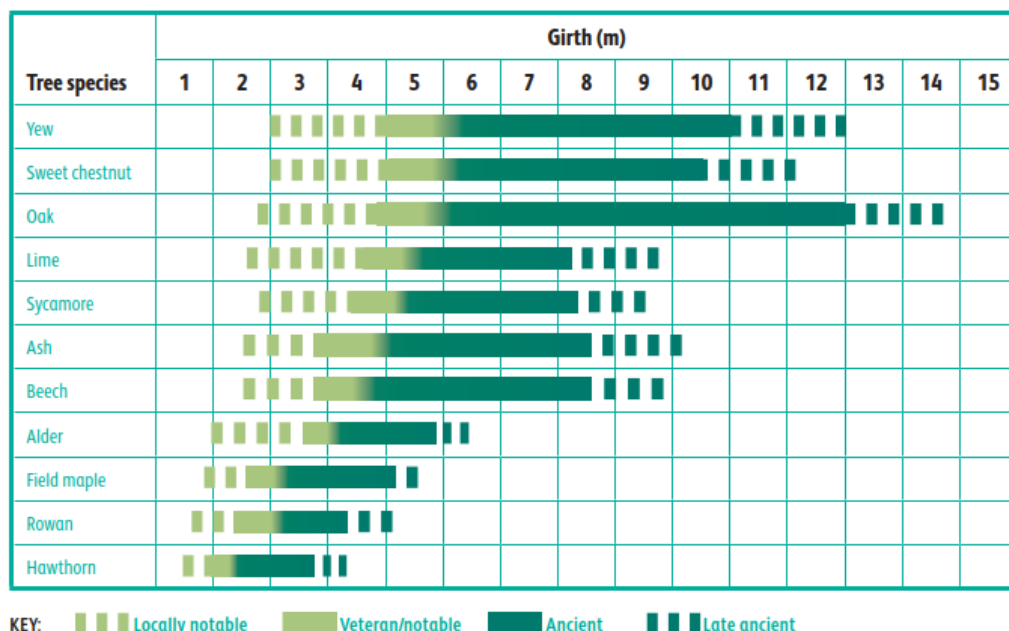
- 3.11 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.
- 3.12 This Arboricultural Assessment has used the criterion for defining a veteran tree based upon the definition within BS:5837.

"Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned".'

NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment / reorganisation and hollowing of the stem.

- 3.13 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).
- 3.14 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient trees is based upon government guidance on, Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions³ which states.

"All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate."



³ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)⁴.

- 3.15 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees. This Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against the below definition:

*'A tree which, because of its age, size, and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.'*⁵

- 3.16 RAVEN 2 (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable trees) Julian Forbes-Laird (2023)⁶ has been adopted for gathering survey information as this provides a standardised framework for recording characteristic ancient/veteran features and this Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against this framework.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- 3.17 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.
- 3.18 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.
- 3.19 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.
- 3.20 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

⁴ Lonsdale, D. (Ed.). 2013). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. London: The Tree Council.

⁵ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

⁶ Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN 2 (2023) – Julian Forbes-Laird Consultancy.

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of one hundred and sixteen individual trees, twenty-six groups of trees and ten hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodland as per the survey methodology.
- 4.2 Appendix A presents details of all individual trees, groups and hedgerows recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area (RPA), calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
- 4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.
- 4.4 Data on trees and groups located south of the B487 (T109–T116, G23–G26, and H10) has been included within this report from the *Arboricultural Assessment (East Hemel) produced by Temple, dated 28/10/2025*. The purpose of the Temple report is to assess the impacts of a proposed development south of the B487. Both the Temple report and this FPCR Arboricultural Assessment include consideration of the impacts of the proposed highway arrangements on the B487.
- 4.5 The individual positions of trees, groups and hedgerows have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.

Results Summary

- 4.6 The tree stock on the site ranged in overall quality from Category A to Category C, with the majority classified as Category A trees indicating their value both in terms of arboricultural and landscape properties.
- 4.7 A range of species was identified across the site, with individual trees predominantly comprising, English oak *Quercus robur* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior* with sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hybrid black poplar *Populus x canadensis* and horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* also recorded. Hedgerows and boundary groups contained a mix of species, including hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, field maple *Acer campestre*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, and elder *Sambucus nigra*.
- 4.8 Table 1 below summarises the trees assessed and several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T30, T64	2		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T1, T2, T3, T7, T8, T9, T26, T27, T28, T29, T33, T35, T37, T40, T47, T48, T49, T50, T55, T56, T58, T59, T71, T72, T73, T74, T76, T77, T78, T79, T80, T83, T85, T86, T87, T88, T89, T91, T94, T95, T97, T98, T99, T100, T111, T114, T116	47	G5, G7, G9, G10, G13, G17, G19	7
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T6, T10, T16, T18, T19, T23, T25, T31, T32, T39, T42, T51, T52, T53, T54, T60, T61, T63, T66, T68, T69, T70, T75, T81, T82, T90, T92, T93, T96, T101, T104, T112, T113, T115	34	G1, G2, G6, G8, G14, G18, G20, G23	8
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T4, T5, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T17, T20, T21, T22, T24, T34, T36, T38, T41, T43, T44, T45, T46, T57, T62, T65, T67, T84, T102, T103, T105, T106, T107, T108, T109, T110	33	G3, G4, G11, G12, G15, G16, G21, G22, G23, G24, G25, G26, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10	21

Category A trees

- 4.9 The site contained forty-seven individual trees and seven tree groups that were considered to be of high arboricultural and landscape value. The majority of the individual trees were mature English oak with the exception of T9, a beech *Fagus sylvatica*. All of these trees are located along field boundaries as individual trees or form part of linear arboricultural features.
- 4.10 Characteristics typical of trees of a mature age class such as sections of aerial deadwood, branch stubs and broken branches were noted during the survey. These did not detract from the overall quality of the trees, but merely normal attributes associated with mature trees.
- 4.11 Seven tree groups were included within the Category A classification, this is mainly due to the overall landscape qualities that these groups possess, being highly visible arboricultural features on the local landscape. Species recorded within the groups was predominantly of a native origin, further enhancing their overall value to local biodiversity.
- 4.12 The high proportion of Category A trees highlights the site's arboricultural significance and the presence of specimens that are of high quality, both in structure and in contribution to the visual character of the area.

Category B trees and groups

- 4.13 A total of thirty-four individual trees and eight groups were included within the Category B classification, trees of moderate quality. These were once again good quality trees only downgraded from the higher classification due to either being of reduced visual amenity or lacking the overall quality to be included as high quality specimens. Species of Category B trees include ash, English oak and sycamore.

Category C trees and groups

- 4.14 Thirty-three trees, eleven groups and ten hedgerows were identified as low quality, Category C due to their lack of overall quality or limited potential for providing any significant amenity.

Category U trees

- 4.15 Two trees, T30 and T64 were recorded as Category U due to be standing dead trees. Both T30 and T64 could be retained within future development, subject to risk assessments and application of appropriate arboricultural management as required at a suitable stage in the development of the site.

Hedgerows

- 4.16 Hedgerows across the site varied in management, ranging from regularly maintained to left to grow naturally, and comprised a mix of native species.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 4.17 None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with our veteran survey methodology.

Statutory Considerations

- 4.18 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location.
- 4.19 Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.
- 4.20 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, St Albans City and District Council that there are no Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas that would apply to any trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore no statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.
- 4.21 Should the proposed works form part of a wider planning application there would be no need to ask for separate Conservation Area consent for works to trees. But prior to any tree surgery and / or the removal of trees not detailed within this report it will be necessary to apply to the relevant local planning authority to gain consent for the works.

- 4.22 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the 5th of November 2025.

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of particular trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.
- 5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Illustrative masterplan and Highways Access Arrangements and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for *new homes (including care home and specialist accommodation for older people), a 3FE primary school (including early years provision), a Local Centre and mobility hub and Open space and green infrastructure.*
- 5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.
- 5.4 A Detailed Access Arrangement Plan (12578-T-13) has also been provided to demonstrate the location of the primary access position in relation to the surrounding tree cover allowing the identification of any potential conflicts through implementation of the site access.
- 5.5 Table 2 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 2: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

	Trees to be Removed	Reason for Removal
Category U - Unsuitable	T30	T30 - Removed to facilitate northern access
Category A (High Quality / Value)	G7	G7 - Partial removal to facilitate northern access
	T116	T116 - Removed to facilitate access arrangements
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	G14	G14 - Partial removal to facilitate vehicular link between field parcels
	T115	T115 - Removed to facilitate access arrangements
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T21, T22, H2, H3	T21, T22 – Removed to facilitate primary road H2, H3 - Partial removal to facilitate primary road
	T107, 108, G22, H9, H10	T107, 108, G22 – Removed to facilitate access arrangements H9, H10 - Partial removal to facilitate access arrangements

- 5.6 The scheme has been developed with reference to the Arboricultural Constraints Plan from the earliest stages of design. As a result, arboricultural features across the site have been fully incorporated into the layout, with the majority of trees and groups retained. Removals have been limited to those required to facilitate access into and through the development, comprising only one Category A tree, one Category B tree, and small sections of Category A and B groups. Overall, tree-related impacts are minimal and confined to what is necessary to provide suitable access.

B487 Hemel Hempstead Road Access – Drawing number 12578-T-13

- 5.7 Access arrangements along the B487 will necessitate the removal of one Category A tree, one Category B tree, two Category C trees, one Category C group, and sections of two hedgerows. The highway design has sought to minimise arboricultural impacts through alignment adjustments, with the proposed carriageway widening located predominantly to the northern side of the road, where there are no mature established trees. This approach has enabled the retention of the majority of existing trees adjacent to the B487.

Holtsmere End Lane Access

- 5.8 Tree removals required to facilitate the site's northern access comprise one Category U tree (T30) and a small section of Group G7. Tree T30 was recorded as a standing dead specimen, while the affected part of Group G7 consists primarily of understory vegetation. As such, the proposed access location, as shown, is anticipated to have only limited impact on the surrounding mature tree cover.

Vehicular connectivity through the site

- 5.9 To provide vehicular connectivity through the site, openings will need to be created in internal hedgerows. The precise locations of these openings are indicative at this stage of the application. The associated removals are anticipated to affect two hedgerows, one tree group, and two individual trees, all of which have been classified as Category C.
- 5.10 In a subsequent Reserved Matters application, the final layout of the scheme should be informed by this assessment. The routing of below ground services should also consider retained trees and should not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees, as recommended by the guidance given in section 7.7 of BS5837.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

- 6.1 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions.
- 6.2 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.3 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.
- 6.4 When deciding upon suitable tree species, careful consideration would need to be given to the following: ultimate height and canopy spread, form, habit, density of crown, potential shading effect, colour, water demand, soil type and maintenance requirements in relation to both the built form of the new development and existing properties.
- 6.5 Through careful species selection, the landscape scheme shall reduce the risk of trees being removed in the future on the grounds of nuisance. Nuisance can be perceived in a number of ways and vary from person to person however most commonly, within the context of trees, low overhanging branches, excessive shading, seasonal leaf fall and the misinformed perception that trees close to buildings cause damage.
- 6.6 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Consequently, it is important that the proposed scheme delivers a net gain in terms of linear hedgerows through new planting to compensate for any losses. Species should be native, and characteristic of the locality.

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

- 6.7 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.
- 6.8 The planting of trees within confined urban environments should consider the use of appropriately designed planting pits specifically engineered to promote tree health and longevity. Crucially the aim will be to provide an adequate volume of quality soil for roots to suitably develop by calculating the amount of available soil volumes needed and selecting species whose mature size is compatible with the site. This is an integral component of the planning stage (Lindsey & Bassuk, 1991).

General Planting Recommendations

- 6.9 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.10 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 7.1 Retained trees should be adequately protected during works through the erection of the requisite tree protection measures. These protection measures should be detailed as part of a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement, which could be imposed as a condition of planning approval.
- 7.2 Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS5837 and be applied where necessary for the purpose of protecting trees within the site whilst allowing sufficient access for the implementation of the proposed layout. These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information and Recommendations

- 7.3 All trees retained on site should be protected by suitable barriers or ground protection measures around the calculated RPA, crown spread of the tree or other defined constraints of this assessment as detailed by section 6 and 7 of BS5837.
- 7.4 Barriers should be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone.
- 7.5 Any trees that are not to be retained as part of the proposals should be felled prior to the erection of protective barriers. Particular attention needs to be given by site contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens.
- 7.6 Construction access may take place within the root protection area if suitable ground protection measures are in place. This may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto a geo-textile membrane for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the root protection area will require the calculation of expected loading and the use of proprietary protection systems.

Tree Protection Barriers

- 7.7 Tree protection fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding any type of construction activity and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete for the duration of construction activities on site.
- 7.8 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground, as illustrated in Appendix B.
- 7.9 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the default level of protection an alternative will be specified appropriate to the level / nature of anticipated construction activity.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

- 7.10 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the barriers, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas.
- 7.11 All weather notices should be attached to the protective fencing to indicate that construction activities are not permitted within the fenced area. The area within the protective barriers will

then remain a construction exclusion zone throughout the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development.

- 7.12 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are near retained trees.
- 7.13 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete should be mixed within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 7.14 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.
- 7.15 Any trees which need to be felled adjacent to or are present within a continuous canopy of retained trees, must be removed with due care (it may be necessary to remove such trees in sections).

8.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 The layout of the development is currently reserved for subsequent approval. During a reserved matters application pursuant to layout, a review of the relationship between the layout and the retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the existing tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 8.2 All retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, where there is a potential for public access to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.
- 8.3 Landowners responsible for trees, especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to reduce risks as far as is 'reasonably practical' (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).
- 8.4 To ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' it will be necessary that, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 8.5 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk⁷.
- 8.6 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.
- 8.7 All tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgeons. It would be recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors.
- 8.8 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

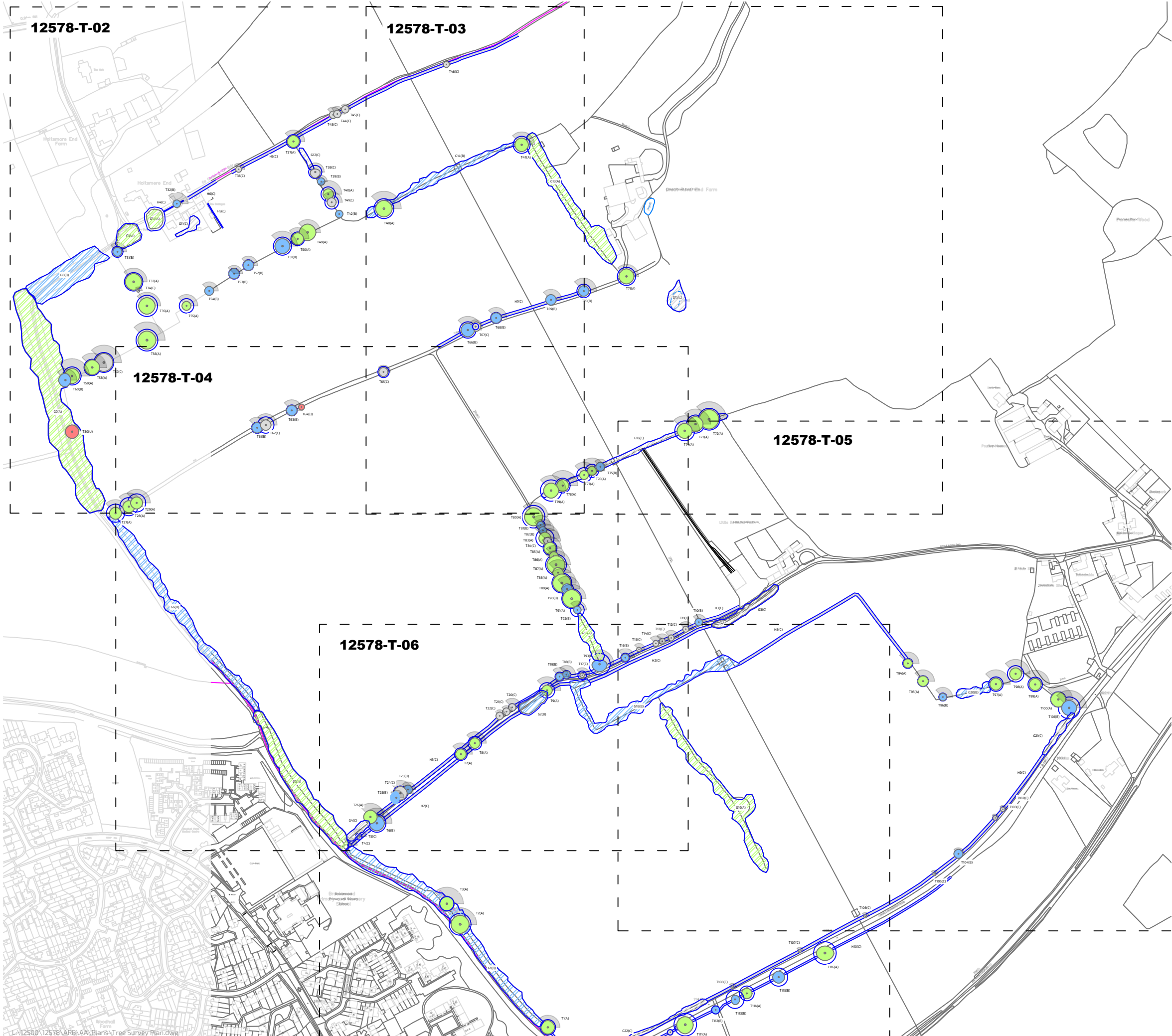
⁷ The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

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Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

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Notes:
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The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.

- Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS5837:2012)
- Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Hedgerow
Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category
- Root Protection Area
- Individual/Group number and BS5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	24.02.25	First Issue	POF / TCB
A	06.11.25	Update data along B487	RG / TCB
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client
Pigeon and Bloor Homes
project
Hemel Hempstead North

title
TREE SURVEY PLAN scale
1:5000 @ A3

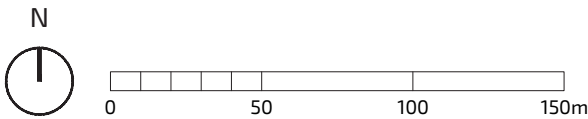
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A	06.11.25	Update data along B487	RG / TCB
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client

Pigeon and Bloor Homes

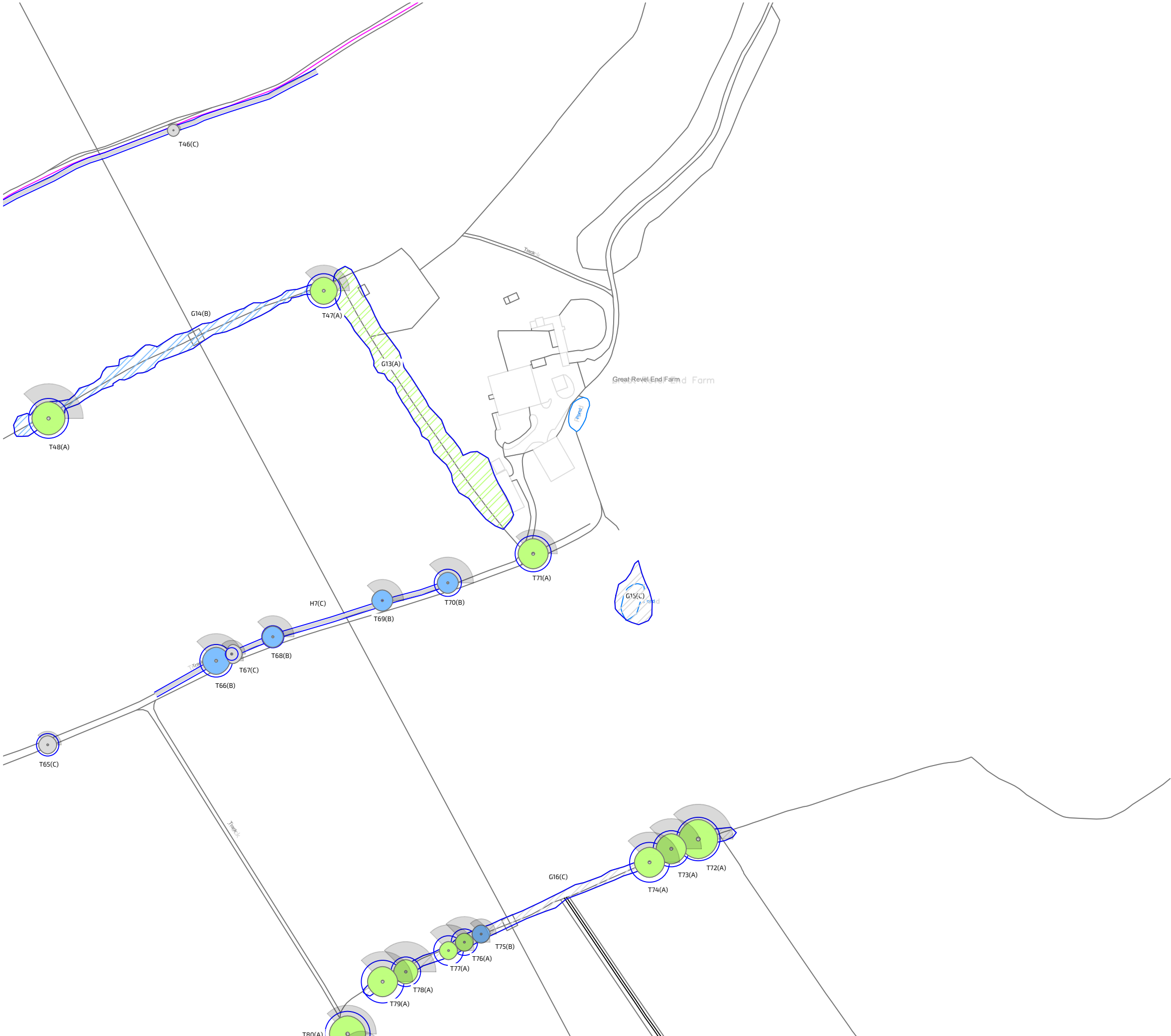
project

Hemel Hempstead North

title	scale
TREE SURVEY PLAN	1:2500 @ A3

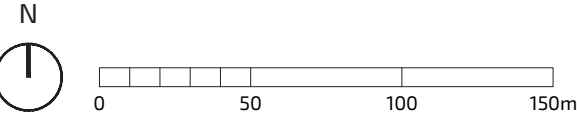
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- Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS5837:2012)
- Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Hedgerow
Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category
- Root Protection Area
- Individual/Group number and BS5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

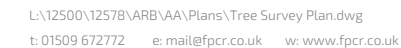
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A	06.11.25	Update data along B487	
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client
Pigeon and Bloor Homes
project
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title
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scale
1:2500 @ A3

number
12578-T-03
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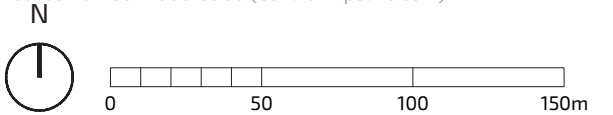


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-  Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS5837:2012)
-  Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS5837:2012)
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-  Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS5837:2012)
-  Hedgerow
Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category
-  Root Protection Area
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-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	24.02.25	First Issue	POF /TCB
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TREE SURVEY PLAN
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	Tree/Group to be Retained
	Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
	Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
	Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
	Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
	Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
	Individual / Group Number and BS Category
	Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
	Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	06.11.25	First Issue	RG /TCB
A	18.11.25	Update Masterplan	RG / AW
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

Hemel Hempstead North

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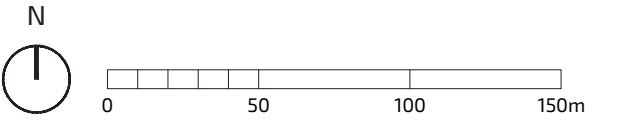
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- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
- Individual / Group Number and BS Category
- Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	06.11.25	First Issue	RG /TCB
A	18.11.25	Update Masterplan	RG / AW
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client
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project
Hemel Hempstead North

title
TREE RETENTION PLAN
scale
1:2500 @ A3

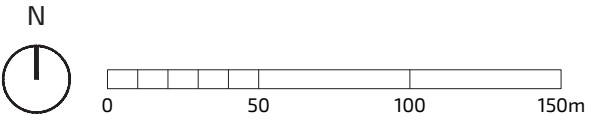
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- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
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- Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
- Individual / Group Number and BS Category
- Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	06.11.25	First Issue	RG /TCB
A	18.11.25	Update Masterplan	RG / AW
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client
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title	scale	
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- Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
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- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
- Individual / Group Number and BS Category
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- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

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A	18.11.25	Update Masterplan	RG / AW
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

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title
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scale
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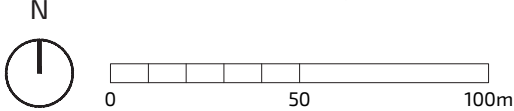
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-  Tree/Group to be Retained
-  Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
-  Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
-  Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
-  Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
-  Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
-  Individual / Group Number and BS Category
-  Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	06.11.25	First Issue	RG /TCB
A	18.11.25	Update Highway Plan	RG / AW
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client
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Hemel Hempstead North

title
TREE RETENTION PLAN - Access
scale
1:2000 @ A3

number
12578-T-13
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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

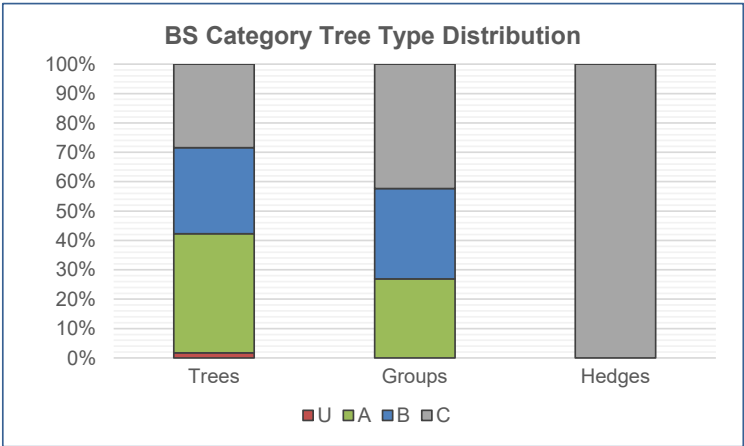
Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category U - Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	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.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems	• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated	
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term	
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead	

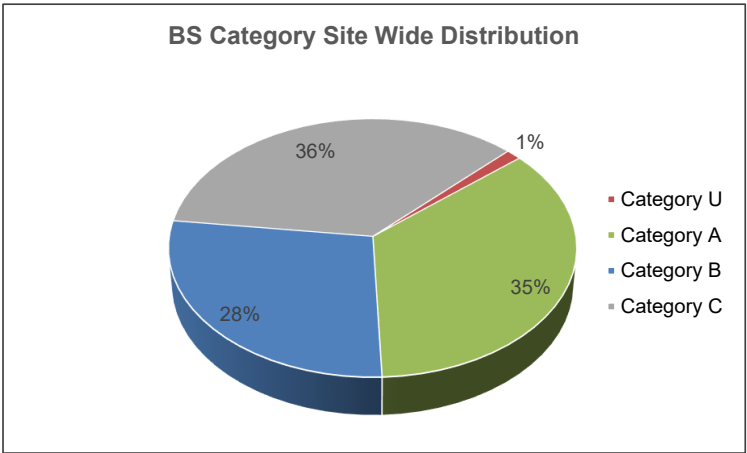
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T30, T64	2		0
Category A	T1, T2, T3, T7, T8, T9, T26, T27, T28, T29, T33, T35, T37, T40, T47, T48, T49, T50, T55, T56, T58, T59, T71, T72, T73, T74, T76, T77, T78, T79, T80, T83, T85, T86, T87, T88, T89, T91, T94, T95, T97, T98, T99, T100, T111, T114, T116	47	G5, G7, G9, G10, G13, G17, G19	7
Category B	T6, T10, T16, T18, T19, T23, T25, T31, T32, T39, T42, T51, T52, T53, T54, T60, T61, T63, T66, T68, T69, T70, T75, T81, T82, T90, T92, T93, T96, T101, T104, T112, T113, T115	34	G1, G2, G6, G8, G14, G18, G20, G23	8
Category C	T4, T5, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T17, T20, T21, T22, T24, T34, T36, T38, T41, T43, T44, T45, T46, T57, T62, T65, T67, T84, T102, T103, T105, T106, T107, T108, T109, T110	33	G3, G4, G11, G12, G15, G16, G21, G22, G24, G25, G26, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10	21
	Total	116	Total	36

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	English Oak Quercus robur	16	850	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	327	10.2	A (i)
T2	English Oak Quercus robur	22	est 1200	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	651	14.4	A (i)
T3	English Oak Quercus robur	22	780	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	275	9.4	A (i)
T4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 6x 100	2	EM	P	Outgrown hedgerow tree	27	2.9	C (i)
T5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 6x 150	2	EM	P	Outgrown hedgerow tree	61	4.4	C (i)
T6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	est 1000	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Woodpecker holes observed	452	12.0	B (i)
T7	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 700	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	222	8.4	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T8	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 750	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	254	9.0	A (i)
T9	Beech Fagus sylvatica	18	est 600 600	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	326	10.2	A (i)
T10	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 400	5	SM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	72	4.8	B (i)
T11	Holly Ilex aquifolium	10	est 320	4	M	F	Outgrown from hedgerow	46	3.8	C (i)
T12	Holly Ilex aquifolium	10	est 320	4	M	F	Outgrown from hedgerow	46	3.8	C (i)
T13	Holly Ilex aquifolium	10	est 320	4	M	F	Outgrown from hedgerow	46	3.8	C (i)
T14	Holly Ilex aquifolium	10	est 320	4	M	F	Outgrown from hedgerow	46	3.8	C (i)
T15	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	8	est 180	3	Yng	F	Self set tree	15	2.2	C (i)
T16	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	360 250 220	5	EM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	109	5.9	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T17	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	10x 150	3	EM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	102	5.7	C (i)
T18	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	330 200 180 180	5	EM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	97	5.5	B (i)
T19	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	500	5	EM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	113	6.0	B (i)
T20	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	420	5	EM	F	Characteristic for species Included bark union Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	80	5.0	C (i)
T21	English Oak Quercus robur	8	220	5	SM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Overhead cables	22	2.6	C (i)
T22	English Oak Quercus robur	8	300	5	SM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Overhead cables Pruning wounds noted	41	3.6	C (i)
T23	English Oak Quercus robur	10	370	6	SM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	62	4.4	B (i)
T24	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	800	9	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Cavity on main stem at 3m	290	9.6	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T25	English Oak Quercus robur	10	600	N - 8 S - 8 E - 2 W - 8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	163	7.2	B (i)
T26	English Oak Quercus robur	18	630	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	180	7.6	A (i)
T27	English Oak Quercus robur	18	1000	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Large limb break to north at 3m	452	12.0	A (i)
T28	English Oak Quercus robur	18	1000	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Storm damage present Large limb break to west at 4m	452	12.0	A (i)
T29	English Oak Quercus robur	18	1000	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T30	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 900	9	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U
T31	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	15	6x 250	6	M	F	Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	170	7.3	B (i)
T32	Common Lime Tilia x europaea	15	est 300	5	EM	F	Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	41	3.6	B (i)
T33	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1020	11	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	471	12.2	A (i)
T34	Hazel Corylus avellana	5	est 25x 20	2	M	F	Characteristic for species	5	1.2	C (i)
T35	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1170	11	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	619	14.0	A (i)
T36	English Oak Quercus robur	8	est 120 150	4	SM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	17	2.3	C (i)
T37	English Oak Quercus robur	15	Over ivy 750	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	254	9.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T38	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	730	N - 2 S - 8 E - 6 W - 6	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large tear out on main stem from ground to 2m with half tree failed	241	8.8	C (i)
T39	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	6x 150	5	M	F	Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	61	4.4	B (i)
T40	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	est 800	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	290	9.6	A (i)
T41	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	750	6	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Limited future potential Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Spilt in stem at main union at 2m	254	9.0	C (i)
T42	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	10x 100	5	M	F	Characteristic for species	45	3.8	B (i)
T43	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	est 160 160	5	SM	F	Characteristic for species	23	2.7	C (i)
T44	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	10	est 120 120	5	SM	F	Characteristic for species	13	2.0	C (i)
T45	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7	est 120 120	5	SM	F	Characteristic for species	13	2.0	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T46	English Oak Quercus robur	5	est 300	4	SM	F	Characteristic for species Suppressed crown form	41	3.6	C (i)
T47	English Oak Quercus robur	17	940	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	400	11.3	A (i)
T48	English Oak Quercus robur	23	1100	11	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	547	13.2	A (i)
T49	English Oak Quercus robur	17	800	11	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	290	9.6	A (i)
T50	English Oak Quercus robur	15	750	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	254	9.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T51	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	est 1000	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	452	12.0	B (i)
T52	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 600	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	163	7.2	B (i)
T53	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	est 450	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	92	5.4	B (i)
T54	English Oak Quercus robur	11	est 600	6	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Dieback of the crown observed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	163	7.2	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T55	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 800	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	290	9.6	A (i)
T56	English Oak Quercus robur	24	est 1200	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted	651	14.4	A (i)
T57	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	23	est 1100	12	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted Fungi in numerous places around base Ganoderma australe (adspersum) Southern bracket	547	13.2	C (i)
T58	English Oak Quercus robur	19	est 900	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted Fungi in numerous places around base Inonotus dryadeus	366	10.8	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T59	English Oak Quercus robur	23	est 1000	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)
T60	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 550	N - 9 S - 9 E - 4 W - 9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	137	6.6	B (i)
T61	Hybrid Black Poplar Populus x canadensis	14	620	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	174	7.4	B (i)
T62	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	900	7	M	P	Basal cavity observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	366	10.8	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T63	Hybrid Black Poplar Populus x canadensis	14	600	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	163	7.2	B (i)
T64	English Elm Ulmus procera	9	est 400	4	SM	D	Dead trees noted	N/A	N/A	U
T65	Hybrid Black Poplar Populus x canadensis	14	250 410 350 170	6	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	173	7.4	C (i)
T66	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	900	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	366	10.8	B (i)
T67	English Oak Quercus robur	9	est 350	N - 6 S - 6 E - 7 W - 2	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Suppressed crown form	55	4.2	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T68	English Oak Quercus robur	14	610	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Flail damage evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	168	7.3	B (i)
T69	English Oak Quercus robur	14	500	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Flail damage evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	113	6.0	B (i)
T70	Hybrid Black Poplar Populus x canadensis	17	750	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	254	9.0	B (i)
T71	English Oak Quercus robur	16	Over ivy 1000	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T72	English Oak Quercus robur	23	1200	13	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Inonotus dryadeus	651	14.4	A (i)
T73	English Oak Quercus robur	20	1000	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)
T74	English Oak Quercus robur	20	1100	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	547	13.2	A (i)
T75	English Oak Quercus robur	10	450	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	92	5.4	B (i)
T76	English Oak Quercus robur	17	730	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	241	8.8	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T77	English Oak Quercus robur	17	820	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	304	9.8	A (i)
T78	English Oak Quercus robur	20	820	8	M	F	Basal cavity observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	304	9.8	A (i)
T79	English Oak Quercus robur	20	1180	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	630	14.2	A (i)
T80	English Oak Quercus robur	19	1290	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T81	English Oak Quercus robur	13	500	5	M	P	Basal cavity observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Dieback of the crown observed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	113	6.0	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T82	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	430	5	EM	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	84	5.2	B (i)
T83	English Oak Quercus robur	19	1000	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)
T84	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	17	450	5	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	92	5.4	C (i)
T85	English Oak Quercus robur	15	760	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	261	9.1	A (i)
T86	English Oak Quercus robur	14	500	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	113	6.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T87	English Oak Quercus robur	19	1150	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	598	13.8	A (i)
T88	English Oak Quercus robur	17	540	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	132	6.5	A (i)
T89	English Oak Quercus robur	19	1100	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	547	13.2	A (i)
T90	English Oak Quercus robur	17	700	7	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Dieback of the crown observed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	222	8.4	B (i)
T91	English Oak Quercus robur	19	1090	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	537	13.1	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T92	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 750	5	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Heartwood exposed	254	9.0	B (iii)
T93	English Oak Quercus robur	19	Over ivy 1190	N - 4 S - 10 E - 10 W - 10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Crown dieback	641	14.3	B (i)
T94	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 560	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	142	6.7	A (i)
T95	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 600	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	163	7.2	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T96	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	13	300 150 150 200 150	5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	89	5.3	B (i)
T97	English Oak Quercus robur	19	800	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	290	9.6	A (i)
T98	English Oak Quercus robur	19	est 900	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	366	10.8	A (i)
T99	English Oak Quercus robur	19	est 800	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	290	9.6	A (i)
T100	English Oak Quercus robur	19	est 850	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	327	10.2	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T101	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	23	est 9x 400	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted	651	14.4	B (i)
T102	English Oak Quercus robur	5	280	3	M	F	Characteristic for species	35	3.4	C (i)
T103	English Oak Quercus robur	5	280	3	M	F	Characteristic for species	35	3.4	C (i)
T104	English Oak Quercus robur	8	480	6	M	F	Characteristic for species	104	5.8	B (i)
T105	English Oak Quercus robur	5	180	2	M	F	Characteristic for species	15	2.2	C (i)
T106	English Oak Quercus robur	5	180	2	M	F	Characteristic for species	15	2.2	C (i)
T107	English Oak Quercus robur	5	180	2	M	F	Characteristic for species	15	2.2	C (i)
T108	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	5	180	2	M	F	Characteristic for species	15	2.2	C (i)
T109	Field Maple Acer campestre	10	300 320	N - 3 S - 4 E - 4 W - 2	EM	F	Twin stemmed Overhead cables	87	5.3	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T110	Field Maple Acer campestre	8	300	N - 3 S - 4 E - 3 W - 4	EM	F	Poor form Overhead cables	41	3.6	C (i)
T111	English Oak Quercus robur	20	est 1500	N - 10 S - 12 E - 10 W - 11	M	F	Unable to access Deadwood within crown	707	Capped at 15m	A (ii)
T112	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	440	N - 5 S - 5 E - 6 W - 5	EM	F	Overhead cables	88	5.3	B (i)
T113	English Oak Quercus robur	10	1000	N - 5 S - 7 E - 6 W - 4	M	F	Ivy on stem - unable to inspect Minor dieback on western side of crown	452	12.0	B (i)
T114	English Oak Quercus robur	14	820	7	M	F	Ivy on stem - unable to inspect Deadwood within crown	304	9.8	A (i)
T115	English Oak Quercus robur	15	1000	8	M	F	Ivy on stem - unable to inspect Deadwood within crown Minor dieback on western side of crown	452	12.0	B (i)
T116	English Oak Quercus robur	18	1800	N - 8 S - 9 E - 12 W - 11	M	F	Ivy on stem - unable to inspect Deadwood within crown	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	18	upto 500	6	EM / M	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Dense boundary group	113	6.0	B (ii)
G2	English Oak Quercus robur Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	15	est 6x 300	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	244	8.8	B (ii)
G3	Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	10	upto 250	2	M	F	Established ivy cover Outgrown hedgerow	28	3.0	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana	14	upto 370	5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dieback of the crown observed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Outgrown hedgerow Pruning wounds noted	62	4.4	C (i)
G5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana	25	upto 800	9	SM / EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	290	9.6	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	15	upto 500	6	EM / M	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Dense boundary group	113	6.0	B (ii)
G7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana	25	upto 800	9	SM / EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	290	9.6	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	18	upto 500	6	EM / M	F	Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Dense boundary group	113	6.0	B (ii)
G9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common Lime Tilia x europaea English Oak Quercus robur Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Monterey Cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	20	upto 800	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Poached ground at the base	290	9.6	A (ii)
G10	Beech Fagus sylvatica Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	20	upto 900	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	366	10.8	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium	8	est 200	3	SM / EM / M	F	Characteristic for species Garden tree	18	2.4	C (i)
G12	Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium	12	upto 150	3	EM / M	P / F	Characteristic for species Intermittent field boundary group	10	1.8	C (ii)
G13	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	20	upto 600	7	EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Dense ivy cover on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	A (ii)
G14	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana	10	upto 300	5	SM / EM / M	F	Characteristic for species Boundary group including smaller hedgerow trees	41	3.6	B (ii)
G15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	12	upto 250	3	SM / EM / M	F	Characteristic for species Group around pond	28	3.0	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G16	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	10	upto 150	3	EM / M	F	Characteristic for species Boundary understorey	10	1.8	C (ii)
G17	English Oak Quercus robur Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	19	upto 580	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	152	7.0	A (ii)
G18	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus English Elm Ulmus procera Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	19	upto 450	7	EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	92	5.4	B (ii)

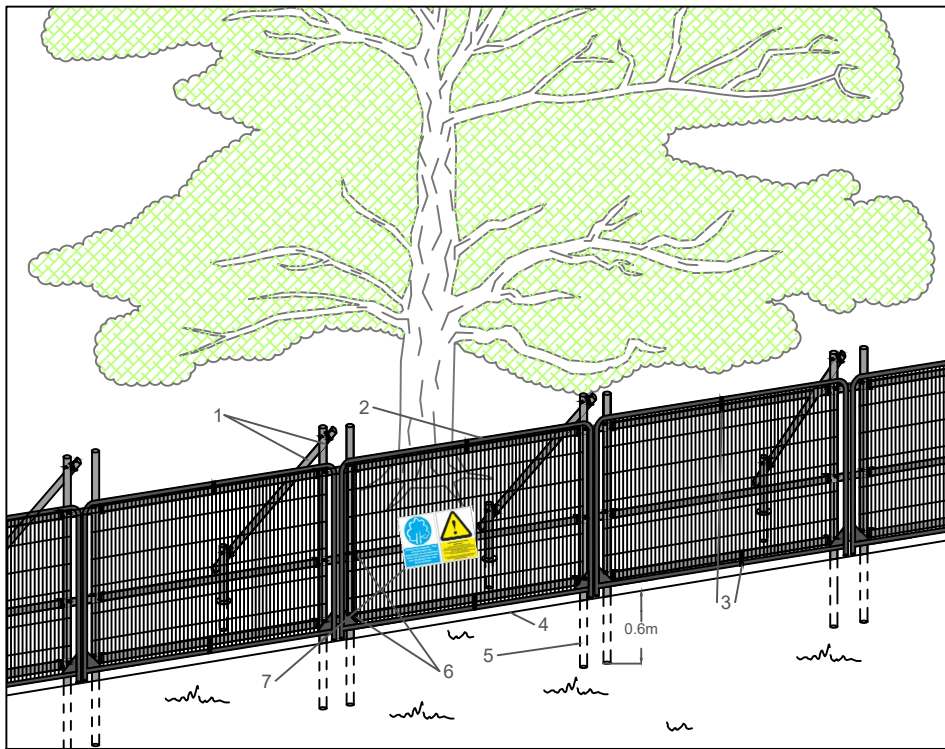
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G19	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus English Elm Ulmus procera Hazel Corylus avellana	19	upto 600	8	EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	A (ii)
G20	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus English Elm Ulmus procera Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	19	upto 600	8	EM / M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (ii)
G21	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Hazel Corylus avellana	14	upto 200	3	EM / M	F	Base obscured Dead trees noted Dense ivy cover on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	18	2.4	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G22	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana	10	upto 380	5	SM / EM	F	Outgrown hedgerow	65	4.6	C (ii)
G23	English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus English Elm Ulmus procera Norway Maple Acer platanoides	13	upto 400	4	SM	F	Dead elm trees within group	72	4.8	B (ii)
G24	Field Maple Acer campestre	9	380	3	EM	F	Growing adjacent to overhead cables Outgrown hedgerow	65	4.6	C (i)
G25	Field Maple Acer campestre Wild Cherry Prunus avium	10	160	3	SM	F	Growing adjacent to overhead cables Outgrown hedgerow	12	1.9	C (i)
G26	English Oak Quercus robur Holly Ilex aquifolium Dogwood Cornus sanguinea	8	200	2	SM	F	Outgrown hedgerow	18	2.4	C (i)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	3	upto 100	1.5	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	5	1.2	C (ii)
H2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana	2	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana	2	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H4	Privet Ligustrum ovalifolium	2	est 50x 6	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	1	0.5	C (ii)
H5	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana	3	est 60x 6	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Outgrown hedgerow	1	0.6	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana	2	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana	2	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Outgrown in places	10	1.8	C (ii)
H8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana	3	upto 6x 60	2	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana	1.5	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Outgrown hedgerow at western end	10	1.8	C (ii)
H10	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	3	100	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	5	1.2	C (ii)



Specification for High Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs



Specification for Low Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

APPENDIX B PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

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