



**Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Proj. No 4369	Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk		
Client:		Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Ltd	
Date of Report:	13/04/2015	Revision:	C

Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan – In Accordance with BS 5837:2012

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary consideration of the arboricultural implications created by the proposed development. In accordance with the feasibility and planning sections of BS5837:2012 “*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*”, trees deemed to be within the influencing distance of the projected construction have been evaluated for quality, longevity, and initial maintenance requirements. Where trees do not have to be removed for health and safety reasons, a detailed and objective assessment has been made of the consequences of the intended layout.

In this circumstance it is intended to construct a residential development within the curtilage of the site. As a result two areas of trees, nine groups of trees, ten hedges and twenty individual trees were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

- 1 It is necessary to fell three low quality and one moderate quality individual trees, three whole and one partial low quality landscape features and short sections of three low quality hedges in order to achieve the proposed layout. Additionally, three landscape features require minor surgery to permit construction space or access.
- 2 The alignment of a garage structure nominally intrudes within the Root Protection Areas of one tree to be retained. This has only minor influence on the Root Protection Areas and as such it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning, thus obviating the need for specialist construction techniques at these locations.
- 3 The alignment of a proposed hard surfaced footpath nominally intrudes within the Root Protection Areas of one tree to be retained. This has only minor influence on the Root Protection Areas and as such it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning, thus obviating the need for specialist “no dig” construction techniques at this location
- 4 This report recommends that specialist advice is obtained by expert practitioners in other disciplines. Such input should always be sought prior to the submission of this report in support of a planning application in order to demonstrate that the techniques and methods hereby proposed are achievable. In this particular circumstance it is necessary to contact the following:
 - Structural Engineer (foundation design, item 4.4.1)
- 5 All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings with this report are complied with in full. This includes ensuring that protective fencing is erected as detailed at items 4.6 and 5.1 of this report.



- 6 Post Planning Permission – Subject to achieving Planning Permission, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be required. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, access facilitation pruning specification, phasing and an extensive auditable monitoring schedule.

Given the above, there are no overt or overwhelming arboricultural constraints that can be reasonably cited to preclude the proposed construction.



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Ltd to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Preliminary Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on the 1st October 2014. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.

1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.

1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.

1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.

1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Letter of instruction received from Mr Stephen Lee dated 15.09.2014
- Definition of site boundary
- Topographical survey
- Proposed site layout



2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1. The site is land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk.

2.2 Soils

- 2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are generally freely draining slightly acid loams. They are of low fertility and typically support neutral and acid pastures, and deciduous woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approx 15.5% the total English land mass.
- 2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.
- 2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

- 2.3.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited have been unable to ascertain whether the trees identified within this report are covered by local planning authority administered statutory tree protection. In view of this, owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work to any trees should contact the local planning authority Suffolk Coastal District Council, to ensure no such protection measures exist.

2.3.2 Felling Licence

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows:-

A Felling License is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.
- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling Licence.



2.3.3 Hedgerow Regulations and Enclosure Act

Certain hedgerows within the United Kingdom are protected under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land (local nature reserves and SSSI"s), or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if it: (a) has a continuous length of, or exceeding 20m; or (b) it has a continuous length of less than 20m and, at each end, meets another hedgerow. The regulations do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling house.

Anybody wishing to remove or destroy a hedge must apply to their Local Planning Authority (LPA) for consent. Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements The Hedgerow Regulations.

Older hedges could be protected by old Enclosure Acts. These Acts may require that hedges are retained and managed in perpetuity.

It is recommended professional legal advice be sought before removing hedgerows to determine whether the hedgerow might be protected by the Enclosure Act. Details of the Enclosures Act are held by the Local Records Office.

3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 As part of this survey a total of twenty individual trees, nine groups of trees, two areas of trees and ten hedges have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T020, G001 – G009, A001 – A002 and H001 – H010 respectively.
- 3.2 A topographical survey was provided which showed the position of the trees on site. It should be noted however that topographical surveys are not always comprehensive and sometimes it is considered appropriate to record details of trees and landscape features omitted from or beyond the scope of the plan. If this circumstance occurs, the location of the individual tree or landscape feature is estimated. The position of each tree is shown on the attached drawing no. 4369-D.
- 3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.



- 3.5 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The Proposal

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to construct a residential development within the curtilage of the site.

4.2 Access

- 4.2.1 Site access is unencumbered by the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of any trees to be retained. Therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots.

4.3 Demolition

- 4.3.1 Demolition of existing structures or the removal of hard surfaces does not impact on the RPA of any retained trees. Therefore, other than the provision of protective fencing, no additional specialist protection measures are required.

4.4 Construction

- 4.4.1 Construction of foundations or structural supports marginally encroach within the calculated RPA of the following tree to be retained – T008. Given the minor extent of the intrusion at this location it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for arboriculturally imperative specialized foundation construction methods in this situation. However, dependent on the soil type, species and topography, trees may have an influence on the soil beyond their calculated RPA. Given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation depth.
- 4.4.2 Installation of new hard surfaces encroach within a small portion of the RPA of the following trees to be retained – T008. Given the minor extent of the intrusion at this location it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for “no dig” construction methods in this situation.
- 4.4.3 Excavation and soil re-modeling is not shown to encroach within the RPA of any retained trees. Therefore, no adverse arboricultural implications are expected.



4.5 Implications of Sloping Ground

- 4.5.1 The arboricultural implications of the proposed structures are based on an assumption that because there are no significant existing slopes on site, level changes will not occur within the RPA of trees that are shown to be retained.

4.6 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing

- 4.6.1 Prior to the commencement of demolition or construction and immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and felling work, protective fencing will be erected on site. This must be fit for purpose (including any ground protection if necessary) in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Implication Assessment & Tree Protection drawing. Full details of fencing will be supplied by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants in the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan.

4.7 Compound

- 4.7.1 The site provides adequate internal space to locate a construction compound outside the RPA of any trees and landscape features that are to be retained.

4.8 Phasing

- 4.8.1 The proposal involves the integration of a number of complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection for retained trees at all times. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an in depth phasing recommendation to cover the major operations on site as they affect retained trees.

4.9 Monitoring

- 4.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an extensive auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events/activities.

4.10 Cultural Implications for Retained Trees

- 4.10.1 Moderate. Details of specific works are listed in the attached Schedule of Works to Permit Development.

4.11 Landscape Implications

- 4.11.1 In addition to trees and landscape features necessitating removal for health and safety, cultural or quality of life reasons, (as detailed in the attached Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development) the items listed in the table below require felling to permit the proposed development to proceed:-



Feature No	Reason for Removal	BS Category*	Visual Amenity Assessment*
G003	Poor quality trees to be removed to allow replanting of higher quality specimens	C2	Low
G004	Conflicts with proposed structures	C2	Low
G008	Unlikely to survive demolition	U	Low
H001	Section requires removal to allow construction of proposed roadway.	C2	Moderate
H002	Section requires removal to allow construction of proposed roadway.	C2	Moderate
H008	Conflicts with proposed structure.	C2	Low
H009	Section requires removal to allow construction of proposed driveway.	C2	Low
T014	Conflicts with proposed structures.	C2	Moderate
T015	Conflicts with proposed structures.	B2	Moderate
T019	Conflicts with proposed structures.	U	Low
T020	Unlikely to survive demolition	C1	Low

* Please see definitions in the Explanatory Notes attached to this report.

4.12 Post Development Implications

4.12.1 The design of the development, together with the orientation of the site is such that matters involving retained trees (e.g. shading, privacy, screening, direct damage, future pressure for removal) are not considered to be significant issues.

4.12.2 Due to the dynamic nature of trees and their interaction with the environment, their health and structural integrity is liable to change over time. Because of this it is recommended that all trees on or adjacent to the site be inspected on an annual basis.

4.12.3 As stated in BS 5837:2012, regular maintenance of newly planted trees is of particular importance for at least three years during the critical post-planting period and might, where required by site conditions, planning requirements or legal agreement, be necessary for five years or more. Therefore, the designer of the new landscaping should, in conjunction with the landscape design proposals, prepare a detailed maintenance schedule covering this period, and appropriate arrangements made for its implementation.

5.0 Design Advice, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

5.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)

5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Implication Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 4369-D. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection.



5.1.2 All fencing provided for the safeguarding of trees will be erected prior to any demolition or development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access" will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.

5.1.3 Where footpaths, access drives, or parking bays are constructed within the RPA of retained trees, careful attention will be paid to the type of surface treatment used in these areas, details of which are given in item 5.8, below. If possible, these should be installed as a final phase of the project, thereby protecting the RPA throughout the major construction phase of the proposed development.

5.1.4 Where fencing is impractical, consideration must be given to other forms of effective above ground tree structure protection. An example of this would be a combination of Barksavers to secure the stems and a temporary load bearing surface to shield the ground.

5.2 **Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking**

5.2.1 The position of the office, compound and parking will be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of any permitted development works. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-siting with the Local Planning Authority.

5.3 **On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials**

5.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. Details of the RPA for each tree where no spoil or building materials will be stored are indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Implication Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 4369-D. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.

5.3.2 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

5.3.3 All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.



5.4 Programme of Works

- 5.4.1 All tree surgery works, once approved by the Local Planning Authority, will be carried out prior to any other site works. Once completed, the proposed protective fencing will be erected along the lines indicated above. All of this will be carried out prior to commencement of any development works on the site. Outline details of the proposed programme are given in the Design and Construction and Tree Care flow chart attached (Appendix G-1).

5.5 Tree Surgery

- 5.5.1 All tree work will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be carried out in line with BS 3998:2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An arboricultural contractor approved by the Local Planning Authority will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

5.6 Levels

- 5.6.1 Other than for any specific exception which may be referred to at item 4.0, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees are envisaged. However, if it is necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 below.
- 5.6.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.
- 5.6.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel, cobbles or, Type 2 road-stone. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g. brick pavers.

5.7 Services

- 5.7.1 At the time of writing this report, no details on proposed services were available. However, the following principles should be adhered to when planning for their installation.
- 5.7.2 It is proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, the proposed length infringing the RPA will be hand dug 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) to ensure the maximum protection of the trees' roots. The trenches may also be excavated using an air spade, or trenchless technology can be employed if this methodology is considered appropriate by the relevant service company (thus allowing services to pass below and through the roots without the need for traditional excavation). If it is necessary to cut any small roots as part of any of these processes, they should be severed in such a way as to ensure that the final wound is as small as possible and free from ragged, torn ends.
- 5.7.3 All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is not possible, any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Local Planning Authority.



5.7.4 All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site.

5.7.5 All service runs/trenches where they encroach within the RPA of retained trees will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

5.8 **Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area**

5.8.1 Where it is necessary to construct footpaths, driveways, non adoptable roads, and other hard surfaces within the RPA as calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (item 4.6.1), it is proposed that the design will comply with the 'no-dig' principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in and retained by a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where it is necessary to remove any existing hard surface, or lower the ground level within the RPA, this may expose roots. This operation must be undertaken using hand tools or an air spade. Any roots found should be treated with the greatest care and surrounded by sharp sand to provide a level base. Please note that 'no-dig' surfaces are not always considered acceptable for adoption.

5.8.2 Where it is shown that the construction of a boundary wall or dwelling encroaches within the RPA of a retained tree, the foundations of the wall or dwelling will be designed in such a manner so as to minimise the detrimental effect of the construction on the tree's roots. In these situations any excavations within the RPA of an affected tree will only be undertaken following exploration of the existing root system with an air spade (or by hand digging if soil conditions preclude) and the necessary root pruning undertaken to allow excavation without unnecessary pulling and tearing of the roots to be retained. This will ensure minimal damage to tree roots where pad and beam or cantilever foundations are considered appropriate. Should a piling rig be required to create piles, any access facilitation pruning or felling necessary to allow access must be undertaken before the commencement of works and only with prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.

5.8.3 If boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of "Met-Posts" or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the roots of the trees to a minimum.

5.9 **Reporting and Monitoring Procedures**

5.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process. This system should be auditable. Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Ltd and the Local Planning Authority.



6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the measures outlined in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the highest level of protection during the process of demolition and construction.
- 6.2 Subject to achieving Planning Permission, it is recommended that a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan should be provided. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, access facilitation pruning specification, project phasing and an extensive auditable monitoring schedule.
- 6.3 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.
- 6.4 The tree surgery works proposed as part of this Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.



7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available, or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection, but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work undertaken. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

If alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out, or tree work undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be carried out.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following:-

1. The need to avoid reasonable foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:



April 2015.....

For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited



8.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS 3998:2010* BSI, London.

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Mattheck & Breloer H. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees*, HMSO, London.

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NJUG 4 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Issued 16 November 2007.

Forestry Commission (2007). *Tree Felling – Getting Permission*. Country Services Division, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

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DEFRA (1997). *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 – A Guide to the Law and Good Practice*. Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, HMSO, London.



9.0 Appendices

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	C	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
Appendix	D	Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development
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	2.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Decision Key to aid planning of woodland operations and protecting EPS (v.1)
	3.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
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Appendix	H	Drawing No 4369-D



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Birch	<i>Betula sp</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia vulgaris</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus robur.</i>
Persian Ironwood	<i>Parrotia persica</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Small Leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea sp.</i>
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Weeping Willow	<i>Salix x chrysocoma</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Yew (English)	<i>Taxus baccata</i>



Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control Measures:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.

Name: Dutch Elm Disease (<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i>)	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	The first symptom is the yellowing of the leaves from July onwards. It spreads rapidly often causing death in the same season - it is very rare for a tree to survive once the fungus has occurred. Dark brown streaks are evident when the bark and outer wood are peeled from the infected branches. Brown blotches may also be seen on infected branches if they are cut cleanly in a transverse section. The tree is infected by the Elm Bark Beetle which carries the disease. Once active in the tree, the fungus produces yeast like cells in the wood which are transported within the trees water conducting tissues. These cause blockages of the tissue and hence both the wilting of the leaves and the brown staining of the infected wood mentioned above.
Consequence:	This is the most serious disease in Elm trees and is still common in Britain. Infected trees decline and die rapidly.
Control Measures:	Control by fungicidal injections has been successful in specimen trees of high value however the cost of this recurrent procedure usually outweighs the value of the affected tree.

Name: Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown.
Control Measures:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whilst relieving the pressure on the tree.



Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA) Land at and adj to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby Date: 01/10/2014
 Managed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)	
			Min Dist	Crown Base									Lowest Branch
			On site	RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect							SULE
A001	Hawthorn, Bramble, Holly.	150	6		Moderate	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	Area of understorey scrub.	C2	No work required.	4	Laterally reduce eastern aspect of feature overhanging into site	0	
		1.8	0-2m		SM	High							
		Yes	10.2			10 + years							Dense undergrowth
A002	Birch, Ash, Laburnum, Sweet Chestnut, Crab Apple, Scots pine, Holly, Laurel, Holm Oak, Elm,	450	17		Moderate	N5.0, E5.0, S5.0, W5.0	Large area of trees located adjacent to a main road. There are some dead Elm present within the group.	B2	No work required.	4			
		5.4	0-2m		EM	High							
		Yes	91.6			20+ years							Bare earth
G001	Common Holly x2	130	4		Moderate	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0	Fair condition. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects.	C2	No work required.	4			
		1.56	0-2m		SM	Moderate							
		Yes	7.6			10 + years							Bare earth
G002	Cotoneaster, Elder x3	200	6		Moderate	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	A large cotoneaster shrub with some understory Elder. Ownership is unclear. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects	C2	No work required.	4			
		2.4	0-2m		SM	Moderate							
		Yes	18.1			10 + years							Bare earth
G003	Elder x5, Hawthorn x 1	150	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Ivy and bramble covered resulting in fairly poor form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4	Remove 5 x elder to permit development	0	
		1.8	0-2m		SM	High							
		Yes	10.2			10 + years							
G004	Goat Willow, Elder	180	4.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Average form and condition unexceptional trees. Average form and condition unexceptional trees. Multi stem (DBH 4 x 90).	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0	
		2.16	0-2m		SM	High							
		Yes	14.7			10 + years							
G005	Elms x7, Sweet Chestnut	180	9		Low	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	All in poor form and condition.	C/U2	No work required.	4			
		2.16	0-2m		SM	High							
		Yes	14.7			<10 Years							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G006	Oak, Persian Ironwood, Spruce, Holly x2, Holm Oak, Cypress, Laurel.	390	14		Moderate	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	All trees are in reasonable form and condition providing screening value to site. Max overhang 3.3m	B2	No work required.	4	Laterally reduce southern aspect of feature overhanging into site.	0
		4.68	0-2m		EM	High						
No		68.8			20+ years							
G007	Yew x2, Holm Oak	760	14		Moderate	N8.0, E8.0, S8.0, W8.0	Some tight unions on Oak and middle Yew showing signs of stress, otherwise in reasonable form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		9.12	2.1-4m		EM	High						
No		261.3			20+ years							
G008	Common Elder x3	180	5		Low	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	Group of 3 x Elder growing between builds. Unsustainable growing environment.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		2.16	2.1-4m		EM	Low						
Yes		14.7			<10 Years							
G009	Scots Pine x2, Larch, Dead Elm x3	360	9		Moderate	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	Dead Elms at southern end of group. Site boundary and therefore tree location is indeterminable due to dense vegetation.	C2	No work required.	4		
		4.32	2.1-4m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			10 + years							
H001	Hawthorn, Elder, Dead Elm	180	6		Moderate	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	An unmanaged boundary hedge in between two fields.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell and prune sections as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-1	0
		2.16	0-2m			High						
Yes		14.7			10 + years	Dense undergrowth						
H002	Hawthorn, Bramble, Elder, Dead Elm, Blackthorn	180	5		Moderate	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	An unmanaged boundary hedge featuring some dead Elm.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-1	0
		2.16	0-2m		SM	High						
Yes		14.7			10 + years	Dense undergrowth						
H003	Hawthorn, Elm, Blackthorn, Privet	200	6		Moderate	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	A mixed species boundary hedge featuring many dead elm due to Dutch Elm Disease.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.4	0-2m		SM	High						
Yes		18.1			10 + years	Light undergrowth						
H004	Hawthorn, Privet.	100	2		Moderate	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0	Fair condition. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0-2m		SM	High						
Yes		4.5			10 + years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H005	Mixed Laurel	100	3		Moderate	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0	Fair condition. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0-2m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		4.5			10 + years	Bare earth						
H006	Hawthorn, Elder, Elms	240	6		Low	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	Predominantly Hawthorn hedgerow with scattered Elder and dead Elms. Most trees are Ivy clad. Average form and condition. Multi stem (DBH 200/120).	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.88	0-2m		SM	High						
Yes		26.1			10 + years							
H007	Hawthorn, Elder	160	5		Low	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	Hedgerow containing predominantly Hawthorn but with occasional Elder. All Ivy clad. Average form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.92	0-2m		SM	High						
Yes		11.6			10 + years							
H008	Privet	40	1		Low	N0.3, E0.3, S0.3, W0.3	Formally maintained privet hedge.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		0.48	0-2m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		0.7			10 + years							
H009	Hawthorn, Privet, Cypress, Holly, Cherry Plum, Holm Oak.	80	3		Low	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Mixed hedge containing Hawthorn, Privet, Cypress, Holly, Cherry plum and Holm oak.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-1	0
		0.96	0-2m		SM	High						
Yes		2.9			10 + years							
H010	Common Beech	70	2.5		Low	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Formerly maintained hedge. New planting at east end.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.84	0-2m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		2.2			10 + years							
T001	False Acacia	210	17		Moderate	N3.0, E5.0, S4.0, W3.5	Tree is located within dense undergrowth of Hawthorn and Bramble, therefore no access was possible and all dimensions have been estimated. Tree appears to be in sound condition, minor deadwood in the canopy.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.52	2.1-4m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		20			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread		Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand							
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover							
T002	Small-leaved Lime	500	17		Moderate	N5.0, E6.5, S6.0, W5.5		Dense undergrowth and Ivy prevents access and full assessment, therefore dimensions have been estimated. Tight branch unions and minor deadwood within the crown. The tree is considered to be a category B in relation to the generally poor or insignificant trees present on the site.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3		
		6	0-2m		EM	Moderate							
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth							
T003	False Acacia	450	17		Moderate	N4.0, E6.0, S5.0, W4.5		Tree is located within a dense Holly shrub, therefore no access was possible and all dimensions have been estimated. Tree appears to be in sound condition, minor deadwood in the canopy. Dense Ivy on stem. The tree is considered to be a category B in relation to the generally poor or insignificant trees present on the site.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3		
		5.4	2.1-4m		SM	Moderate							
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth							
T004	False Acacia	450	17		Moderate	N4.0, E3.0, S5.0, W3.5		Tree is located within dense undergrowth, therefore no access was possible and all dimensions have been estimated. Tree appears to be in sound condition, minor deadwood in the canopy. Tight scaffold limb unions. The tree is considered to be a category B in relation to the generally poor or insignificant trees present on the site.	B2	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3		
		5.4	2.1-4m		SM	Moderate							
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth							
T005	Small-leaved Lime	380	17		Moderate	N3.0, E5.5, S6.5, W4.5		Dense undergrowth and Ivy prevents access and full assessment, therefore dimensions have been estimated. Minor deadwood within the crown.	C2	No work required.	4		
		4.56	0-2m		SM	Moderate							
Yes		65.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth							
T006	Scots Pine	380	15		Moderate	N3.5, E0.5, S4.0, W4.0		Asymmetric crown. Dense vegetation prevents full assessment, No access. All dimensions estimated. Minor deadwood.	C2	No work required.	4		
		4.56	6.1-10m		SM	Moderate							
Yes		65.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth							
T007	English Oak	200	6		Moderate	N2.0, E2.5, S3.5, W2.5		Fair condition. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.4	0-2m		Y	High							
Yes		18.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T008	English Oak	880	17		Moderate	N7.5, E8.0, S9.0, W7.5	A mature Oak located at the edge of a hedgerow. On the eastern aspect of the stem is a large old wound, that features good reaction wood. On the western aspect of the stem are some areas of bleeding, some of which are exuding from old bark wounds whilst others are exuding straight from undamaged bark, around these exit holes are what appears to be exit holes from, at present, an unidentified insect/beetle.	B1	Monitor annually: stem bleeding and associated dieback	3	Root prune as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-2	0
		10.56	2.1-4m		M	High						
Yes		350.3			20+ years	Grass						
T009	Common Holly	140	3.5		Moderate	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0	Fair condition. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects. DBH 90, 100.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.68	0-2m		Y	Moderate						
Yes		8.9			10 + years	Light undergrowth						
T010	Common Holly	160	6		Moderate	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	Fair condition. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.92	0-2m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		11.6			10 + years	Dense undergrowth						
T011	Weeping Willow	720	11		High	N5.0, E3.0, S6.0, W9.0	A visually attractive tree with a heavily leaning stem to the north-west. Tight union at fork at 2 metres. Major deadwood and evidence of small tear-outs.	B1	No work required.	4		
		8.64	0-2m		M	High						
Yes		234.5			20+ years	Bare earth						
T012	Sweet Chestnut	570	14		Moderate	N5.0, E5.0, S5.0, W5.0	Fair condition. Twin stemmed form. Tight stem unions. DBH : 2x400.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6.84	2.1-4m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		147			20+ years	Bare earth						
T013	Common Lime	460	15		Moderate	N6.0, E5.0, S5.0, W3.0	Good condition. Light Ivy covering. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects.	B2	No work required.	4		
		5.52	0-2m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		95.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T014	Common Lime	310	13		Moderate	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	Fair condition. No indicators of disease/decay or structural defects.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		3.72	0-2m		SM	Moderate						
No		43.5			10 + years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T015	Scots Pine	510	14		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S4.0, W4.5	Low category B but higher quality tree in comparison to rest of site. southern side of stem obscured by dense vegetation. Large diameter deadwood.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		6.12	6.1-10m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		117.7			20+ years							
T016	Wild Cherry	940	13		Moderate	N9.0, E9.0, S7.0, W7.0	Exceptional size and age for species. helical growth of stem. Large diameter deadwood.	B3	No work required.	4		
		11.28	2.1-4m		OM	Moderate						
No		399.7			10 + years							
T017	Apple sp.	200	4.5		Low	N4.0, E4.0, S4.0, W4.0	Multi stem. Orchard Apple maintained for fruit production. DBH 100/ 2 x 80/130.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	0-2m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		18.1			10 + years							
T018	European Larch	410	13		Moderate	N6.0, E6.0, S6.0, W6.0	Located on neighbouring land. Moderate category B. Reasonable form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.92	2.1-4m		EM	Moderate						
No		76			20+ years							
T019	Common Elder	160	4		Low	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	Unsuitable growing location limited retention period. Multi stem (DBH 4 x 80).	U	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		1.92	0-2m		SM	Low						
Yes		11.6			<10 Years							
T020	Common Elder	160	4		Low	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0	Unexceptional tree of average form and condition. Multi stem (DBH 3 x 90).	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		1.92	0-2m		SM	Low						
Yes		11.6			10 + years							

Appendix C

Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Land at and adj to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby

Surveyed: 01/10/2014

Managed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T002	Small-leaved Lime	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
T003	False Acacia	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3
T004	False Acacia	Remove Ivy to ensure not masking major faults.	3

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Land at and adj to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby

Surveyed: 01/10/2014

Managed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T008	English Oak	Monitor annually: stem bleeding and associated dieback	3

Appendix D

Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Land at and adj to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby

Surveyed: 01/10/2014

Managed By: Philippa Durdant-Hollamby

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A001	Hawthorn, Bramble, Holly.	Laterally reduce eastern aspect of feature overhanging into site	0
G003	Elder x5, Hawthorn x 1	Remove 5 x elder to permit development	0
G004	Goat Willow, Elder	Fell to ground level.	0
G006	Oak, Persian Ironwood, Spruce, Holly x2, Holm Oak, Cypress, Laurel.	Laterally reduce southern aspect of feature overhanging into site.	0
G008	Common Elder x3	Fell to ground level.	0
H001	Hawthorn, Elder, Dead Elm	Fell and prune sections as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-1	0
H002	Hawthorn, Bramble, Elder, Dead Elm, Blackthorn	Fell section as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-1	0
H008	Privet	Fell to ground level.	0
H009	Hawthorn, Privet, Cypress, Holly, Cherry Plum, Holm Oak.	Fell section as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-1	0
T008	English Oak	Root prune as shown on AIA plan Ref: 4369-D-2	0
T014	Common Lime	Fell to ground level.	0
T015	Scots Pine	Fell to ground level.	0
T019	Common Elder	Fell to ground level.	0
T020	Common Elder	Fell to ground level.	0

Appendix E

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

No Identifies the tree on the drawing.

Species Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

BS 5837 Main Category Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;

Category U - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837 Sub Category Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities;

Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

DBH (mm) Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

V Veteran. An over-mature specimen, usually of high value due to either its age, size and/or ecological significance

D Dead.

Height	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
Crown Base	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
Lowest Branch	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.
Life Expectancy	<p>Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:</p> <p>1 = 40 years+;</p> <p>2 = 20 years+;</p> <p>3 = 10 years+;</p> <p>4 = less than 10 years.</p>
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
Minimum Distance	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).
RPA	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as “a layout design 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”. The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority’s tree officer.
Water Demand	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 “Building Near Trees”.
Visual Amenity	<p>Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows:</p> <p>Low An inconsequential landscape feature.</p> <p>Moderate Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.</p> <p>High Item of high visual importance.</p>
Problems/ Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.
Work Required (TS)	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.
Work Required (AIA)	Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.

Priority

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

- 1** Urgent – works required immediately;
- 2** Works required within 6 months;
- 3** Works required within 1 year;
- 4** Re-inspect in 12 months,
- 0** Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.

BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
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, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. <i>NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.</i>
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design 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.
Service	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. NOTE - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Veteran Tree	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. NOTE - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.

Appendix F

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

Liz Dunnett

From: Nicholas Newton [Nicholas.Newton@eastsoffolk.gov.uk]
Sent: 13 April 2015 10:39
To: Liz Dunnett
Subject: RE: Land at and adjacent to Mushroom, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Liz,

There are no TPOs nor Conservation Areas on that wider site,

Nick

From: Liz Dunnett [<mailto:LizDunnett@TreeSurveys.co.uk>]
Sent: 13 April 2015 10:27
To: Nicholas Newton
Subject: Land at and adjacent to Mushroom, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Good morning

Could you please advise if the above site is covered by any Tree Preservation orders or is within a Conservation area. I have attached a map showing the areas we are surveying.

I have already sent you an enquiry this morning about part of this site, but that is a separate project.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Many thanks

Kind regards,

Liz Dunnett
Administrator

 Please consider your environmental responsibility - think before you print!



HAYDEN'S
Arboricultural
Consultants



Tel: 01284 765391 DD: 01284 715013 info@treesurveys.co.uk

www.treesurveys.co.uk

5 Moseley's Farm Business Centre, Fornham All Saints, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk



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Any requests made under the Freedom of Information Act or the Environmental Information Regulations should be redirected to foi@eastsoffolk.gov.uk clearly stating whether the request applies to Suffolk Coastal District Council, Waveney District Council or both authorities.

Confidentiality: This email and its attachments are intended for the above named only and may be confidential. If they have come to you in error you must take no action based on them, nor must you copy or show them to anyone; please reply to this email and highlight the error.

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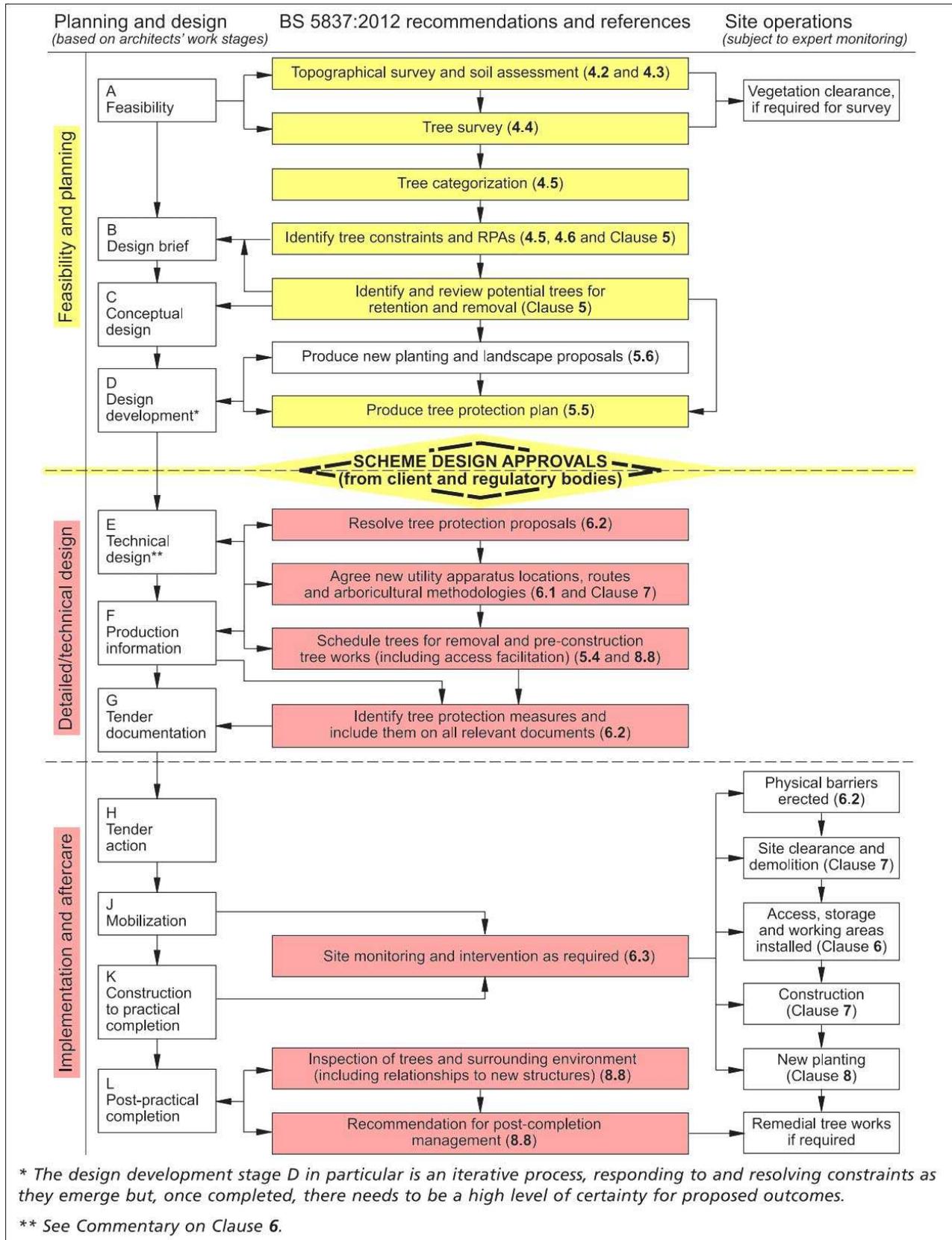
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This message has been scanned for malware by Websense. www.websense.com

Appendix G

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

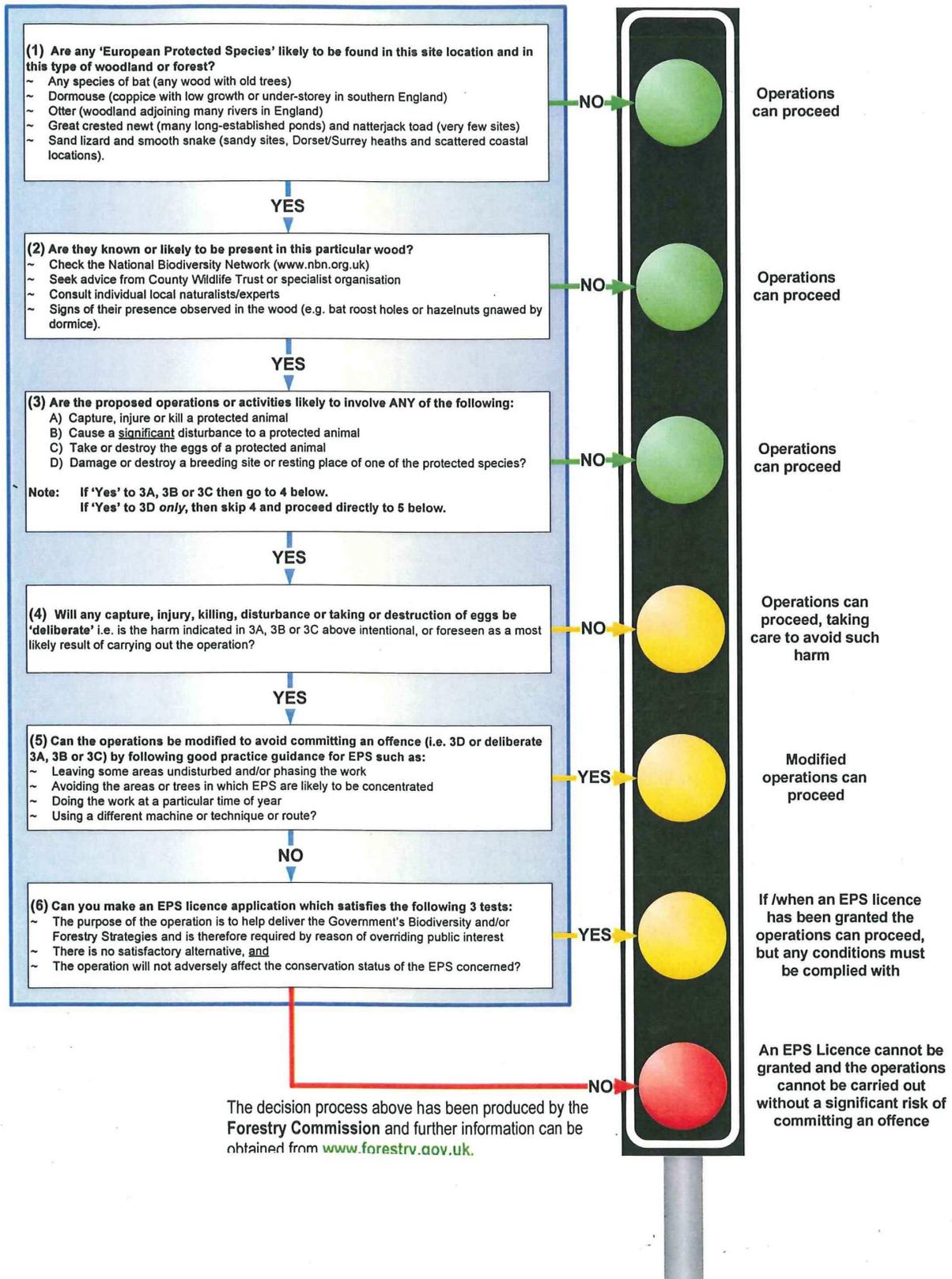
1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



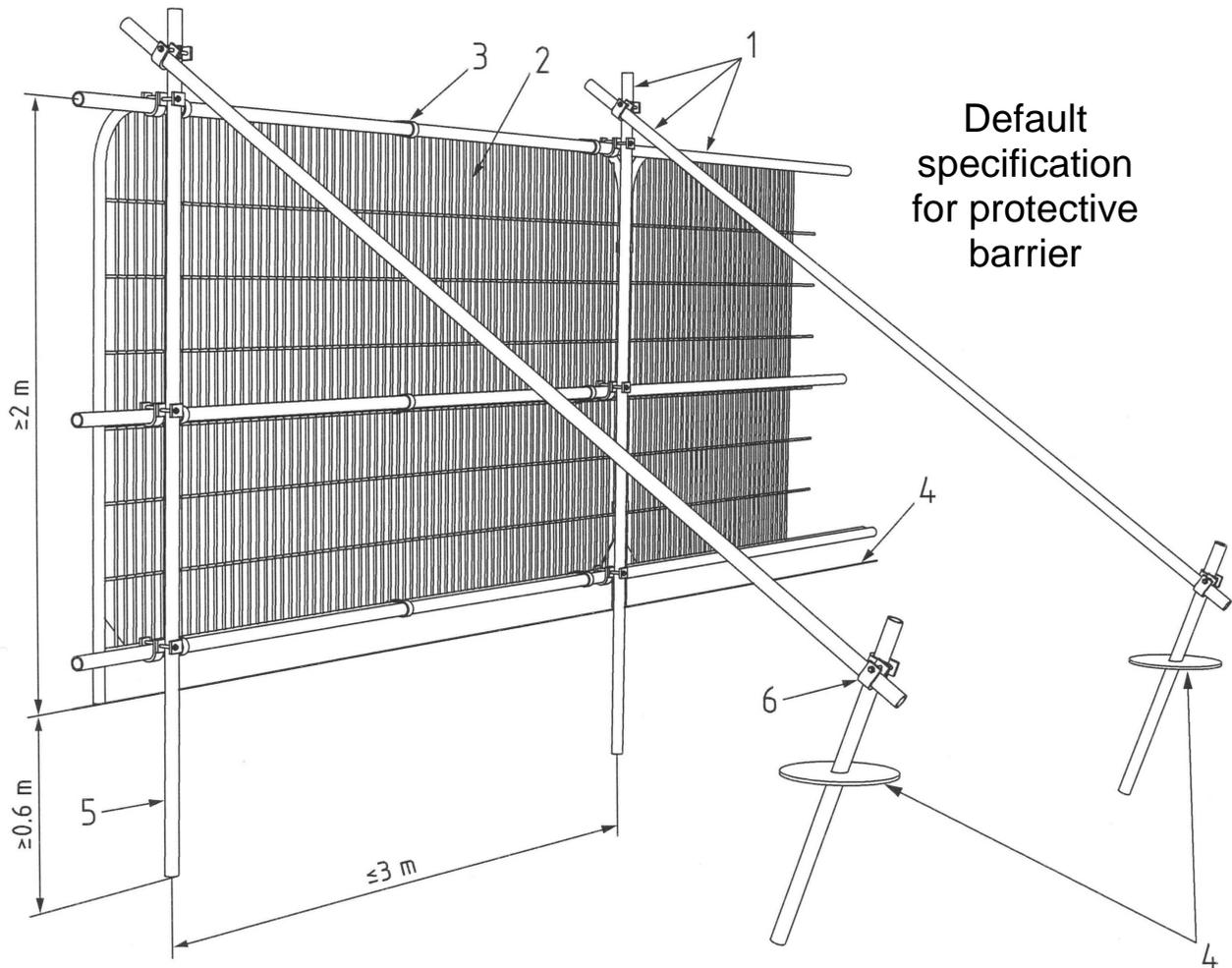
European Protected Species and woodland operations

Decision tree to aid planning of woodland operations and protecting EPS (v.1)

The diagram below illustrates the questions that woodland managers and operators should consider when deciding whether they need to apply for an EPS licence. It should be noted that the diagram presents a simplified overview of the decision-making process.



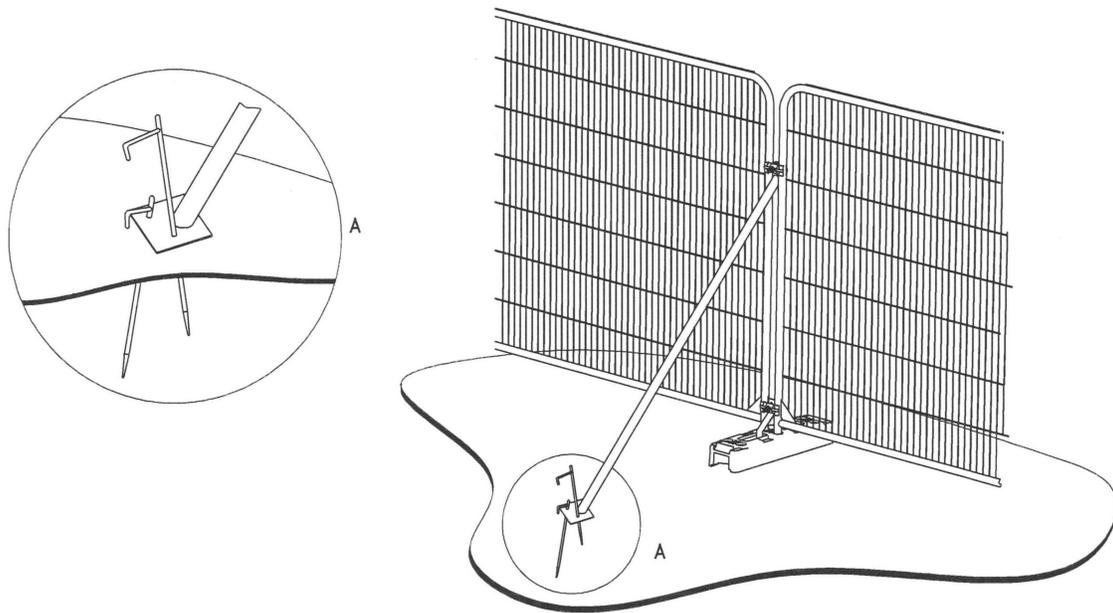
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



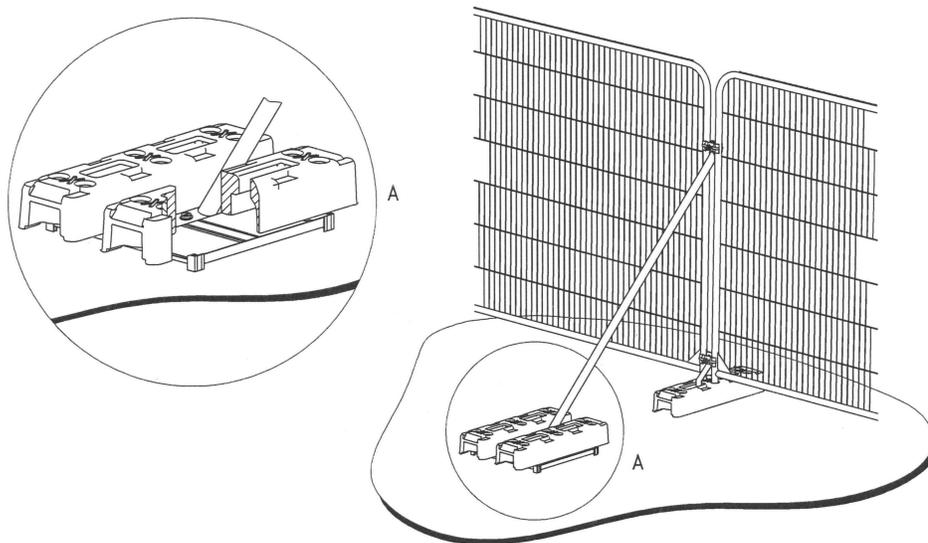
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold pole
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix H

Hayden's Drawing

- Arboricultural Impact Assessments ●
- Arboricultural Method Statements ●
- Tree Constraints Plans ●
- Arboricultural Feasibility Studies ●
- Shade Analysis ●
- Picus Tomography ●
- Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority ●
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ●
- Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks ●
- Tree Stock Survey and Management ●
- Mortgage and Insurance Reports ●
- Subsidence Reports ●
- Woodland Management Plans ●
- Project Management ●
- Ecological Surveys ●



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