

**Arboricultural Appraisal**  
**10 Anthorne Close, EN6 1RW**  
**Report Reference: AA001\_14ANTDR\_2021**



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## 1.0 Executive summary

- 1.1 This arboricultural report has been compiled to identify any required maintenance to an Oak tree situated within the rear garden of 10 Anthonne Close, EN6. The tree (T1) has historically been subject to reduction works and has been a point of discussion between the property owner and adjacent property owners. The crown over-sails three properties and is within an area of potential effect of three structures. Light levels, deadwood and unreasonable over-sail have raised concerns from both the owner and adjacent residents, a compromise by introducing reduction works has been discussed. This report will concentrate of a pruning recommendation that allows a greater light penetration, a reduction in the water extraction potential whilst ensuring the continuation of good physiological and structural health of T1.
- 1.2 This investigation will include:
- Analysis of onsite tree related data obtained during a survey undertaken 8<sup>th</sup> 2021
  - The site context and analysis of constraints
  - Discussion
  - Recommendations
- 1.3 Conclusions will be based upon analysis of data detailed within this report.

## 2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 This report has been produced by Paul Zepler, a professional within the arboricultural industry in relation to multiple disciplines within the sector. I currently hold the qualifications of FdSc arb, NC/arb and LANTRA PTI. I have also worked as an Arboriculture Officer for fourteen years, consulted for seven years and have an additional four years working in the industry in a practical capacity.

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## 3.0 Professional Standard References

- 3.1 I have referred to the following standards and act as a framework to ensure good practice and tree evaluation in relation to trees throughout this project:
- 3.2 British Standard 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: recommendations) as a good practice guide for trees in relation to structure.
- 3.3 British Standard 3998:2010 (Tree works recommendations) for pruning recommendations.
- 3.6 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for wildlife protection law and good practice.
- 3.7 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 as a point of reference for noise pollution constraints.

- 3.8 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 as point of reference for the protection of bats due to the documented presence of cavities within the tree survey.
- 3.9 Natural Environment and Rural Community's act 2006 as point of reference for the protection of bats due to the documented presence of cavities within the tree survey.

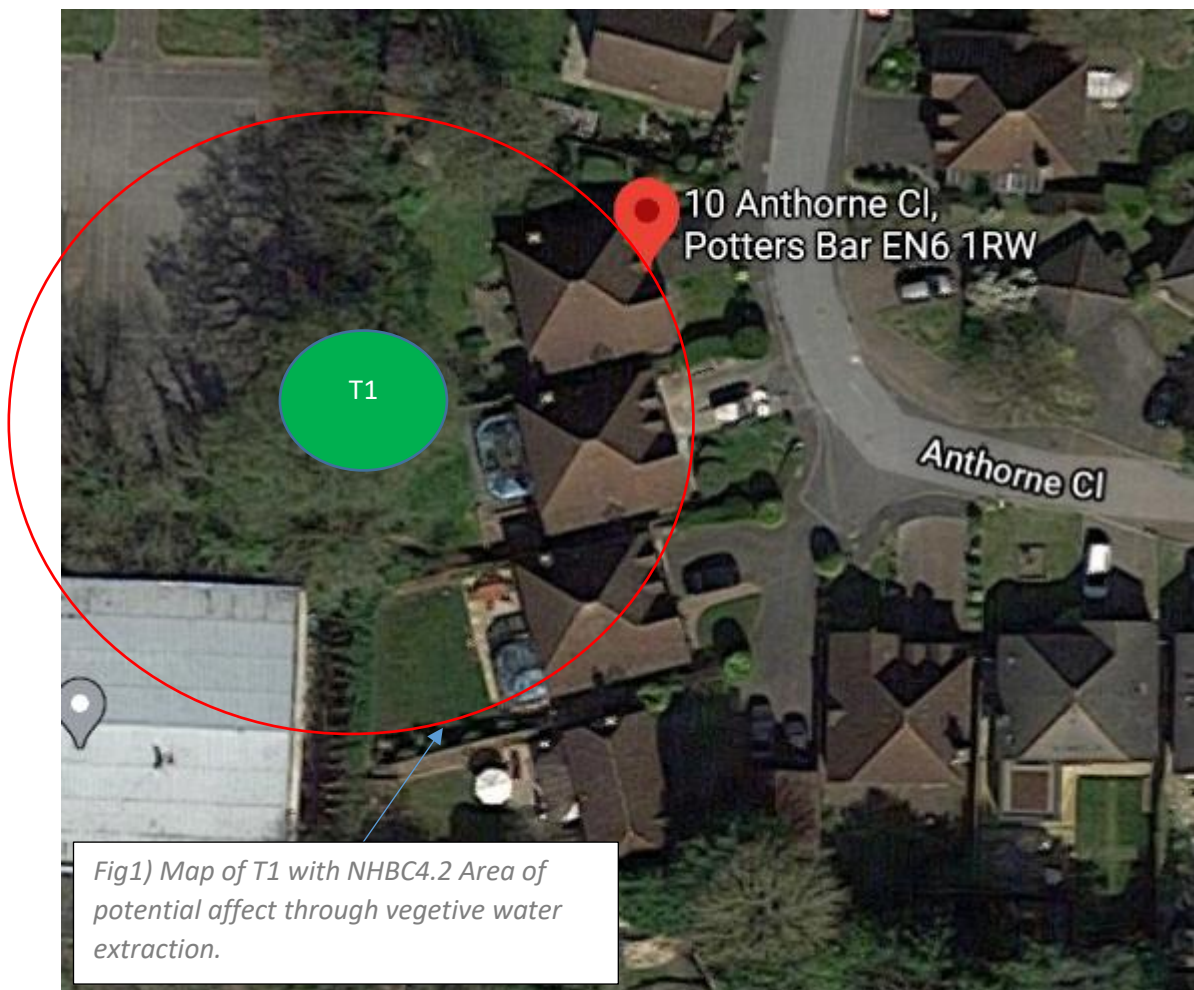
#### 4.0 Site Description

- 4.1 10 Anthorne Close is a set within a leafy area Hertsmere, within walking distance of the National Trust site: Morven Park. The property is detached and appears to be part of an extension from the original planned detailed for Althorne Close (as displayed within Hertsmere registered TPO maps).

The rear aspect of the property is very well maintained, manicured with one main arboricultural feature.

The superficial geology is a boundary division between Sand-Gravel / Clay and Silt sitting on a bedrock of Chalk. This means that the site may be prone to seasonal movement, for which vegetation management is highly recommended.

T1 is situated in the rear garden of 10 against a fence-line partitioning a School and fitness centre.



5.0 TPO Listed information

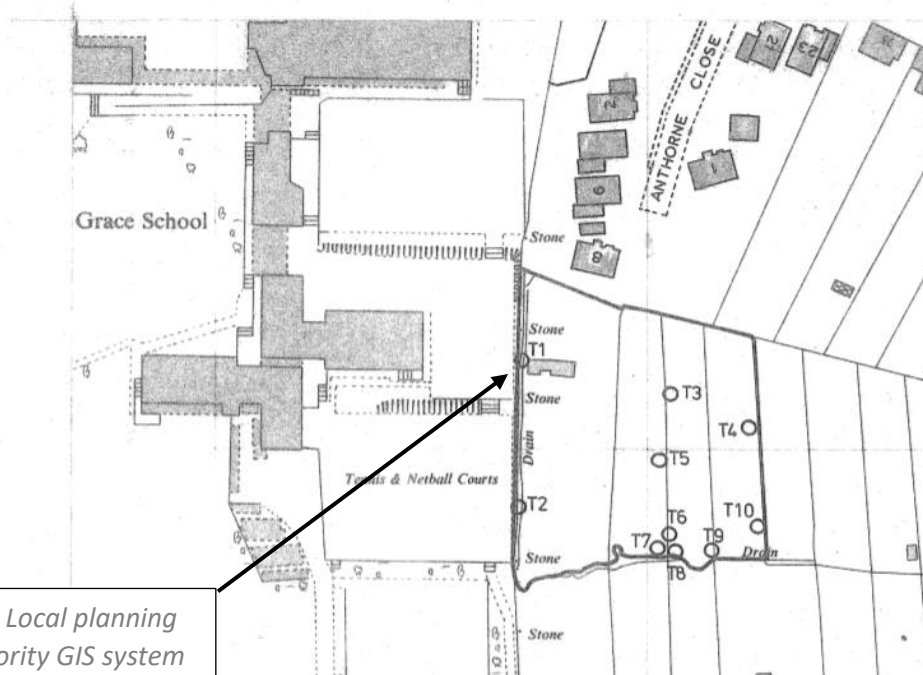


Fig2) Local planning authority GIS system  
TPO Register doc 1

(encircled in black on the map)

No. on Map	Description	Situation
T1	Oak	Land at the rear of 29 Mount Grace Road, Potters Bar and abutting Mount Grace School Grounds.
T2	Oak	
T3	Ash	Land at rear of 27/25 Mount Grace Road, Potters Bar
T6	Ash	
T5	Ash	Land at rear of 27 Mount Grace Road, Potters Bar
T7	Horse Chestnut	
T8	Blue Atlantic Cedar	Land at rear of 25 Mount Grace Road, Potters Bar
T9	Willow	Land at rear of 25/23 Mount Grace Road Potters Bar
T4	Oak	Land at rear of 23 Mount Grace Road, Potters Bar
T10		

Fig3) Local planning authority GIS system  
TPO Register doc 2

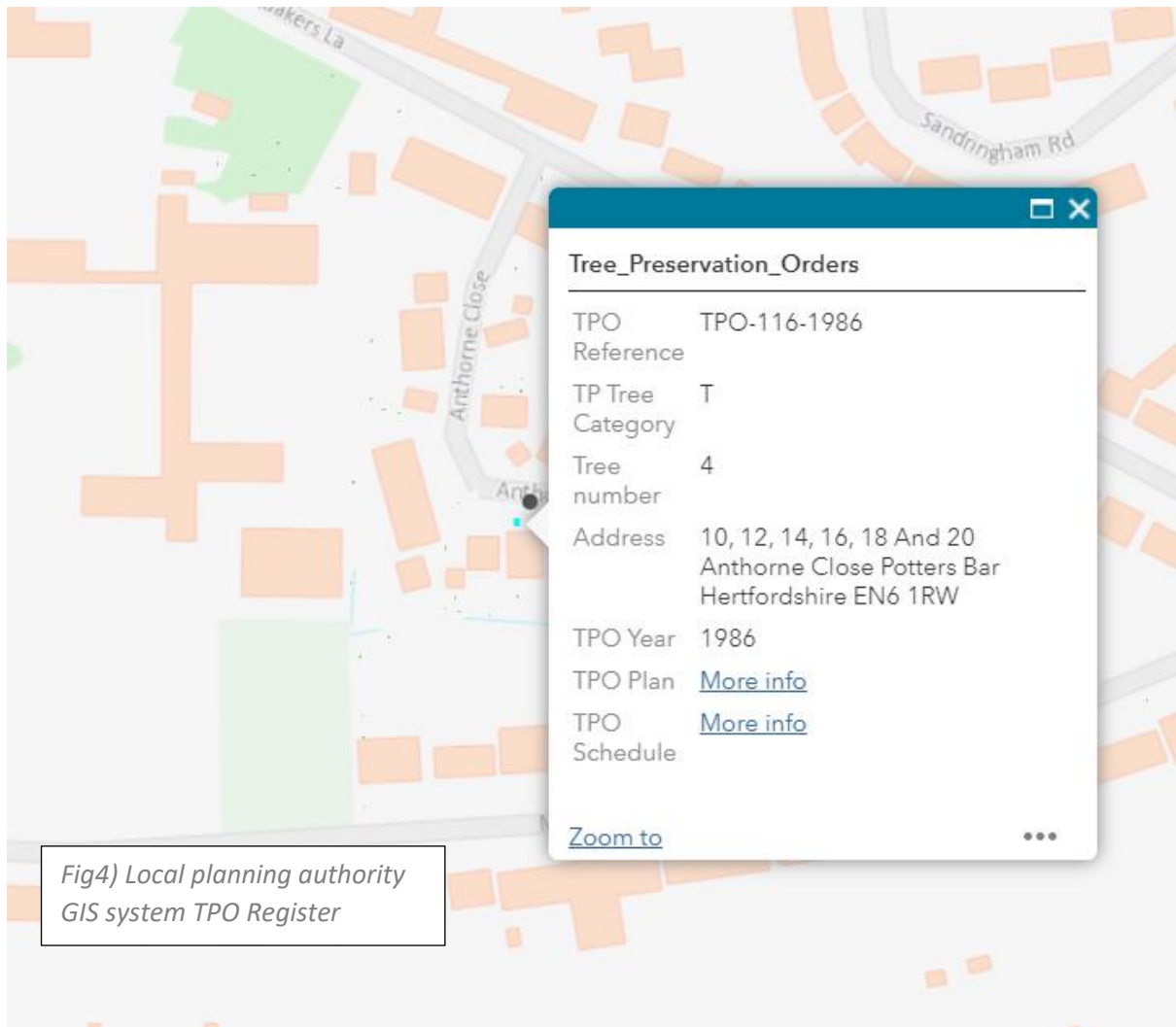


Fig4) Local planning authority GIS system TPO Register

10 Anthorne Close, EN6															
Map REF	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Radial crown spread N/E/S/W (m)	Distance from property footprint / boundary (m)	Ownership	Age	BS:5837 CAT	Condition	Past management /comments	Observations	NHBC - Subsidence risk factor	NHBC - Area of influence	Wildlife	SULE (safe useful life expectancy)
T1	<i>Quercus Robur</i> (English Oak)	22	1232	9/8/8/8	14m	10 Anthorne Close, EN6	M	A1	Good	Minor reduction works 8-10 years ago	Hanging limb at 10m east elevation. Historic lateral and apical reduction points. Stem trespasses into rear property by 20%.	HIGH	33m	None observed. No cavities, no nesting birds.	80+

DBH = DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT / BS:5837 = BRITISH STANDARD 5837 TREE QUALITY RANGE /

T1		
Rooting area	Good - No issues identified during inspection	GOOD
Root crown	Good - No issues identified during inspection	GOOD
Base	Good - No issues identified during inspection	GOOD
Stem(s)	Fair - Creeping Ivy	FAIR
Crown	Good - Minor amount of deadwood (5-10%), consistent with age	GOOD
Inspection interval	3 years	



## 7.0 Recommendation

A 2.5m lateral and apical reduction would represent between 25-30% of the overall crown. No point of reduction should be beyond historic reduction points. Ivy should be severed and removed before it can become invasive and competitive to future growth of T1. Deadwood should be removed due to the target area for loss, the hanger identified in section 6 should also be removed. All works should be in keeping with BS:3998 standards. If nesting or roosting wildlife is identified during works then works must cease. In the case of roosting bats then a new evaluation will need to take place. At the time of survey, no wildlife was visibly present and no cavities were identified.

## 8.0 Conclusion

This level of reduction would not harm T1, would mitigate crown over-sail to adjacent properties to a reasonable extent and manage neighbourly considerations, it would reduce T1's water extraction potential, remove the hanging limb and deadwood and therefore potential for failure over structure or amenity space, it would remove competitive creeper growth and therefore restrict the potential for that competitive vegetation to have a negative impact upon T1.



## APPENDIX A: BS:5837 Categorisation

## BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories when appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
<b>Category U</b>  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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees that have 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)</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>			Dark red
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>	
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>				
<b>Category A</b>  <b>Trees of high quality</b> 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 dominate 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)	Light green
<b>Category B</b>  <b>Trees of moderate quality</b> 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 remedial defects, including unsympathetic management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention of 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	Mid blue
<b>Category C</b>  <b>Trees of low quality</b> with an estimated remaining 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 value	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

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