



**Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment  
Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan  
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Proj. No <b>5655</b>	<b>Queenswood School, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL9 6NS</b>		
Client:		Daniel Connal Partnership	
Date of Report:	09/12/2016	Revision:	A

# **Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan – In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

## **Summary**

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary consideration of the arboricultural implications created by the proposed development. In accordance with the feasibility and planning sections of BS5837:2012 “*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*”, trees deemed to be within the influencing distance of the projected construction have been evaluated for quality, longevity, and initial maintenance requirements. Where trees do not have to be removed for health and safety reasons, a detailed and objective assessment has been made of the consequences of the intended layout.

In this circumstance, it is intended to demolish the existing building and construct a new sports hall. As a result twelve individual trees, three groups of trees and two woodlands were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

- 1 In addition to trees which require felling irrespective of development, it is necessary to fell four individual trees and a section of woodland in order to achieve the proposed layout. Additionally, two landscape features require minor surgery to permit construction space or access.
- 2 Four trees have been identified for removal irrespective of any development proposals. The removal of these items coincides with the requirements of the proposed layout.
- 3 The alignment of the stairwell to the south west of the sports hall encroaches within the Root Protection Areas of trees that are to be retained. In view of this, careful consideration must be given to foundation design as discussed at item 4.4.1.
- 4 The alignment of the sports hall, which lies outside of the existing building footprint nominally intrudes within the Root Protection Areas of one tree and one group to be retained. This has only minor influence on the Root Protection Areas and as such it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning, thus obviating the need for specialist construction techniques at these locations.
- 5 Where the alignment of the proposed sports facility does not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of any trees that are to be retained, and as assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012, no specialist foundation designs or construction techniques will be required to prevent damage to tree roots. Specialist foundations may still be required for other reasons, including mitigating the influencing distance of tree roots, and as such expert advice should always be sought from a structural engineer.
- 6 The alignment of hard surfaces encroach within the Root Protection Areas of two trees that are to be retained, but given the use of modern “no dig” construction techniques this is not considered to be a substantial issue.



- 7 The alignment of hard surfaces nominally intrudes within the Root Protection Area of one tree to be retained. This has only minor influence on the Root Protection Areas and as such it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning, thus obviating the need for specialist “no dig” construction techniques at this location
- 8 This report recommends that specialist advice is obtained by expert practitioners in other disciplines. Such input should always be sought prior to the submission of this report in support of a planning application in order to demonstrate that the techniques and methods hereby proposed are achievable. In this particular circumstance it is necessary to contact the following:
  - Structural Engineer (foundation design, items 4.4.1, 4.4.2, 4.4.3)
  - Civil Engineer (“no dig” surfacing, item 4.4.4)
- 9 All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings with this report are complied with in full. This includes ensuring that protective fencing is erected as detailed at items 4.6 and 5.1 of this report.
- 10 Post Planning Permission – Subject to achieving Planning Permission, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be required. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, “no dig” surfacing, access facilitation pruning specification, phasing and an extensive auditable monitoring schedule.



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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Daniel Connal Partnership to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Preliminary Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at Queenswood School, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL9 6NS.
- 1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on 29/09/2016. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.
- 1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

## 1.2 Scope of Works

- 1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.
- 1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.
- 1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.
- 1.2.4 Where the trees inspected stand within woodland, the frequency with which these trees/woodlands are accessed, or will be accessed, must be considered as an integral part of the recommendations given for the future management of these trees/woodlands. Priority will be given to those trees near existing and proposed footpaths, public highways and the site boundaries where it is assumed that the presence of persons and property will be more frequent and therefore of a potentially higher risk. Many of the trees surveyed within the woodland areas present little or no risk (barring exceptional circumstances) to site users and could therefore be left unmanaged.



The decision regarding the frequency of use of these areas within the site, and the management decisions taken based on this frequency, must ultimately be the responsibility of the client.

### **1.3 Documentation**

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

- Email of instruction from Alastair Clark dated 14/09/2016
- Definition of site boundary
- Description of requirements/deadlines
- Topographical survey – drawing no. P 4435/1 Rev 0
- Proposed site layout – drawing no. 22968A

## **2.0 The Site**

### **2.1 Overview**

2.1.1. The site is Queenswood School, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL9 6NS. The site is a boarding and day school for girls and the survey area covered woodland and single trees. There is an abundance of high value trees within the site.

### **2.2 Soils**

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are generally slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils. They are of low fertility and typically comprise season wet pastures and woodlands. This soil type constitutes approx 7% the total English land mass.

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

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

### **2.3 Statutory Tree Protection**

#### **2.3.1 Felling Licence**

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

A Felling License is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.



- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

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

2.3.2 Hayden's have ascertained via the councils online mapping system that the local planning authority Welwyn Hatfield District Council has deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees on and/or neighbouring this site through the serving of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), Ref no TPO 503 (2016) W1. The effect of this on the owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work on preserved trees is to require them to obtain written permission from Welwyn Hatfield District Council prior to actioning any surgery or felling etc. The purpose of this process is to try to ensure that the works are appropriate, proportionate, and in keeping with the long-term aims of the TPO (as expressed in the original TPO statement) but, given that trees are living organisms, and the locality within which they are set is liable to change, it is often the case that local planning authority decisions relating to TPO applications require regular review to reflect the current situation rather than the historical perspective of the original date of protection.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the local planning authority may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include;

- Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property.
- Removing dead wood, or a dead tree.

Owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work as an exemption to the written permission process **are required** to provide the local planning authority with 5 days notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous; unless such works are required in an emergency. It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the Local Planning Authority prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, and even in the event of an emergency situation, there is still a duty to notify the local planning authority that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of TPO legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited

Following our enquiry, a copy of the TPO schedule and/or plan was provided by the Local Planning Authority which depicts the trees protected under the order, a copy of which is included in Appendix F.





## 3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 As part of this survey a total of twelve individual trees, three groups of trees and two woodlands have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T012, G001 – G003 and W001 – W002 respectively.
- 3.2 A topographical survey was provided which showed the position of the trees on site. It should be noted however that topographical surveys are not always comprehensive and sometimes it is considered appropriate to record details of trees and landscape features omitted from or beyond the scope of the plan. If this circumstance occurs, the location of the individual tree or landscape feature is estimated. The position of each tree is shown on the attached drawing no. 5655-D Rev A.
- 3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.
- 3.5 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that all trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following items have been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses etc as detailed in the Schedule of Trees:

G003	Monitor annually: Dieback of canopy of southern most Oak.
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- 3.6 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

## 4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### 4.1 The Proposal

- 4.1.1 The proposal is to demolish the existing building and construct a new sports hall within the curtilage of the site.

### 4.2 Access

- 4.2.1 Site access is unencumbered by the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of any trees to be retained. Therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots.



### 4.3. Demolition

4.3.1 Demolition of existing structures affects the theoretical RPA of the following retained trees – G002, G003 and T001. In order to prevent damage to these specimens works must only be completed with appropriate machinery or by hand within the calculated RPA and may only commence once protective fencing has been erected. In the proximity of the retained trees, all walls and material must be demolished inwards into the footprint of the building and away from the stems (often referred to as “top down, pull back”). Additionally, all plant and vehicles engaged in demolition should either operate outside the theoretical RPA, or should run on a temporary load bearing surface to protect the underlying soil structure. All foundations or hard surfaces within the theoretical RPA are to be broken out with extreme care, either manually or with a breaker and small mini digger (operating outside the RPA, or on the temporary load bearing surface).

### 4.4 Construction

4.4.1 Construction of foundations or structural supports encroaches within the RPA of the following trees to be retained – two trees within G003. As such, it will be necessary for a Structural Engineer, in conjunction with an Arboriculturalist, to design specialized foundations (e.g. piled, cantilevered or pad and beam) where the footprint of the structure coincides with the RPA. The affected areas are shown in Viewport 1 of drawing no.5655-D Rev A.

4.4.2 Construction of foundations or structural supports of the main sports hall building encroach within the calculated RPA of three trees to be retained – T001 and two trees from G003. Given the limiting effect of previous structures on similar footprints, no significant root disturbance is considered likely. Therefore, there will be no need for a foundation design that protects tree roots. However, given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation depth.

4.4.3 Construction of foundations or structural supports marginally encroach within the calculated RPAs of the following trees to be retained – one tree from G002 and two trees from G003. Given the minor extent of the intrusion at this location it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for arboriculturally imperative specialized foundation construction methods in this situation. However, dependent on the soil type, species and topography, trees may have an influence on the soil beyond their calculated RPA. Given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation depth.

4.4.4 Installation of new hard surfaces encroach within the RPA of two trees from G003. These should be attended to by the use of “no dig” construction methods. In the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants will supply a sample design of “no dig” surfacing. However, the exact specification (adhering to the principles the sample design) must be designed by a Civil Engineer. In order to protect the RPA of the affected trees, these areas should be constructed as a first phase of the development – i.e. immediately after the necessary tree surgery has been completed and protective fencing erected. It is recognised that the final top dressing of the hard surfaces could be added at the completion of the project, however during the construction phase the permeable surface must be sealed and protected to prevent contamination and compaction.



Whatever method of sealing and protection is used, this must be removed at the completion of construction to allow for moisture penetration and gaseous exchange. Alternatively, the protective fencing could be re-sited to the edge of the RPA of this tree and the “no dig” construction completed as a final phase of development.

- 4.4.5 Installation of a new hard surface encroaches within a small portion of the RPA of the following tree to be retained – one tree from G003. Given the minor extent of the intrusion at this location it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for “no dig” construction methods in this situation.
- 4.4.6 It is proposed to construct replacement hard surfaces in the RPA of T001, T002 and G002. In this situation, hard surfacing already exists. If the process involves top dressing the existing surface, there will be no implications for the retained trees. However, if the proposal involves removing the existing hard surface, this must be completed by hand, or with appropriate lightweight machinery under arboricultural supervision. The new hard surfacing must be of similar construction to that which has been removed to prevent any adverse impact on the RPA, and must include a barrier of sharp sand if roots are exposed during the lifting of the original surface
- 4.4.7 Excavation and soil re-modeling is not shown to encroach within the RPA of any retained trees. Therefore, no adverse arboricultural implications are expected.

#### **4.5 Implications of Sloping Ground**

- 4.5.1 The arboricultural implications of the proposed structures are based on an assumption that because there are no significant existing slopes on site, level changes will not occur within the RPA of trees that are shown to be retained.

#### **4.6 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing**

- 4.6.1 Prior to the commencement of demolition or construction and immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and felling work, protective fencing will be erected on site. This must be fit for purpose (including any ground protection if necessary) in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing. Full details of fencing will be supplied by Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants in the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan.

#### **4.7 Compound**

- 4.7.1 The site provides adequate internal space to locate a construction compound outside the RPA of any trees and landscape features that are to be retained.

#### **4.8 Phasing**

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



## 4.9 Monitoring

4.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an extensive auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events/activities.

## 4.10 Cultural Implications for Retained Trees

4.10.1 Moderate. Details of specific works are listed in the attached Schedule of Works to Permit Development.

## 4.11 Landscape Implications

4.11.1 In addition to trees and landscape features necessitating removal for health and safety, cultural or quality of life reasons, (as detailed in the attached Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development) the items listed in the table below require felling to permit the proposed development to proceed:-

Feature No	Reason for Removal	BS Category*	Visual Amenity Assessment*
T001	Conflicts with proposed building footprint.	B	Moderate
T003	Conflicts with proposed building footprint.	A	Moderate
T004	Conflicts with proposed building footprint.	A	Moderate
T011	Conflicts with proposed hard surfacing.	B	Moderate
W002 (section)	Conflicts with proposed hard surfacing.	B	High

\* Please see definitions in the Explanatory Notes attached to this report.

## 4.12 Post Development Implications

4.12.1 No adverse arboricultural implications are considered reasonably foreseeable for the trees that remain provided that the recommendations of this report are complied with in full.

4.12.2 Due to the dynamic nature of trees and their interaction with the environment, their health and structural integrity is liable to change over time. Because of this it is recommended that all trees on or adjacent to the site be inspected on an annual basis.

4.12.3 As stated in BS 5837:2012, regular maintenance of newly planted trees is of particular importance for at least three years during the critical post-planting period and might, where required by site conditions, planning requirements or legal agreement, be necessary for five years or more. Therefore, the designer of the new landscaping should, in conjunction with the landscape design proposals, prepare a detailed maintenance schedule covering this period, and appropriate arrangements made for its implementation.



## **5.0 Design Advice, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan**

### **5.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)**

- 5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 5655-D Rev A. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection.
- 5.1.2 All fencing provided for the safeguarding of trees will be erected prior to any demolition or development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access" will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.1.3 Where footpaths, access drives, or parking bays are constructed within the RPA of retained trees, careful attention will be paid to the type of surface treatment used in these areas, details of which are given in item 5.8, below. If possible, these should be installed as a final phase of the project, thereby protecting the RPA throughout the major construction phase of the proposed development.
- 5.1.4 Where fencing is impractical, consideration must be given to other forms of effective above ground tree structure protection. An example of this would be a combination of Barksavers to secure the stems and a temporary load bearing surface to shield the ground.

### **5.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking**

- 5.2.1 The position of the office, compound and parking will be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of any permitted development works. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-siting with the Local Planning Authority.

### **5.3 On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials**

- 5.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. Details of the RPA for each tree where no spoil or building materials will be stored are indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 5655-D Rev A. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.3.2 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.



5.3.3 All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

#### 5.4 **Programme of Works**

5.4.1 All tree surgery works, once approved by the Local Planning Authority, will be carried out prior to any other site works. Once completed, the proposed protective fencing will be erected along the lines indicated above. All of this will be carried out prior to commencement of any development works on the site. Outline details of the proposed programme are given in the Design and Construction and Tree Care flow chart attached (Appendix G-1).

#### 5.5 **Tree Surgery**

5.5.1 All tree work will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be carried out in line with BS 3998:2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An arboricultural contractor approved by the Local Planning Authority will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

#### 5.6 **Levels**

5.6.1 Other than for any specific exception which may be referred to at item 4.0, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees are envisaged. However, if it is necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 below.

5.6.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

5.6.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen pass through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel, cobbles or, Type 2 road-stone. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g. brick pavers.

#### 5.7 **Services**

5.7.1 At the time of writing this report, no details on proposed services were available. However, the following principles should be adhered to when planning for their installation.



- 5.7.2 It is proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, the proposed length infringing the RPA will be hand dug 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) to ensure the maximum protection of the trees' roots. The trenches may also be excavated using an air spade, or trenchless technology can be employed if this methodology is considered appropriate by the relevant service company (thus allowing services to pass below and through the roots without the need for traditional excavation). If it is necessary to cut any small roots as part of any of these processes, they should be severed in such a way as to ensure that the final wound is as small as possible and free from ragged, torn ends.
- 5.7.3 All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is not possible, any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.7.4 All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site.
- 5.7.5 All service runs/trenches where they encroach within the RPA of retained trees will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

## 5.8 **Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area**

- 5.8.1 Where it is necessary to construct footpaths, driveways, non adoptable roads, and other hard surfaces within the RPA as calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (item 4.6.1), it is proposed that the design will comply with the 'no-dig' principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in and retained by a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where it is necessary to remove any existing hard surface, or lower the ground level within the RPA, this may expose roots. This operation must be undertaken using hand tools or an air spade. Any roots found should be treated with the greatest care and surrounded by sharp sand to provide a level base. Please note that 'no-dig' surfaces are not always considered acceptable for adoption.
- 5.8.2 Where it is shown that the construction of a boundary wall or dwelling encroaches within the RPA of a retained tree, the foundations of the wall or dwelling will be designed in such a manner so as to minimise the detrimental effect of the construction on the tree's roots. In these situations, any excavations within the RPA of an affected tree will only be undertaken following exploration of the existing root system with an air spade (or by hand digging if soil conditions preclude) and the necessary root pruning undertaken to allow excavation without unnecessary pulling and tearing of the roots to be retained. This will ensure minimal damage to tree roots where pad and beam or cantilever foundations are considered appropriate. Should a piling rig be required to create piles, any access facilitation pruning or felling necessary to allow access must be undertaken before the commencement of works and only with prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.8.3 If boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of "Met-Posts" or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the roots of the trees to a minimum.



## 5.9 Reporting and Monitoring Procedures

- 5.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process. This system should be auditable. Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of Daniel Connal Partnership and the Local Planning Authority.





## 6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the measures outlined in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the highest level of protection during the process of demolition and construction.
- 6.2 Subject to achieving Planning Permission, it is recommended that a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan should be provided. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, “no dig” surfacing, access facilitation pruning specification, project phasing and an extensive auditable monitoring schedule.
- 6.3 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.
- 6.4 The tree surgery works proposed as part of this Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.



## 7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

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

### General exclusions

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

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

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection, but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work undertaken. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

If alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out, or tree work undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be carried out.

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

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

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

**Signed:**

December 2016.....  
**For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited**



## 8.0 References

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Weber K., Mattheck C. (2003). *Manual of Wood Decays*. The Arboricultural Association



## 9.0 Appendices

Appendix	<b>A</b>	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	<b>B</b>	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	<b>C</b>	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
Appendix	<b>D</b>	Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development
Appendix	<b>E</b>	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	<b>F</b>	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	<b>G</b>	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications
	1.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
	2.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Decision Key to aid planning of woodland operations and protecting EPS (v.1)
	3.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
	4.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems
Appendix	<b>H</b>	Drawing No 5655-D Rev A



## Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

### Species List:

Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Birch	<i>Betula sp</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron sp</i>
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>

### Tree Problems:

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

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

<b>Name: Epicormic growth</b>	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This is the production of numerous shoots on the main stem and branches of the tree. They are produced by the bursting into life of otherwise dormant buds. It is commonly associated with elevated levels of stress on the tree.
Consequence:	Whilst epicormic growth is usually symptomatic of an issue elsewhere within the tree heavy proliferation can cause the trees resources to become depleted or may mask significant structural weaknesses within the framework of the tree.
Control Measures:	Pruning off epicormic growth may be necessary to improve the visual amenity of the tree or prevent the development of a hazard or obstruction. No direct means of prevention are available other than therapeutic measures to alleviate stresses on the tree.



<b>Name: Honey Fungus (<i>Armillaria mellea</i>)</b>	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Symptoms of the disease are toadstools which appear between July and December but commonly disappear by October with the autumn frosts. The cap is up to 15cm diameter and yellowish or tawny in colour, the stalk is usually up to 15cm high with a thick whitish to yellow cottony ring and they occur in clusters on stumps, roots, trunk bases and occasionally higher up the stem. Affected wood is initially stained, and then a soft wet brown rot develops which eventually becomes fibrous, stringy and white, often mixed with flaky white material. The rot rarely develops more than 50cm above ground level and sometimes is virtually confined to the roots. There may be dark-zone lines in the wood surrounding the most badly affected parts and often flat white sheets of fungal mycelium growth and sometimes masses of blackish-brown strands develop beneath the bark. Black, rounded bootlace like strands (rhizomorphs) can often be found among the soil around affected plants. Despite the apparently distinct symptoms, the diagnosis of Honey fungus attack is not always easy. The toadstools are only present in the autumn and do not always occur then, even on badly diseased trees. The bootlace like strands are not always easy to detect in the soil and similar bodies may be formed by other fungi.
Consequence:	This is an extremely serious pathogen recorded on almost all woody plants and several herbaceous species causing decay of the roots and lower stem and eventual death. This renders trees and shrubs liable to windthrow or breakage.
Control Measures:	Treatment of the disease is extremely difficult. Once infected a tree cannot be cured of Honey fungus and the only effective procedure to limit its spread to others is the prompt removal of the diseased individual, together with its entire root system and as much as possible of the surrounding soil. Other methods such as trenches and other barriers together with the application of preparations based on phenolic emulsions can be used, but application must be done on an annual basis and cannot be relied upon at all times in all soil types. Future planting on the site should be of trees regarded to be sufficiently resistant to succeed on infected sites, such as Ash, Beech, Box, Douglas Fir, False Acacia, Hawthorn, Holly, Larch, Laurel, Lime, Silver Firs, Tree of Heaven and Yews. Recently experiments have been undertaken with natural controls including the use of other fungi to remove potential host deadwood from the environment however results are not yet conclusive.



# **Appendix B**

Schedule of Trees

**SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA)** Queenswood School, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Becky Barton Date: 29/09/2016  
Managed By: Becky Barton

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread		Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand							
		RPA (m <sup>2</sup> )	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover							
<b>G001</b>	x3 Birch, Oak	500	17		Moderate	N5.0, E5.0, S5.0, W5.0		Group consisting of x3 Birch and x1 Oak. The Oak is semi mature and features impact damage at the base. The Birch all display no significant indicators of disease or decay.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6	0-2m		EM	Moderate							
<b>Yes</b>		113.1			20+ years	Grass							
<b>G002</b>	x8 Oak, x2 Sweet Chestnut	620	26		Moderate	N6.0, E6.0, S6.0, W6.0		x8 Oak and x2 Sweet Chestnut. Growing add a single feature. Good form and condition. Both Sweet Chestnut feature Epicormic growth. Evidence of previous tree surgery - good management.	A2	No work required.	4	Undertake linear root pruning and crown reduction, both as shown on drawing no.5655-D to permit development.	0
		7.44	0-2m		M	High							
<b>Yes</b>		173.9			40 + years	Grass							
<b>G003</b>	x3 Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Birch	800	24		Moderate	N8.0, E8.0, S8.0, W8.0		x3 Oak, x1 Sweet Chestnut and x1 Birch. No significant indicators of disease or decay observed within all but the western most Oak which features major deadwood with woodpecker holes, decay in limbs and dieback on several aspect. This tree should be monitored. Birch features a hanging limb.	A2	Remove hanging limbs priority 2 Oak and Birch, identified on drawing. Monitor annually dieback of canopy of southern most Oak.	3	Undertake crown reduction, crown lift section to 6 metres and undertake linear root pruning, all as shown on drawing no.5655-D to permit development.	0
		9.6	0-2m		M	High							
<b>Yes</b>		289.5			40 + years	Woodland floor							
<b>T001</b>	Sweet Chestnut	820	18		Moderate	N8.0, E6.5, S5.0, W3.0		(DBH: 400, 490, 360, 39). Multi-stemmed Sweet Chestnut. Tight stem unions with included bark. Leaning stems. Contorted growth. Evidence of a previous failure, though tree surgery has been completed since.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		9.84	0-2m		M	Moderate							
<b>Yes</b>		304.2			20+ years	Grass							
<b>T002</b>	Sweet Chestnut	880	25		Moderate	N7.0, E7.0, S6.5, W7.5		(DBH: 650, 590). Twin stemmed Sweet Chestnut featuring a touchy stem union with included bark. Localised basal decay. A strip of bare wood on northern aspect from base extending up to 2.5m. Crown appears to be sound.	B3	No work required.	4		
		10.56	0-2m		M	Moderate							
<b>Yes</b>		350.3			20+ years	Bare earth							
<b>T003</b>	English Oak	970	25		Moderate	N9.0, E9.0, S9.0, W7.0		Mature Oak. Minor impact damage at 0.5m south west aspect. Good occlusion. Ongoing sap exudation. Old pruning wounds with good occlusion. Crown overhangs adjacent buildings and contains minor deadwood.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		11.64	4.1-6m		M	High							
<b>Yes</b>		425.7			40 + years	Bare earth							



TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
<b>T004</b>	English Oak	810	25		Moderate	N9.0, E4.0, S9.0, W8.0	Mature Oak. No significant indicators of disease or decay. Old pruning wounds with good occlusion. Crown overhangs adjacent building and contains minor deadwood.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		9.72	4.1-6m		M	High						
<b>Yes</b>		296.8			40+ years	Bare earth						
<b>T005</b>	Common Beech	520	17		Moderate	N7.5, E4.5, S2.0, W6.5	Woodland edge tree growing at the edge of a grass verge. Stem leans to north. Stem subdivides at approximately 3.5m with a tight but seemingly stable union. No significant indicators of disease or decay. Minor deadwood.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6.24	0-2m		M	High						
<b>Yes</b>		122.3			20+ years	Bare earth						
<b>T006</b>	English Oak	650	17		Moderate	N9.0, E9.0, S7.0, W9.5	Woodland edge tree, located at the edge of a grass verge. No significant indicators of disease or decay. Good form and condition. Upper stem leans slightly to the east. Crown contains minor deadwood.	A2	No work required.	4		
		7.8	4.1-6m		M	High						
<b>Yes</b>		191.1			40+ years	Woodland floor						
<b>T007</b>	English Oak	750	17		Moderate	N9.0, E9.0, S7.0, W9.5	Woodland edge tree, located at the edge of a grass verge. Honey fungus Rhizomes climbing up from the buttress roots. Damage to buttress roots. Given the presence of Honey Fungus it is recommended that the tree be felled.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		9	4.1-6m		M	High						
<b>Yes</b>		254.5			<10 Years	Woodland floor						
<b>T008</b>	English Oak	190	13		Moderate	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.5	Woodland edge tree, located at the edge of a grass verge. Honey fungus Rhizomes climbing up from the base. Damage to buttress roots. Given the presence of Honey Fungus it is recommended that the tree be felled.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		2.28	4.1-6m		SM	High						
<b>Yes</b>		16.3			<10 Years	Woodland floor						
<b>T009</b>	English Oak	660	18		Moderate	N6.0, E6.0, S7.0, W8.0	Mature Oak surrounded by hard surfacing. No significant indicators of disease or decay. Crown is a little sparse, showing signs of stress. Asymmetric crown biased towards the south. Minor deadwood within the crown.	B2	No work required.	4		
		7.92	6.1-10m		M	High						
<b>Yes</b>		197.1			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
<b>T010</b>	English Oak	250	13		Moderate	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.5	Woodland edge tree, located at the edge of a grass verge. Honey fungus Rhizomes climbing up from the base. Damage to buttress roots. Given the presence of Honey Fungus it is recommended that the tree be felled.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3	4.1-6m		SM	High						
<b>Yes</b>		28.3			<10 Years	Woodland floor						
<b>T011</b>	English Oak	450	14		Moderate	N6.0, E6.0, S5.0, W6.5	Woodland edge tree, dense undergrowth prevents access, as such all dimensions have been estimated and comments are based on what can be seen from adjacent path. Given presence of Honey Fungus in nearby trees, it is recommended that the Rhododendron be removed surrounding the tree and signs of honey fungus be investigated.	B2	Clear Rhododendron around tree to re-inspect for Honey fungus.	3	Fell to permit development.	0
		5.4	4.1-6m		EM	High						
<b>Yes</b>		91.6			20+ years	Woodland floor						
<b>T012</b>	English Oak	800	18		Moderate	N10.0, E9.0, S9.0, W9.5	Woodland tree. Honey fungus Rhizomes climbing up from the buttress roots. Given the presence of Honey Fungus it is recommended that the tree be felled.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		9.6	4.1-6m		M	High						
<b>Yes</b>		289.5			<10 Years	Woodland floor						
<b>W001</b>	Birch, Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Beech, Rhododendron	200	18		Moderate	N5.0, E5.0, S5.0, W5.0	Woodland area comprising of Birch, Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Beech and dense understory Rhododendron. Northern section is separated from building by a fence.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.4	0-2m		SM	Moderate						
<b>Yes</b>		18.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m <sup>2</sup> )	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
<b>W002</b>	Rhododendron, Birch, Oak, Sweet Chestnut	200	14		High	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	Dense area of woodland comprising mostly of dense Rhododendron, but also including more spread out specimens of Birch, Oak and Sweet Chestnut. Density of undergrowth prevents access, as such all dimensions have been estimated and comments are based on what can be seen from the verge. A number of larger trees within the woodland have not been identified on the topographical survey, given this and the access restriction caused by undergrowth, it has not been possible to accurately plot many of the more significant trees within the woodland. A number of the woodland edge trees (recorded separately) have been identified as being colonised with Honey Fungus, therefore it is considered likely that this fungus is present through at least sections of the woodland, which may have an effect on the structural integrity of the trees within.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell section as shown on drawing no.5655-D to permit development (to include all tree stems within 2.4m of proposed hard surfacing).	0
	2.4	0-2m		SM	High							
<b>Yes</b>	18.1			20+ years	Woodland floor							

## **Appendix C**

Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development

## SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Queenswood School, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield,  
Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Becky Barton

Surveyed: 29/09/2016

Managed By: Becky Barton

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
<b>G003</b>	x3 Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Birch	Remove hanging limbs priority 2 Oak and Birch, identified on drawing.	<b>3</b>
<b>T007</b>	English Oak	Fell to ground level.	<b>3</b>
<b>T008</b>	English Oak	Fell to ground level.	<b>3</b>
<b>T010</b>	English Oak	Fell to ground level.	<b>3</b>
<b>T011</b>	English Oak	Clear Rhododendron around tree to re-inspect for Honey fungus.	<b>3</b>
<b>T012</b>	English Oak	Fell to ground level.	<b>3</b>

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## Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Queenswood School, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield,  
Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Becky Barton

Surveyed: 29/09/2016

Managed By: Becky Barton

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
<b>G003</b>	x3 Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Birch	Monitor annually dieback of southern most Oak.	<b>3</b>

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## **Appendix D**

Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development

## SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Queenswood School, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield,  
Hertfordshire

Surveyed By: Becky Barton

Surveyed: 29/09/2016

Managed By: Becky Barton

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
<b>G002</b>	x8 Oak, x2 Sweet Chestnut	Undertake linear root pruning and crown reduction, both as shown on drawing no.5655-D to permit development.	<b>0</b>
<b>G003</b>	x3 Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Birch	Undertake crown reduction, crown lift section to 6 metres and undertake linear root pruning, all as shown on drawing no.5655-D to permit development.	<b>0</b>
<b>T001</b>	Sweet Chestnut	Fell to permit development.	<b>0</b>
<b>T003</b>	English Oak	Fell to permit development.	<b>0</b>
<b>T004</b>	English Oak	Fell to permit development.	<b>0</b>
<b>T011</b>	English Oak	Fell to permit development.	<b>0</b>
<b>W002</b>	Rhododendron, Birch, Oak, Sweet Chestnut	Fell section as shown on drawing no.5655-D to permit development (to include all tree stems within 2.4m of proposed hard surfacing).	<b>0</b>



## **Appendix E**

Explanatory Notes

# Explanatory Notes



## Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

**No** Identifies the tree on the drawing.

**Species** Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

**BS 5837 Main Category** Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

**Category A** - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

**Category B** - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

**Category C** - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;

**Category U** - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

**BS 5837 Sub Category** Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

**Sub Category 1** - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

**Sub Category 2** - Mainly landscape qualities;

**Sub Category 3** - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

**DBH (mm)** Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

**Age** Recorded as one of seven categories:

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

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

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

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

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

**V** Veteran. An over-mature specimen, usually of high value due to either its age, size and/or ecological significance



## D Dead.

<b>Height</b>	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
<b>Crown Base</b>	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
<b>Lowest Branch</b>	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:  1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.
<b>Crown Spread</b>	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
<b>Minimum Distance</b>	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).
<b>RPA</b>	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as “a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”. The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority’s tree officer.
<b>Water Demand</b>	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 “Building Near Trees”.
<b>Visual Amenity</b>	Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows:  Low                    An inconsequential landscape feature.  Moderate             Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.  High                    Item of high visual importance.
<b>Problems/ Comments</b>	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.
<b>Work Required (TS)</b>	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.



**Work Required (AIA)**

Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.

**Priority**

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

- 1 Urgent – works required immediately;
- 2 Works required within 6 months;
- 3 Works required within 1 year;
- 4 Re-inspect in 12 months,
- 0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.



## BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

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



## **Appendix F**

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response



Shepherds Way

TPO Wood TPO 603 (2016) W1

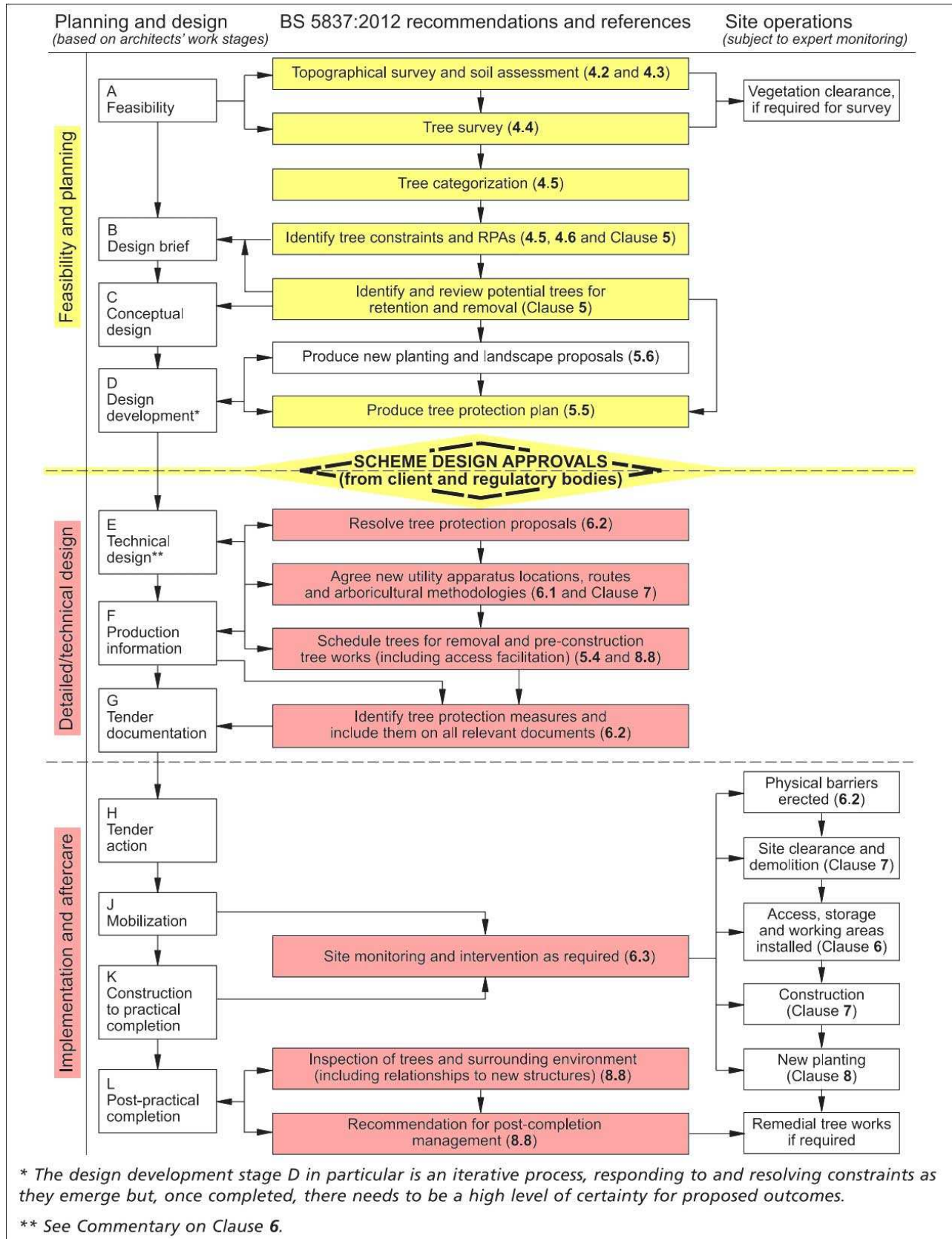
0 40 80 m

## **Appendix G**

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications



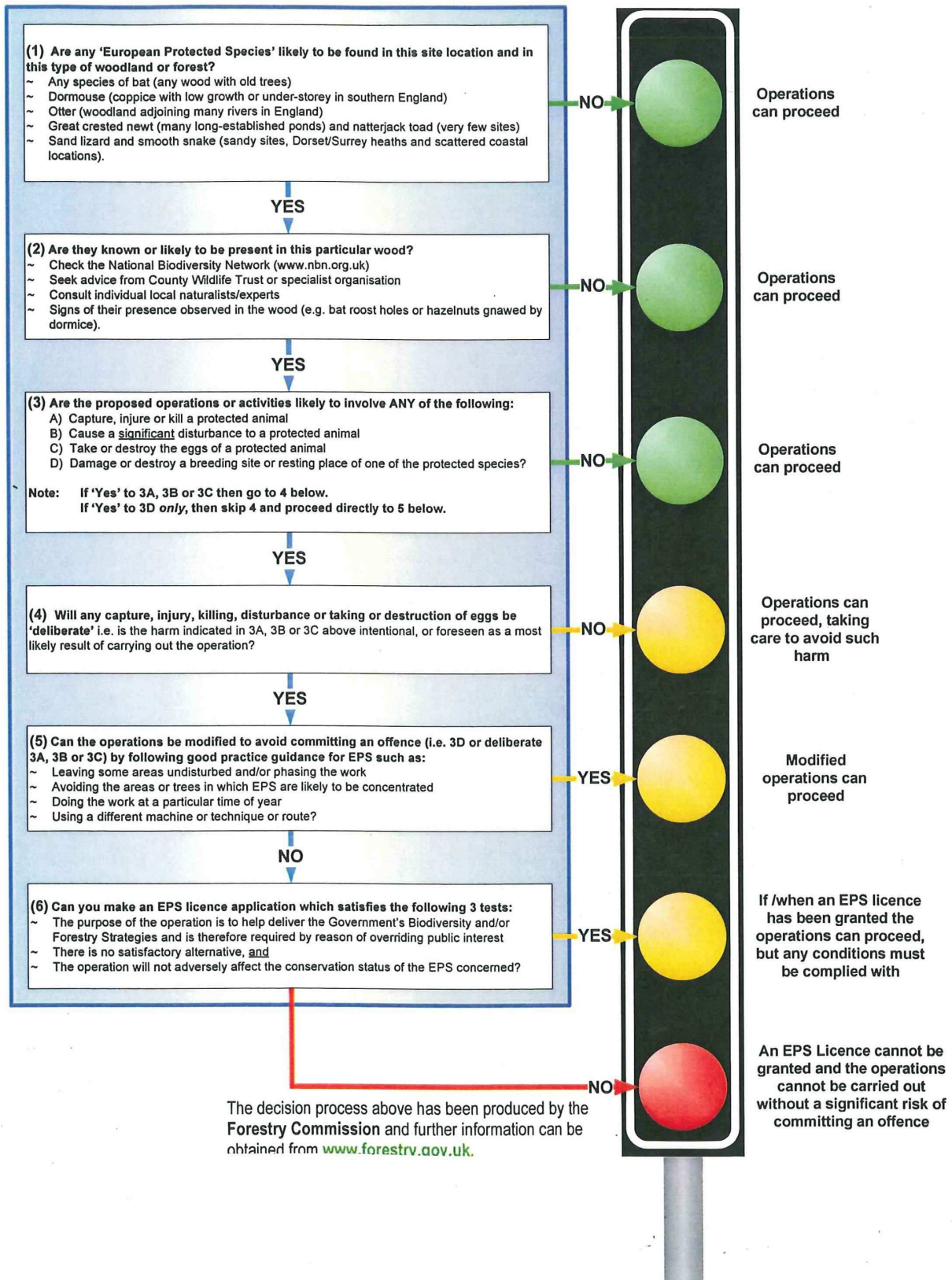
# 1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



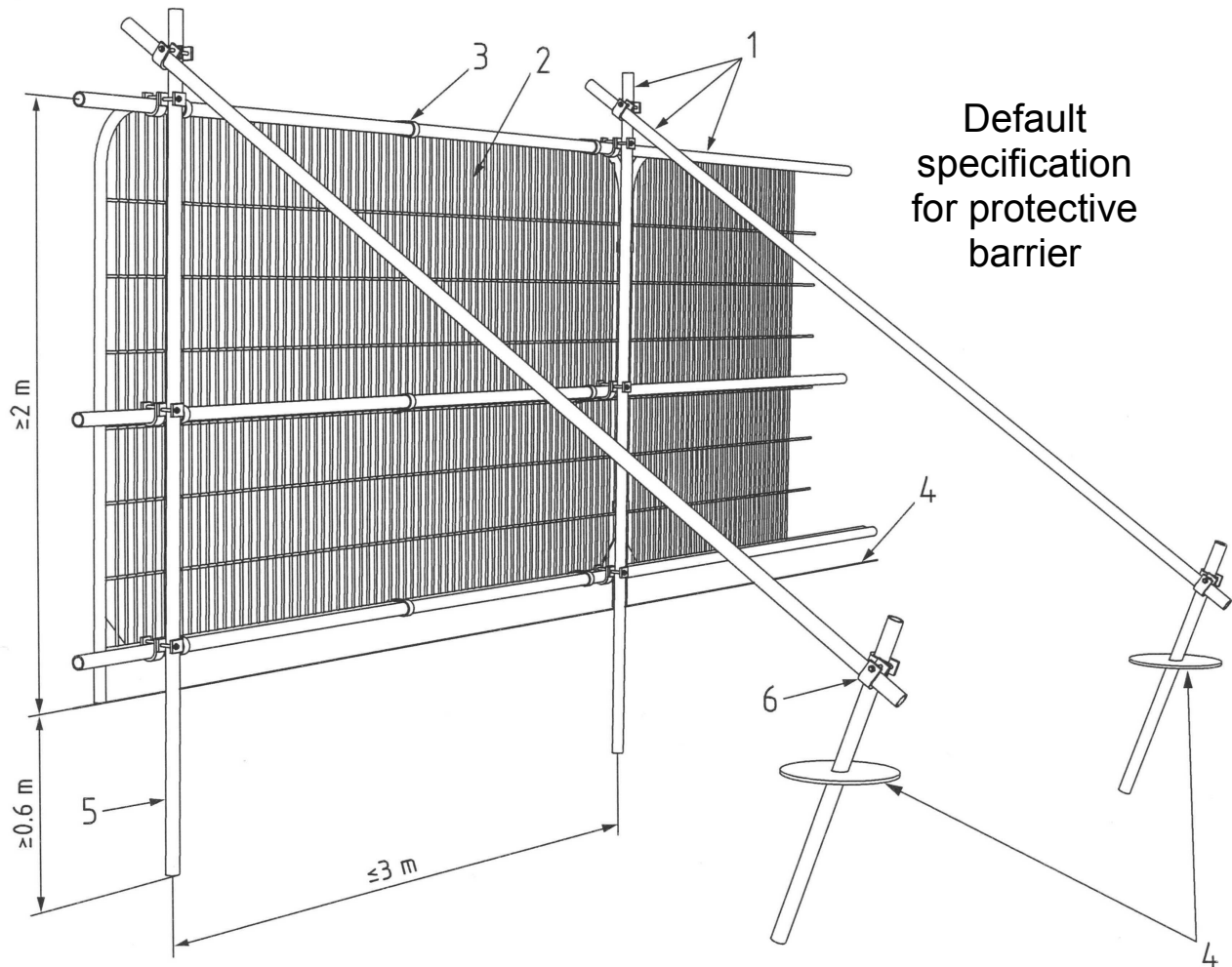
## European Protected Species and woodland operations

### Decision tree to aid planning of woodland operations and protecting EPS (v.1)

*The diagram below illustrates the questions that woodland managers and operators should consider when deciding whether they need to apply for an EPS licence. It should be noted that the diagram presents a simplified overview of the decision-making process.*



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

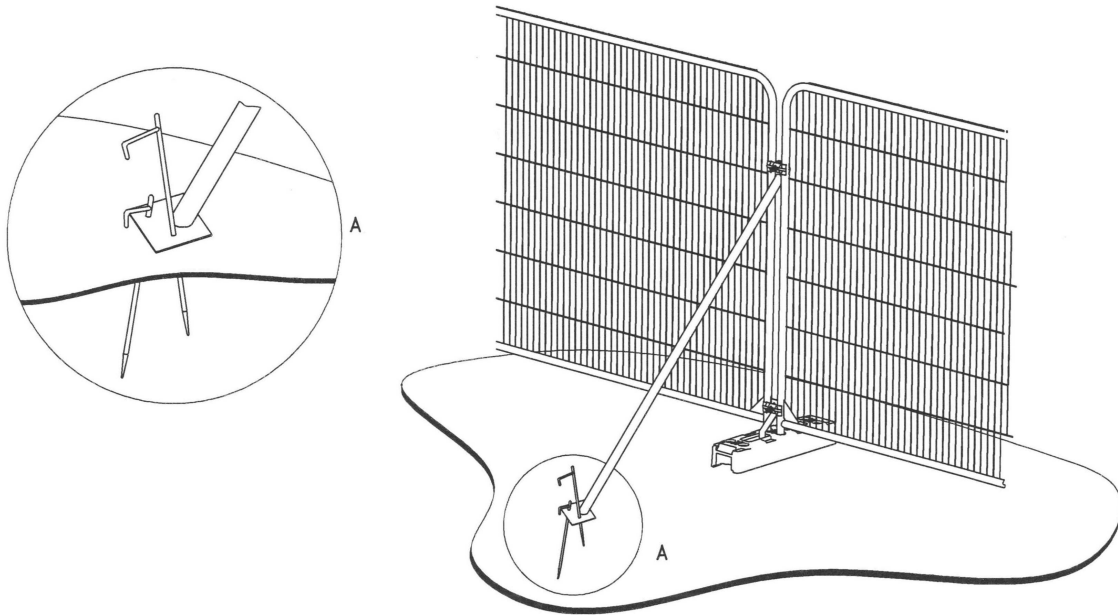


Default  
specification  
for protective  
barrier

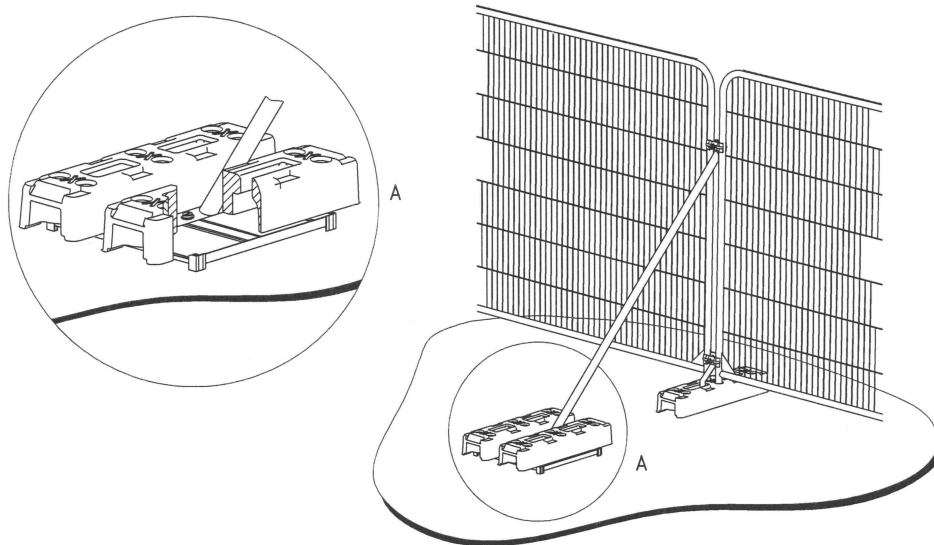
Key

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

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



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

## **Appendix H**

Hayden's Drawing

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



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