



PEACOCK

TREE CONSULTANCY

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Arboricultural Report

Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan, for the development of: Beeches Farm, Icknield Way, Tring HP23 4LA.

Instructed by: Mr A Screech
Archaylen Property Limited
Beeches Farm
Icknield Way
Tring
HP23 4LA

Prepared by: **A S Peacock**
ABC Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture

Date: 17 June 2022

Reference: APPA150622/1

1.0 **Introduction**

1.1 This Arboricultural Report is to accompany a Planning Application development of an existing office/industrial area, located at Beeches Farm, Icknie Way, Tring HP23 4LA. The proposed development is to include single-storey offices, parking, landscaped areas and related facilities.

1.2 I am Alex Peacock, a qualified and independent arboriculturist. A summary qualifications, experience and professional memberships are included at Appendix 3.

1.3 This Arboricultural Report is based on recommendations and guidance set out in British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction Recommendations*. Justification will be provided if any course of action deviates from these recommendations.

1.4 I carried out a tree survey inspection on 6 April 2021 to record information about trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or more, on and adjacent to the site. Details of the survey are included in the Tree Survey Schedule at Appendix 1. An Explanatory Key to the Tree Survey Schedule is included at Appendix 2.

2.0 **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)**

2.1 **Impacts of the development on the trees**

2.1.1 The removal of tree numbers 0720, 1044 and G7 will be required in order to undertake construction, as the trees are positioned within the footprint of the development area. Loss of these trees is considered to be of low impact as they are either of poor quality or young in age (and therefore easily replaced). If these trees are to be retained it will result in excessive pressure on the remaining trees at the site in order to implement the design. Whereas removal of these trees will allow larger areas of root zone to remain undisturbed, reducing the impact of development on the retained trees.

2.1.2 The new access road will encroach into the RPA of tree number 0722. The impact on this tree is considered to be low as the amount of incursion is negligible (estimated less than 5%). Furthermore, the tree's RPA has been significantly increased in all other areas surrounding the tree, and the ground will remain undisturbed due to a rock protective barrier to prevent any damage through construction activities.

2.1.3 The crowns of tree numbers 0715, 0716, 0717, 0722, G4 and G5 will overhang the protective barrier and could therefore be damaged by construction traffic. This could result in large tears or wounding to the tree, which will be entry points for decay fungi, plus the loss of foliage may cause a decline in health. The impact is considered to be low, as minor crown pruning will bring the overhang back inside the protective barrier, eliminating the likelihood of damage occurring. Furthermore, the crowns of G4, G5 and tree 0722 are above the height of construction traffic, therefore no pruning is needed.

2.2 **Impacts of the trees on the development**

Shading caused by the existing trees may cause reduced light levels to the east & south elevation of the new offices, leading to future pressures for pruning, or the trees removal. Shading in this case, is likely to be of low impact, as the buildings are residential, plus design of the internal configuration is orientated so that the outlook the offices are in the opposite direction, i.e. towards the landscaped courtyard views across Aylesbury Vale.

3.0 **Issues to be addressed in the Arboricultural Method Statement**

An Arboricultural Method Statement is attached to this document. It provides details of how the impacts detailed in paragraph 2.0 will be mitigated so that construction of the development can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact to the trees being retained. Issues to be addressed are as follows:-

- Location and specifications for tree protective barriers to protect the RPA trees being retained.
- Schedule of tree work, including a specification for pruning to tree numbers 070716 and 0717.
- Replacement tree planting to mitigate the loss of tree numbers 0720, 1044 and G7.
- Positioning of site offices and welfare facilities.
- Frequency and timings of arboricultural site monitoring.
- Locations of contractor parking and storage of building materials.
- Other general precautionary measures required for construction activities outside the construction exclusion zone.
- Sequencing of operations.

4.0 **Disclaimers**

This report is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees identified within; use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for a other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

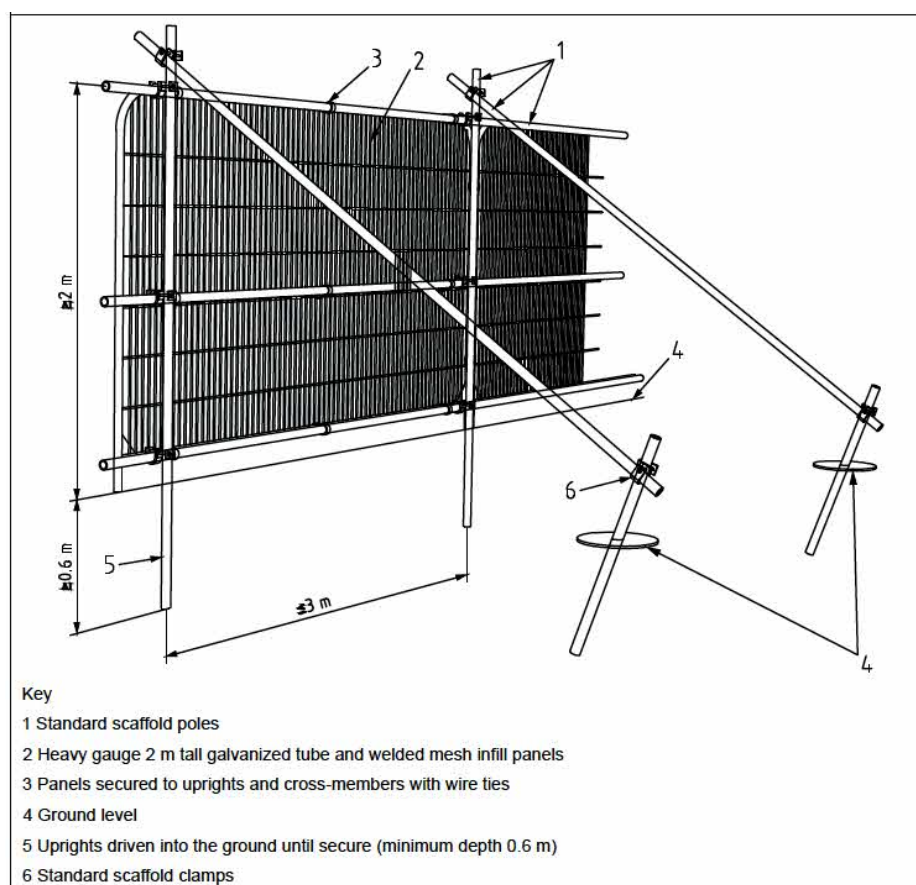


Alex Peacock *Dip Arb L6 (ABC)*
Director of Peacock Tree Consultancy Ltd

Arboricultural Method Statement

1.0 Tree Protective Barriers

- 1.1 Protective barriers will be installed at the locations shown on the Tree Protec Plan (included at the end of this Report). The barriers will protect Protection Areas (RPA) of all trees being retained. The locations of protective barriers must be agreed by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) before construction activity starts on site. They will remain in place until there is no risk of harm from development activity. This can be controlled via the imposition of a planning condition on the permission for the development.
- 1.2 No protective barriers will be moved from their agreed location, removed or temporarily dismantled, without consulting the project arboriculturist. Furthermore, the condition of the fencing will be regularly monitored by the project arboriculturist to ensure it remains fit for purpose, i.e. sufficient to prevent unauthorised access or activities within the RPA's of retained trees.
- 1.3 The minimum specification for the protective barriers are as per the drawing below:



- 1.4 Behind the protective barrier, there will be no unauthorised vehicular access; no repeated pedestrian access; no fires; no storage of excavated debris, building materials, chemicals, or fuels; no mixing of cement; no service installation; no excavation; no raising or lowering of soil levels; and no excessive cultivation or landscape planting. Any variations to these restrictions must be agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- 1.5 All-weather notices must be attached to the protective barrier with words such as:
'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - NO ACCESS'

2.0 Tree Work

2.1 Schedule of tree work required to enable development:

Tree Number	Species	Work Required
0715	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Reduce the lateral spread of the tree to the north-west by approximately one metre (to in line with the protective barrier).
0716	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Reduce the lateral spread of the tree to the north-west by approximately one metre (to in line with the protective barrier).
0717	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Reduce the lateral spread of the tree to the north-west by approximately one metre (to in line with the protective barrier).
1044	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Remove tree.
G7	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Remove trees.

2.2 Schedule of tree work required for reasons of proactive arboricultural management:

Tree Number	Species	Work Required
0720	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Remove tree.

2.3 Tree work is to be carried out to the standards in BS 3998 (2010) *Recommendations for Tree Work*. It is advisable to select a contractor approved by the Arboriculture Association; their Register of Contractors is available free from The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse GL10 3DL - Telephone 01242 5227 website: www.trees.org.uk

3.0 Replacement Tree Planting

3.1 Extensive tree planting is to be completed throughout the site which will mitigate the losses of tree numbers 1044 and G7. Specifications for the replacement species, planting locations and stock size/type are detailed in the Softworks Plan (drawing number: 112-003-P03), prepared by tf-LAB London Landscape Architects. Tree species have been selected that are either native to the area, or with wildlife value (e.g. providing nectar for bees and berries for birds/mammals).

3.2 All trees are to be planted of a size that will provide instant impact, i.e. of a minimum stem diameter of 10-12cm, select standard, in a 25 litre container. Stock to be sourced from local and reputable nurseries that have high quality biosecurity measures in place.

- 3.3 Regular maintenance of newly planted trees will be completed for the first five years, including watering during prolonged drought periods, weed control, adjustment of tree ties and stakes, and formative pruning as necessary. Defects that are apparent during the maintenance period will be addressed by appropriate remedial works, including replacement of any failed tree stock.

4.0 **Site Offices and Welfare Facilities**

- 4.1 The location of site offices and welfare facilities are to provide a functional road barrier protection to the construction exclusion zone located to the east of the site. The exact location is shown on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.2 The site offices and welfare facilities are to be installed directly onto the soil surface and no excavation into existing soil levels is to be performed unless approved by the project arboriculturist. The site buildings are to provide a continuous barrier sufficient to prevent unauthorised access or activities within the RPA's of retained trees. Any gaps between site buildings are to be infilled with robust fencing that conforms to all of the specifications detailed in paragraph 1.0.

5.0 **Site Monitoring**

- 5.1 Site monitoring will be undertaken by the project arboriculturist at regular intervals (approximately every 2-4 weeks). The project arboriculturist's initial role is to liaise with the developer and the LPA to ensure that protective measures are in place before any works start on site. Written records of monitoring will be circulated to relevant parties.
- 5.2 A pre-commencement meeting will be held on site before any of the site clearance and construction work begins. This will be attended by the site manager, the project arboriculturist, and a LPA representative (if a LPA representative cannot attend, the supervising arboriculturist will inform the LPA in writing of the details of the meeting). All tree protection measures described in this Arboricultural Statement will be fully discussed so that their implementation and sequencing are understood by all the parties. This will include agreeing the location of the protective barriers. Any agreed clarifications or modifications to the construction details will be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing. This meeting is where the details of the programme of tree protection will be agreed and finalised, which then form the basis of any supervision arrangements between the supervising arboriculturist and the developer.

5.3 Further site monitoring from the project arboriculturist will be required during work of a sensitive nature (i.e. when development activity is to take place adjacent to RPA's), these key stages are as follows:

1. Following installation of the protective barriers (prior to commencing construction work).
2. Prior to removal of protective barriers at the end of construction.
3. As and when additional works occur that may be sensitive to tree protection areas.

6.0 Sequencing of Operations

1	Pre-commencement site meeting.	Meeting on site with supervising arboriculturist, site manager and LPA Tree Officer (if appropriate) to discuss: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Details of the Arboricultural Method Statement, Identify any conflicts and work towards a resolution. 2. Identify the locations and specification of tree protection barriers. 3. Details of any clarifications or modifications to be recorded circulated to all parties in writing.
2	Install tree protection.	Install tree protection barriers in the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan. Project Arboriculturist to undertake site visit to ensure they are positioned the correct location and specification.
3	Undertake tree work.	Carry out pruning to tree numbers 0715, 0716 and 0717, and remove numbers 1044, 0720 and G7.
4	Undertake construction work, inc. hard landscaping.	Site monitoring to be completed by the project arboriculturist approximately every 2-4 weeks.
5	Post completion site meeting.	Meeting on site with supervising arboriculturist, site manager and LPA Tree Officer (if appropriate). Confirm there is no risk of further construction activities that are damaging to the tree's RPA.
6	Remove tree protection barriers.	
7	Undertake tree planting and soft landscaping work.	Meeting with landscaping contractors for briefing before work starts. Further supervision visits to be completed as necessary at the discretion of the supervising arboriculturist.

7.0 **Additional Precautionary Measures**

7.1 **Large Scale Plant**

Any transit or traverse of large scale plant, e.g. wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs), shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

7.2 **Fires**

Fires on sites must be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, they must not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction must be taken into account when determining location, and it must be attended at all times until safe enough to leave.

7.3 **Toxic Chemicals**

The storage of fuels or any toxic chemicals is not permitted in RPA's. Where fuels or other chemicals are stored on site, a risk assessment will be carried out to identify if emergency spillage kits are needed to restrict the environmental impact of accidents. Soil bunding or a supporting framework covered in heavy-duty plastic sheeting will be installed where there is a risk of spillages contaminating RPA's. This specifically applies to cement mixing areas and vehicle washing facilities. Leachate from poured wet concrete is toxic to plants and must be prevented from contaminating RPA's by using an impermeable membrane to stop any leakage into the soil.

7.4 **Landscaping**

7.4.1 No heavy mechanical cultivation of soil such as ploughing or rotavation is permitted within RPA's. No level changes shall occur within 1m of the trunk unless authorised by the supervising arboriculturist. No raising of soil levels to leave soil touching the trunk that was previously exposed to the air is permitted.

7.4.2 Specifications for hard landscaping and topsoil management are detailed in the Hardworks Plan (drawing number: 112-002-P03) and Topsoil Management Plan (drawing number: 112-001-P03) prepared by if-LAB London Landscape Architects.

7.5 **Contractors' Car Parking and Storage of Building Materials**

There is ample available space on site for contractors car parking and the storage of building materials. The designated area is to be the existing hard standing in the east corner of the site (in front of the site offices and welfare facilities).

8.0 Site Personnel Contact Details

	Company Name	Individual	Emergency Phone No.
Client	Archaylen Property Limited	Andrew Screech	N/A
Architect	Gollifer Langston Architects	Andrew Gollifer	020 7734 2134
Arboriculturist	Peacock Tree Consultancy Ltd	Alex Peacock	07884 055207
Local Authority Tree Officer	Buckinghamshire Council (Aylesbury Vale area)	James Remmington	01296 585589
Site Agent/Manager	TBC	TBC	TBC



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Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Schedule

Tree/ Group Ref. No.	Tree Species	Tree Ht. (m)	Stem Diameter @1.5m (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m ²)	Branch Spread				Life Stage	Crown Height (m)	Phys. Condition	Condition, Observations and Defects	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Ret. Span	Cat. Grade
						N	S	E	W							
0714 (no tag)	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	8	156	1.8	10	0.5	2	1.5	1.5	Young	0	Good	Crown suppressed by tree number 0715 (to the north-east) creating a slightly imbalanced crown. The tree otherwise appears in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
0715	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	360	4.5	64	5	5	5	5	Semi- mature	2	Good	The tree appears in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
0716	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	Stem 1: 292 Stem 2: 323 (combined diameter: 435)	5.1	81	5	5	3.5	5	Semi- mature	1.75	Good	Early development of included bark within stem bifurcation at 0.25m height. Crown is imbalanced due to competition with tree number 0717.	No action required at time of survey.	20+	B1
0717	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	340	4.2	55	5	5	5	4	Semi- mature	1.75	Fair	Symptoms of <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> evident within the tree crown. Crown is imbalanced due to competition with tree number 0718.	No action required at time of survey.	<10	C1
0718	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	324	3.9	48	5	4	4	3	Semi- mature	1.5	Good	The tree appears in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
0719	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	Stem 1: 180 Stem 2: 204 (combined diameter: 272)	3.3	34	2	3	2.5	2	Semi- mature	1.75	Good	Twin stemmed from 30cm height. The tree appears in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
0720	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	10	648 (measured at 0.5m ht.)	7.8	191	4	7	6.5	4	Over- mature	2	Poor	Tree is in decline and has large dead branches (20cm-30cm in diameter) throughout its crown. However, the risk the dead branches pose is low, as the lawn area beneath the tree is infrequently used. The north-west side of the stem contains internal decay (between ground level and 1m height), whereas the opposite side is more robust. <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> fruiting bodies are evident on branches within the tree crown.	No action required at time of survey. However, consider removal of this tree for pro-active management due to its low quality and deteriorating health.	<10	U

Tree/ Group Ref. No.	Tree Species	Tree Ht. (m)	Stem Diameter @1.5m (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m ²)	Branch Spread				Life Stage	Crown Height (m)	Phys. Condition	Condition, Observations and Defects	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Ret. Span	Cat. Grade
						N	S	E	W							
0721	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	11	479 (measured at 1m ht.)	5.7	102	6.5	6	5.5	6.5	Mature	1.75	Fair	Some dieback of branches is evident in the upper tree crown. The tree otherwise appears to be in good structural condition.	No action required at time of survey.	10+	B1,2
0722	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	430	5.1	81	3	8	3	4	Early- mature	5	Fair	This tree has been selected as an individual, as it is one of the largest trees in G6, and its crown overhangs the site more than the others in the group. The tree stem leans towards the east and the crown is imbalanced due to competition with other trees in the group. Symptoms of <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> are evident within the tree crown, there is also some minor dead wood (10mm-20mm in diameter). There is a small hanging branch located at 5m height to the south-west side, but is not considered of high risk due to the low value target beneath.	No action required at time of survey. Depending on the site layout; the tree crown may require pruning, or protective barrier siting to incorporate the overhanging crown. Alternatively, the tree is of low quality and could feasibly be removed if desired.	<10	C1
1044	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	121 (measured at 1m ht.)	1.5	7	2	2	2	2	Young	0	Good	Co-dominant leaders originate from 1 metre height. The tree appears in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed.	The tree offers little in the way of benefits and could feasibly be removed if desired.	40+	C1
G1	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	14	317 (largest tree)	3.9	48	4	2.5	5	2	Early- mature	0	Fair	Group of two trees, each with multiple stems which originate from ground level. The trees are becoming over-run by Russian vine. The trees appear in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed. The trees provide a good screening function to the highway.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1,2
G2	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	14	386 (largest tree)	4.5	64	4	3	3	3	Early- mature	0	Good	Group of four trees, some of which are developing weak branch unions, although not of high concern at present. The trees otherwise appear in good structural condition. The trees provide a good screening function to the highway.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1,2

Tree/ Group Ref. No.	Tree Species	Tree Ht. (m)	Stem Diameter @1.5m (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m ²)	Branch Spread				Life Stage	Crown Height (m)	Phys. Condition	Condition, Observations and Defects	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Ret. Span	Cat. Grade
						N	S	E	W							
G3	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	13	Stem 1: 396 Stem 2: 328 (combined diameter: 514)	6.3	124	3.5	3.5	4	3.5	Early- mature	0	Good	Group of three trees. North-east tree has co-dominant stems from 0.5m height. The trees appear in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed. The trees provide a good screening function to the highway.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1,2
G4	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	13	600# (largest tree)	7.2	163	4	4	4	3	Early- mature	0	Good	Group of three trees. The middle tree is developing a poor union at 1.5m height. The trees otherwise appear to be in good structural condition. Concrete access road is located 1m to the south-west of the group. The trees provide a good screening function to the highway.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1,2
G5	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	10 - 13	450# (largest tree)	5.4	92	3	4	2	4	Early- mature	0	Good	The trees all appear to be generally in good structural condition, with no significant defects observed. Concrete access road is located 1m to the north-east of the group, and although some branches overhang, they are at a significant height which is unlikely to restrict access for larger vehicles. The trees provide a good screening function to the highway.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1,2
G6	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Prunus</i> spp., <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , and <i>Sambucus nigra</i> .	12	300# (approx. average size)	3.6	41	-	2	2	-	Semi- mature and early- mature	3-4	Good	Linear belt of trees of mixed native species. The trees appear to be located off site, but overhang the boundary fence by 1m-2m. No significant structural issues were evident, however, some of the ash trees are infected by <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> . The group provides a good screening function to the site.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1,2
G7	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and <i>Sambucus nigra</i> .	5	259 (elder measured at GL)	3.0	28	2	2	2	2	Young and mature	0	Good and Poor	Elder is almost entirely ring barked at ground level. Ash is self-seeded and offers little contribution for the future.	Both trees offers little in the way of benefits and could feasibly be removed if desired.	<10	C1

Appendix 2 - Explanatory Key

- **Estimated Dimensions:**
Dimensions that have been estimated (e.g. for off-site or other inaccessible trees) are suffixed with a '#' symbol.
- **Tree/Group Reference Number:**
Sequential reference number for each individual tree, or group of trees, which corresponds with the tree survey plan. Where appropriate, corresponding number tags will be placed as high as convenient on the stem of each tree.
- **Groups of trees and woodlands:**
Trees growing as obvious groups, or woodlands, will be assessed as such (where considered appropriate). However, an assessment of individuals within the group (or woodland) will be undertaken if there is a need to differentiate between them (e.g. in order to highlight a significant variation in attributes).
- **Tree Species:**
Listed by botanical name.
- **Tree Height:**
Measured to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m, and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.
- **Stem Diameter:**
Recorded in millimetres, and rounded to the nearest 10mm. Measurements are taken at 1.5m above ground level, at the highest point on sloping ground. For trees with low branches or swellings on the stem, measurements will be taken at the narrowest point below the fork/swelling. Variations of the measurement height are recorded with an 'x' (e.g. $x = 40cm$).
- **Multi-stemmed trees**
The combined stem diameter of multi-stemmed trees is calculated as follows;
 1. Trees with two to five stems: $\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 3)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 4)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2}$
 2. Trees with more than five stems: $\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$
- **Root Protection Area (RPA)**
The RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle radius 12 times the stem diameter, and is determined using Table D.1, from Annex D of BS5837:2012. The calculated RPA for each tree is capped to 707m².
- **Branch Spread:**
Taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the tree crown. Measured to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m, and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.
- **Life Stage:**
 1. Young (Y) = Saplings and young trees under 20 years of age.
 2. Semi Mature (SM) = Trees older than 20 years but less than a third of the life expectancy for the species (normally making substantial extension growth).
 3. Early Mature (EM) = Trees between a third and two thirds of their life expectancy for the species (normally making good extension growth).
 4. Mature (M) = Trees beyond two thirds of their life expectancy for the species (typically low rate of significant extension growth).
 5. Over Mature (OM) = Trees beyond two thirds of their life expectancy for the species, with the crown starting to break up and decrease in size.

- **Canopy height:**

Measurements are divided into three sub-categories:

1. Height of first significant branch.
2. Direction of growth.
3. Height of tree crown.

Measurements are to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m, and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.

- **Physiological Condition:**

An assessment of the general vitality of the tree using visual assessment of extension growth, crown transparency, and branch architecture, then comparing with what is considered normal for that species. Grading codes used are; G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor and D = Dead.

- **Condition, Observations and Defects.**

General, visual, observations, particularly regarding the tree's structural condition (i.e. the presence of any decay and structural defects). Any trees with defects that present an immediate risk, or, are affected by a pest or pathogen which could cause widespread and serious damage unless controlled or eradicated, will be promptly brought to the attention of the relevant person.

- **Preliminary Management Recommendations.**

Recommendations for work required to the trees in their current context. This may include further investigations of defects that have been identified, i.e. climbing inspections, specialist decay mapping, or laboratory analysis of plant and soil samples.

- **Retention Span:**

The estimate remaining contribution (in years) the trees are expected to reasonably provide. The grading is as follows:

1. Can not realistically be retained for longer than 10 years (<10).
2. Estimated remaining expectancy of at least 10 years (10+).
3. Estimated remaining expectancy of at least 20 years (20+).
4. Estimated remaining expectancy of at least 40 years (40+).

- **Categorisation Grade:**

Categorisation to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the tree, group or woodland, to assist informed decision making concerning which trees should be retained or removed in the event of development occurring. For a tree to qualify under any given category, it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (U, A, B, C) as follows:

1. Category U - Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
2. Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
3. Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
4. 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 150 mm.

In addition, trees in categories A to C, should qualify under one or more of the three subcategories (1, 2, 3). Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 are intended to reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively. Further details can be found in Table 1 in BS5837:2012.

Appendix 3 - Qualifications and Experience of Alex Peacock

Qualifications and Training

- SEG Awards ABC Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture
- Registered User of QTRA (no. 7183)
- Lantra Awards Professional Tree Inspection
- ABC Level 3 Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture (the current equivalent of ABC Level 4 Diploma Arboriculture)

Memberships

- Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association

Experience

I have worked in the arboricultural industry continuously since 1999, developing my previous company, Peacock Tree Ecology, to achieve the highly coveted Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor accreditation.

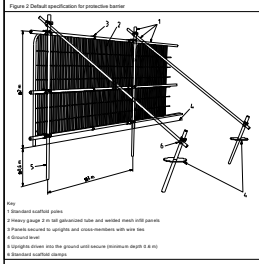
This helped me to develop a robust underlying practical knowledge of trees. As well as managing all business activities, such as health and safety, biosecurity, training and administration, I ran several tree-surgery teams.

More significantly, I regularly advised customers on tree management – a service that included tree consultancy and producing professional arboricultural reports.

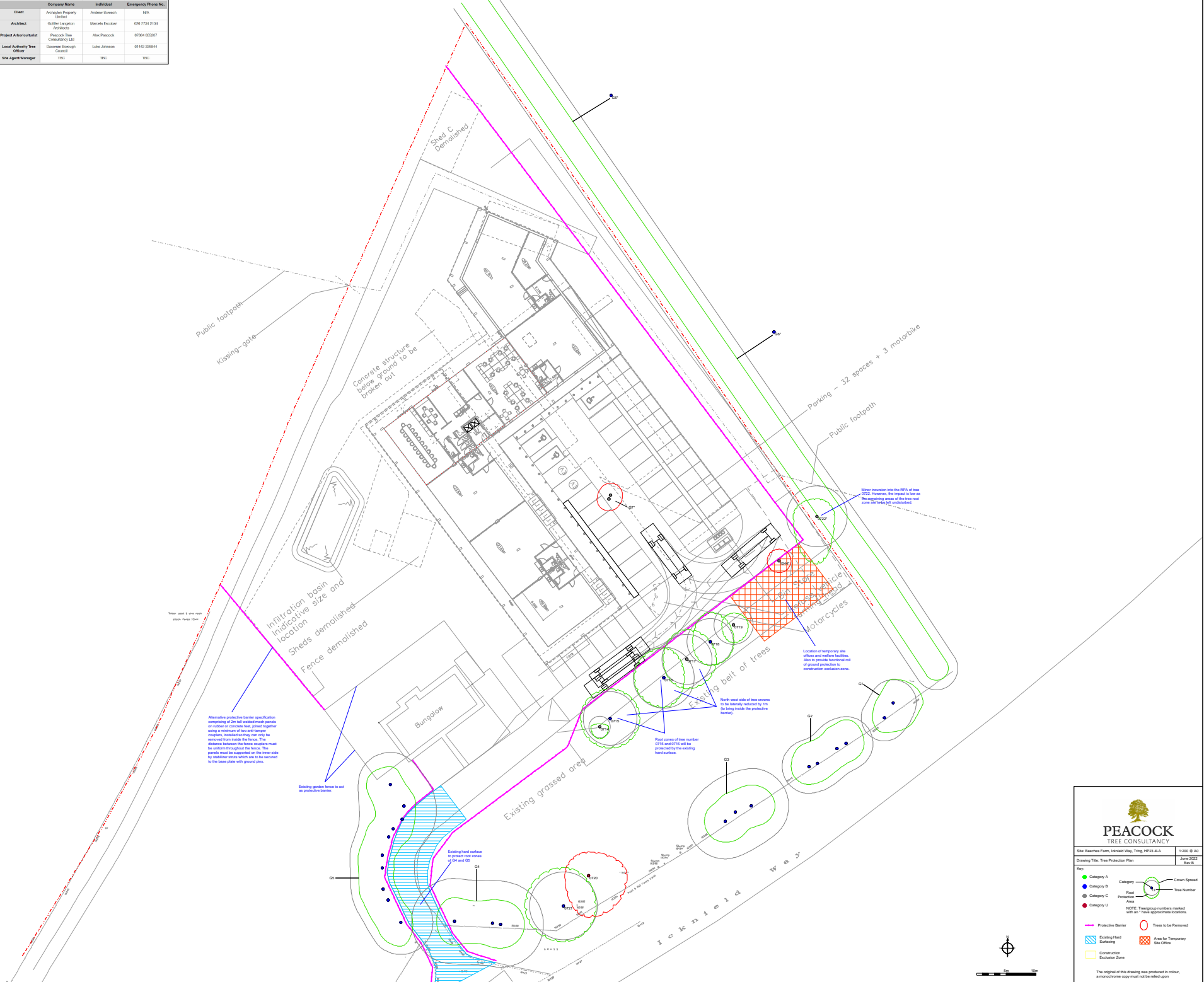
In 2017 I decided to build on my experience and focus exclusively on arboricultural consultancy and gained a Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture at the National Arboretum in Westonbirt.

Since qualifying I have worked closely with a wide range of professionals from property development & construction companies and local authorities to estate managers and large-property owners – as well as other arboriculturists and contractors – to solve problems and give specialist advice.

Tree Protection Plan



Client	Company Name	Individual	Emergency Phone No.
Architect	Frederick Lymond	Andrew Schwach	N/A
Architect	Golden Labyrinth Architects	Marlene Excocker	030 7734 2134
Project Architect/Artist	Peacock Tree Consultancy Ltd	Alex Peacock	07861 852607
Local Authority Tree Officer	Dorseton Borough Council	Luke Johnson	01462 258844
Site Agent/Manager	TBC	TBC	TBC



PEACOCK
TREE CONSULTANCY

Site: Beeches Farm, School Hill, Tring, HP23 6LA | 1/2023 B/43
 Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan | June 2022
 Rev: B

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Crown Spread
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Number
- Trees to be Removed
- Protective Barrier
- Existing Hard Surfacing
- Construction Exclusion Zone
- Area for Temporary Site Office

NOTE: Tree/tag numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

The original of this drawing was produced in colour. A monochrome copy must not be relied upon.

