



Tree Survey
Arboricultural Impact Assessment and
Preliminary
Method Statement

(TL 13594 04830)

Job Ref	Version	Author	Client	Date
AAS/0418	Rev 02	Arborcare	-	09/02/2024



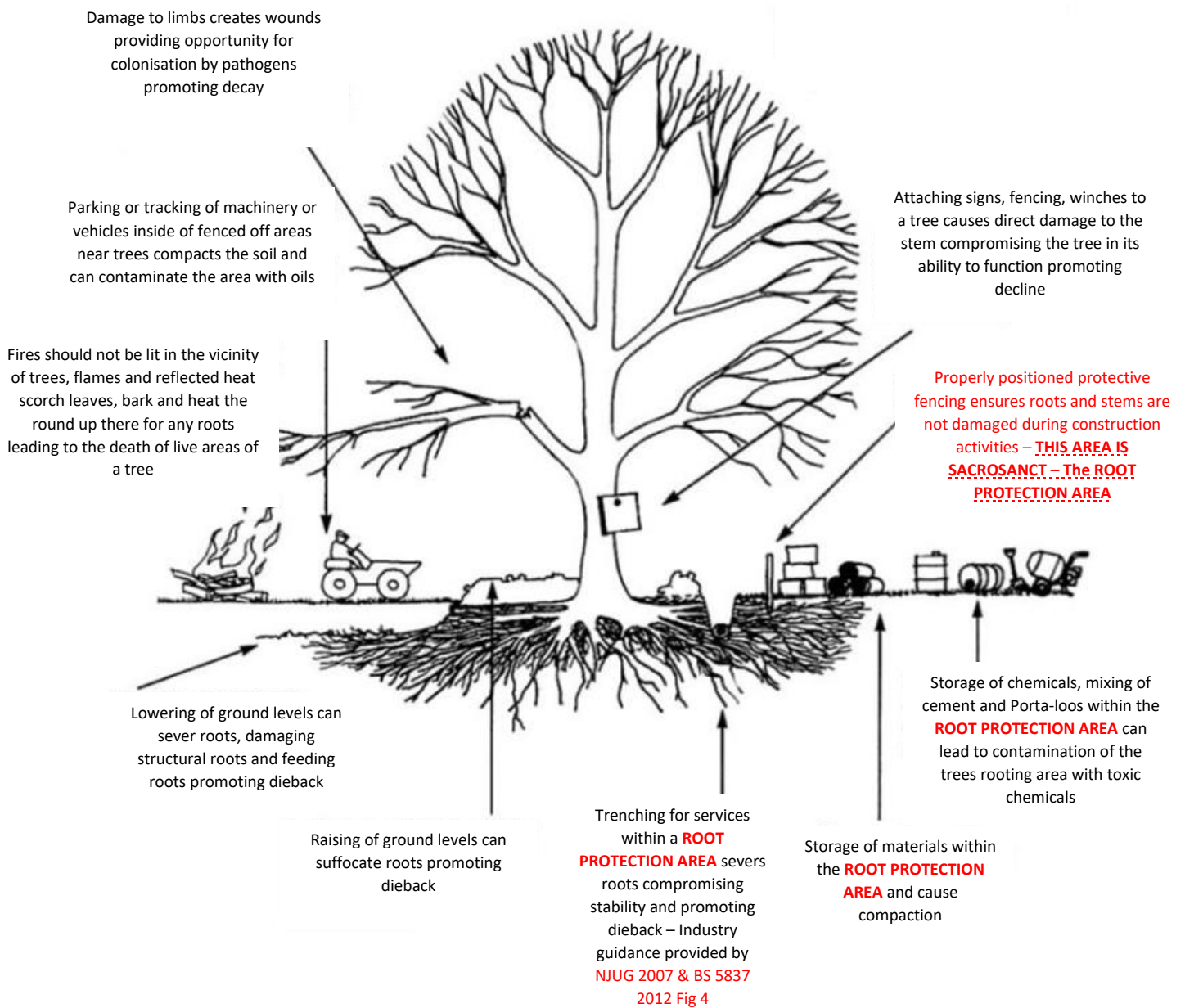
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Client	-	-	-	The Old Rectory, Westmill, Buntingford, SG9 9LL
Local Authority	East Herts Council	-	01279 655261	East Herts Council, Wallfields, Pegs Lane, Hertfordshire, SG13 8EQ



Common Causes of Tree Deaths which Must Be Avoided



1.0 Introduction and Term of Reference

- 1.1 Arborcare has been instructed by their client to undertake a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Preliminary Method Statement at The Old Rectory, Westmill, Buntingford, SG9 9LL, following guidance in BS 5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction – Recommendations
- 1.2 The site survey was carried out on 21st September by Arborcare - This survey is based on a preliminary site survey; trees on site and immediately adjacent to the site have been inspected and relative qualitative tree data recorded in the Tree Schedule. Initial constraints upon the prospective development have been determined based on the information provided and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention provided.
- 1.3 The report, any attached documents and subsequent revisions will form part of the supporting documents of any formal planning application in respect of the site and as such will be open to public scrutiny and comment.

Figure 1 – Screen shot from OS Maps showing location of The Old Rectory, Westmill



2.0 Limitations

- 2.1 The content of this report is valid for one year from the date shown on the title page
- 2.2 The tree survey has been carried out from ground level using non-invasive methods using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method developed by Mathheck and Breloer (1994); the survey is for the purpose of categorising tree(s) for future development. Trees are dynamic living organisms whose health and condition can be subject to rapid change depending on internal and external factors. While preliminary tree management recommendations have been provided this document is not a tree safety report.
- 2.3 The content and layout of this report are owned by the author, this report may not be copied or used without the author's agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report.

The report was prepared by the author at the instruction of and for the use by the client named within the report. The author provides the advice without prejudice and bases his opinions on knowledge, experience, qualifications and published research and cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion held by third parties, for example the Local Planning Authority or Planning Inspector. The author does not accept liability for any loss or damage arising from reliance on the content of this report.

3.0 Statutory Obligations

3.1 Trees

3.1.1 Trees may be afforded statutory protection under a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or designated Conservation Area (CA).

3.1.2 CA status affords living trees that exceed 75mm at 1.3m above ground level legal protection. Full planning consent (not outline) will override the need for any further application for tree work operations, providing that details of all tree works are included in submission and subsequently approval of any planning application by the local planning authority.

3.1.3 TPO status affords individual trees, groups, areas, or woodlands listed on a TPO schedule and plotted on a plan legal protection. Unauthorised works to trees is an offence and carries penalties.

3.1.4 The local planning authority can make new TPOs at any time without advanced notice. It is common for LPAs to make new TPOs on receipt of details of projects that may harm trees. Penalties for offences relating to TPO trees include, but are not exclusive to, lopping, topping, damaging or destroying trees which can be unintentionally caused by such simple means as damaging the soil structure around the trees during site preparation or building work.

The effect of a Tree Preservation Order is that a formal application will normally need to be submitted to the local planning authority (LPA) (subject to exceptions) for tree works. Such an application may be refused, approved, or approved subject to conditions. There is a right of appeal against refusals, conditions, or non-determination.

Unauthorised work, wilful damage, or destruction etc is a criminal offence, on summary conviction leading to fines of up to £20,000 per tree and on indictment, to an unlimited fine and/or imprisonment. All trees are a 'material consideration' in the town planning context and extra weight is normally given to those the subject of the above statutory protection. If TPOs are applied, it is imperative that the LPA is consulted with respect to any activities that affect trees whether directly or indirectly.

3.2 Hedges

3.2.1 Hedges may be protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and a requirement for a hedgerow removal notice required. Where a hedgerow is 20m or more in length and meets another hedgerow, if the hedge is located on or alongside one of the following: -

- Agricultural land, grazing/paddock land
- Common land, including town or village greens.
- Land used for forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies, or donkeys;
or
- A Local Nature Reserve or Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Full planning consent (not outline) will override the need for any further application for a hedgerow notification, providing no 'conditions' are applied on a decision notice being issued.

3.3 Wildlife

3.3.1 Wildlife – prior to undertaking any tree works the laws in respect of protected species and habitats needs to be observed. Where tree works are required, advice may be required from a suitably qualified person prior to being able to proceed, this may require tree works being scheduled outside of the bird nesting period, typically March – August inclusive.

The following legislation protects various habitats and species of animals in the UK: -

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

4.0 Executive Summary

4.1 A total of nine individual trees have been surveyed T1 – T9, two hedges, a group of Laurel, G1, and a small shrub box hedge, summary of findings is shown in the table below.

Table 1 – Tree categorisation

Retention Category	Individual Trees (T)	Individual Hedges (H)
A High Quality	2	0
B Moderate Quality	5	2
C Low Quality	2	1
U Unsuitable for retention	0	0
Total	9	3

4.2 It is proposed to construct a garage to the south of the main dwelling.

4.3 To facilitate the garage extension five trees will be removed, the box hedge and some shrub planting.

4.4 Further details are provided in the tree schedule Appendix 1 and tree protection plan AAS/0418 TPP Rev 02 February 2024 Appendix 2

Table 2 - Development impacts and mitigation measures.

Potential Development Impact	Tree(s) Affected	Mitigation Measures
Access of contractor vehicles and material deliveries	T1, T2, T4 and T5	T1 – Reduce back overhang by 1.5 – 2m and minor crown lift of lower canopy to achieve 3.5m clearance from the ground. T2, T4 - Tree protection T5 - Crown lift to 3.5m to prevent conflict with material deliveries.
Construction of the garage	T3, T6, T7, T8, T9	Scope for replacement planting within the garden if conditioned.

Table 3 - Tree Works to facilitate development.

Tree ID	Proposed Works
T1 and T5	Crown lift of the northern side of the canopy over the access to achieve a total of 3.5m clearance from the ground
T2, T3, T6, T7, T8, T9	Removal
Shrub hedge	Removal

5.0 Survey Methodology

- 5.1 Trees on or adjacent to the site have been attributed a retention category as detailed in British Standard 5837 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction – Recommendations'. The Root Protection Area (RPA) of individual trees or the largest tree within a group has been calculated based on its stem diameter and this has been used to produce a Tree Constraints and Protection Plan – see Appendix 2
- 5.2 Individually surveyed trees have been given a notional identification e.g. T1, T2, groups of trees G1, G2, woodland W1, W2 and hedgerows H1, H2. Full survey details and work recommendations.
- 5.3 Tree Categorisation - Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development, informing layout and design every attempt should be made to provide space for category A and B trees to enhance and flourish within a design while not placing post development pressure upon any retained tree. Trees of a C category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. U category trees are in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.

All survey data is presented in the tree schedule– Appendix 1.

6.0 Site Overview and Project details.

6.1 The Old Rectory is a detached family home located to the south of the main village of Westmill. There are established specimen trees on the grass verge to the front of the property and a mature tree at the front as you access the property.

Figure 2 – Google Earth screen shot of The Old Rectory, Westmill

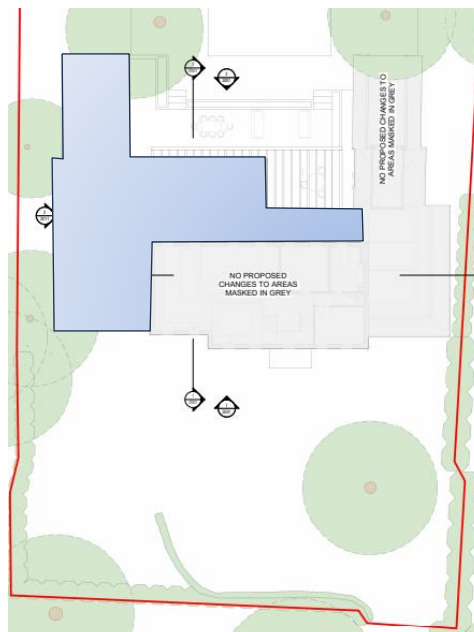


6.2 The proposed project is to construct a side extension comprising a garage to wrap around the southern gable of the main dwelling.

Figure 3 – Site existing.



Figure 4 – Proposed layout, extension highlighted blue.



6.2 Details of statutory controls (TPO and CA) have been obtained from East Herts Council online mapping service – see Appendix 3

- Conservation Area - Yes
- Tree Preservation Orders No

6.3 Soils data obtained from a desk top study provides an indication of soil type; this report does not provide information on soil shrinkability which may be required for practitioners in other disciplines e.g. engineers designing foundations.

- Soil – Freely draining slightly acid with base rich soil
(<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>)
- Bedrock – Lewes Nodular and Seaford Chalk formation
(https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.225906586.1422226388.1695322210-580775102.1695322210)



Photo Montage

View of front access, with T4 and T5



View of development area, with T3 - T8
, to be removed



View of access



View towards T4

View of development area towards T8
to be removed

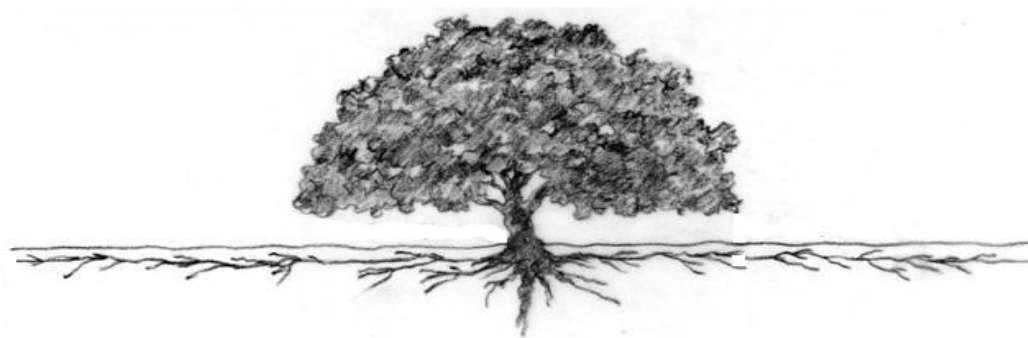


7.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

7.1 Trees impose both above ground and below ground constraints; crowns, branches and trunks of retained trees (the trees that are kept in-situ as part of any scheme) present a physical constraint and these trees must not be subjected to any impact damage that may be incurred by plant and machinery if they are to survive and continue to contribute to the environment in the long-term.

The root systems of retained trees represent the most critical constraint, albeit an invisible one under normal circumstances. The most valuable part of the root systems for maintaining health and structural anchorage of trees is mostly located in the upper 600 millimetres of a soil profile.

Figure 5 - Diagram showing typical root morphology of a mature tree growing in homogenous ground conditions.



7.2 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) uses tree data collected on site and information provided to evaluate direct and indirect effects of the proposed project and where necessary recommend mitigation.

- 7.2.1 **Access** - Access into the site will utilise the current access from the main road; details provided on plan ref AAS/0418 – TPP Rev 02 February 2024.
- 7.2.2 **Services** – Details of additional services have not been provided, services are in situ on site from the main dwelling, any addition to the existing services can be achieved without encroaching into any RPA.
- 7.2.3 **Topography** (Implications of sloping ground) – the site is considered relatively flat. The implications of this are more to do with the potential for contamination from liquids e.g. fuel, oils, chemicals e.g. porta-loo and cement mixing and washing moving downhill and/or contaminating high water tables – this is not considered a constraint on this site. The site does have an incline to the west where cutting in will be required to facilitate the extension and ‘marry in’ to the existing levels at the back of the property.
- 7.2.4 **Hard Surfacing** - Any removal of existing surfaces within RPA of retained trees must be done under arboricultural supervision, as the use of conventional plant machinery causes soil compaction. There is no removal or construction of hard surfaces within the RPA of retained trees.
- 7.2.5 **Construction Phase** - Construction of a new garage to the south of the main dwelling will require the removal of five trees and shrub planting.
- 7.2.6 **Protective Tree measures** – Protective fencing and ground protection will be required to ensure the retained trees are not compromised during the development – see Appendix 2
- Protective Tree Fencing** – typically this will be a weldmesh type fencing secured on weighted bases or poles driven into the ground; ‘Heras’ style fencing. It is proposed to use orange barrier fencing see section 8 Design Advice and Method Statement.
- Ground Protection** – the use of a proprietary ground protection is desirable to accommodate the likely load. Alternatives may be used if agreed and proven not to distort or cause compaction to the underlying soil.

- 7.2.7 **Monitoring** – In addition to the method it is beneficial to identify key arboricultural responsibilities associated with the progression of the development. Accordingly, a draft “Statement of Supervision (Arboriculture)” has been included in Appendix 5. The purpose of this document is to identify a decision making and data recording structure in the monitoring process, together with providing a list of specific trigger points. Prior to works commencing on site this document should be re-issued with contact names and document reference number included.
- 7.2.8 **Cultural Implications** – there are no significant cultural implications as the trees to be removed are within the site, with limited public amenity.
- 7.2.9 **Light** – Shading cast by the existing trees on site is not considered to be a constraint on the site leading to post development pressure for significant crown modification or their removal.

8.0 Design advice, Arboricultural Method Statement

8.1 The information provided in this section has been provided based on any plans provided at the time of this report being prepared. Should there be amendments to the site layout in the future the advice provided may not be relevant and require revision prior to the commencement of the development.

8.2 If during development the layout encroaches significantly more into the RPAs than identified amendments to the engineering approach may be required and arboricultural advice must be sought.

8.3 Arboricultural Method Statement

8.3.1 **Location of site office/compound/parking/materials** – The scale of the development will not require a compound; material deliveries and storage can be accommodated at the front of the dwelling on the gravel driveway and grass areas indicated on the tree protection plan ref AAS/0418 TPP Rev 02 February 2024, Appendix 2.

8.3.2 **Protective Tree Fencing and ground protection** – Tree protection fencing will be required for T2, with ground protection proposed for the RPA of T1.

Due to there being an established access and gavel area at the front which encircles T4 the adoption of 'heras' type fencing is not felt to be a requirement. It is proposed that orange barrier fencing is used.

Details of tree protection fencing are provided in Appendix 4 and on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 2.

8.3.3 **Construction Phase** -. The construction of the side garage extension will require the removal of four trees, a section of the formal Box hedge and small shrub beds. There will be no requirement for the adoption of a no-dig foundation, a tradition strip foundation can be used as there is not encroachment into the RPA of retained treed.

8.3.4 **Mixing and use of concrete around trees** – Concrete (cementitious, mortar, cement, slurry) washout wastewater is caustic and considered corrosive, with a pH over 12. Wet concrete is toxic to trees and for this reason the incorporation of protection (sheathing with impermeable membrane e.g. heavy grade polythene sheeting) is extremely important to prevent contact with exposed roots and limiting potential for harm.

It is important **NOT** to mix concrete within the vicinity of trees where there is the risk of contamination of the soil.

8.1.5 **Reporting and Monitoring** - 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 the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are implemented.

Furthermore, regular contact between the site manager and arboriculturalist allows them to effectively address any issues should they arise. The arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning authority and appropriate action taken.

A statement of supervision is provided in Appendix 5 along with a timetable of tree protection phasing in Appendix 6.

9.0 Conclusion

9.1 The proposed garage side extension on the south elevation of the dwelling requires the removal of four trees which are within the Conservation Area, with limited wider amenity value from outside the private garden.

9.2 Minor canopy works are required to T1 and T5 located on the grass verge outside of the site. This is to reduce the canopies to remove any conflict with material deliveries.

9.3 The impact of the construction activities upon the tree(s) has the potential for causing physical damage to retained trees if protection measures are not implemented as shown on the Tree Protection Plans AAS/0418 – TPP Rev 02 February 2024, Appendix 2.

9.5 There are no arboricultural reasons for the construction of a garage to be refused providing the details provided in this report and Tree Protection Plans are adhered to.



APPENDIX 1

Tree Schedule and Cascade Chart for Categorisation

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Arborcare

Client: Arborcare
 Project: AAS-0418 The Old Rectory, Westmill, SG9 9LL
 Survey Date: 21/09/2023
 Surveyor: Arborcare



Unit N
 Shangri-La-Farm, Todds Green
 Stevenage
 Hertfordshire
 SG1 2JE
 Phone: 01483 726425

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC																																																																								
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)																																																																														
Estimated Measurements																																																																																			
H1 A Group --	0	0					A: 0 R: 0	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified ----- Comprises Hornbeam, Holly, Hawthorne	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs																																																																								
Estimated Measurements																																																																																			
H2 A Group --	0	0					A: 0 R: 0	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified ----- Comprises Hornbeam, Holly, Hawthorne	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs																																																																								
Estimated Measurements																																																																																			
H3 Leyland Cypress <i>X Cupressocyparis Spp.</i>	0	0					A: 0 R: 0	Good	C: S: B:	No action :: Unspecified -----	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs																																																																								
Estimated Measurements																																																																																			
G1 Shrub planting, with mature Laurel.	0	0					A: 0 R: 0	Good	C: S: B:	No action :: Unspecified -----	C.1.2 20 to 40 yrs																																																																								
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Age Classifications:</td> <td style="width: 10%;">N Newly planted</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EM Early Mature</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Y Young</td> <td>M Mature</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>SM Semi-mature</td> <td>OM Over Mature</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condition:</td> <td>C Crown</td> <td>S Stem</td> <td>B Basal area</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stems:</td> <td>Ø Diameter</td> <td>(Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERC:</td> <td colspan="11">Estimated Remaining Contributio</td> </tr> </table>												Age Classifications:	N Newly planted	EM Early Mature											Y Young	M Mature											SM Semi-mature	OM Over Mature										Condition:	C Crown	S Stem	B Basal area									Stems:	Ø Diameter	(Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition										ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio										
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Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC	
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)							
Estimated Measurements												
T1 Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	23	1	630	N	8	1.75	M	A: 179.6 R: 7.56	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	No action :: Unspecified ----- Scale insect.. Cryptococcus fagasuga	A.1.2 >40 yrs
Estimated Measurements												
T2 Lawson Cypress/Chamaecyparis <i>Chamaecyparis Spp.</i>	12	1	265	N	2.5	1.5	SM	A: 31.8 R: 3.18	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	No action :: Unspecified ----- Off site, bifurcates at 2m tight union	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
Estimated Measurements												
T3 Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	13	1	425	N	4	1	M	A: 81.7 R: 5.09	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified -----	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
Estimated Measurements												
T4 Cupressus <i>Cupressus Spp.</i>	23	1	830	N	3.5	2	M	A: 311.7 R: 9.96	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified -----	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
Estimated Measurements												
T5 Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	1	520	N	6	1	M	A: 122.3 R: 6.23	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified -----	A.1.2 >40 yrs
Estimated Measurements												
T6 Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	16	2	835 (Eq)	N	6	3	M	A: 315.4 R: 10.01	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Fell :: Unspecified -----	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature			S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature			B	Basal area	ERC:			Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
Estimated Measurements												
T7 Prunus <i>Prunus Spp.</i>	8	1	170	N	5	0.5	SM	A: 13.1 R: 2.04	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Fell :: Unspecified	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
Estimated Measurements												
T8 Prunus <i>Prunus Spp.</i>	12	1	380	N	4	2	M	A: 65.3 R: 4.55	Fair	C: Fair S: Poor B: Fair	Fell :: Unspecified	C.1.2 10 to 20 yrs
Estimated Measurements												
T9 Common Laburnum <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	7	3	291 (Eq)	N	4	1.5	M	A: 38.3 R: 3.49	Fair	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	C.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio


BS 5837 2012 – The Old Rectory, Westmill

February 2024

TABLE 1 – Cascade chart for tree categorisation

Category and definition Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate) Identification on plan

Trees unsuitable for retention

<p>Category 'U'</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</p> <p>Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees Suppressing adjacent trees or better quality</p>	
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NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve see 4.5.7 – trees with identifiable conservation, heritage or landscape value.


1 Mainly arboricultural qualities


2 Mainly landscape qualities

3 Mainly cultural values
Including conservation

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION

<p>Category A</p> <p>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	<p>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. dominant/or principle Trees within an avenue)</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape feature</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significance conservation historical, commemorative or other value e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture</p>	
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<p>Category B</p> <p>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	<p>Trees that may be included in 'A' but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, inc unsympathetic past management/storm damage) Such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category 'A' designation.</p>	<p>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 wider locality.</p>	<p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</p>	
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<p>Category C</p> <p>Trees of low quality with an Estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem dia of below 150mm</p>	<p>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories</p>	<p>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 benefit.</p>	<p>Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value</p>	
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Terms of Reference to Tree Survey Form

Tree number/Tag	Number on tag fixed to tree or given number on plan where no tag has been used. Given number for groups (G), hedges (H) or shrubs (S). Individual tree will have no tag if located on adjoining land or inaccessible
Species	Tree species - Common name or botanical name if no common name is in common use
Tree height	Height in metres where measurement is possible. Estimated where tree is inaccessible
Stem Dia(s)	Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (on the side of the tree where the ground is highest). A formula applies to multiple stemmed trees
RPA radius	Root Protection Area radius in metres (linear) measured from centre of tree trunk
RPA m ²	Root Protection Area in square metres
Crown spread	Spread of tree crown in metres at each cardinal point (NESW) measured from tree trunk
Crown Clearance (1 st large branch)	The height in metres on the tree of the lowest major branch and its direction (where relevant)
Canopy height above ground	Headroom - The height above ground in metres of the lowest part of the tree crown / branch ends (where relevant)
Life stage	The estimated stage of life of the tree in relation to its species stated as young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over-mature e.g. A Silver Birch may be considered 'mature' at 40 years, but Oak may only be considered 'semi-mature' at the same chronological age
Structural & Physiological Condition and any management recommendations	The condition of the tree in relation to the presence of any notable structural defects or ill-health and any recommendations that may be relevant to good arboricultural management or in relation to a proposed development
Estimated remaining contribution	An estimated range of the minimum number of years a tree may make a positive contribution before it falls into decline (senescence). <10, 10+, 20+, 40+
Category & Sub category	A qualitative grading A to C or U recorded on tree survey plan and assigned a colour, see Table 1 in report

APPENDIX 2

Tree Constraints Plan – Existing

(AAS/0418 TCP – Rev 01 – February 2024)

Tree Constraints Plan – Aerial

(AAS/0418 TCP Aerial – Rev 01 - September 2023)

Tree Protection Plan – Pre-Demolition

(AAS/0418 TPP – Rev 01 – February 2024)



The Old Rectory, Westmill Tree Constraints Plan - Existing

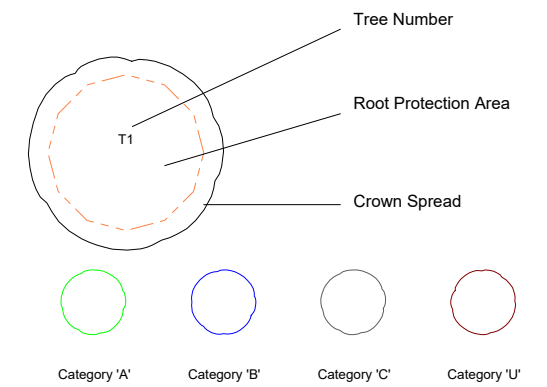
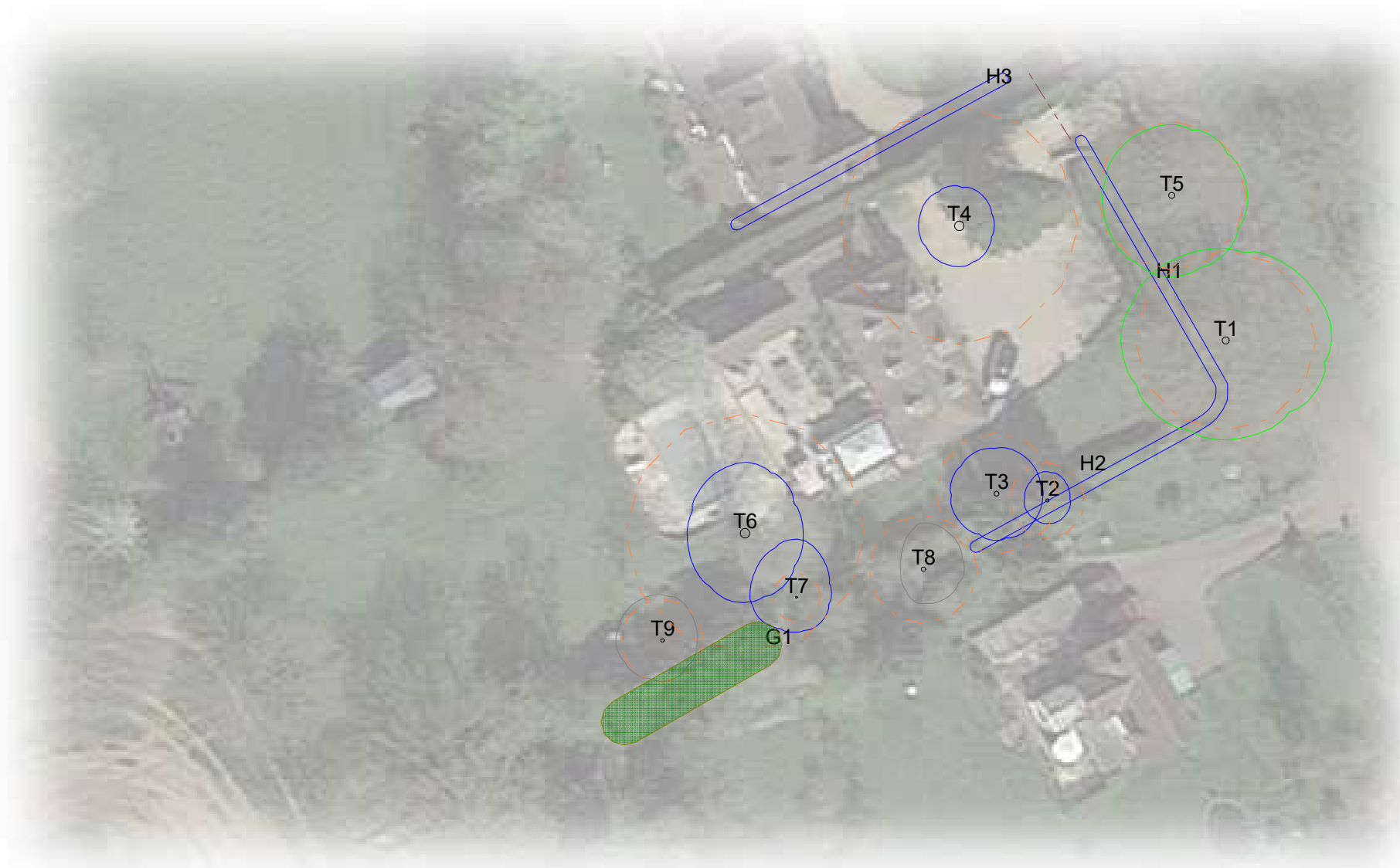
SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3

DATE : 07/02/2024

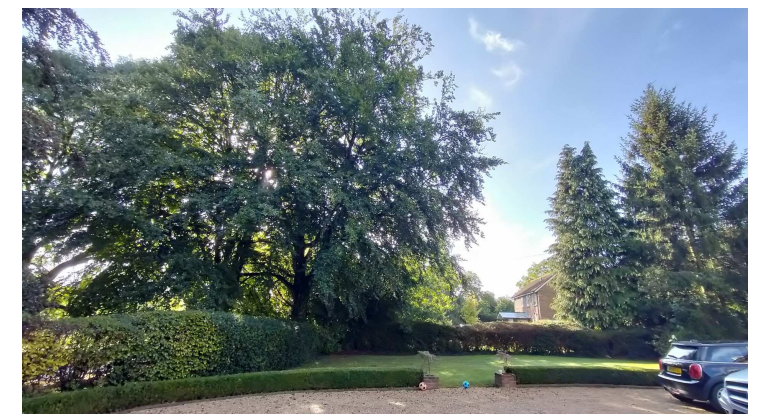


AAS/0418 TCP Rev 02 February 2024

PLAN TO BE READ IN COLOUR



View of T1 - T3, route to access the area for development





The Old Rectory, Westmill Tree Constraints Plan - Existing

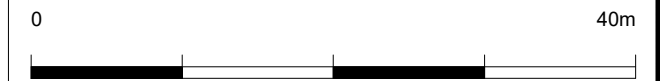
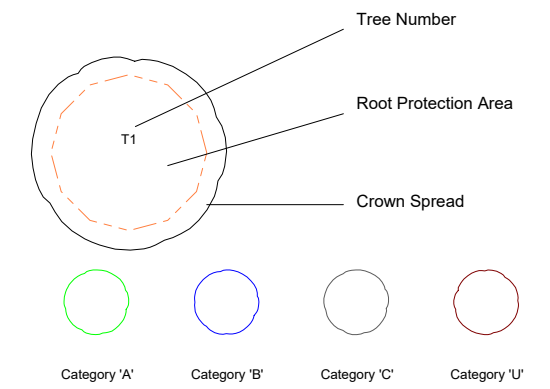
SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3

DATE : 07/02/2024

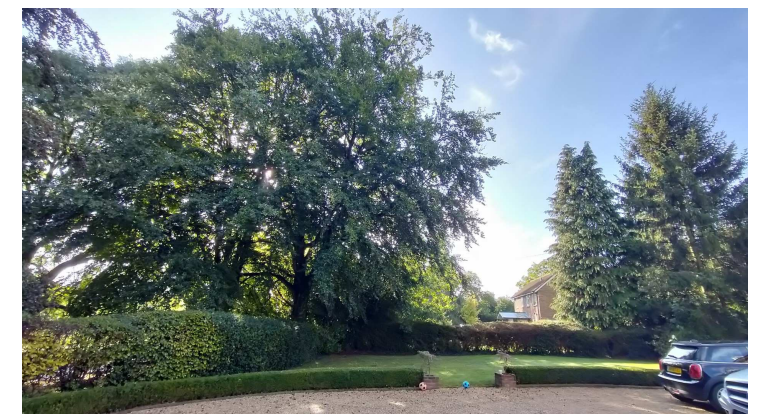


AAS/0418 TCP Rev 02 February 2024

PLAN TO BE READ IN COLOUR



View of T1 - T3, route to access the area for development



No mixing of cement or washings from cement mixing on the gravel parking area or within the RPA of T1



The Old Rectory, Westmill Tree Protection Plan - Proposed

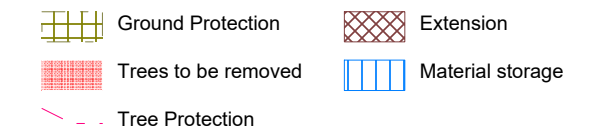
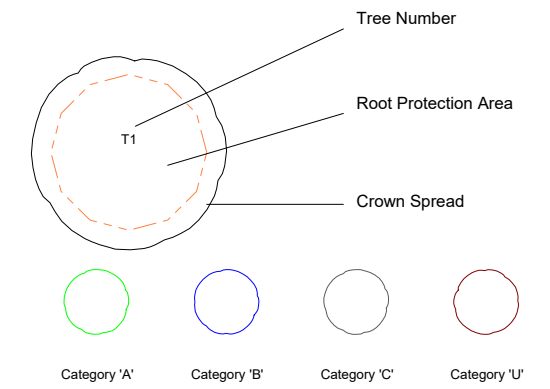
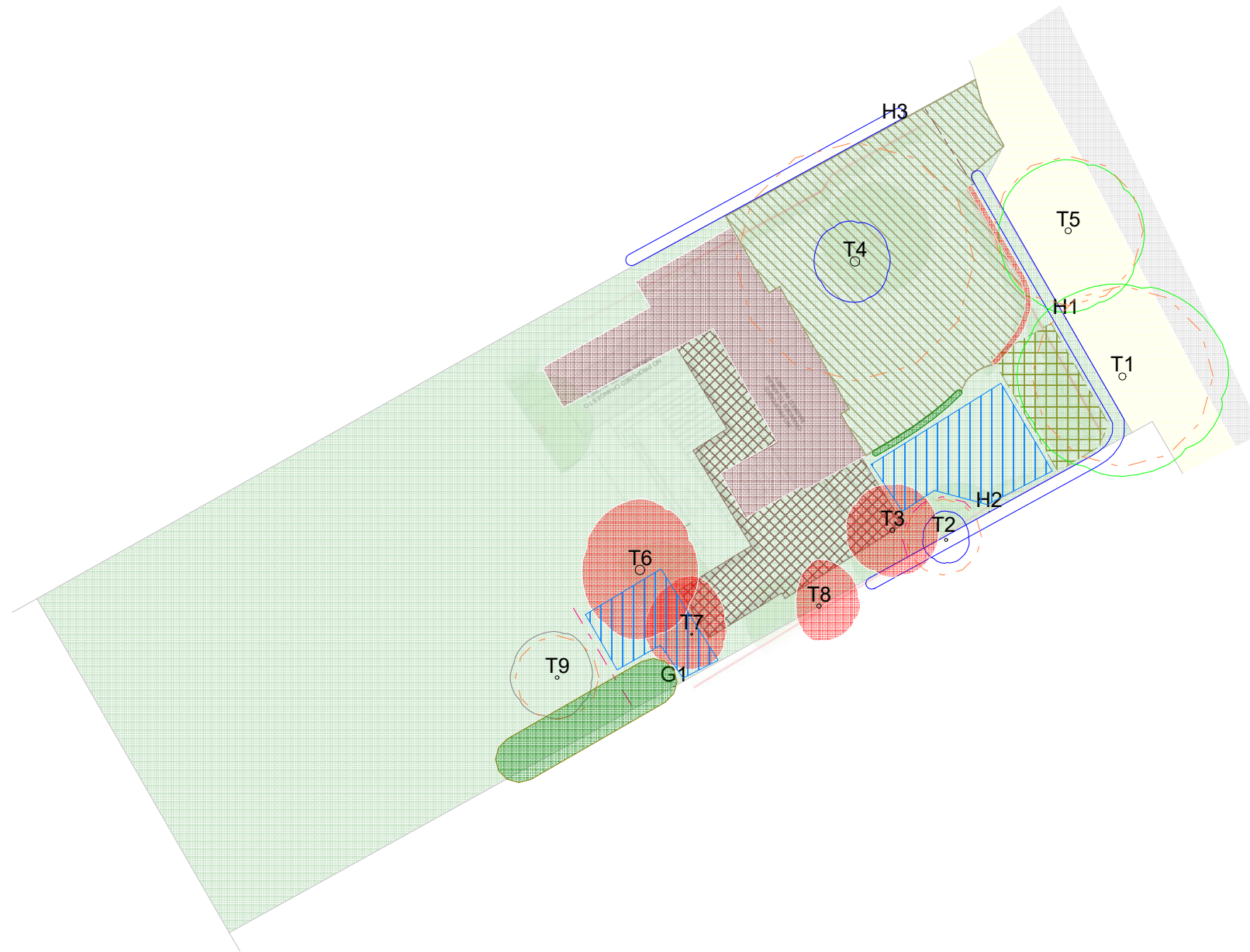
SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3

DATE : 07/02/2024



AAS/0418 TCP Rev 02 February 2024

PLAN TO BE READ IN COLOUR

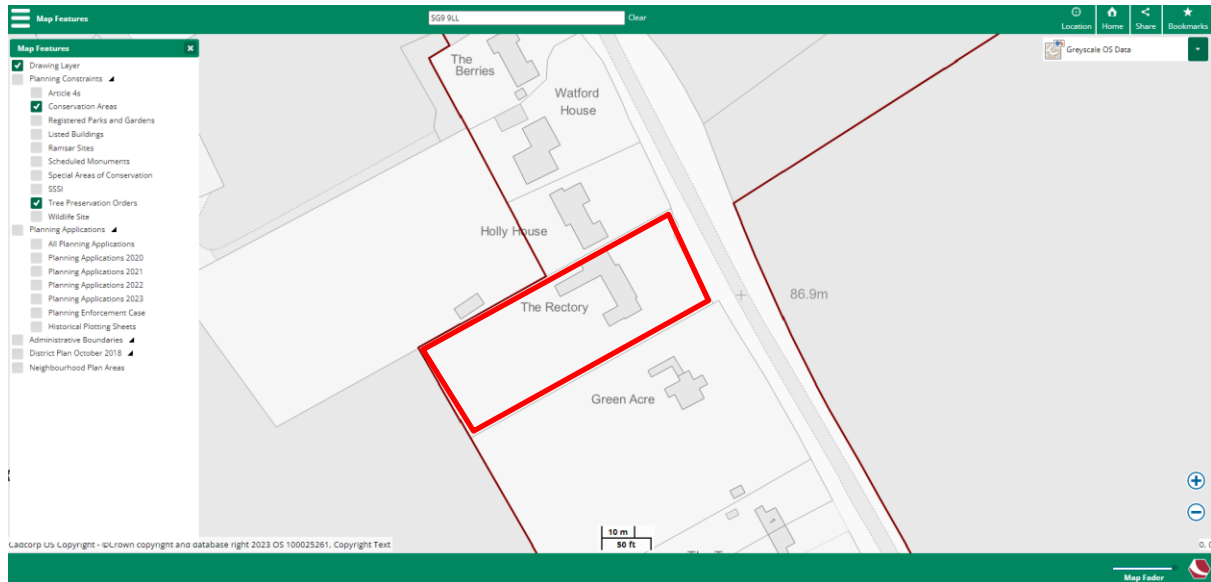


View of development area and T2, T3 and T6



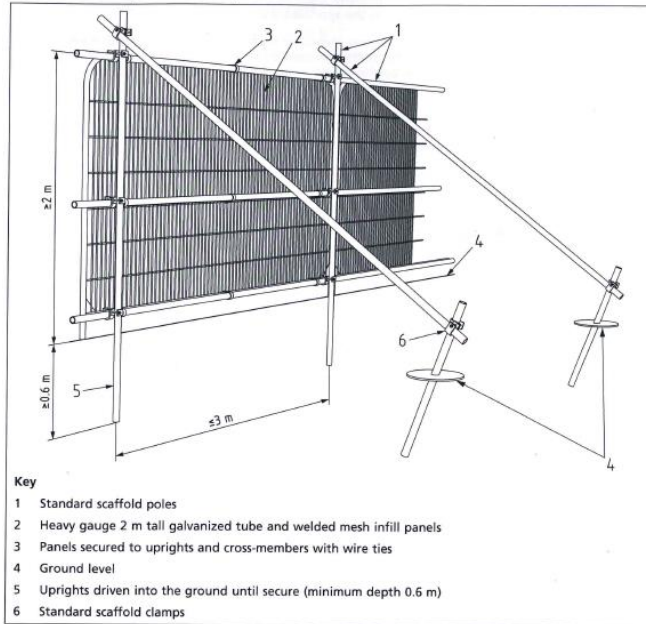
APPENDIX 3 - Statutory Protection of trees on and off site and other constraints

Screen shot from East Herts Council online mapping service; site outlined in red.

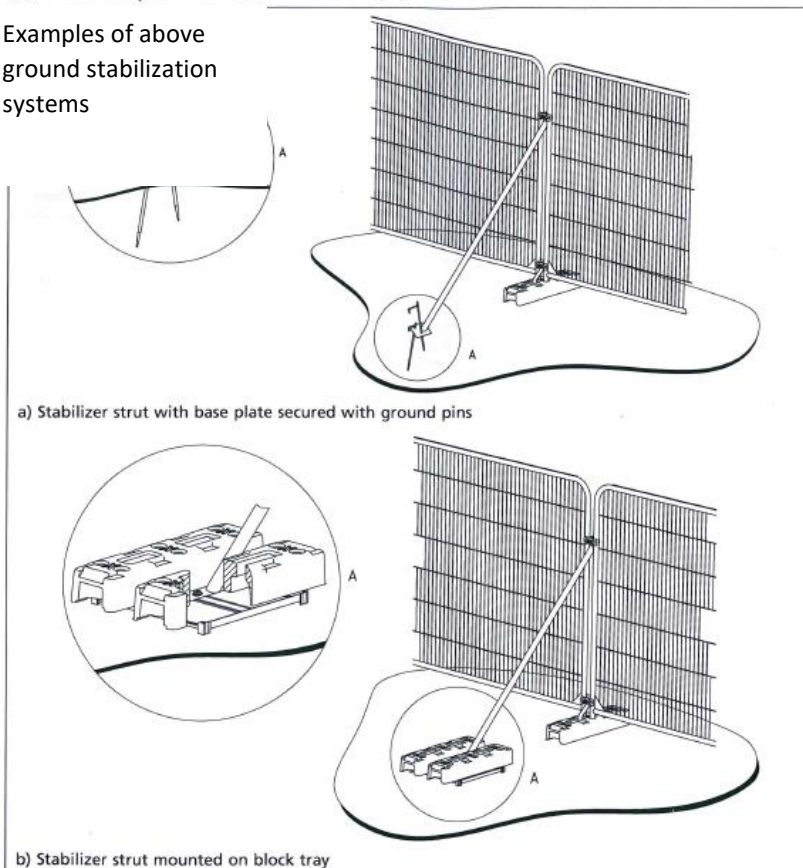


APPENDIX 4 – Fencing and ground protection details

BS 5837:2012 Specification for protective barrier



Examples of above
ground stabilization
systems



Orange Barrier Fencing



Types of Ground Protection

There are various proprietary ground protection mats on the market which provide a secure and stable solution to preventing compaction within the Root Protection Area of a tree.

Various suppliers are available, by using Google and looking for '*Ground Protection Mats*' a supplier can be found.

Ground protection should be laid over an impermeable geo-textile to prevent leakage of any toxic materials into the soil beneath



APPENDIX 5 – Statement of Supervision – The Old Rectory, Westmill, Buntingford, SG9 9LL

Introduction

In accordance with a planning application to be submitted for The Old Rectory, Westmill, Buntingford, SG9 9LL

The purpose of this document is to ensure that all works that have an impact on retained trees is undertaken with the approved Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan. As such the purpose of the statement is to identify the following arboricultural issues.

- Approved documents
- Key staff and contacts
- Critical phase of pre-commencement, induction, and construction.
- The following documents must be available to all those with responsibility for arboricultural matters during construction.
- BS 5837 2012; Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
- Notice of Planning Decision – decision pending
Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for The Old Rectory, Westmill, Buntingford, SG9 9LL produced by Arborcare dated September 2023
- AAS/0418 – TPP Rev 01 September 2023

Key Staff

Below are key people responsible for arboricultural matters on site during construction.

Agent	-	-	-
Arboricultural Professional	Arborcare	www.arborcareherts.co.uk	01483 726425
Site Manager	TBC	-	-

APPENDIX 6– Timetable for Tree Protection Works

Item	Operation*	Pre-Construction	During Construction	On Completion
1	Carry out scheduled tree works to T1, T5, remove T3, T6 – T8, shrub hedge. Pre-commencement site meeting to discuss tree protection details	X	-	-
2	Erect temporary fencing as plan ref AAS/0418 – TPP Rev 02 February 2024 - Appendix 2	X	-	-
3	Affix warning signs to fencing – Appendix 9	X	-	-
4	Maintain fencing, ground protection and signs in situ during demolition and construction phases	-	X	X
5	Arboricultural supervision and advice including site visits during the works to check the CEZ and liaison with the Local Authority as required.	X	X	X
6	Remove both protective fencing and ground protection	X	X	X
7	Check condition of the protected trees and consider if remedial works are necessary.	-	-	X

* All work to comply with the attached Arboricultural Method Statement and BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations"

APPENDIX 7 - General Guidance

The following general precautions must be taken during the construction phase.

- No materials or fuel shall be stored close to or within the RPAs of trees to be retained or where new trees are to be established.
- There shall be no bonfires within 10m of the outer edge of the crown or RPA of a tree to be retained.
- Mechanical equipment must not be refuelled within the RPAs of retained trees or areas where new trees are to be established.
- No cement shall be mixed or stored within the RPAs of retained trees or areas where new trees are to be established.
- Cement mixers must not be washed within or uphill of the RPAs of retained trees or areas where new trees are to be established.
- The soil level within the RPA of a retained tree must not be raised or lowered without the agreement of the local authority Tree Officer.
- No plant shall be operated within the RPAs of retained trees unless the soil is suitably protected against compaction.
- Excavation should not take place within the RPAs of retained trees unless an arboricultural consultant or the local authority Tree Officer is supervising the work.
- The guidance provided by NJUG (2007) should be followed when installing
- underground services within the RPAs of retained trees.
- Surface water runoff must not be redirected into or out of the RPA of a retained tree.
- No materials shall be dumped within the RPA of a tree, whether in a skip or on the ground.
- No vehicles shall be parked or operate within the RPA of a retained tree.





THE OLD
RECTORY

W: <https://www.arborcareherts.co.uk>

E: info@arborcareherts.co.uk

Tel: 01483 726425