Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Havant footbridge replacement

HCC Arb Reference: P-HBC-HvntStnFtbrdg-SS24762-AIA-1.51

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Report for HCC Structures Team

Executive Summary

The proposal is to replace an existing, damaged footbridge with an access ramp with a new footbridge with steps and ramp that comply with current accessibility standards.

The existing deck location will move to the west of the existing bridge. It is a larger construction, offering both steps and a compliant ramp on both sides, and with a wider surface.

The scheme as proposed requires the loss of eight trees, one high value category A dawn redwood tree, one B category oak tree with a long future potential lifespan and six lower value holly, sycamore and birch*.

The total value of the lost arboricultural asset is £401,064, determined using the quick CAVAT[1] method. This may adjust either way slightly if the full version is applied.

The impact of the proposal assessed using tree numbers, value and canopy cover is assessed as high. No replanting has yet been identified. Given site constraints, this is a key challenge to deliver suitable mitigation for any loss.

*Please note, the birch, T5 is in private land. The aim is to retain it, but in case it has to be felled on safety grounds, it has been included in the mitigation proposals.

Glossary

Term	Meaning
RPA	Root Protection Area
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
BS5837:2012	British Standard for trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - recommendations
BS3998:2010	British Standard: recommendations for tree work
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
TPP	Tree Protection Plan

[1] CAVAT is the Capital Asset Valuation of Amenity Trees and is used to put a financial value on the benefits trees deliver. Details can be found here: https://www.ltoa.org.uk/resources/cavat

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1 Introduction

1.1 This impact assessment is produced at the request of the Hampshire County Council Structures Team.

1.2 This arboricultural impact assessment describes the impact of the proposal and makes recommendations on:

I. The overall impact of the scheme in terms of those trees that need to be removed to facilitate the proposal.

II. How this loss of asset may be mitigated.

III. How retained trees will be safeguarded to minimise any impact of the proposal.

IV. Any special engineering etc. that is necessary on arboricultural grounds.

1.3 This impact assessment covers the area for the bridge replacement, and it includes trees outside the proposal area if they are within zone of influence as well as those growing within the area. There are more trees locally than are recorded.

2 Methodology

2.1 This report is prepared in line with British Standard; BS5837: 2012 - Trees in relation to demolition, design and construction. The purpose of the report is to provide arboricultural information and recommendations to inform the footbridge proposal.

2.2 An initial tree survey was carried out in October ’24 which included recording relevant information for each tree. The schedule includes stem diameter measured from 1.5m above ground level; overall tree height from ground to nearest meter; crown spread plotted on the four cardinals as a radial distance; age class; physiological and structural condition. A tree quality assessment using the data and observations on the ground is then used to categorise trees for their perceived value in arboricultural, landscape or environmental grounds (or all three). Trees will only be noted for removal if there is a safety or other compelling reason why they cannot be retained at this point. Trees that are not suitable for retention irrespective of any proposals are categorised as ‘U’. Their removal may not be necessary until any target increases.

2.3 Stem diameter is used to calculate the root protection area (RPA) which is plotted and adjusted for site features. The RPA is the area in which most tree roots are anticipated to be growing. As root damage is a common cause of tree loss, this area is an area of provisional exclusion for construction activity.

2.4 Tree data is found in the tree survey data table appendix B to this report.

2.5 Trees are a material consideration in the planning process and as such must be included as part of the decision-making process. Veteran trees are afforded specific protection through planning: The NPPF states:

> *"..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 reason and a suitable compensation strategy exists"* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2020.

There are no veteran trees on site but there are several important trees of Category A that are to be retained unless there is a very robust to removed them.

Caveats & Limitations

2.6 This survey has been carried out to assess the trees in the context of development: the purpose of this report is to determine the constraints (both above and below) which need to be considered in relation to trees.

2.7 Only trees with diameters greater than 75mm and woodland groups with stems of 150mm or greater are included within the survey. Groups have been described as areas or give an indication of how many trees of survey size are present. Saplings will not be counted but are an important part of woodland regeneration.

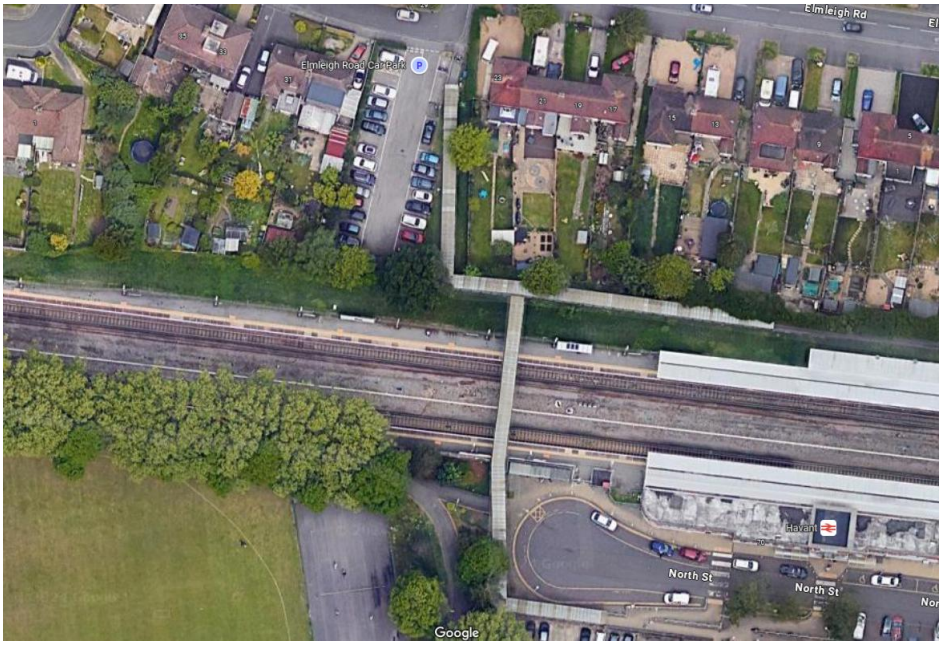
2.8 Root protection areas are calculated in line with the BS5387:2012 and are adjusted to reflect topographical constraints on site. This is based upon professional experience and has not been confirmed by trial pitting. There is a level of unpredictability in calculating exact tree root locations and therefore, where there is a possibility of obstruction or damage to roots, trial holes are recommended prior to construction.

2.9 The final design is shown in the drawing reference C.J009595-HES-SGN-FB560-DR-S-1702 Proposed GA-1702 PropGA as supplied by the structures team at HCC: clipped at para 4.4 for reference.

2.10 Mitigation is suggested to replace ecosystems services based on reasonable arboricultural information and experience. This mitigation aims to replace much of the tree cover within ten years or at the very least within one human generation (25 years) to ensure any loss of canopy is temporary. This forms part of the response to the County's climate change emergency.

2.11 Mitigation planting includes a margin for the failure of newly planted trees of 10% in 10 years. Eight trees are proposed for removal to facilitate this scheme. At this stage, mitigation planting is proposed in terms of the numbers needed to replace the canopy within 10 years. This is shown at paragraph 6.3 and locations for planting are to be agreed with the Havant Borough Council tree officer.

2.12 The site is a suburban location, originating in the Elmleigh Road car park to the north of the railway line: the existing covered bridge turns to the east, then a footbridge runs south to cross the railway line, and a ramp continues east to access the station on the north side. Location is shown in the clip below:



Images courtesy of Map data 2023 Google

2.13 The site has been checked for the presence of TPO's or other constraints using the HBC online 'Where I Live'[2] website. The results show no constraints on the proposal site. A conservation area sits to the south but should not be affected. This does not mean there are no trees worthy of protection on site: much of the land is under HBC management and it is usual for there not to be TPOs on LA trees as they are deemed to be responsible managers.

[2] https://maps.havant.gov.uk/havant.aspx

2.14 The local HBC tree officer has been consulted and will continue to advise on this scheme, including assisting with finding suitable locations for mitigation planting, preferably within HBC land. Their time is appreciated.

3 Tree Survey

3.1 The trees on site are of high amenity, ecological and arboricultural value and offer greening and screening, are set in a public context and provide habitat and ecosystem services.

3.2 Trees are categorised in line with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction as follows:

A	Trees of high arboricultural value that should be retained and protected through the development. Veteran trees are automatically awarded 'A' status.
B	Retention preferable. Trees of good condition and character which are appropriate for the location and in good physiological and structural condition. These trees should be retained unless they will be a severe impediment to the proposal or there is an overriding public interest that warrants their removal.
C	Trees of generally lower arboricultural value by dint of character or condition. 'C' trees should not be a constraint to development.
U	Trees that should be removed on arboricultural grounds. Often trees in poor condition can be left in situ until a proposal mean the potential target increases, making their removal more urgent or necessary.

3.3 The tree survey detail is included in Appendix B – Tree Survey Data, an overview is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Tree survey overview:

Tree category	Groups	Trees	Total count
A	0	5	5
B		4	4
C	1	8	8 + 1 group
U	0	0	0
Total on site	**1**	**17**	**17 + 1 group**

3.4 The trees on site are of generally high quality in terms of arboricultural value and condition, particularly in the park to the south of the site: the London planes here are statuesque trees with a significant landscape presence in a high public amenity area. The dawn redwood is an unusual species being a deciduous conifer. The trees are suited to the location and are in good physiological condition.

3.5 No trees are recommended for removal on arboricultural grounds (BS5337 category U).

4 The proposal

4.1 The proposed scheme will be in two phases:

I. the removal of the old bridge

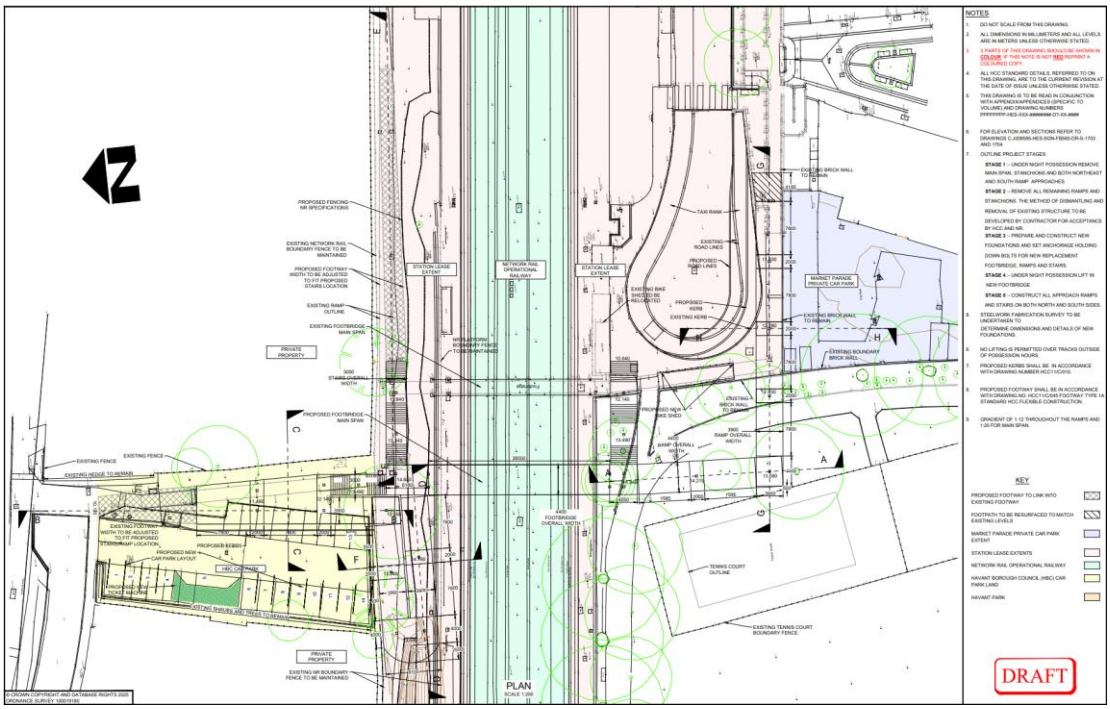
II. the installation of the new bridge and the installation of a palisade security fence

Demolition of the existing bridge.

4.2 The existing bridge will be dismantled: it will be cut and craned out, with the roof, parapets, and concrete slabs, being removed first, followed by the steel trestles (columns), temporary propping posts and foundations. The demolition site will be fenced off to prevent unauthorised access, and a temporary diversion route will be in place for pedestrians and mobility vehicles.

4.3 The cranes will be set up in the HBC car park in the north and the station forecourt for the removal of the main span and ramps.

4.4 The proposed layout is as follows: note north is to the left in this drawing.



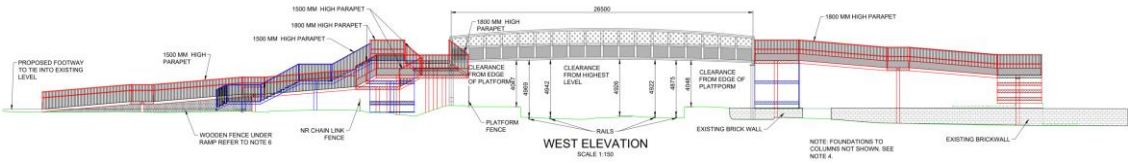
4.5 There is no scope to relocate the support positions even though this would be a way to reduce the impact on trees. They have been designed to be lower impact where they must be within the RPA's but it impossible to deliver the scheme within the site constraints with less arboricultural impact.

4.6 The new structure supports will use Continuous Flight Auger (CFA) pile foundations for the main span. The piles will be around 5 meters deep with concrete pile cap supporting the steel trestles of the structure. The piling rigs will only work from protected ground or existing hard standing. See paragraph 2.12 of the Arboricultural Method Statement for detail of ground protection.

4.7 Elsewhere, outside the RPA, reinforced concrete spread foundations will be used. These have a larger footprint which is why they have been rejected near trees.

4.8 An upgrade to the existing Network Rail fence to the south of the neighbouring property will be installed. This is currently wire mesh and will be replaced with a palisade -style fence. This will be installed without the strip sill below the fence and will use individual post supports positioned to avoid tree roots belonging to T5 birch. This will be done under arboricultural supervision.

4.9 The elevation of the bridge is as below:



5 Tree impact assessment

5.1 The proposal will mean the loss of the following eight trees (hopefully seven if T5 can be retained)

Tree category	Groups	Trees	Total count
A		T15	1
B	-	T3	1
C	-	T4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 18	6
Total loss	None	8	8

5.1 The proposal will mean the pruning of the following trees:

Tree category	Groups	Trees	Total count
A		T10	1
B	-	T19	1
C	G7	T6	1 group & 1 tree
Total loss	1 group	3	3 trees and 1 group

The impact can be described in the following ways:

5.2 Arboriculturally the trees lost are primarily of category C so of relatively low arboricultural impact. However, the loss of a category A and a category B tree is of concern – they are both healthy trees with a long potential future lifespan that will be impossible to replace within 50 years.

The primary loss is landscape value, though the redwood is an unusual species: it is a deciduous conifer so of arboricultural interest. The loss of any tree removes the beneficial ecosystem services that are associated with trees.

The existing local canopy cover for St Fifth's Ward in Havant is cited as 16.5% which is slightly above the average for Hampshire which is 16%.

It is below the aspirational 20% canopy cover nationally that will contribute to the climate change emergency response.

The loss of the 8 (7) trees will move canopy cover to a lower percentage in the proposal area.

5.3 There is potential for further damage to and loss of retained trees through the construction phrase through the following activities: the following points are general ways in which impact can happen. Specific advice to avoid damage is given in the Arboricultural Method Statement.

I Direct damage to trees through equipment impact, for example impact from machinery buckets, jibs and tracks resulting in bark damage and exposure of the cambium, increasing the risk of pathogen ingress and increasing the demand on the trees' energy reserves.

II Unnecessary tree surgery necessitated by accidental impact of equipment to branches opening wounds and removing live material.

III Indirect damage through soil compaction (vehicle, storage and footfall) reducing the air and water available to the tree's roots and leading to dieback in the canopy, sometime years later.

IV Severance of the roots through digging, excavation or piling within in the root plate.

V Ongoing pruning in future to allow trees and new footpaths and roads to exist side by side.

VI Contamination of land near the trees resulting in root death and, in extreme circumstances, tree failure. Contamination can be from sources such as cement powder, fuel or hydraulic fluid. Due to the structure of soil, these contaminants can come into contact with roots even if the spillage occurs outside the RPA.

VII Choosing the right time in the tree's growth cycle can reduce the impact any works may have on the trees. In this case there is no pruning, so this risk is low unless accidental damage occurs. For most trees, this is late summer when the trees' energy reserves are highest. On this site, the trees being pruned are in good condition and species with a generally vigorous response so these works will only have a low and temporary impact.

5.4 To reduce the potential of incidental or unforeseen harm to trees, it is very important that robust tree protection measures are put in place after agreed tree removal and prior to any other work starting on site.

5.5 Tree protection fencing is specified in the arboricultural method statement and is to be of a braced design that must be erected after tree surgery works but prior to construction works starting. It must stay in place throughout the construction phase

5.6 The scheme has the potential to have a negative impact on the following trees:

The AMS addresses ways to reduce the impact on these trees.

Reference	Description	Mitigated by
T1, 2, 10, 11, 19,	Works within the RPA including support structures and footpaths	Exploratory works to determine where tree roots are present. Piles will be used in preference to standard foundations within RPA. They will be the smallest size that can safely support the anticipated loads. Special engineering solutions such as cellular confinement systems to install the footpath.
T5 birch – *shown as removed but may be retained*	Installation of a new Network Rail palisade fence	Careful positioning of post supports. Use of separate post supports rather than strip support.

5.7 The scheme has no potential to have a positive impact on retained trees. An application of mulch can assist retained trees where this can be done without risk of creating a trip or slip hazard.

5.8 The impact assessment is considered from several perspectives : number of trees lost, category of trees lost, canopy cover lost and the financial value of the capital asset that is lost. This last calculation is carried out using a known assessment tool called CAVAT, specifically designed to be a capital assessment tool. It is widely used by the arboriculture industry and is helpful when determining compensation values for trees lost.

Table 2 - Impact Assessment

Please note: these figures are for the nominally impacted area only; in a wider landscape context the actual impact will be lower:

Input Factor	Criteria	Impact
% Tree Loss by number	8 of 20 trees = 40%	Major
Tree Quality	Category A, B and C trees are lost.	Major
Canopy Cover	352m² of 1,378m² total = 25% of surveyed area	Major
Quick method CAVAT[3]	8 trees = £401,064	Major
Overall impact		**MAJOR**

5.9 Without mitigation, the proposed scheme has the potential to have an adverse, major and long-term impact on the tree presence on site. It is strongly recommended that suitable, robust mitigation is identified prior to any works starting if the scheme is consented.

5.10 In the context of a wider landscape, the trees lost are of moderate numbers but high quality. The trees are all deciduous and so the loss of visual interest throughout the year and of ecosystem services are key considerations.

5.11 Land must be secured to mitigate with new planting and must be identified early in the process to ensure delivery of replacement. If this is not possible, alternative locations for replanting must be identified prior to works starting.

[3] CAVAT is the Capital Asset Valuation of Amenity Trees and is used to put a financial value on the benefits trees deliver. Details can be found here: https://www.ltoa.org.uk/resources/cavat

6 Mitigation

6.1 Protection measures throughout construction are necessary to reduce likelihood of accidental loss & damage.

6.2 The loss of eight trees can be mitigated by planting. This a felt to be difficult within the immediate vicinity as less land area suitable for planting will be available. It is important that locations where trees will have sufficient above and below ground space to develop a healthy canopy and root system. The HBC tree officer has offered to help identify suitable locations, which is much appreciated. In the even that mitigation cannot be identified

6.3 Please note: the mitigation in this impact assessment is not calculated on the same basis as the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) calculations so the two are not comparable. The AIA aims to replace lost canopy within 10 years. The BNG aims to replace lost habitat (or all kinds) plus 10% net gain. Please refer to the ecology report for details of the BNG.

6.4 Trees to recover the canopy loss of c.420m² (382m² lost plus a small margin of 10% for pruning works required) within ten years would be achieved by the planting of trees categorised by size as follows: (highlighted numbers)

Area to be replaced in m²					
420	No of very small trees	No of small trees	No of medium trees	No of large trees	No of very large trees
In 10 years	60	33	15	5	1
In 25 years	44	15	8	4	1
Potential full size	44	15	7	3	1

6.5 Once locations are found that are suitable for replanting and the species suitable for those locations, the calculation can be done to determine the actual canopy cover these trees will represent within ten years to make sure the target of 420m² is met. This will also inform the project how much additional canopy cover will be delivered when the trees reach full maturity.

7 Conclusion

7.1 The potential tree loss for this proposed scheme is high and there is little potential for replacement planting within the site confines.

7.2 Suitable locations for planting must be found to ensure the canopy cover is not reduced in the long term as this is counter to the climate emergency response and the national guidelines.

7.3 The scheme has been assessed in some detail given the impact on trees. Several alternative designs have been considered but given the site constraints and the standard construction and accessibility requirements, this is the optimum design for this location.

8 Recommendations

8.1 The tree loss for this proposed scheme should be considered a constraint to the design as proposed unless an overriding public interest is present.

8.2 The opportunity to reduce the impact through alteration to the design, deviations from standards being accepted or special engineering methods has been considered and at the time of writing the advice is that we are as close as possible to meeting the requirements.

8.3 The protection measures outlined in the tree protection plan (TPP) and arboricultural method statement (AMS) must be conditioned and enforced on site.

8.4 That a landscape plan, fully resourced and agreed as a pre-commencement condition is produced. The landscape plan is to include locations, species and stock type and size that will meet the mitigation requirements laid out above. This will be produced in consultation with the HBC tree officer as new planting is likely to be into HBC land.

8.5 It is likely that any proposals will include species such as the following:

- Dawn redwood - *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
- Mountain gum - *Eucalytpus dalrympleana*
- Copper beech (or Dawyck beech) – *Fagus sylvatica* attro purpurea or *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck'
- Oriental or London Plane – *Platanus x hipsanica or Platanus x orientalis*
- Sweet gum - *Liquidambar styraciflua*

Appendix A Tree Survey data with impact

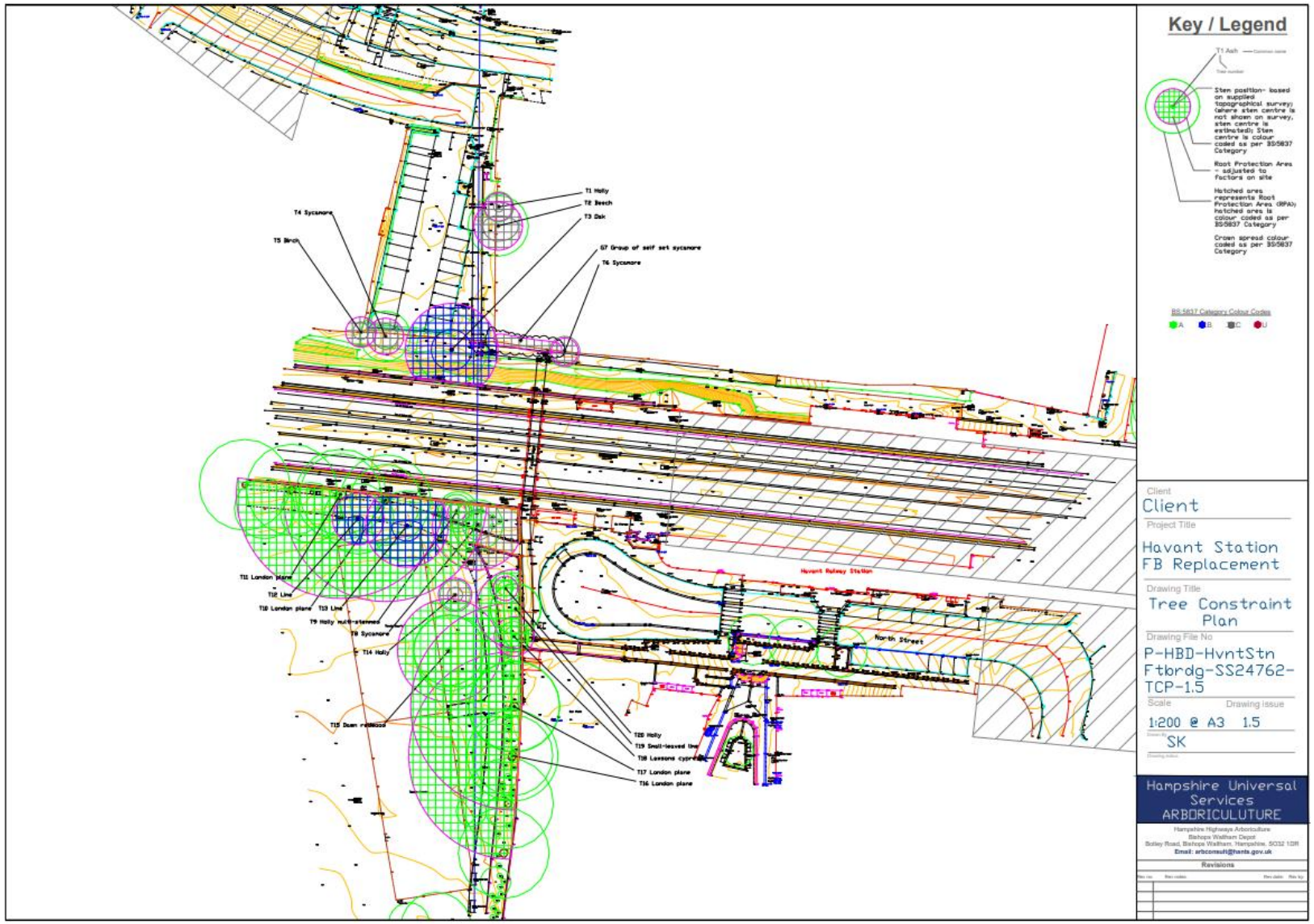
Location	Tree no	Species common	Ht	Dia at 1.5	RPA, m	N	E	S	W	Can ht	Cat	RLC	Physiol condition	Structural condition	Impact of proposal	Notes
Offsite	T1	Holly	4	230	2.8	1	1	1	1	4	C	20+	Good	Good	Footway in RPA	Will need special engineering solution to work over roots
Offsite	T2	Beech	7	400	4.8	2	4	3	3	7	C	20+	Good	Good	Footway in RPA	Will need special engineering solution to work over roots
NW corner	T3	Oak	12	730oi	8.0	4	4	4	4	12	B	20+	Good	Good	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
NW corner	T4	Sycamore	7	290	3.5	3	3	3	3	2.5	C	20+	Good	Good	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
Junction of fence	T5	Birch	6	249	3.0	2	2	2	2	2.5	C	20+	Good	Good	RETAIN IF POSSIBLE BUT MAY NEED TO BE FELLED	Mitigation - 3rd party ownership
Northeast of bridge	T6	Sycamore	13	230, 260	2.9	3	3	3	3	2	C	20+	Good	Twined stem form	Prune to remove old ramp	Impact to be assessed as may result in large wounds
Northeast of bridge	G7	Group of self set sycamore	5	Various	Area	2	2	2	2	2.5	C	20+	Good		Prune to remove old ramp	Impact to be assessed as may result in large wounds or coppicing
Southwest	T8	Sycamore	7	650	7.8	3	3	3	3	4.5	C	20+	Good	Pollarded at c. 4.5m, established regrowth	Fell for ramp & stairs installation	Mitigation needed
Southwest	T9	Holly multi-stemmed	4.5	150, 230, 120, 150	2.4	3	3	3	3	3	C	20+	Fair	Multistemmed, poor	Fell for ramp & stairs installation	Mitigation needed
Southwest	T10	London plane	14	1239	14.9	7	7	7	7	2.5	A	40+	Good	Good	Works within RPA and to edge of canopy	Supervision/special engineering needed to ensure minimal damage.
Southwest	T11	London plane	14	1550	15.0	8	8	8	8	3	A	40+	Good	Good	Works to periphery of RPA	Supervision/special engineering needed to ensure minimal damage.
Southwest	T12	Lime	8	430	5.2	1	1	5	2	5	B	20+	Fair	Right angled lever arm stem from c.2.5m away from main stem.	Retain and protect.	None
Southwest	T13	Lime	6	660	7.9	1	3	3	3	3.5	B	20+	Poor	Slight lean to the east	Works to periphery of RPA	Supervision/special engineering needed to ensure minimal damage.
First in row over path	T14	Holly	4	270	3.2	2	2	2	2	1	C	20+	Good	Good	Fell for ramp & stairs installation	Mitigation needed

Location	Tree no	Species common	Ht	Dia at 1.5	RPA, m	N	E	S	W	Can ht	Cat	RLC	Physiol condition	Structural condition	Impact of proposal	Notes
2nd in row	T15	Dawn redwood	20	850	10.2	7	8	8	7	1.5	A	40+	Good	Good	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
By wall in park	T16	London plane	18	1590	19.1	9	9	9	9	1.5	A	40+	Good	Good	Retain and protect.	There are works within the RPA - minimise impact by use of micropiles or similar
By wall in park	T17	London plane	18	1660	19.9	9	9	9	9	1.5	A	40+	Good	Good	Retain and protect.	There are works within the RPA - minimise impact by use of micropiles or similar
By wall in park	T18	Lawsons cypress	7	320	3.8	2	2	2	2	1.5	C	40+	Fair	Fair	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
By wall in park	T19	Small-leaved lime	14	490	5.9	5	5	5	5	1.5	B	40+	Good	Good to fair	Prune southern extent of canopy to accommodate ramp and installation. Careful positioning of the support is needed pile	Prune back canopy by c 2.5m on southern extent: max cut size 50mm diameter. Arb supervision required for pile installation.
By wall in park	T20	Holly	6	200	2.4	2	2	2	2	1.5	C	40+	Fair	Fair	Retain and protect.	None

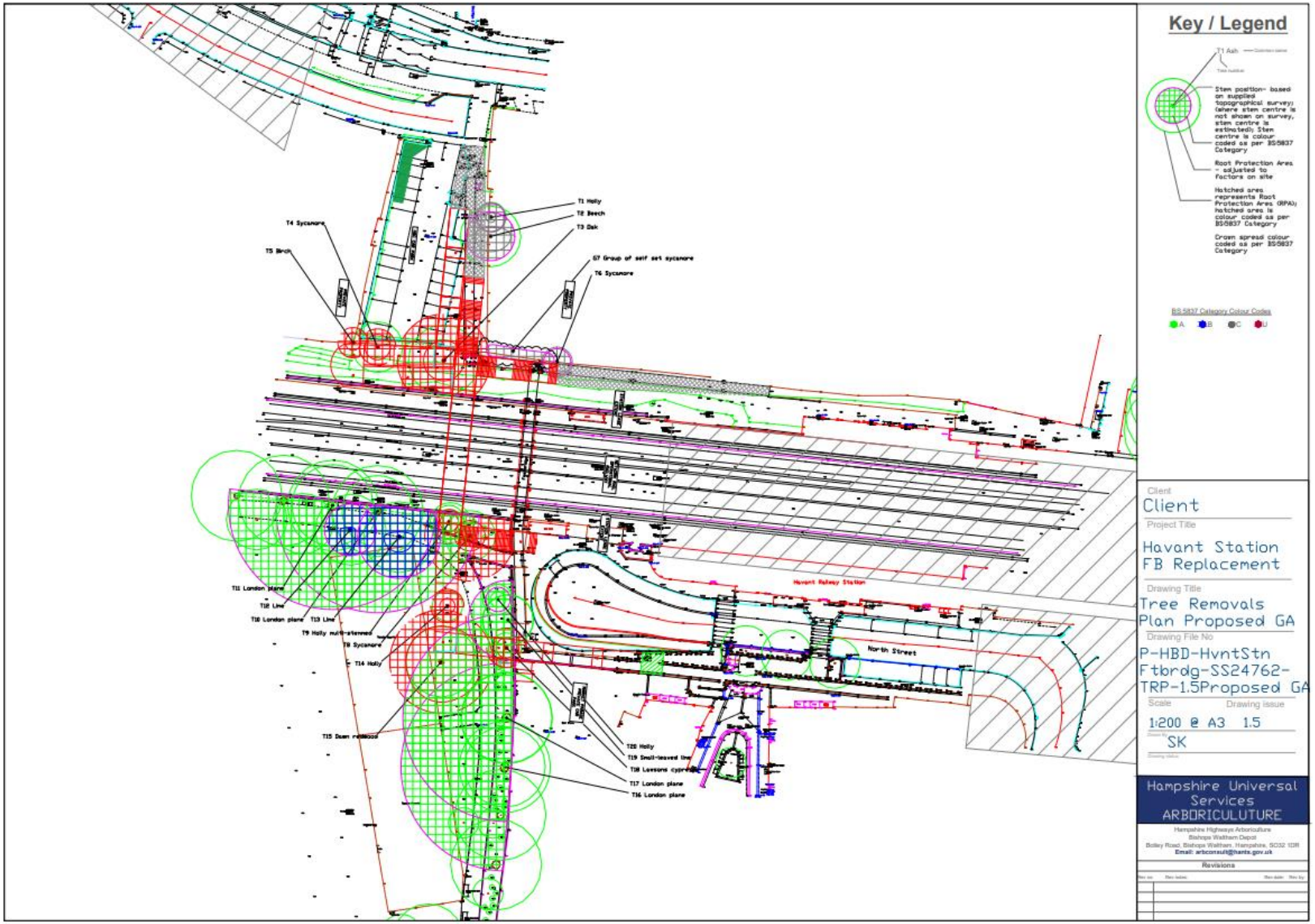
Age class: S=sapling, Y=first 1/4 of life expectancy, EMa=Early Mature - second quarter of life expectancy, Ma=Mature - third 1/4 of life expectancy, LMa=Late Mature 4/4 of life expectancy, V=Veteran -

The BS5837 categories trees as follows:
A – trees of high value that should be retained through development (green on a plan). These trees will be of high quality with an estimated remaining lifespan of at least 40 years.
B – tree that should be retained wherever possible (blue on a plan)
C – trees that are less likely to pose a constraint to development (grey on a plan)
U - trees on site that are poor quality or condition and should be removed on arboricultural grounds if development goes ahead (red on a plan)

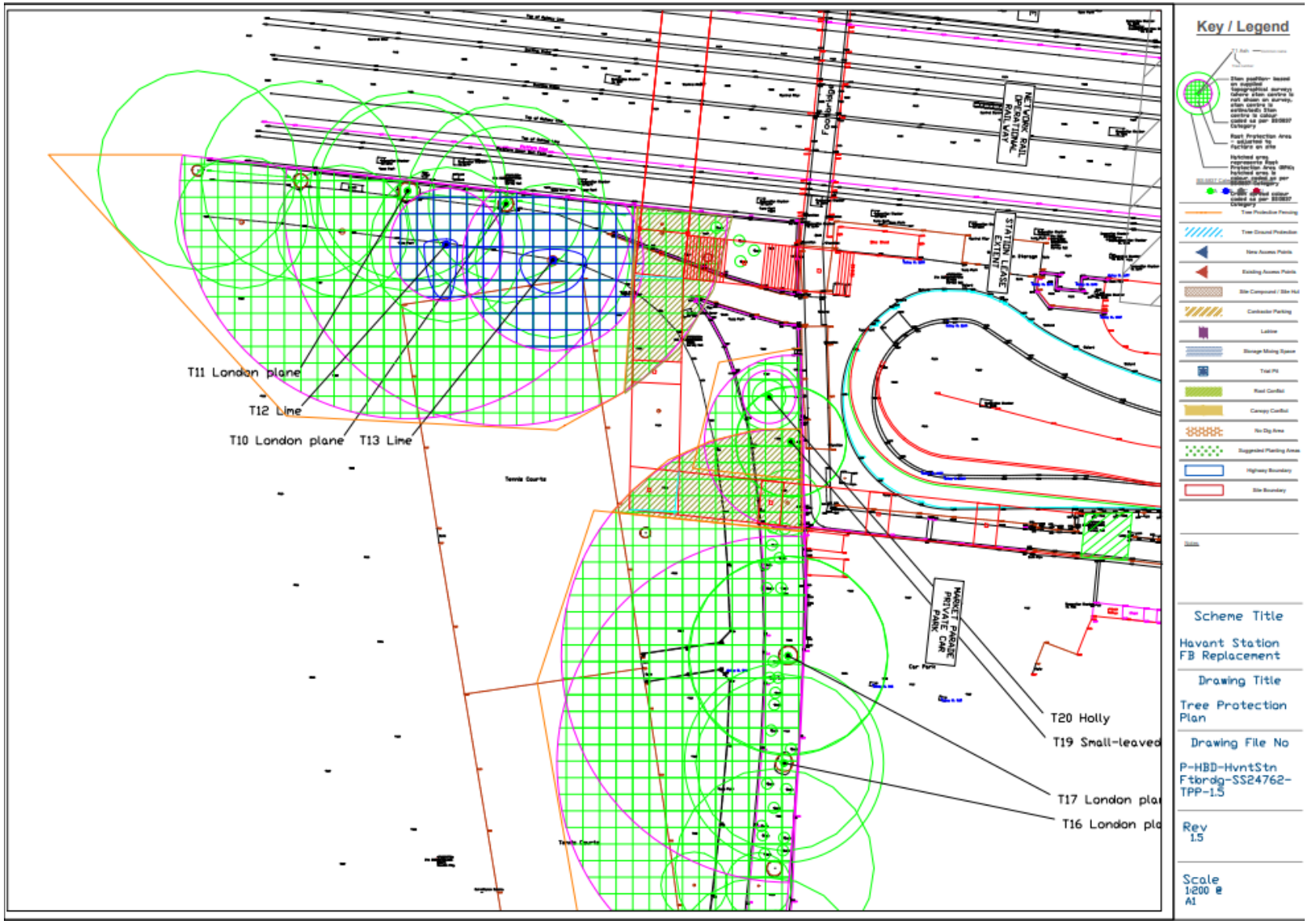
Appendix B **Tree constraints plan** clipped below and attached separately



Appendix C **Tree removal plan** clipped below and attached separately



Appendix D Tree Protection Plan – *clipped below and attached separately ref: P-HBD-HvntStnFtbrdg-SS24762-TPP-1.5*



Appendix E CAVAT valuation for trees lost - also attached as a separate document

CAVAT Quick Method Project Sheet

Spreadsheet to calculate the asset value of tree stock using the Full method

Notes

Enter data and comments in grey boxes.

Data in white boxes are calculated automatically.

Project: Havant station footbridge

Name of Surveyor: SK

Date: 03/11/2024

CTI Factor (Please select): 125%

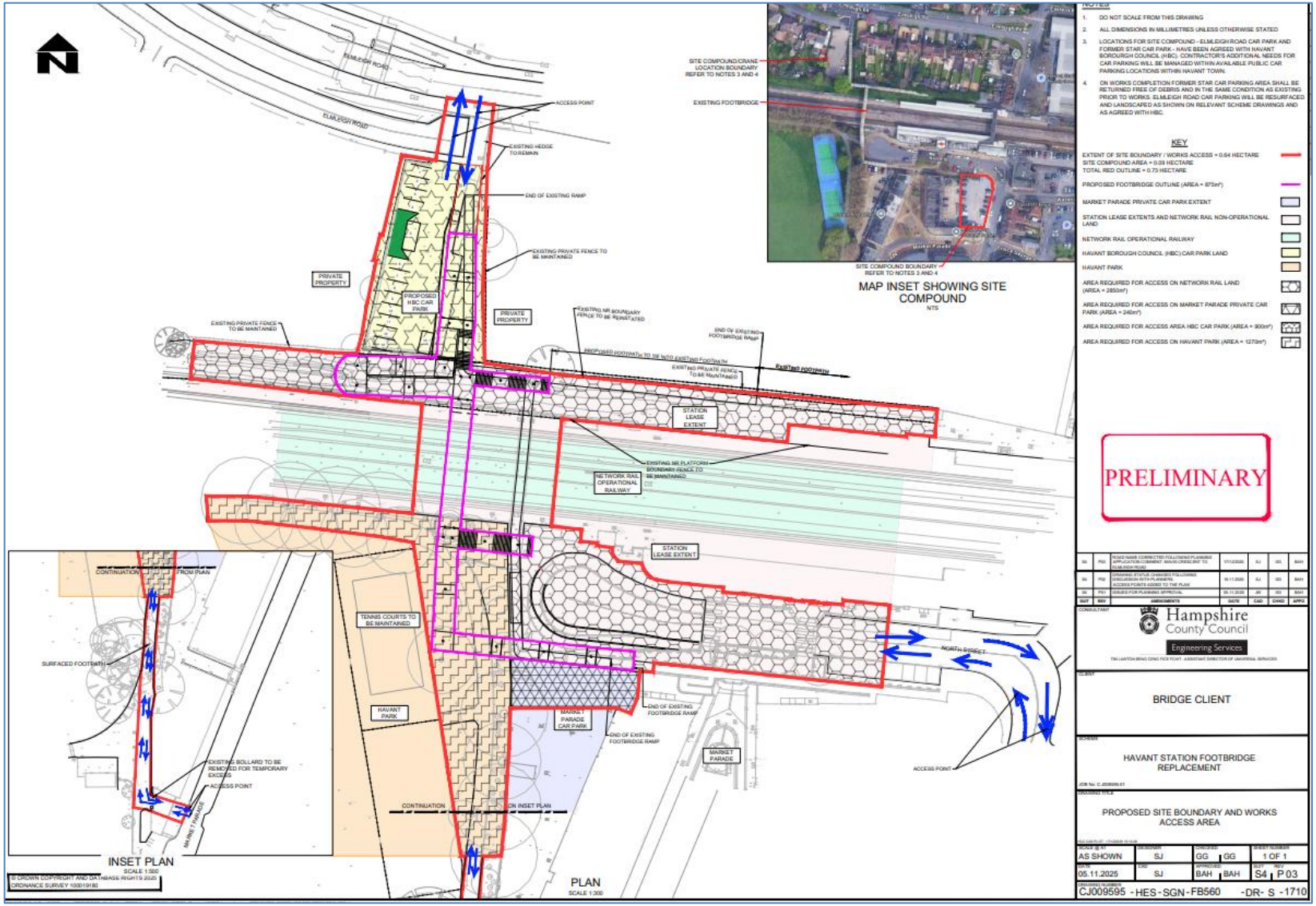
Unit Value Factor: £24.82

Cumulative Total: £ 404,815

Tree Information			Step 1: Base Value	Base Value	Step 2: CTI	CTI Value	Step 3: Functional value	Functional Value	Step 4: Life expectancy	CAVAT VALUE
Tree No.	Species	Note on Location	Stem Diameter (1) (cm)		*Autofills from CTI cell above*		*Please select*		*Please select*	
T14	Holly	First in row	25 - <30	£14,858.00	125%	£18,572	75	£ 13,929	20 - <40 years	£11,143
T9	Holly MS	Southwest	9 - <12	£2,190.61	125%	£2,738	75	£ 2,054	20 - <40 years	£1,643
T8	Sycamore	Southwest	60 - <70	£82,834.02	125%	£103,543	100	£ 103,543	40 - <80 years	£98,365
T18	Lawsons cypress	By wall in park	30 - <40	£24,359.09	125%	£30,449	75	£ 22,837	40 - <80 years	£21,695
T5	Birch	Junction of fence	20 - <25	£9,985.58	125%	£12,482	75	£ 9,361	20 - <40 years	£7,489
T3	Oak	NW corner	60 - <70	£82,834.02	125%	£103,543	100	£ 103,543	>80 years	£103,543
T4	Sycamore	NW corner	25 - <30	£14,858.00	125%	£18,572	75	£ 13,929	40 - <80 years	£13,233
15	Dawn redwood	In Havant Park	70 - <85	£118,163.30	125%	£147,704	100	£ 147,704	>80 years	£147,704

Appendix F Arboricultural method statement – *see separate document reference P-HBC-HvntStnFtbrdg-SS24762-AMS-1.5*

Tree works schedule – works necessary to install the footbridge.

Location	Tree no	Species common	Dia at 1.5	Ht	RPA, m	Impact of proposal	Notes
Offsite	T1	Holly	230	4	7.8	Footway in RPA	Will need special engineering solution to work over roots
Offsite	T2	Beech	400	7	2.4	Footway in RPA	Will need special engineering solution to work over roots
NW corner	T3	Oak	730oi	12	8.0	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
NW corner	T4	Sycamore	290	7	3.5	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
Junction of fence	T5	Birch	249	6	3.0	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation - 3rd party ownership
Northeast of bridge	T6	Sycamore	230, 260	13	2.9	Prune to remove old ramp	Impact to be assessed as may result in large wounds
Northeast of bridge	G7	Group of self set sycamore	Various	5	Area	Prune to remove old ramp	Impact to be assessed as may result in large wounds or coppicing
Southwest	T8	Sycamore	650	7	7.8	Fell for ramp & stairs installation	Mitigation needed
Southwest	T9	Holly multi-stemmed	150, 230, 120, 150	4.5	2.4	Fell for ramp & stairs installation	Mitigation needed
Southwest	T10	London plane	1239	14	14.9	Works within RPA and pruning to edge of canopy - max cut ∅ of 50mm	Supervision/special engineering needed to ensure minimal damage.
Southwest	T11	London plane	1550	14	15.0	Works to periphery of RPA	Supervision/special engineering needed to ensure minimal damage.
Southwest	T13	Lime	660	6	7.9	Works to periphery of RPA	Supervision/special engineering needed to ensure minimal damage.
First in row over path	T14	Holly	270	4	15.0	Fell for ramp & stairs installation	Mitigation needed
2nd in row	T15	Dawn redwood	850	20	10.2	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
By wall in park	T17	London plane	15.0	1660	18	Works to periphery of RPA	Supervision/special engineering needed to ensure minimal damage.
By wall in park	T18	Lawsons cypress	320	7	3.8	Fell for ramp installation	Mitigation needed
By wall in park	T19	Small-leaved lime	490	14	5.9	Prune southern extent of canopy to accommodate ramp and installation. Careful positioning of the support is needed pile	Prune back canopy by c 2.5m on southern extent: max cut size 50mm diameter. Arb supervision required for pile installation.

Appendix G **Proposed works and access areas** – *drawing reference C.J009595-HES-SGN-FB560-DR-S-1710 Proposed Site Boundary and Works Access Area, 05.12.2025*