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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

report

SITE

229 London Road, Wickford

CLIENT

CBS Developments

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OUR REF: SHA 1776

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Executive summary

This report is submitted in connection with a planning application for four new build detached houses at 229 London Road, Wickford. All information is in accordance with the British Standard (BS 5837: 2012 *“Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations”* (referred to as BS).

There are no Tree Preservation Orders affecting the site, which is the western part of the rear garden and laid to lawn with boundary vegetation. The site is elevated from the road with a steep bank from the Highway verge to the southern boundary. The trees on the frontage with London Road are a mix of self sown ash and elm at varying stage of disease. To the east of this group are dense conifers (G9) and within the group are several oaks with poor form. The western corner and boundaries are swathed in bramble with clusters of dead elms, ash saplings, elder and thorn. To the south is a line of maturing vegetation of mixed quality; with the best trees being two Leyland cypress, poplar and a birch.

The scheme results in the removal of the frontage vegetation (including the low-quality scrub on the Highway) to enable access. The western boundary will be cleared to facilitate the nearest plot and to enable new sustainable landscaping. Southern boundary will be retained and protected during construction in accordance with details in this report. There are no requirements for bespoke arboricultural method statements or site supervision. A concept landscaping scheme accompanies the application to demonstrate new planting on the boundaries including on the road frontage.

Type	Category A		Category B		Category C		Category U	
	Stay	Go	Stay	Go	Stay	Go	Stay	Go
Tree	-	-	6	1	10	10	2	11
Groups	-	-	-	-	2	7	0	2
Total	-	-	6	1	12	17	2	13

Table 1 – tree information and impact

Trees to be retained Excluding U	Trees to be removed Excluding U	Trees to be planted as shown by concept plan	Net gain/loss
18	18	12 plus potential for another 6	0

Table 2 – tree impact

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1. Introduction:

1.1. This report accompanies a planning application to Basildon Council for four new build detached houses at 229 London Road, Wickford. The work is in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations*' (referred to as BS).

1.2. This report details tree condition, the impact of the proposal on, and from, the existing trees and the measures taken to protect trees to be retained. It also includes tree surgery recommendations.

1.3. The survey has resulted in a layout as shown in the tree protection plan at Appendix 3. Where technical terms are used, explanations are found in the glossary.

2. Statement of instructions and the issues addressed:

2.1. I was instructed by Lynford Estate Holdings on behalf of CBS Developments to:-

2.1.1. Carry out a tree survey in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' (BS);

2.1.2. Analyse the proposals and the impact on trees to be retained;

2.1.3. Produce a tree protection plan, showing the location of the tree protection fencing in accordance with the BS and a specification for the protection of the existing trees;

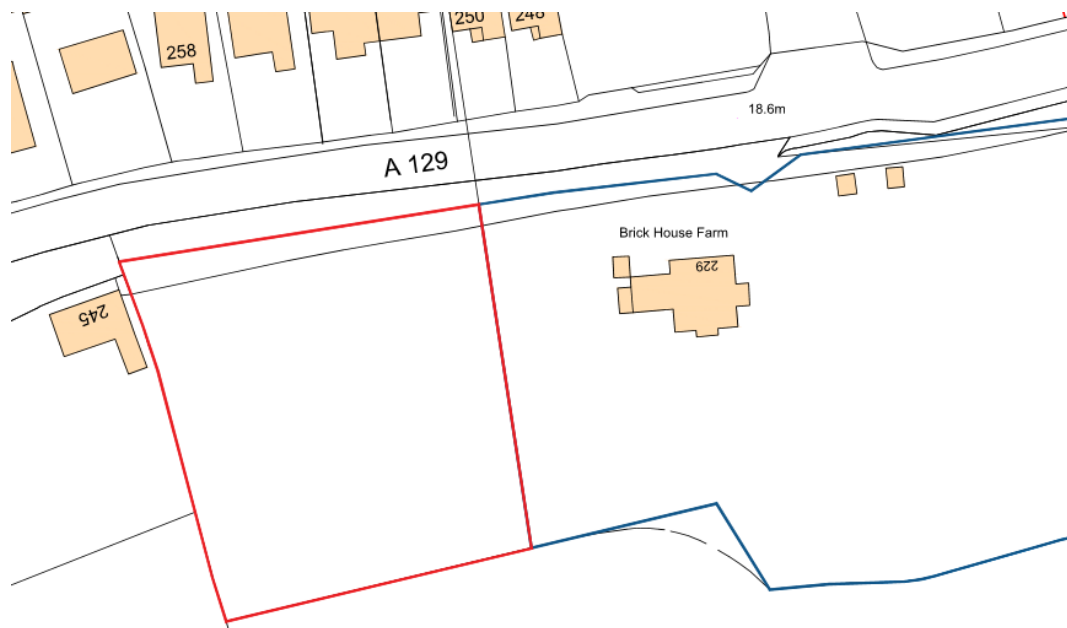
2.1.4. Provide a tree surgery schedule which includes work to facilitate construction, based on the layout of, and works to, trees due to their condition or previous management;

2.1.5. Provide arboricultural method statements in as much detail as is practical at this stage.

2.2. The issues addressed are tree condition, and how the proposal impacts on the site and vice versa.

3. The site:

- 3.1. The site is the western section of the rear garden of 229 London Road, Wickford. It is elevated at c.21m from the London Road to the north which is at 18.8m datum. The ground banks up steeply from the Highway verge to the site. To the east is the remainder of the garden of 229 London Road, which is laid to lawn, with specimen trees and a young small orchard. To the south is arable land. To the west is the adjacent property 245 London Road with rear garden for most of the site boundary.
- 3.2. The site is laid to lawn with a vegetable patch. The trees on the frontage form a dense screen, but are mostly very low quality.



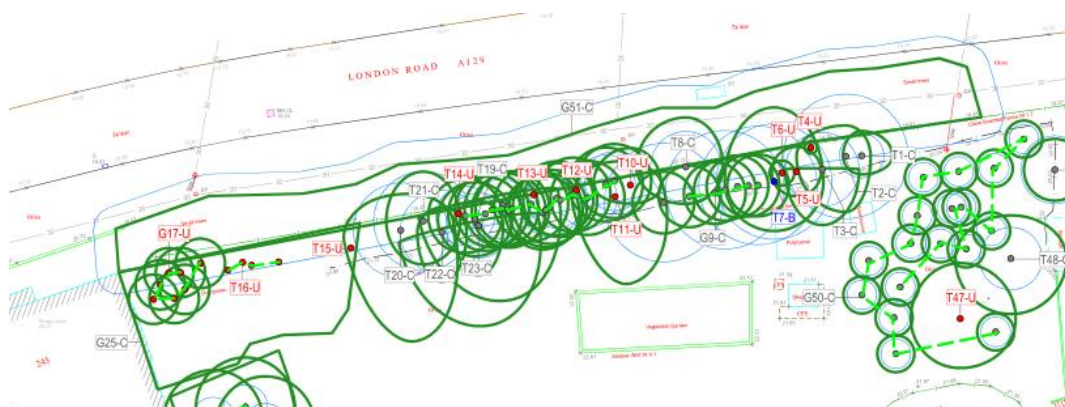
Plan 1 – extract from Proposed Site Plan by CMI Studios reference SP-001. Do not scale, north is vertical. Site outline in red.

- 3.3. *Site soils:* An assessment of soils on-site was carried out by a desktop analysis using the National Soil Resources Institute website which identified the soils as likely to be slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. This is a guide only and detailed on-site soil analysis should be undertaken by the project engineer to inform the foundation design.

4 The trees:

- 4.1. *Generally:* There are 40 individual trees and 11 groups which form the subject of this survey, 1 of which is offsite. Full details are found in the survey sheets at appendix 1 and their location on the tree survey plan *SHA 1776TSP* at appendix 2.

- 4.2. *Legislation:* No Tree Preservation orders (TPO) exist on site. The site is not within a Conservation Area. Further information on legislation is found at appendix 7.
- 4.3. *Trees on the road frontage (northern boundary):* The trees on the raised bank comprise a line of semi-mature trees which are mostly self sown. They are very close together, resulting in poor stem taper and asymmetric crown spreads. Whilst they provide collective screening and greenery up to 14m in height, many are in a poor condition. This is in part due to the species mix as the majority comprises ash (suffering with ash dieback disease) and elms (infected with Dutch Elm Disease – many of which are dead). The ash and elms have been topped in the past, resulting in decay at the pruning wounds and weakly attached branches. Within this group are plums in a poor condition (notably T11 which has partially collapsed), and oaks (T18, T19, T20) which have very distorted crowns weighted south due to the overcrowding. To the east of the group is G9, a dense conifer group 10m high which has been topped at 8m resulting in large dead branches in the inner canopy. To the west of the group is a dense thicket of bramble with dead and dying elm trees.



Plan 2 – extract from SHA 1776 TSP showing northern boundary. Do not scale, north is vertical. Green shapes – crown spreads and blue circles root protection areas.



Photo 1 – general view looking north



Photo 2 – G9 looking north



Photo 3– looking south from London Road. Note the Highway verge with mixed scrub (G51)

4.4. *Trees on the eastern side:* The eastern boundary has no onsite trees. The survey included the nearest offsite trees for completeness including a small young orchard (G50), an over mature decayed plum (T47) and two early mature oaks (T45 and T46). They provide a pleasant backdrop.

Plan 3 – extract from SHA 1776 TSP showing eastern boundary. Do not scale, north is vertical.

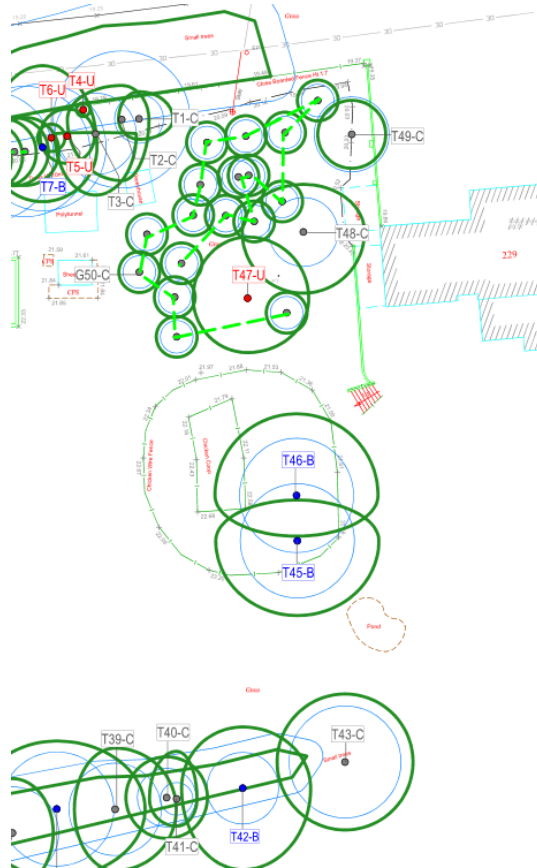
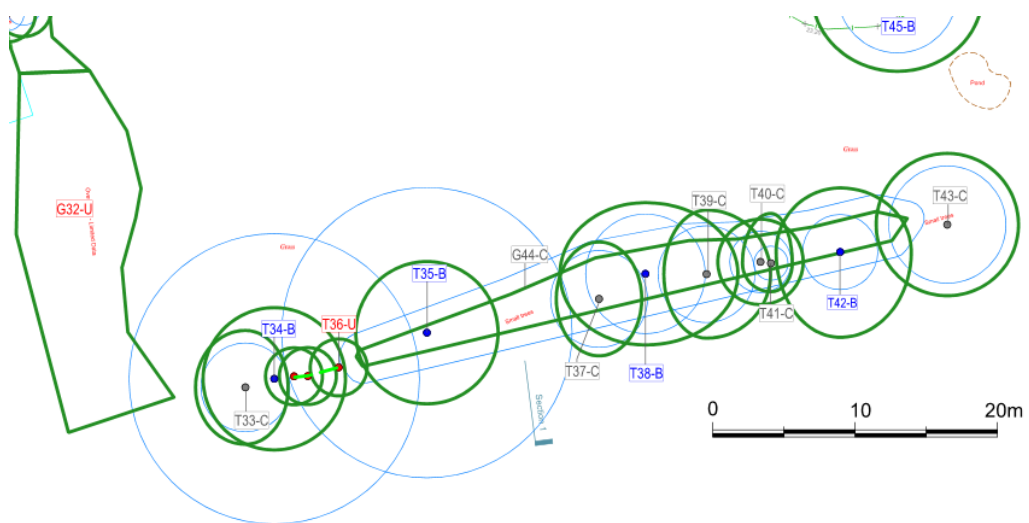


Photo 4– looking east at the north-eastern corner of the garden; outside of the site boundary.



Photo 5– looking east at the two offsite oaks T45 and T46 in the rear garden

4.5. *Trees on the southern side:* The collective vegetation provides an attractive filtered screen between the site and agricultural land to the south. The prominent trees are two Leyland cypress (T34 and T35), a poplar T38 and a birch T42. An informal group of blackthorn between 1 – 5m is growing amongst the line of trees.



Plan 4 – extract from SHA 1776 TSP showing southern boundary. Do not scale, north is vertical.



Photo 6– looking south

4.6. *Trees on the western side:* The north-western corner is dense bramble with dead and dying elms. To the middle of the boundary, close to the neighbouring property, is a dense group of ash saplings (G26), blackthorn, and elder. T29 holly is in a hazardous condition with a risk of failure.



Photo 7– looking west at the scrub with occasional ash and elm, with taller offsite trees to the rear



Photo 8– looking west at the north-western corner

4.7. *BS retention category of trees in this survey, including offsite trees:*

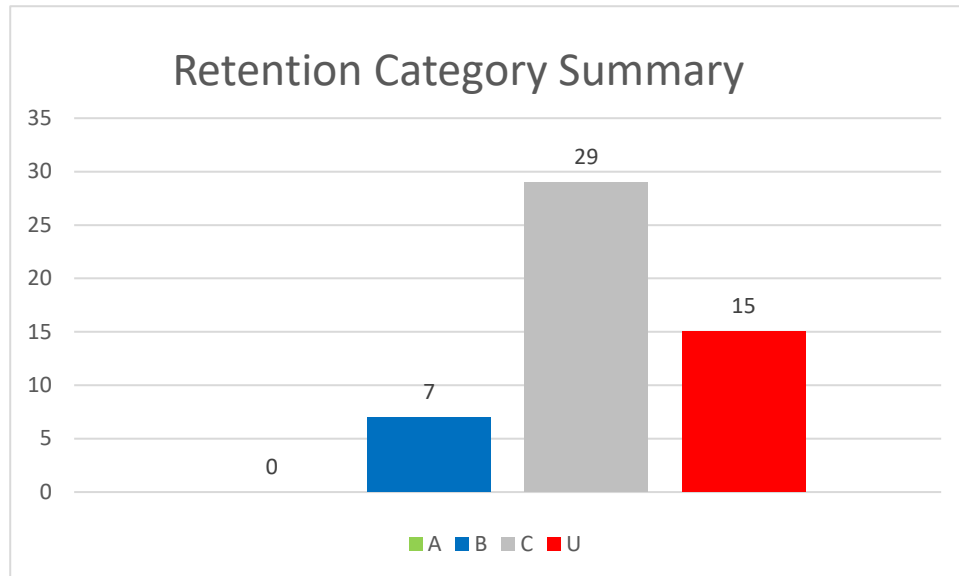


Table 3 – Retention category

A – high quality

B – moderate quality

C – low quality

U – unsuitable for retention

5. The Proposal

5.1. For four new build detached houses.

6. Arboricultural impact assessment:

6.1. *Summary of the impact on trees:* Development can adversely impact on trees by causing them to be removed to facilitate the development, or in the future, by adversely affecting their potential for retention through disturbance in root protection areas (RPAs) or through post development pressure to prune or remove.

6.2. Tree roots can be asphyxiated and die if the rooting zone becomes compacted and soil structure damaged which can easily occur, particularly on clay soils, even with the passage of light vehicles. At the design stage, disturbance within the RPA should be avoided. If unavoidable (which may need demonstrating), consideration must be given to any construction activity such as demolition, including removal of existing hard surfaces, changing soil levels and the provision of services where within RPAs, as well as new surfaces and structures.

6.3. At the planning stage, any works proposed with RPAs must be shown to be achievable with minimal impact on retained trees. Areas should be identified where a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement will be required post planning consent.

6.4. *Tree removals:*

All trees on the northern boundary will be removed to enable necessary ground remodeling for the access. As previously discussed, the majority of the trees are in a very poor condition and some are dead and/or hazardous for reasons detailed in the tree survey sheets. All trees and scrub on the eastern boundary will also be removed. The middle and northern section is due to their poor quality, the potential for the ash to outgrow their situation near number 245 (unless they contract ash dieback disease) and to enable construction of the nearest plot. The scrub G32 is being removed to make good use of the garden space and to enable space for new sustainable landscaping with a greater longevity. Trees to be removed are shown red on the tree protection plan SHA 1776 TPP at appendix 3 and tree works are listed in full in the tree surgery schedule at appendix 4.



Plan 5 – extract from SHA 1776 TPP – do not scale, north is vertical. Green to be retained, red to be removed and black dashed lines – tree protection fencing.

6.5. *Tree protection*

Trees to be retained and protected during works by tree protection fencing, in accordance with the specification at appendix 5 at the locations shown on the tree protection plan SHA 1776TPP at appendix 3.

6.6. *Impact on the crowns:*

There will be no impact to, or from, tree crowns of trees to be retained due to the distance from the proposed development to the trees to be retained.

6.7. *Impact on the roots*

There will be no impact to, or from, tree roots of trees to be retained due to the distance from the proposed development to the trees to be retained.

6.8 *Visual amenity*

There will be an immediate loss of visual amenity from the trees on the frontage, however, their condition is such that in most cases (not all) their long-term retention is in question due to Dutch Elm Disease and ash dieback disease. Some pose a hazard and others have a longer term potential but are compromised in terms of crown architecture due to overcrowding. There will also be a loss of visual amenity on the western boundary, but all is low quality and in time the ash (G29) would be overly dominant to the property of 245 London Road. The accompanying landscape plan provides an indication of new planting which will have a greater longevity and provide visual impact as it matures. There is potential for a new hedgerow on the frontage of the properties, as well as standard trees.

7. Conclusions:

7.1 The scheme results in the removal of the frontage vegetation (including the low quality scrub on the Highway) to enable access. The western boundary will be cleared to facilitate the nearest plot and to enable new sustainable landscaping. Southern boundary will be retained and protected during construction in accordance with details in this report. There are no requirements for bespoke arboricultural method statements or site supervision. A concept landscaping scheme accompanies the application to demonstrate new planting on the boundaries including on the road frontage.

7.2 Further work is required to the landscaping scheme to provide an appropriate scheme to be in keeping with the landscape character and biodiversity of the area and be suitable for the new development.

Type	Category A		Category B		Category C		Category U	
	Stay	Go	Stay	Go	Stay	Go	Stay	Go
Tree	-	-	6	1	10	10	2	11
Groups	-	-	-	-	2	7	0	2
Total	-	-	6	1	12	17	2	13

Table 1 – tree information and impact

Trees to be retained Excluding U	Trees to be removed Excluding U	Trees to be planted as shown by concept plan	Net gain/loss
18	18	12 plus potential for another 6	0

8. Recommendations:

- 8.1. That a copy of this report, and subsequent more detailed arboricultural method statement, is kept on site, including A3 colour copies of the tree protection plan. The arboricultural documents will be part of site induction by the main contractor to all sub-contractors.
- 8.2. That the foundation design takes into account trees to be retained, trees to be removed and trees to be planted.
- 8.3. That there are no ground level changes with the area shown on the plan by tree protection fencing. A meeting is to be held with the Civils team and the arboriculturist.
- 8.4. That the line of the underground services should be ideally located outside of Root Protection Areas. However, as a precaution the final service plan should be assessed by an arboriculturist. If it is unavoidable that services are to be located in RPAs, then a method statement must be produced. A meeting is to be held with the Civils team and the arboriculturist.

- 8.5. That the landscaping scheme includes a mix of trees from a cross section of species to ensure biosecurity against host specific pests and diseases. The trees must be planted and maintained in accordance with BS 8545:2014 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*. The landscaping scheme should include enriched biochar around new planted and existing trees.
- 8.6. That no tree works take place until consent is granted other than the removal of dead and broken precarious branches.
- 8.7. That the tree protection fencing is installed before machinery enters the site and remains in place until the soft landscaping stage.
- 8.8. That the drainage strategy detailing on and/or offsite drainage works, including SUDS, is reviewed by the arboricultural consultant to ensure minimum impact on trees to be retained and is mindful of new trees to be planted.

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Director

Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Appendix 1

Tree survey sheets

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	150	1	9(5)	22	2	2.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	20+	C2	1.8	10.18	Reasonable form and condition. Good form and condition. Poor stem taper. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Growing mid steep Bank. Has been pruned in the past. Susceptible to Ash dieback disease.	
T2	Prunus domestica (Damson)	M	420	1	7(2)	10	2.5	2	4.5	4	Fair	10+	C2	5.04	79.81	Exudation on stem. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Growing mid Bank. Two sprouting stumps 1.5m high. Large branch removal North at 1.2m with fracture and decay. Spots of bleeding exudation. Has been pruned in the past. Broken branch resting in crown.	Remove major deadwood. Remove broken/damaged branches.
T3	Prunus domestica (Damson)	EM	250	1	5(2)	8	0	3	4.5	3	Poor	10+	C2	3	28.28	Poor shape & form. Leaning South. Epicormics on stem. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Heavily leaning tree on top of bank. Twin stemmed but one stem has been cut at 1m and is sprouting.	
T4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	600	1	1.5(0)	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Poor	<10	U	7.2	162.88	Sprouting stump.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T5	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	150	1	8(6)	8	2	2	2	2	Dead	<10	U	1.8	10.18	Dead.	Remove tree and root.
T6	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	100	1	6(6)	6	1	1	1	1	Dead	<10	U	1.2	4.52	Dead.	Remove tree and root.
T7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	390	1	13(5)	22	6	4	4	4	Good	40+	B2	4.68	68.82	Prominent tree. Reasonable form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. On top of bank. Crown has been reduced in the past resulting in multiple regrowth. Branch on Southern Side at 2m is sprouting from a stump.	
T8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	240	1	12(9)	18	4	3	3	4	Poor	<10	C2	2.88	26.06	Poor shape & form. Poor stem taper. Tall drawn up tree. Poor past pruning resulting in sub optimal crown architecture. Growing at the bottom of a slope. Narrow linear crack on Eastern side. Sounded hollow near crack. Very low quality C.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
G9	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	400	1	10(0)	18	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Poor	10+	C2	4.8	72.39	Poor shape & form. Forms a dense screen. Part of linear group. Ivy on tree. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. This line of trees has been topped at 8m resulting in inner dead crowns with large dead branches in inner canopy. Average dimensions given.	
T10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	270 150	2	14(8)	18	3	2.5	1.5	3	Poor	<10	U	3.71	43.25	Poor shape & form. Declining. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Decay present on stem. Fungal brackets visible on stem. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Poor past pruning resulting in sub optimal crown architecture. Inonotus hispidus on southern side of trunk. Likely to be a column of decay from previous topping at 9m. Smaller stem is dead. Risk of failure into the road.	Remove tree and root.

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T11	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	OM	490 150	2	7(0)	7	3	4.5	7	3	Poor	<10	U	6.14	118.45	Poor shape & form. Leaning South. Stem divides at ground level. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Main stem south is fractured and rests on the ground. Still live. Mistletoe. Branch above fractured. Dense suckering. Phellinus pomaceus fungus which can result in branch/stem breakage.	Remove tree and root.
T12	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	150	1	3(0)	3	0	0	0	0	Dead	<10	U	1.8	10.18	Dead.	Remove tree and root.
T13	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	150	1	8(0)	8	0	0	0	0	Dead	<10	U	1.8	10.18	Dead.	Remove tree and root.
T14	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	100	1	8(0)	8	0	0	0	0	Dead	<10	U	1.2	4.52	Dead.	Remove tree and root.
T15	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	100	1	8(0)	8	0	0	0	0	Dead	<10	U	1.2	4.52	Dead.	Remove tree and root.
T16	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	100	1	8(0)	8	0	0	0	0	Dead	<10	U	1.2	4.52	Dead. Plotted by eye as not on topo.	Remove tree and root.
G17	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	Y	100	1	6(2)	8	2	2	2	2	Poor	<10	U	1.2	4.52	Low vitality. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Growing in dense thicket. Highly likely to succumb to Dutch Elm Disease (DED).	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T18	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	220	1	9(2)	20	0.5	5.5	8	6	Fair	40+	C2	2.64	21.9	Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Leaning South. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Immediately adjacent to Ash trees. Crown weighted very heavily south. Long heavy branch south west. Large broken branch.	
T19	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	220	1	9(2)	20	0.5	5.5	8	6	Fair	40+	C2	2.64	21.9	Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Leaning South. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Immediately adjacent to Ash trees. Crown weighted very heavily south. Long heavy branch south west. Decay at old stub end. Long branch from T18 is rubbing branch of this tree. Light ivy. Mid Bank.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	320	1	9(2)	20	3	5	9	4	Fair	40+	C2	3.84	46.33	Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Leaning South. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Growing mid Bank.	
T21	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	EM	300 150	2	10(2)	18	4	3	3.5	3	Fair	20+	C2	4.03	51.03	Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Epicormics on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m. Mid Bank. Two stems diverge and then cross and rub near top.	
T22	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	EM	200	2	10(2)	18	2	2	4	2	Fair	20+	C2	3.4	36.32	Poor shape & form. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Epicormics on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m. Mid Bank. Two stems rub at 1m. Sprouting stub. Poor crown structure.	
T23	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	EM	200	1	10(2)	18	2	2	4	2	Fair	20+	C2	2.4	18.1	Poor shape & form. Collective, rather than individual, visual amenity. Epicormics on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m. Poor past pruning resulting in sub optimal crown architecture. Mid Bank.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
G24	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	200	1	12(4)	22	3	3	3	3	Poor	10+	C2	2.4	18.1	Good form and condition. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Poor stem taper. Tall drawn up tree. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Poor past pruning resulting in sub optimal crown architecture. Topped resulting in poor Crown structure and decay at the top of the wounds. Susceptible to Ash dieback disease.	
G25	Ulmus procera (English Elm), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	100	1	2(0)	8	1	1	1	1	Poor	<10	C2	1.2	4.52	Dense thicket of thorn, Rose and bramble with suckering elms. Elms will succumb to DED.	
G26	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	150	1	8(2)	22	4	4	4	4	Fair	20+	C1	1.8	10.18	Reasonable form and condition. Decay present on stem. Growing through dense thicket of thorn so stem condition estimated. Rather to close to neighbouring property and may cause issue by direct or indirect damage as they mature.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T27	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	100	2	3(0)	5	1	3	1	0	Fair	<10	C2	1.69	8.97	Leaning East. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Stem divides at ground level. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Swamped by adjacent trees.	
T28	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	150 100	2	3(0)	5	2.5	3	2.5	0	Fair	<10	C2	2.16	14.66	Leaning East. Growing very close to neighbouring tree resulting in unbalanced crown. Stem divides at ground level. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Swamped by adjacent trees.	
T29	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	SM	200	1	8(3)	11	2	2	2	2	Poor	<10	U	2.4	18.1	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Swamped with ivy. Very decayed with risk of failure.	Remove tree and root.
G30	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	100	1	3(0)	8	1	1	1	1	Fair	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Reasonable form and condition. Dense thicket of thorn and evergreen shrub.	
G31	Sambucus nigra (Elder), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	100	1	6(2)	22	2	2	2	2	Poor	20+	C1	1.2	4.52	Two elders and two Ash in thicket of thorn and bramble.	
G32	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	150	1	7(0)	7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Poor	<10	U	1.8	10.18	Nearly all the ems are dead due to DED and are heavily ivy clad. Dense thicket of thorn, bramble and ivy.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T33	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	150	3	4(0.5)	8	4	3	4	3.5	Fair	20+	C2	3.12	30.59	Reasonable form and condition. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Ivy on tree. Suckers around stem base. Multiple stems at ground level. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	
T34	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	850	1	14(0)	28	5	5	5	5	Good	40+	B2	10.2	326.89	Reasonable form and condition. Forms a dense screen. Incongruous in rural setting to the south.	
T35	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	850	1	14(0)	28	5	5	5	5	Good	40+	B2	10.2	326.89	Reasonable form and condition. Forms a dense screen. Incongruous in rural setting to the south.	
T36	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	SM	100	1	6(0)	8	2	2	2	2	Dead	<10	U	1.2	4.52	Dead.	Remove tree and root.
T37	Populus serotina (Hybrid Black Poplar)	EM	200	2	8(1)	25	4	3	4	3	Fair	20+	C2	3.4	36.32	Reasonable form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Suckers around stem base. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Dominated by T36.	
T38	Populus serotina (Hybrid Black Poplar)	SM	350	1	14(4)	28	5	6.5	5	6	Good	40+	B2	4.2	55.42	Good form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Growing through blackthorn. Mistletoe.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T39	Juglans regia (Walnut)	SM	200	2	6(1)	18	4.5	4.5	4.5	3	Fair	40+	C2	3.4	36.32	Reasonable form and condition. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Stem divides at ground level. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Small amount of twig sized dead wood interspersed in the crown. Broad open crown.	
T40	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	SM	180	1	6(0)	25	3	3	3	3	Good	40+	C1	2.16	14.66	Reasonable form and condition. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Pyracantha growing through crown.	
T41	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Y	100	1	7(1.5)	20	3.5	1.5	2	2	Fair	40+	C1	1.2	4.52	Reasonable form and condition. Spindly. Unbalanced crown shape.	
T42	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	220	1	16(1)	20	4.5	5	6	4.5	Good	40+	B1	2.64	21.9	Prominent tree. Good form and condition. Attractive tree providing a filtered screen between the site and field.	
T43	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	100 150 200 150 150	5	7(0.5)	11	5	5	5	5	Fair	20+	C2	4.12	53.33	Reasonable form and condition. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Ivy on tree. Suckers around stem base. Multiple stems at ground level.	
G44	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	100	1	3(0)	8	1	1	1	1	Fair	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Patchy group. Taller on western side. Very low and patchy next to birch.	
T45	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	350	1	10(2)	20	3	6	5.5	6	Good	40+	B2	4.2	55.42	Good form and condition. Unbalanced crown shape. Observed from outside chicken area.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
T46	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	350	1	10(2)	20	6	6	3	6	Good	40+	B2	4.2	55.42	Good form and condition. Unbalanced crown shape.Observed from outside chicken area. Dominant tree of the two.	
T47	Prunus domestica (Damson)	M	200 300	2	6(1.5)	7	4.5	4.5	4	4	Poor	<10	U	4.33	58.91	Poor shape & form. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Epicormics on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.The two stems are significantly decayed on the western side up to 3m. Good vitality.	
T48	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	SM	150	2	6(1)	18	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	C2	2.54	20.27	Reasonable form and condition. Epicormics on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m.Good vitality.	
T49	Malus (Apple)	M	230	1	6(1)	8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	C2	2.76	23.93	Leaning West. Epicormics on stem. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.Heavy lean. Mistletoe. Large dead branch West. Old stubs.	
G50	Malus (Apple),Prunus (Prunus species)	Y	100	1	2(1)	8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	20+	C2	1.2	4.52	Mixed orchard. Average dimensions given.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations
G51	Ulmus procera (English Elm), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	150	1	8(0)	8	1	1	1	1	Poor	<10	C2	1.8	10.18	Offsite tree. Thicket of blackthorn which is dense in some areas and patchy in others average 4m high. Dead and dying elms are a hazard to the road.	

Explanation of the tree survey sheets

The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Below is an annotation of the abbreviations in the sheet and their meanings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Recommendations

1 Tree

T - Tree, **G** - Group of trees, **H** - Hedge and **S** -shrub mass

2 Species - Botanical name and (Common name)

3 Age

NP – Newly planted, **Y** – Young - an establishing tree that could be easily transplanted

SM - Semi-mature - an established tree still to reach its ultimate height and spread with considerable growth potential.

EM – Early mature – a tree reaching its ultimate height and whose growth is slowing, however it will still increase considerably in stem diameter and crown spread.

M – Mature – a tree with limited potential for further significant increase in size, although likely to have a considerable safe useful life expectancy

OM – Over-mature – of an age where the mature size of the tree can no longer be maintained, and adaptive growth strategies such as 'retrenchment' (growing down) are commencing. These strategies should not be confused with senescence or a moribund condition, as a good life expectancy can remain.

V – Veteran/Ancient – either a tree older than typical for the species, or a tree showing signs of age, and of great ecological, cultural or aesthetic value.

4 Dia (mm)

Diameter of the stem in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed tree or in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837 for multi-stemmed trees or trees with low forks or irregular stems.

5 Stems

Number of stems. Multi-stemmed is m/s

6 Height (Crown height)

Height in metres from the ground to the top of the crown

(Crown height) – height of canopy above ground level

7 Ult ht (m)

Height in metres that could be reasonably expected for the species given its condition, past management and location.

8 NSEW

The crown spread from the trunk to the tips of the crown at the four cardinal points

9 Cond

Physiological condition. Good, fair, poor or dead

10 Life Exp

Estimated remaining contribution in years; <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+.

11 BS Cat

Category in accordance with Table 1 and section 4.5 of BS

U – unsuitable for retention. Existing condition is such that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Note, category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.

A – high quality and value (non-fiscal) with at least 40 years remaining life expectancy

B – moderate quality and value with at least 40 years remaining life expectancy

C – low quality and value with at least 10 years remaining life expectancy, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

A, B and C category trees are additionally graded into: 1 – mainly arboricultural values, 2 – mainly landscape values and 3 – mainly cultural values including conservation

12 RPR (m)

RPR – Root protection area radius (m)

13 RPA – Root protection area (m²)

14 Comments

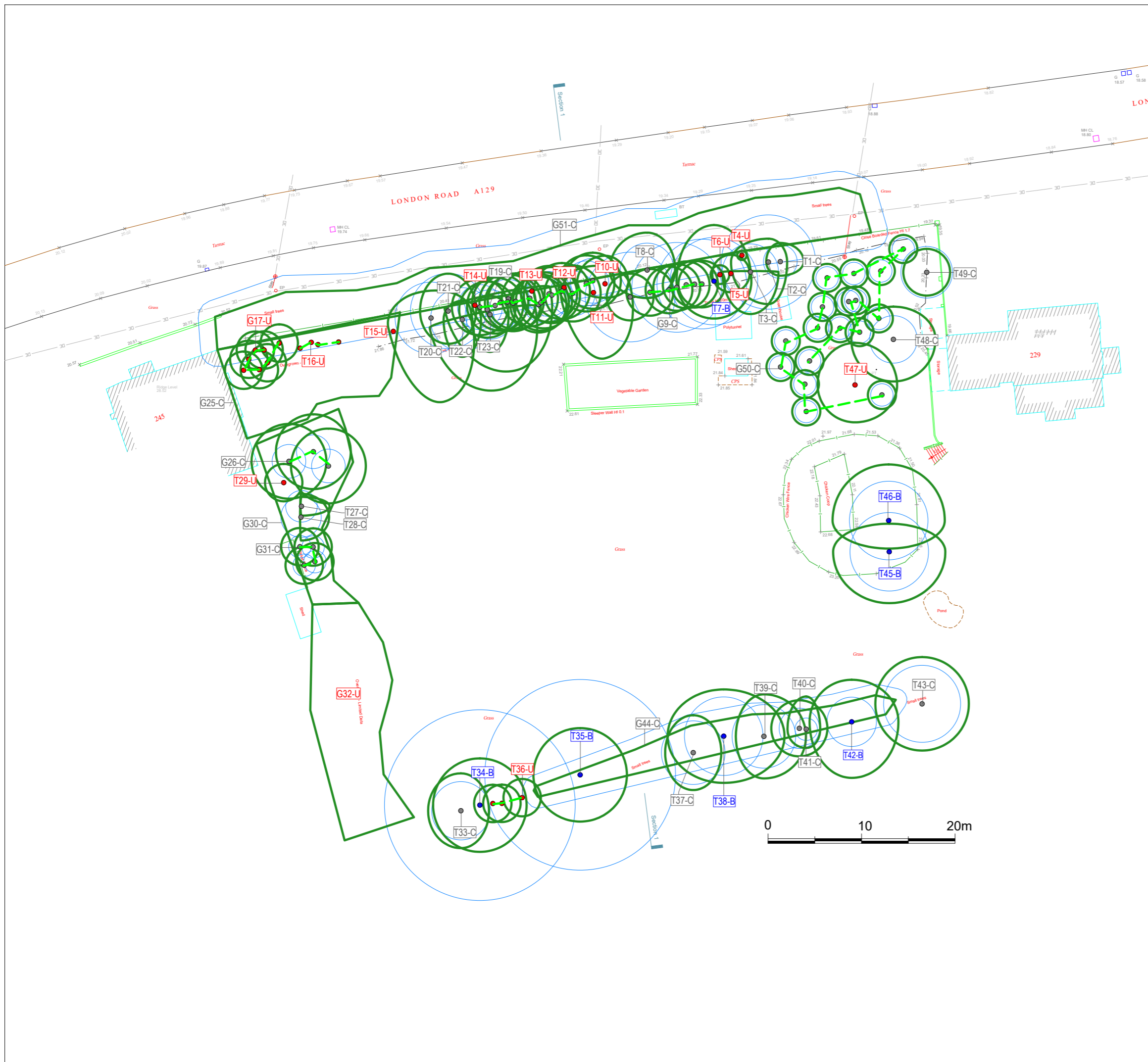
Detailed comments about the tree

15 Preliminary recommendations

Recommendations based on the tree's conditions and its current surroundings.

Appendix 2

Tree survey plan SHA 1776 TSP



- T1-A Category A - high quality and value
- T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value
- T1-C Category C - low quality and value
- T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention
- Crown spread
- RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012
- Group
- Group

Notes

1. Contractors to check all dimensions on site
2. Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
4. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
5. This drawing is copyright © Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Rev :	Description :	Authorized :




Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

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www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Client
CBS Developments Ltd

Site Address
229 London Road, Wickford

Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Survey Plan		ND-H	SMD-H
Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
15.3.24	SHA 1776 TSP	1:400@A3	For Issue
Revision	-		

Appendix 3

Tree protection plan SHA 1776 TPP



- T1-A Category A - high quality and value
- T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value
- T1-C Category C - low quality and value
- T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention
- Trees to be retained
- RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012
- Group to be retained
- Group to be retained
- Trees/groups to be removed mostly due to construction, expect for U category trees due to poor condition
- Tree protection fencing comprising braced Heras panels

Notes

1. Contractors to check all dimensions on site
2. Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
4. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
5. This drawing is copyright © Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Rev:	Description:	Authorized:

Sharon Hosegood
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Client
CBS Developments Ltd

Site Address
229 London Road, Wickford

Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Information Plan		ND-H	SMD-H
Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
26.3.24	SHA 1776 TPP 1:400@A3	For Issue	
Revision			

Appendix 4

Tree surgery schedule

Tree surgery schedule

All works to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree works – Recommendations'. All pruning cuts to be made at suitable growing points in the line with the principles of 'Natural target pruning'. An ecological check is required by a competent person prior to tree works being carried out and the ecological report referred to. Works should not take place until planning permission is granted and all pre-commencement conditions are discharged. This must be communicated to the tree surgeon and storage agreed with the demolition/main contractor.

Tree no.	BS category	Species	Proposed works	Reason
T1	C2	Ash	No works	n/a
T2	C2	Damson	Remove major deadwood. Remove broken/damaged branches.	For safety reasons
T3	C2	Damson	No works	n/a
T4	U	Ash sprouting stump	Remove tree and root	Good practice
T5	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	Dead
T6	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	Dead
T7	B2	Ash	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T8	C2	Ash	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
G9	C2	Leyland Cypress	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T10	U	Ash	Remove tree and root.	Significantly decayed with hazardous fungus and to facilitate development
T11	U	Cherry Plum	Remove tree and root.	Partially collapsed and to facilitate development
T12	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	Dead
T13	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	Dead
T14	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	Dead
Tree no.	BS category	Species	Proposed works	Reason

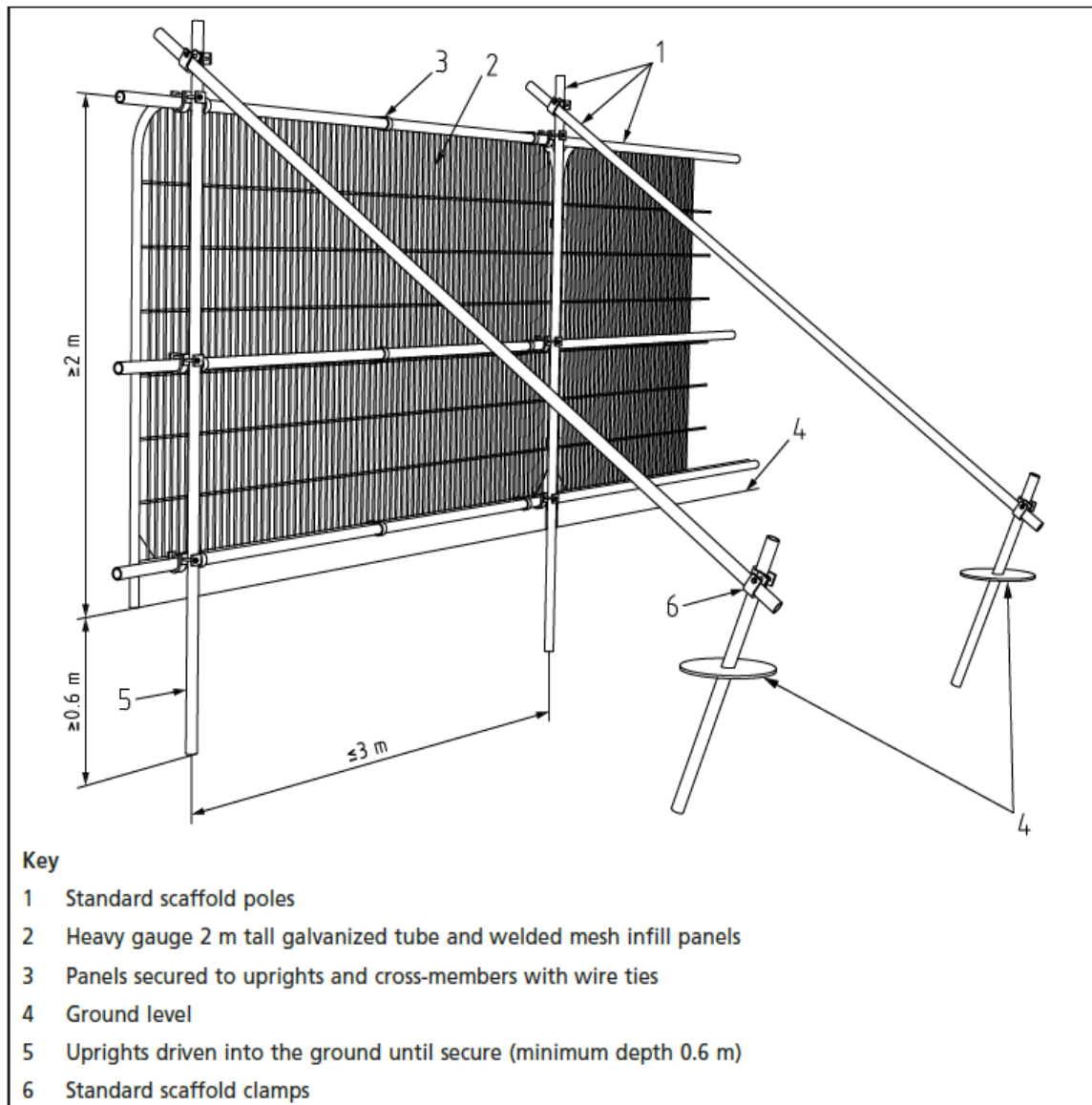
T15	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	Dead
T16	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	Dead
G17	U	English Elm	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T18	C2	Common Oak	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T19	C2	Common Oak	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T20	C2	Common Oak	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T21	C2	Field Maple	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T22	C2	Field Maple	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T23	C2	Field Maple	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
G24	C2	Ash	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
G25	C2	English Elm, Blackthorn	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
G26	C1	Ash	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T27	C2	Blackthorn	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T28	C2	Blackthorn	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
T29	U	Holly	Remove tree and root.	Hazardous crack in stem with risk of failure
G30	C2	Blackthorn	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
G31	C1	Elder,Ash	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
Tree no.	BS category	Species	Proposed works	Reason

G32	U	Blackthorn, Elm	Remove tree and root.	To facilitate development
G51	C2	English Elm, Blackthorn Highway trees	Remove area marked red on the plan – Highway consent required	To facilitate development

Appendix 5

Tree protection specification

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Tree protection fencing specification from BS 5837:2012 Figure 2

Section 6.2.2 of BS.

Barriers should be fit for purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

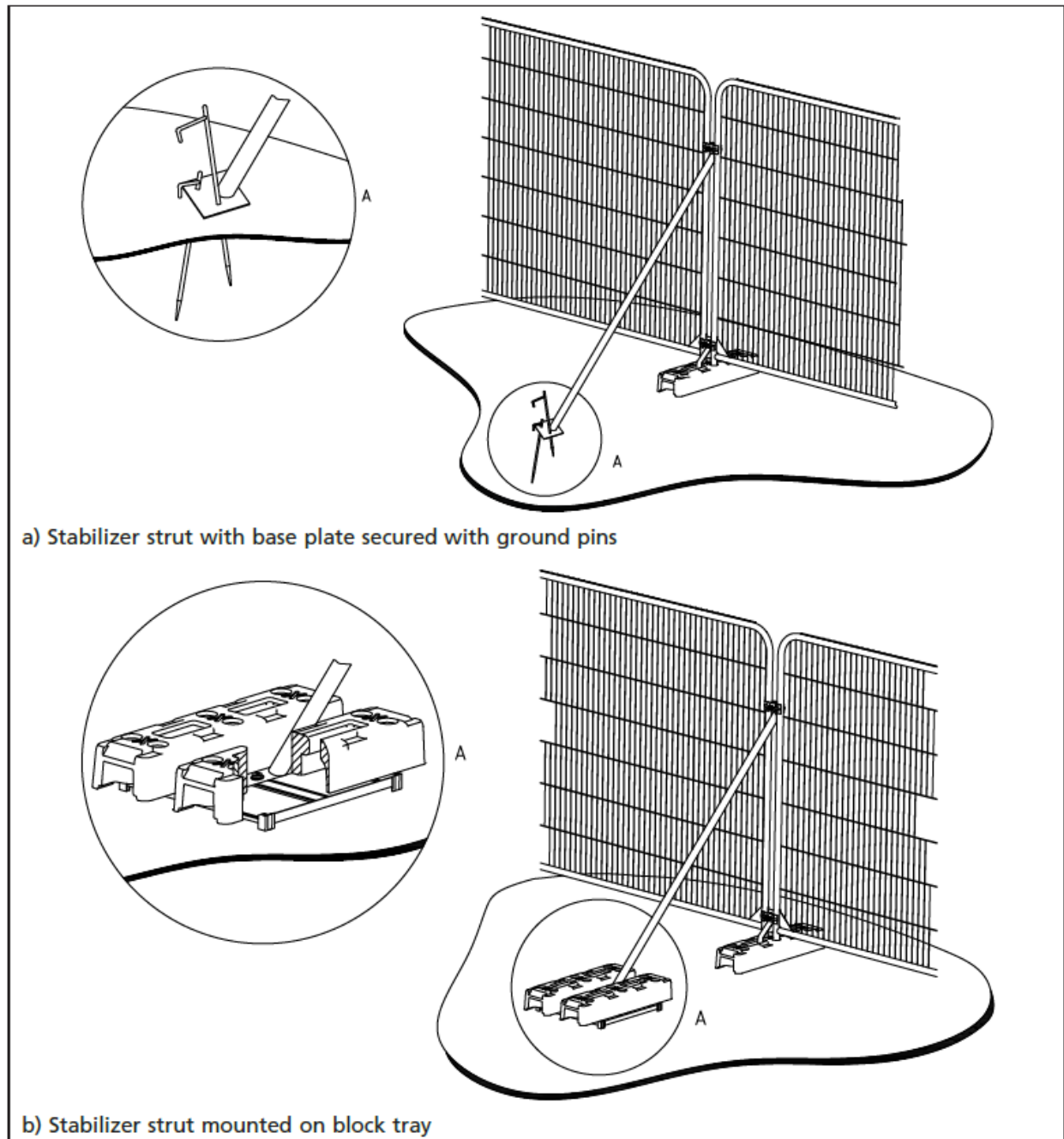
The default specification is shown above at Figure 2. Care should be taken when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and structural roots. Where it is not possible to drive a pole into the ground, for example on hard surfacing, figure 3 overleaf, applies.

The location for the tree protection fencing is shown on the tree protection plan delineated by a black dashed line. The location of the fencing is on the outer edge of the root protection area and the dimensions from fixed points are shown on the drawings. All weather signs should be affixed to the barriers, no more than 12m apart.

BRITISH STANDARD

BS 5837:2012

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Suggested site warning sign format



Appendix 6

Arboricultural method statement

1.0 Tree works:

1.1 Recommendations for tree works can be found in the tree surgery schedule in Appendix 4. All works shall be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 '*Tree work. Recommendations*'. The use of a competent and insured tree surgery contractor is necessary to comply with this. The main contractor and tree surgery contractor must ensure that any necessary consents have been received from the local authority and that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works. Within root protection areas, stumps, shrubs and other vegetation must be removed by hand or using stump grinding machinery to minimize root damage of retained trees. Where poisoning of stumps is specified, this must be carried out by competent operatives. Only chemicals approved for this purpose and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions will be used.

1.2 The following information must be sought:

- Current employers, public and product liability insurance
- Waste carriers' licence
- Qualification and experience of key personnel, including relevant NPTC certificates
- COSHH assessment
- Tool and task based risk assessment, including a Working at Height Risk Assessment
- Site specific risk assessment
- Emergency procedure plan
- Method Statement

1.3 A list of suitable tree surgeons is found at:

<http://www.trees.org.uk/find-a-professional/Directory-of-Tree-Surgeons>

Bio security measures are important and found at:

<https://www.forestry.gov.uk/biosecurity>

2.0 **Fires:** Fires on site should be avoided if possible. If unavoidable, they should be situated far enough so that there is no risk of damage to the trees, taking into consideration the wind direction.

- 3.0 **Site and fuel storage, cement mixing and washing points:** All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside root protection areas unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within 10m of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into Root Protection Areas.
- 4.0 **Temporary buildings for site use:** Site cabins, trailers and other temporary buildings can sometimes be used in root protection area if consent is agreed by the local planning authority. This can be very useful if there is a robust existing hard surfacing in place. The method for installing the buildings, and assessment of whether ground protection is needed is to be agreed with the Arboriculturist and specified prior to installation.
- 5.0 **Protection of tree canopies:** Piling rigs and cranes are often used close to trees. Work must be carefully planned so that there is sufficient room to avoid hitting the canopy during transportation or operation. Arboricultural supervision may be required, however, it is the responsibility of the contractor to assess and plan the work. Any access facilitation pruning required is detailed in the tree surgery schedule.

Appendix 7

Tree related legislation and National Policy

1. Tree preservation orders

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

No tree preservation orders affect the site.

2. Conservation Area

The site is not within in a Conservation Area.

Source Basildon DC, March 2024.

3. Ecological considerations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to species of flora and fauna including birds, bats and other species that are associated with trees.

4. Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984

The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) places a duty of care to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. Therefore, this report includes recommendations within the tree tables for work required for safety reasons. 'Common sense risk management of tree (National Tree Safety Group 2012)' states that *'The owner of the land on which a tree stands, together with any party who has control over the tree's management, owes a duty of care at Common Law to all people who might be injured by the tree. The duty of care is to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property'*.

5. Common law

This enables pruning back to the boundary line providing the work is reasonable. Other restrictions, such as tree preservation orders/conservation areas still apply.

The owner of a tree is not obliged to trim their trees or hedges to prevent them from crossing over a boundary. Whilst the tree owner is not obliged to cut back the branches, the person whose property is overhung has the right to cut back the branches to the boundary providing there are no planning or legal restrictions on the trees such as Tree Protection Orders or if they are located in a church yard, in which case suitable consent must be obtained. Such pruning works must be undertaken to a suitable standard and must not cause damage to the tree.

The resulting debris remains the property of the tree owner, but you must not cause any damage to their property when returning it back to them and you do not have the right to trespass on the tree owner's property in carrying out the works. In the interests of good neighbourly relations, we would encourage neighbours to discuss their intentions with each other before carrying out such works, providing the work is reasonable and that the trees are not subject to TPO or Conservation Area protection.

6. Veteran Trees

"The term veteran tree is one that is not capable of precise definition but it encompasses trees defined by three guiding principles: trees of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of their age; trees in the ancient stage of their life; trees that are old relative to others of the same species."*

There are no veteran trees on, or immediately adjacent to the site.

*(English Nature (200) Veteran Trees – A Guide to Good Management. [Online]. [Accessed 21st March 2019]. Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/75035>)

National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework December 2023

186. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁶⁷ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Appendix 8

Statement of methodology and reference material

Statement of methodology

Review of supplied plans and information

Site visit made by Sharon Durdant-Hollamby on 14th March 2024.

Tree survey using Visual Tree Assessment carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' (BS). All investigations were from ground level only and binoculars were used when necessary. All trees with a trunk diameter of 75mm or above were surveyed. Obvious hedges and shrub masses were identified where appropriate. Information collected is in accordance with recommendations in subsection 4.4.2.5 of BS and include species, height, diameter, branch spread, crown clearance, age class, physiological condition, structural condition and remaining contribution. Each tree was then allocated one of four categories (U, A, B or C).

Received material

229 London Rd Wickford

BA2400054_01 - Topographical Survey

London Wickford SP001

Westfields Brick House Farm 31.08.2023-SP-001 (2)

Reviewed text

BSI. BS 3998:2010 *Tree work-Recommendations*.

BSI. BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*

R.G.Strouts and T.G.Winter 'Diagnosis of ill-health in trees' TSO 1994

Basildon Council Website

C. Mattheck 'The body language of trees' 2015

Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 'The use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees

Appendix 9

Caveats & Exclusions

Specific report caveats

1. At the time of writing this report, the protected tree status is correct. However, this can change. Therefore, I advise that a further check is made with Basildon Council before any works to trees take place.
2. No internal diagnostic equipment was used other than a sounding mallet and probe and all inspections were from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars where necessary.
3. The survey is concerned solely with arboricultural issues.
4. Any changes in ground level, or excavations near to tree roots not discussed within this report may change the stability and condition of the trees and a further examination would be required.
5. As trees are a dynamic living organism this report is only valid for a period of 12 months, in respect to their health and condition.
6. Only the trees listed in this report have been examined.
7. The measure of offsite trees has been estimated, except any crown within the site overhang which is measured. Where the crown of an onsite tree overhangs the boundary, the crown spread in this direction is also estimated.
8. The base and trunk of the offsite trees could not be examined, and therefore a full assessment of the trees condition could not be made.
9. Dense ivy and undergrowth prevent a full condition survey being carried out. The vegetation may be hiding structural defects.
10. The tree information is from the time of the survey. Some pests, diseases and fungi only appear seasonally, therefore it is possible not all issues that may affect the health of the trees could be observed.

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Appendix 10

Experience and qualifications of author



Sharon Durdant-Hollamby

FICFor FArbor A BSc (Hons) Tech Cert Arbor A



Profile

Sharon is an Expert Witness, chartered arboriculturist and Director of Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd. Sharon had eleven years' experience as a local government tree and landscape officer before joining a contractor as a tree consultant in 2005. In 2007 she formed an environmental practice in Essex with the owner. As managing director, she built up the ecological and arboricultural consultancy to a team of 20. She is a past President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (May 2021 – April 2023). She joined Essex Quality Review Panel in May 2023 as an arboricultural expert and has been awarded an Honorary Fellowship of Myerscough College. She is the host of Tree Lady Talks podcast and a regular speaker home and abroad.

Specialties: Trees in relation to development, including appeals and planning hearings

Tree root investigations, including TreeRadar

Tree hazard evaluation

Tree preservation orders

Trees and well-being with community engagement

Professional bodies: Immediate Past President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF)
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association

Qualifications: Cardiff University Law School Bond Solon Civil Expert Certificate
Arboricultural Associations Technicians Certificate
BSc (Hons) Geography and Landscape Studies
Managing Safely IOSH (2017)

Awards: Top student award for the Technician's certificate in 2005

The Broomfield Hospital Woodland Management project she has managed between 2009 -2015 won the following awards:

The Essex Biodiversity Awards (nomination)

The Excellent Community Engagement Award (NHS Forest)

Green Flag and Green Apple Award

Highly commended for the Health Sector Journal Award 2013

Honorary College Fellow (Services to Arboriculture and Forestry) University Centre, Myerscough

Appendix 11

Glossary

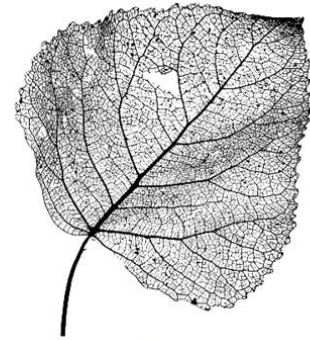
Arboriculture	Formerly all aspects of the culture of trees, especially for forestry. Latterly, the art and science of cultivating and managing trees as groups and individuals, primarily for amenity and other non-forestry purpose.
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Arboricultural method statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Architecture	In a tree, a term describing the pattern of branching of the crown or root system.
Biochar	Biochar is charcoal used as a beneficial soil amendment enabling nutrient uptake and assisting the trees defense mechanism
Biodiversity	The variability among all living organisms of an ecological complex.
Biomechanical	Pertaining to the mechanical functions and properties of living organisms, such as trees.
Body language	In trees, the outward display of growth responses and/or deformation in response to mechanical stresses.
Branch	A limb extending from the main stem or parent branch of a tree.
Branch bark ridge	The raised arc of bark tissues that forms the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem
Branch collar	The swelling or roughened bark often found at the base of a branch which should be left intact if the branch is to be pruned off.
Canker	A lesion in which bark and cambium have been killed, sometimes exposing the wood and often showing a swollen appearance owing to the encircling growth of new tissues.
Canopy	The topmost layer of twigs and foliage in a tree.
Co-dominant	In trees, a similarity between two or more stems or branches with regard to their size and their position within the canopy.
Column	In the wood or phloem of a tree, an axially elongated zone of tissue that is distinguished from the surrounding tissue; e.g. Live versus dead or decayed versus non-decayed.
Construction exclusion zone	An area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of the project.
Crown	In arboriculture, the main foliage-bearing portion of a tree.
Crown lifting	The removal of shortening of the branches that form the lower part of the crown of a tree.
Crown reduction	Pruning in order to reduce the size of the crown of a tree.
Crown thinning	Pruning inside the crown of a tree in order to reduce its density.
Defect	In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment.
Dieback	The death of part of a plant, usually starting from a distal point and often progressing proximally in stages.
Direct damage	Direct physical damage to a structure of surface from pressure exerted by the trunk or growing roots.
Ecosystem services	The benefits that a particular species or range of species bestow upon others (including humans) through ecological relationships. Such services can sometimes be estimated in a form that allows them to be included in financial accounting.

Epicormic	Pertaining to shoots or roots which are initiated on mature woody stems; shoots can form in this way from dormant buds or they can be adventitious.
Failure	In connection with tree hazards, a partial or total fracture within woody tissues or loss of cohesion between roots and soil.
Flush cut	A pruning cut close to the parent stem which removes part of the branch bark ridge.
Foreseeable	In hazard assessment, pertaining to failure and associated injury of damage which are predictable on the basis of evidence from a tree and its surroundings.
Fungi	Organisms of several evolutionary origins, most of which are multicellular and grow as branched filamentous cells within dead organic matter or living organisms.
Hazard	A thing, a process or a potential event that has the potential to cause harm.
Heartwood	The dead or predominantly dead central wood of various tree species whose outer living wood, sapwood, has a finite and pre-determined lifespan.
Independent in the landscape	Point at which a newly planted tree is no longer reliant on excessive or abnormal management intervention in order to grow and flourish with realistic prospects of achieving its full potential contribute to the landscape.
Level arm	A mechanical term denoting the length of the lever represented by a structure that is free to move at one end, such as a tree or an individual branch.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisably and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that make one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Mulch	Material laid down over the rooting area of a tree or other plant to help conserve moisture, suppress weeds and encourage a beneficial microflora.
Mycorrhizal	Pertaining to an intimate symbiotic association between plant roots and specialised fungi.
PICUS	The Picus Sonic Tomograph is a non-invasive tool for assessing decay in trees. It works on the principle that sound waves passing through decay move more slowly than sound waves traversing solid wood. By sending sound waves from a number of points around a tree stem to a number of receiving points, the relative speed of the sound can be calculated and a two-dimensional image of the cross-section of the tree can be generated
Pollard	A term for a pollarded tree
Pollarding	The complete or partial removal of the crown of a young tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches; also, further cutting to maintaining this growth pattern.
Probability	A statistical measure of the chance that a particular event (e.g. a specific failure of a tree or specific kind of harm to persons or property) might occur.
Resistograph	The IML-RESI system is based on the measurement of drilling resistance.

	<p>The IML-RESI operates in a similar manner to a normal drill. A drilling needle with a diameter of 1.5mm is inserted into the wood under constant drive. While drilling, the resistance is measured as a function of the drilling depth of the needle. The data is printed and stored electronically at a scale of 1:1 simultaneously.</p> <p>Although invasive the relatively small needle diameter causes very little damage, testing is normally only undertaken to confirm the remaining stem wall thickness in decaying trees.</p>
Retrenchment	Progressive reduction in the size of the crown of an old tree, by means of the dieback or breakage of twigs and small branches, accompanied by the enhanced development of the lower or inner parts of the crown.
Risks	The likelihood of the potential harm from a particular hazard becoming actual harm.
Root protection area	A layout tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. BS 5837:2012 <i>'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'</i> .
Root flare	Thickened and expanded base of a tree stem at ground level from which buttress roots form.
Rootplate	The central part of the root system of a tree, consisting of the large-diameter main roots and a dense mass of smaller roots and soil.
Service	In construction, any above-or below-ground structure or apparatus for utility provision.
SULE	Safe useful life expectancy of a tree (Barrell)
Stag-headed	In a tree, a state of dieback in which dead branches protrude beyond the current living crown.
Stress	In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operation within their optimum range, for example owing to lack of water, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature.
Stub cut	A pruning cut which is made at some length distal to the branch bark ridge.
Target pruning	The pruning of a twig or branch so that tissues recognisably belonging to the parent stem or branch are retained and not damaged.
Targets	In tree hazard assessment, persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it.
Tree Preservation Order	In Great Britain, an order made by a local authority, whereby the authority's consent is generally required for the cutting down, topping or lopping of specified trees.
Tree protection plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposal, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Utility	An undertaker by statute that has a legal right to provide customer services (e.g. communication, electricity, gas and water).
Veteran tree	<i>'A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species'</i> . Ancient Tree Guide No. 4 (ATF, 2008).

Vigour	In tree assessment, an overall measure of the rate of shoot production, shoot extension or diameter growth.
Vitality	In tree assessment, an overall appraisal of physiological and biomechanical processes, in which high vitality equates with near-optimal function, in which high vitality equates with healthy function.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)	In addition to the literal meaning, a system expounded by Matteck and Breloer (1995) to aid the diagnosis of potential defects through visual signs and the application of mechanical criteria.
White-rot	Various kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded.
Wound	Injury caused to a tree by a physical force.



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