BLUE MOON PADDOCK WOODFIELD LANE ESSENDON

TREE REPORT

(Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment)

ACD

Ecology

Arboriculture

Landscape Architecture

Prepared by
ACD
ARBORICULTURE

for

JAMES WESTROPE

Written By:	T Grayshaw
Checked By:	A Bigg
Date:	23/06/2014
Revision:	
Ref:	PRI19248traia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. This report provides survey information about the trees on the site at Blue Moon Paddock, Woodfield Lane, Essendon, in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. This is to identify the quality and value of existing trees on site, allowing an impact assessment to be made of the proposed development.

1.2. The site is comprised of a paddock and stables accessed via an unmade track. To the south of the site is a wooded area.

1.3. The proposed development is the demolition of the stable buildings and the building of a single detached house.

1.4. The subject trees have been categorised as follows:

BS Category	Number of individual trees	Tree Groups
U	4	0
A	9	0
B	15	0
C	18	4

1.5. A total of 46 individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition four groups were surveyed and recorded.

1.6. Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a C and U category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. U category trees are often in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.

1.7. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout the development.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. ACD were instructed by James Westrope, in May 2014, to survey and categorize the trees at Blue Moon Paddock, Woodfield Lane, Essendon, AL9 6JJ in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. The survey includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm stem diameter at a height of 1.5m that are on site or close enough to pose a potential constraint to development.

2.2. Individual trees and groups of trees have been assessed for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree, or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories. A Tree Reference Plan is provided in order to assist with scheme design.

2.3. The survey was carried out to assess the trees on site for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree, or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories, where:

- Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design.
- C category trees will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development, but should be retained where there is no reason for their removal.
- U category trees are in such a condition that they are unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.

2.4. This report provides the data and advice outlined in BS5837:2012 only. It must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken. If further detailed inspection is deemed necessary then it will be made clear within this report.

2.5. According to the landowner, the site is within a Conservation Area.

2.6. The Tree Reference Plan was based on the supplied topographical ground survey by Terrain Surveys dated December 2013 Drawing Number TS13/454S\1.

2.7. The controlling authority is Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council Offices who can be contacted at: Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council Offices, The Campus, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, AL8 6AE.

2.8. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Arboriculture, Courtyard House, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1EY, 01483 425 714/07796 832 490, quoting the site address and report reference number.

3. SCOPE AND METHOD OF SURVEY

3.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.

3.2. No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.

3.3. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Reference Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix G has been used to indicate a group of trees, and H for hedges. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.

3.4. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.

3.5. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.

3.6. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.

3.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer, or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.

3.8. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.

3.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).

3.10. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey. According to the National Soil Resources Institute online mapping service at http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes the soil on site is expected to be: Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. For individual details of the subject trees see the survey at appendix 2

4.2. The site is comprised of land to the north of Woodfield Lane, to the west of Chestnut Farm. At the north of the site is a former paddock area with dilapidated stable buildings in the northeast corner. The site is accessed via an unmade track which runs along the eastern boundary from the road to the stables. The south of the site is a wooded area.

Overview of site included in survey

4.3. A total of 46 individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition four groups were surveyed and recorded.

4.4. Nine trees included in the survey are A category. These are all trees with high individual quality and landscape value.

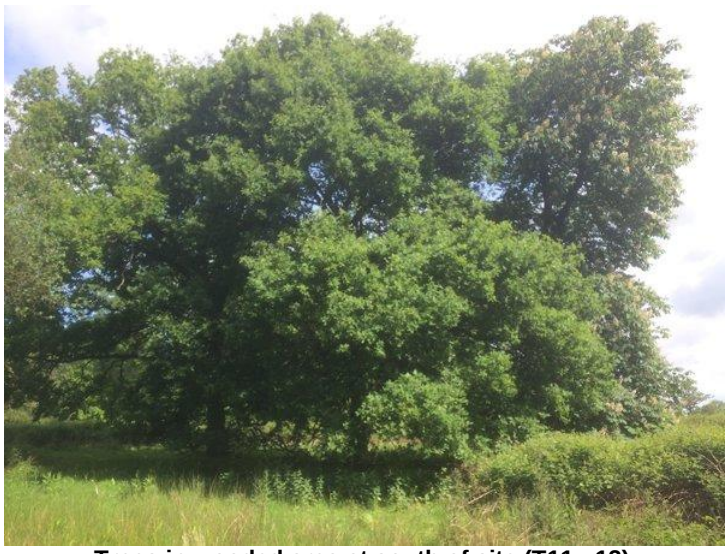
4.5. Fifteen trees on the site are B category. The B category trees on the site are those trees with moderate individual quality, or trees present in numbers, growing as groups with landscape value, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. B category trees are those that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).

4.6. There are eighteen individual trees and four groups of trees on the site which are C category. These are C category either due to their low inherent value due to low overall physiological vigour, or structural faults, or their diameter is less than 150mm at 1.5m above ground level.

4.7. There are four U category trees on the site which could be removed as good arboricultural practice as part of any development.

4.8. The trees to the south of the site form a wooded area. Recommendations for management works are given below.

Existing site entrance and track (T1 to right)



Trees in wooded area at south of site (T11 - 13)

View of dilapidated stable buildings at north east of site.

View from stables looking west.

View from north of site looking towards wooded area to south

5. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1. The proposed development is the demolition of the stable buildings and the erection of a single detached house. The proposed house is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.

5.2. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Where appropriate mitigation is proposed, with details given of any issues to be addressed by the arboricultural method statement to ensure the development is acceptable in arboricultural terms.

5.3. Any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees are identified, such that mitigation to significantly reduce or avoid this impact can be detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan as recommended in BS5837:2012 section 5.4.2.

5.4. All of the A and B category trees are to be retained and protected throughout the development.

5.5. Only two trees are proposed for removal as a result of the development. T42 & T43 are proposed for removal as part of the development. These are C category, low quality self seeded trees, and not of a quality that should represent any constraint to development.

5.6. At this time tree surgery works are not anticipated (excluding tree removals). Should any become necessary it should comply with BS3998:2010 Tree Work or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice, and be approved by the LPA and project arboriculturist prior to any commencement.

5.7. BS5837:2012 figure 2 recommends a default specification for protective barrier. This is a weld mesh panel design, mounted upon a well braced scaffold framework. This is perfectly adequate for this site where there are to be areas of high intensity development. Given the scale of the site, and the ample working room available, it is suggested that 1.2m chestnut pale fencing (or similar) clearly indicated as Tree Protection Fencing by signage would be entirely adequate. All tree protection fence should be erected before any works start on site whatsoever.

5.8. To ensure damage does not occur to trees highlighted for retention, tree protection fencing must be erected prior to ANY plant machinery entering site whatsoever. No special demolition procedures need be observed on this site, other than respecting the tree protection fencing.

5.9. It is confirmed there is no construction, and no hard surfacing proposed within RPAs of retained trees.

5.10. The site layout has been assessed in terms of shading and future pressure to prune. Given the orientation of the site, and the relationship between the proposed buildings and the retained trees, the juxtaposition is viable for long-term tree retention, and it is considered that shading by trees is unlikely to be a concern to future residents. As a result, it is considered unlikely that there would be any undue pressure to remove trees, or excessively prune from any future occupants.

5.11. Full details of the service and utility provisions for the site remain to be finalised. It is fundamental to tree protection that infrastructure design is sensitively approached, as trenching close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability. Constraints posed by retained trees must be passed to the infrastructure engineers to inform their design, ensuring that all services avoid areas of potential conflict.

5.12. Full details of any changes in ground levels on site remain to be finalised. Any alterations to levels close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability. Unless no-dig methodology is proposed for installation of surfaces within RPAs the original levels in these areas must be noted, retained, and integrated into the engineering design of the site. Landscaping operations within the RPAs of retained trees must be carried out in a sensitive manner and be subject to a detailed method statement and arboricultural supervision.

6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

6.2. There is ample scope for development of the site in the area where the stable buildings are located, without any adverse impact on existing trees. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout the development.

6.3. The Arboricultural Method Statement (PRI19248ams) has been compiled in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (PRI19248-03) for the purpose of feasibility and planning, as per Figure 1 of BS5837:2012. Once further engineering details become available as part of the detailed/technical design for the site, the TPP and AMS will be revised to incorporate these for inclusion in the Tender documentation.

6.4. The AMS includes details of all tree protection measures discussed within this report and provision for site supervision, monitoring and reporting throughout the development.

6.5. Any fencing and other tree protection measures should be erected after tree surgery but before any demolition or construction contractor enter the site, and before any soil stripping takes place. It is recommended that protection measures are monitored during the development process by a representative of ACD or an alternative consultant acceptable to the LPA, who should be responsible to both the developer and the LPA for the enforcement of the protection as agreed by both parties.

6.6. There must be no changes in levels, service routing, machine activity, storage of materials or site hut positioning within areas to be protected and the protective fencing must remain in position for the duration of the construction process.

6.7. Surgery may also be required in order to allow trees to be retained close to structures, to allow access for construction or future site traffic, or in the interests of the future health and safety of the trees and users of the site. Detailed recommendations for surgery should be provided prior to site commencement. All surgery should comply with BS3998:2010 or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice.

7. INITIAL WOODLAND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. The woodland is in general of good quality, predominantly for its landscape contribution to the local area, and its contribution to local biodiversity.

7.2. There are a number of Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak) on the site. These are non native trees, and host to the gall wasp Andricus quercuscalicis. It is suggested the younger self seeded Quercus cerris present on site (T34, T38, T40 and T41) are removed, to encourage regeneration of native species.

7.3. The wooded area is currently infested with brambles in some areas. It is recommended that the brambles are cut down with a brush cutter to encourage regrowth of a more diverse range of native species.

7.4. No invasive species were noted at the time of survey. Should the presence of any invasive species be noted a program for their removal should be implemented.

7.5. To reduce the risk of injury or damage to property from falling branches, any poorly attached deadwood should be removed from trees T25 – 30 and T32..

7.6. T1 and is a U category dead Oak tree. To reduce the risk of injury or damage from wind-throw or falling branches it is recommended that the tree is 'monolithed' i.e. the tree reduced to leave a 5m habitat stump. The branches and arisings should be retained in a habitat pile near the base of the tree.

7.7. This survey was not carried out specifically to identify tree related health and safety issues. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Occupiers Liability Acts, which place a responsibility upon landowners to ensure the safety of others entering their land. There is a special responsibility to ensure the safety of children, who may be unaware of danger. Reasonably frequent inspections of trees, with potential to cause harm, by a competent person, together with implementation of any recommendations, should ensure compliance with the legislation regarding tree safety.

Tom Grayshaw BA (Hons) Tech Cert (ArborA)
Arboriculturist
23 June 2014

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF CATEGORIES BS5837:2012

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -**Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	**Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)**		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7.***		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

APPENDIX 2: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N | E | S | W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14 (5)	400 (1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	OM	<10	Dead standing tree. Scope to remove poorly attached deadwood and retain for habitat value.	U
T2	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16 (1)	590 (1)	4	4	6	4	M	40+	Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Scattered minor deadwood as consistent with age and species. No significant visible defects. High value in terms of future potential.	A2
T3	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16 (1)	560 (1)	6	6	6	6	M	40+	Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Scattered minor deadwood as consistent with age and species. No significant visible defects. High value in terms of future potential.	A2
T4	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16 (1)	610 (1)	4	3.5	7	6	M	40+	Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Scattered minor deadwood as consistent with age and species. No significant visible defects. High value in terms of future potential.	A2
T5	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	18 (1)	730 (1)	9	8	6	8.5	M	20+	Scattered minor deadwood as consistent with age and species. Fungal fruiting bodies at base of main stem consistent with Fistulina hepatica (Beefsteak Fungus).	B2
T6	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18 (0.5)	760 (1)	7	8	7.5	5.5	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value. Scattered minor deadwood consistent with age and species.	A2
T7	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6 (0.5)	410 (MS)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Multi stem from 1m. Cavities at base of main limbs.	C2
T8	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14 (1)	510 (1)	6	7	7	4.5	EM	40+	Fair tree with high value in terms of future potential.	B2
T9	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	14 (0)	560 (1)	6	9.5	6	6	EM	10+	Main stem leans towards east at 20 degrees. Cavity in base of main stem to west. Hollow stem. Unsustainable structurally in the long term.	C2
T10	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16 (0.5)	570 (1)	4	4	4	4	M	20+	Fair tree no significant visible defects.	B2

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.).| **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.| **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N | E | S | W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T11	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16 (0.5)	510 (1)	4	4	4	3	EM	20+	Fair tree no significant visible defects. Shared canopy with adjacent tree.	B2
T12	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	580 (1)	5	5.5	9.5	7.5	M	20+	Part of wooded group	B2
T13	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	710 (1)	7	8.5	7	7	M	20+	Part of wooded group	B2
T14	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16 (2)	860 (1)	7	7	7	7	OM	<10	Very low vigor. Moribund.	U
T15	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	10 (0)	320,360,390 (3)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	10+	Triple stem from ground level. Deadwood and necrosis in main stems. Black staining of bark. Limited life expectancy.	C2
T16	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	15 (1)	460 (1)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	EM	20+	Part of wooded group	B2
T17	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	15 (1)	1320 (1)	8	5.5	5.5	5.5	OM	<10	Part collapsed tree. Hollow stem. High likelihood of further collapse. Structurally unsustainable in current form. Scope to reduce to 5m for habitat.	U
T18	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16 (0.5)	760 (1)	8	8	8	8	M	40+	High value tree.	A2
T19	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10 (0.5)	610 (1)	6	6	6	6	M	40+	Lost leader otherwise fair tree with landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
T20	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12 (1)	570 (1)	4	6.5	6.5	6.5	EM	40+	Shared canopy with adjacent tree.	B2
T21	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12 (1)	540 (1)	5	5	5	5	EM	40+	Shared canopy with adjacent tree.	B2
T22	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12 (1)	530 (1)	4	4	4	4	EM	40+	Shared canopy with adjacent tree.	B2
T23	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16 (1)	710 (1)	6	7	5.5	5.5	EM	40+	Shared canopy with adjacent tree. High individual quality.	A2
T24	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	8 (1)	150,150,150,150 (4)	4	4	4	4	EM	10+	Multi stem from ground level.	C2

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.).| **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.| **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N | E | S | W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T25	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16 (2)	560 (1)	7	7	7	7	M	20+	Occluding wound at base of main stem to east. Otherwise fair tree.	B2
T26	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	670 (1)	9	8.5	8.5	8.5	M	40+	Value as part of group on interior of site.	A2
T27	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	660 (1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Value as part of group on interior of site. Shared canopy with adjacent trees. No significant visible defects.	A2
T28	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	560 (1)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	40+	Value as part of group on interior of site. Shared canopy with adjacent trees. No significant visible defects.	B2
T29	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	580 (1)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	40+	Value as part of group on interior of site. Shared canopy with adjacent trees. No significant visible defects.	B2
T30	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	510 (1)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	M	40+	Value as part of group on interior of site. Shared canopy with adjacent trees. Broken limb to north.	B2
T31	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12 (4)	570 (1)	1	3	1	0	OM	<10	Moribund tree. One living branch. Holes consistent with Wood Pecker activity on main stem. Scope to retain for habitat value. Structurally poor. Recommend felling tree.	U
T32	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (1)	660 (1)	7	6.5	6.5	6.5	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value.	A2
T33	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	6 (0.5)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	40+	Small self seeded tree	C1
T34	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	6 (0.5)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	40+	Small self seeded tree	C1
T35	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	6 (0.5)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	40+	Small self seeded tree	C1
T36	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6 (0.5)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	40+	Small self seeded tree	C1
T37	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6 (0.5)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	40+	Small self seeded tree	C1
T38	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	6 (0.5)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	40+	Small self seeded tree	C1

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.).| **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.| **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N | E | S | W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T39	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6 (0.5)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	40+	Small self seeded tree	C1
T40	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	8 (0)	150,150 (2)	3	3	3	3	Y	40+	Twin stem from ground level.	C1
T41	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	8 (0)	150,150 (2)	3	3	3	3	Y	40+	Twin stem from ground level.	C1
T42	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8 (2)	140,130 (2)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	Y	10+	Twin stem from ground level consistent with having self seeded. Unsustainable structurally in relation to footings for stable. Unlikely to survive demolition. Low quality tree not a development constraint.	C1
T43	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6 (2)	200 (MS)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	Y	10+	Multi stem from ground level consistent with having self seeded. Some landscape value as part of boundary screening but not a development constraint.	C1
T44	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5 (0.5)	150 (MS)	2	2	2	2	Y	10+	Self seeded tree relatively low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
T45	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5 (0.5)	150 (MS)	2	2	2	2	Y	10+	Self seeded tree relatively low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
T46	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5 (0.5)	280 (MS)	3	3	3	3	SM	10+	Self seeded tree relatively low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
G1	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	8 (2)	150 (1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	Y	40+	Self seeded trees.	C2
G2	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6 (0.5)	230 (MS)	3	3	3	3	SM	10+	Multi stem from ground level.	C2
G3	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5 (0.5)	280 (MS)	3	3	3	3	SM	10+	Relatively low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
G4	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5 (0.5)	280 (MS)	3	3	3	3	SM	10+	Off site trees dimensions and positions estimated. Relatively low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.).| **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.| **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

APPENDIX 3: TREE PROTECTION PLAN
(PRI19248-03)

ACD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS LTD
RODBOURNE RAIL BUSINESS CENTRE
GRANGE LANE
MALMESBURY
WILTS
SN16 0ES
TEL: (01666) 825646 FAX: (01666) 824654
email: mail@acdlandscape.co.uk
CONTACT: JOHN CONSTABLE

ACD ECOLOGY LTD
RODBOURNE RAIL BUSINESS CENTRE
GRANGE LANE
MALMESBURY
WILTS
SN16 0ES
TEL: (01666) 825646 FAX: (01666) 824654
email: mail@acdlandscape.co.uk
CONTACT: DUNCAN MURRAY

ACD ARBORICULTURE LTD
COURTYARD HOUSE
MILL LANE
GODALMING
SURREY
GU7 1EY
TEL: (01483) 425714
email:m.welby@acdarb.co.uk
CONTACT: MARK WELBY

ACD (LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS) SOUTHAMPTON LTD
12 SOUTHGATE STREET
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE
SO23 9EF
TEL: (01962) 855604 FAX:
email:a.wells@acdlandscape.co.uk
CONTACT: ANNETTE WELLS

ECOLOGY * ARBORICULTURE * ARBORICULTURAL SITE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION * LANDSCAPE & VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT * LANDSCAPE DESIGN & PLANNING * LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT * LANDSCAPE AUDIT * PROJECT MANAGEMENT * EXPERT WITNESS