



**Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Project No 10719	Perkins Farm, Tan Office Lane, Mendlesham Green, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 5RL.		
Client:		Mr & Mrs McGregor c/o Roger Balmer Design	
Date of Report:	01/02/2024	Revision:	Original
Prepared by:	AT	Checked by:	AT

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Summary

In this circumstance it is intended to construct 1) a new dwelling with associated driveway, 2) four new holiday cabins with associated footbridges, and 3) a new garage structure with associated hard surfacing for parking and cycle stands. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below, and detailed where necessary within the report.

All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings within this report are complied with in full.

Table 1 - Construction and ongoing constraints from an arboricultural perspective (subject to necessary tree surgery being completed):

Potential Design/Build Constraints	Arboricultural Impact?	Comments/Solution
Construction Access	Yes	Ground protection or a no dig surface must be installed for the duration of development
Demolition	Yes	Impact to a good quality retained tree
New Structures	Yes	Impact to good quality retained trees
New Hard Surfaces	Yes	Impact to retained trees
Compound	Possible	Cannot be known at present
Phasing	Yes	Impact to retained trees



Table 2 - Tree surgery and felling necessary to facilitate the proposal:

Feature No	Surgery or Fell	Reason for Works	BS Category
A001 (section)	Fell southernmost tree to permit development.	Conflicts with widened access.	C
A004 (section)	Fell two northernmost trees to permit development.	Conflicts with new path and construction space for replacement building.	C
A005 (section)	Coppice section of feature alongside proposed garage and parking to provide construction space. Crown lift to 5m above ground level as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	Trees within feature conflict with proposed drive, parking area and cabin.	C
A007 (section)	Fell three sections to permit development. Cut back retained trees where required to provide construction space.	Westernmost portion conflicts with proposed hard surfacing. Two additional clearings are required for proposed cabins. Blackthorn will conflict with future site use.	C
T007	Coppice.	Conflicts with proposed driveway extent.	C
T008	Fell to ground level.	Foreseeable long-term conflict with proposed dwelling.	C
T009	Reduce crown on north aspect by 1m as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	Conflicts with proposed structure.	B
T010	Crown lift to 5m above ground level as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	Conflicts with roof clearance of proposed cabin.	A
T018	Fell to ground level.	Conflicts with proposed access hard surfacing.	B

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



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 As part of the United Kingdom planning process, applicants are required to supply local planning authorities with a detailed evaluation of how their proposals will impact trees. The nationally recognised procedure for doing this is laid out in BS5837:2012 “Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations”. In summary, this must include the following information as a minimum: -

- A Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan.
- An Arboricultural Impact Assessment of sufficient detail to confirm the feasibility of the design from a tree perspective.
- A scaled Tree Retention and Removal drawing showing retained trees and their root protection area on the proposed layout.

1.1.2 This report has been prepared to ensure that this information is provided to the Local Planning Authority in a straightforward and clear way so that they can make an informed decision about how (if at all) trees are affected.

1.1.3 When planning permission is granted it is typically the case that the Local Planning Authority will require specific conditions to be fulfilled. This means that a subsequent detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan may be required. This will be detailed on the Local Planning Authority’s decision notice.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 In accordance with the above, Mr & Mrs McGregor c/o Roger Balmer Design have commissioned Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants to prepare a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and scaled Tree Retention and Removal drawing for the existing trees at Perkins Farm, Tan Office Lane, Mendlesham Green, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 5RL..

1.2.2 Unless stated within the survey, all trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. As such, the findings are of a preliminary nature. It is not always possible to access every tree and therefore some measurements may have to be estimated.

1.2.3 The trees were inspected on the basis of “*Visual Tree Assessment*” (Mattheck & Breloer - 1994) and “*Common Sense Risk Management of Trees*” National Tree Safety Group guidance – 2011.

1.2.4 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.



1.3 Documentation

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

- Email instruction from Matthew Toone dated 15/12/2023
- Definition of site boundary, description of requirements/deadlines
- Topographical survey
- Proposed site layout drawing no. 3023 - 17-18 Site Plans as Proposed

2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

2.1.1. The site is Perkins Farm, Tan Office Lane, Mendlesham Green, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 5RL.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are slowly permeable and seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loams and clays. They are of moderate fertility and mainly support seasonally wet pastures and woodlands type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 19.9% 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 plasticity. 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 Information on any Local Planning Authority or Forestry Commission controlled statutory tree protection (Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas and Felling Licenses etc) is recorded on the attached drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.

2.3.2 Further details regarding any existing Statutory Tree Protection is recorded at Appendix B.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 The tree survey was carried out on 03/01/2024 in accordance with *BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"*, the relevant qualitative and quantitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees and their constraints upon the proposed development.



- 3.2 A topographical survey was provided which showed the position of many of the trees on site. However, it should be noted 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. 10719-D-AIA.
- 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 *BS5837:2012 "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 Several items would benefit from tree surgery or additional investigation, be it for health and safety, cultural, aesthetic, or structural reasons as detailed in the attached Schedule of Trees. Including the trees recommended for felling, the items requiring the **most urgent** intervention are as follows:

Within six months:

A006	Coppice.
T012	Remove the lowest stem on the south-west aspect as a minimum. Consider re-coppicing the entire stool and maintaining the coppice regime on a short cycle to limit conflict with overhead power lines.

- 3.6 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that all trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following items have been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses etc as detailed in the Schedule of Trees:

T014	Monitor crown condition in summer when in full leaf.
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Recorded within this tree survey are the approximate locations of dead trees of low risk to persons or property. These are denoted on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA with a red symbol, as per the drawing key. As there is little health and safety concern with regards to these identified trees, it is to the landowners discretion whether they are removed or left in situ (i.e., for wildlife/habitat purposes).

- 3.7 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS5837:2012, 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 Site Access

4.1.1 Site access is encumbered by the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the following retained trees – A005 and A007. Therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing surface to prevent compaction and contamination damage to tree roots. This must be installed as a first stage of development, immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and the installation of protective fencing. Alternatively, the “no dig” surfacing proposed at item 4.4.1 below could be installed as a first phase of development (provided that it is designed to be of sufficient load bearing capacity to cope with construction traffic) and sealed to prevent contamination. The seal can then be removed to allow air and moisture penetration at the completion of the project.

4.2 Demolition

4.2.1 Demolition of the existing northern structure affects the theoretical RPA of the following retained tree – T009. In order to prevent damage to this specimen works must only be completed with appropriate machinery or by hand within the calculated RPA and may only commence once protective fencing has been erected. In the proximity of the retained tree, all walls and material must be demolished inwards into the footprint of the building and away from the stems (often referred to as “top down, pull back”). Additionally, all plant and vehicles engaged in demolition should either operate outside the theoretical RPA, or should run on a temporary load bearing surface to protect the underlying soil structure. All foundations or hard surfaces within the theoretical RPA are to be broken out with extreme care, either manually or with a breaker and small mini digger (operating outside the RPA, or on the temporary load bearing surface).

4.2.2 The proposal requires the removal of existing gravel hard surfacing within the theoretical RPA of the following retained items – T001, T007 and T009. It is considered likely that the presence of the hard surfacing will have precluded significant root encroachment. However, to ensure there is no damage to the roots of these specimens, works must only be completed under arboricultural supervision and primarily by hand (supported with appropriate lightweight machinery only if agreed by the supervising arboriculturalist) within the calculated RPA.

4.3 New Structures

4.3.1 Construction of structural supports for the proposed cabins encroaches within the RPA of one or more trees to be retained – T010 and T014. As such, it will be necessary for a Structural Engineer, in conjunction with an Arboriculturalist, to design specialised foundations (e.g., micro piled or screw piled) where the footprint of the structure coincides with the RPA. Whatever method of specialist foundations is chosen, the design must allow for the supporting structure to be formed above the existing ground level and not requiring excavation work within the RPA. Furthermore, consideration will need to be given to the piling rig, if required, or machinery used to ensure it is sufficiently small scale to be operable beneath the crown of the retained trees.



- 4.3.2 Construction of foundations for the proposed dwelling marginally encroach within the calculated RPA of one tree to be retained – T009. Given the minor extent of the intrusion at this location and the likely limiting effect of the previous structure on the same footprint, no significant root disturbance is thought likely. However, to ensure any roots which have permeated to the footprints of the new structures are not damaged, it is advised that precautionary excavation and root pruning is undertaken as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for arboriculturally imperative specialised foundation construction methods in this situation.
- 4.3.3 The method of construction for ditch-spanning footbridges and their exact positions are not available at the time of writing this report to assess the potential impact.
- 4.3.4 Construction of foundations or structural supports for the proposed garage do not encroach within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of any trees to be retained. Therefore, from an arboricultural perspective, no specialised construction or foundation techniques will be required to protect tree roots. 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 design.

4.4 **New Hard Surfaces**

- 4.4.1 Installation of new hard surfaces encroach within the RPA of the following items to be retained – A005, A007, G001, T007 and T009. Provided that these work with finished levels and required load bearings without cutting into the ground, the surfaces should be attended to by the use of “no dig” construction methods. In the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants will supply a sample design of “no dig” surfacing. However, the exact specification (adhering to the principles of the sample design) must be designed by a Civil Engineer who can confirm that the finished levels and load bearings are achievable with this type of design without cutting into the ground. In order to protect the RPA of the affected trees, these areas should be constructed as a first phase of the development – i.e. immediately after the necessary tree surgery has been completed and protective fencing erected. It is recognised that the final top dressing of the hard surfaces could be added at the completion of the project, however during the construction phase the permeable surface must be sealed and protected to prevent contamination and compaction. Whatever method of sealing and protection is used, this must be removed at the completion of construction to allow for moisture penetration and gaseous exchange. Alternatively, the protective fencing could be re-sited to the edge of the RPA of these trees and the “no dig” construction completed as a final phase of development.

4.5 **Felling Sections of A007**

- 4.5.1 Much of the proposed felling in A007 will require removing blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). This species has a habit of suckering and rapid regrowth. Blackthorn is also a somewhat anti-social species due to the thorns that can cause irritation and inflammation upon injury. It is therefore crucial that the recommended felling works account for stump removal to prevent future regrowth. It may be necessary to undertake subsequent management to remove new stems.



4.6 **Excavation/Soil Remodelling**

4.6.1 Excavation and soil re-modeling is not shown to encroach within the RPA of any retained trees. This absence of impact must be confirmed as part of the recommended Arboricultural Method Statement.

4.7 **Sloping Ground**

4.7.1 The arboricultural implications of the proposed structures are based on an assumption that level changes will not occur within the RPA of trees that are shown to be retained.

4.8 **Services**

4.8.1 New service routes are not available at present. However, it is important to establish the principle that wherever possible, all underground service runs will be placed outside the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, any infringement must be addressed by hand digging or trenchless technology. Similarly, all routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees and where this is not possible, any necessary tree work must be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

4.9 **Phasing**

4.9.1 The proposal involves the integration of several complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, the narrow shape of the site, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection is maintained for retained trees. 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.



5.0 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 subject to the recommendations specified within being adhered to. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

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.

Tree surgery works may also be proposed as part of this Survey 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.

Moreover, if any additional alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out and/or further tree works undertaken other than specified within the report, it will become invalid and a new tree inspection required.

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 reasonably 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:



February 2024

For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited



6.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS3998:2010* BSI, London.

British Standards Institute. (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012* BSI, London.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2014). *Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas*. London: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

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

NHBC Standards (2007) *Chapter 4.2 'Building Near Trees'*. National House-Building Council.

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.

Patch, D. Holding, B. (2006) *Arboricultural Practice Note 12 (APN12), Through the Trees to Development*. Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service (AAIS).

Lonsdale, D. (1999). *Research for Amenity Trees No 7: Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*, HMSO, London.

National Tree Safety Group (2011). *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees*. Forestry Commission.



7.0 Appendices

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Statutory Tree Protection Advice & Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	C	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	D	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
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Appendix	F	Explanatory Notes
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		1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
		2. European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
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		4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems
Appendix	H	Drawing No 10719-D-AIA



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems


Species List:

Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus controversa</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
English Elm	<i>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>



Tree Problems:

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

Name: <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Symptoms of the disease can be visible on leaves, shoots, stems and branches of affected trees. The primary symptom is leaves and young shoot growth wilting and turning black in the late summer months. The leaves will often drop ahead of the usual period of senescence. As the fungus spreads towards the stem, branches start to show a black diamond that marks the area of infection. The diamond will continue to grow as the fungus progresses until it girdles the branch and kills the vascular tissue. In severe cases, the entire crown shows leaf loss and dieback, which is often associated with the formation of epicormic shoots on branches and the trunk.
Consequence:	The genetic variation within the <i>Fraxinus</i> genus means that individual trees have differing levels of resistance to <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> resulting in some trees dying in the year of infection and others displaying minimal symptoms and surviving alongside the presence of the pathogen. Infected trees will fall somewhere on this spectrum.
Control:	You can slow the spread of the Ash dieback disease by locally burning, burying or composting fallen Ash leaves.
Species affected:	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Images:	



Name: <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm Disease)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	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, <i>Scolytus scolytus</i> , which carries the disease (through fungal spores on their backs). 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. Galleries (tunnels) can be found between the bark and the wood where the beetles have fed and laid their eggs. The beetles eat through the bark of stems and larger limbs and thus form emergence holes which contribute to disease identification.
Consequence:	This is the most serious disease in Elm trees and is still common in Britain. Infected trees decline and die rapidly.
Control:	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.
Species affected:	<i>Ulmus</i> spp. and <i>Zelkova</i>



Appendix B - Statutory Tree Protection Advice & Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

Statutory Tree Protection Advice

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited have been informed that at the *date of the tree inspection* the trees concerned were not located within a Conservation Area or the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. As such, no written permission would be required from the Local Planning Authority prior to commencing works to trees. It should be noted however, that the Local Planning Authority have the power to serve Tree Preservation Orders very rapidly, and therefore it is incumbent upon owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work to any trees to contact the Local Planning Authority prior to commencing works to ensure that the situation has not changed.

This information was sourced using the Local Planning Authority's Online Mapping System (as instructed by them) and to our best knowledge was current and accurate at the time the information was accessed. We would advise it prudent that before any tree work commences, this is checked directly with the Local Planning Authority to confirm that their online mapping system is definitive.

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 Licence 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.



Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Online Mapping Extract

Map Features Clear

Map Features [X]

- Drawing Layer
- Council & Democracy
- Planning & Environment
 - AONB (AREAS of OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY)
 - AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION PROV
 - ANCIENT WOODLAND
 - FLOOD ZONE 2
 - FLOOD ZONE 3
 - LISTED BUILDINGS SHAPE
 - LOCAL NATURE RESERVES
 - SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
 - SPECIAL CONSERVATION AREAS
- CONSERVATION AREAS
- NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES
- SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES (Part 1)
- Tree Preservation Orders
 - BABERGH TPO
 - MID SUFFOLK TPO
- Public Realm Maintenance Contracts
- Community Infrastructure Levy
- Misc

Select All

Basemap Colour [v]

Tan Office Lane

Tan Office

The Poplars

Memorial Farm

Duncan's Farm

A140

Brockford House

100 m
200 ft

0, 0

Appendix C

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA) Perkins Farm, Tan Office Lane, Mendlesham Green, Stowmarket, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Turner Date: 03/01/2024
 Managed By: Alex Turner

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						
A001	English Oak, Field Maple	230	10.5		High	N4, E4, S4, W4		Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: A cluster of nine young trees which have been planted close together in a hedge. Given the species size at maturity, they are too close together and if all retained will likely all develop poor structures due to their proximity and influence on each others growth. Two of the best quality trees have been identified on the drawing which could be singled out to develop into open grown specimens. These could then grow into good quality features for the long term. Some of the others could be retained at a lower level under a pollard regime, though the low growth would likely conflict with the road. They could otherwise be cut down into the hedge to help thicken the hedge.	C2	Consider thinning trees to retain the best quality specimens as indicated for long term retention.	3	Fell southernmost tree to permit development.	0
		2.76	4		SM	High							
Yes		23.9			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass, Tarmac							
A002	Ash	160	10		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5		Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: A cluster of trees planted very closely together. Given their mature size, they should be thinned to retain one tree which has sufficient space in which to develop. Bearing in mind their proximity to the nearest tree recommended for retention within A001, the easternmost of these trees should be selected.	C2	Consider thinning trees to retain easternmost tree for long term retention.	3		
		1.92	3		SM	Moderate							
Yes		11.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass							
A003	Hawthorn, Blackthorn	180	6		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3		Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: A healthy, currently unmanaged hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.16	0		M	High							
Yes		14.7			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass, Building							

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						
A004	Cherry Plum	180	9		Low	N5, E5, S5, W5	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	Consider cutting back heavily/coppicing to encourage dense re-growth allowing feature to be managed as a hedge in future.	3	Fell two northernmost trees to permit development.	0
		2.16	1.3		M	Moderate	Jan 2021: This feature was likely originally planted as a hedge but not managed as such and the trees have developed their mature form. The species tolerate pruning well or could be coppiced to encourage dense regrowth which can then be maintained as a hedge if preferred. The species can be prone to breaking apart in their mature form.					
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Building, Grass						
A005	Field Maple, Cherry Plum, Hazel, Hawthorn	320	11		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	No work required.	4	Coppice section of feature alongside proposed garage and parking to provide construction space. Crown lift to 5m above ground level as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	0
		3.84	0		M	High	Jan 2021: A healthy section of lapsed hedgerow, the main part of which is located on a slight bank. Many of the trees originate from old coppice stools and have most recently been repeatedly topped at approximately 4 metres to maintain a minimum clearance below the overhead power lines. To avoid conflict with the lines, the most optimum management option would be to manage the feature as a regularly trimmed hedge. To achieve this, they should be coppiced to encourage dense regrowth from the original stools which can then be trimmed at the preferred height. This would provide a better screen at lower levels and would also allow interplanting the gaps with new trees to provide a continuous dense hedge.					
Yes		46.3			10+ years	Woodland floor, 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						
A006	Field Maple	400	16		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	U	Coppice.	2		
		4.8	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			<10 years	Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor	Jan 2021: A cluster of trees growing below the crown of T014. As a result of this, their growth has been suppressed. Additionally, a stem of the westernmost tree has failed and the remaining upright stem may also be at risk of failure. Coppicing would facilitate the retention of the trees but encourage dense re-growth from the stumps to form a more dense boundary feature at this location.					
A007	Cherry Plum, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel, Field Maple, Elder	200	10		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	Fell or coppice dying fire damaged tree as indicated on drawing.	3	Fell three sections to permit development. Cut back retained trees where required to provide construction space.	0
		2.4	0		M	High						
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor	Jan 2021: A scattered area of localised dense clusters of mostly mature Cherry Plum, some of which has fallen over and layered. The species can commonly be prone to fail when mature. Selective removal and coppicing of some of the trees would allow interplanting with other suitable species and form better quality screening at lower levels. It would also facilitate interplanting with some larger species trees if preferred, to increase the woodland feel. Area is represented on plan as continuous, though there are already small gaps and clearings/walkways, but not every stems was indicated on the topographical survey.					

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						
G001	Ash	550	15		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Jan 2024: Major deadwood in crown of north tree. Otherwise no significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: A pair of trees which form a cohesive crown. Both appear healthy. There is a remnant of a stump from a third stem which previously failed, but this appears most likely to have been a separate tree and there are no indications of decay within the remaining two trees.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6.6	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		136.8			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass, Woodland floor						
H001	Field Maple, Dogwood - native, Hawthorn	80	3.5		High	N1, E1, S1, W1	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		0.96	0		EM	High	Jan 2021: A healthy section of boundary hedge.					
Yes		2.9			40+ years	Tarmac, Grass, Gravel						
H002	Hornbeam	90	3.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.08	0		SM	Moderate	Jan 2021: A healthy young hedge.					
Yes		3.7			40+ years	Grass						
T001	Cherry Spp	270	8.5		Moderate	N5.5, E4.5, S3.5, W3	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.24	1		M	Moderate	Jan 2021: A healthy tree of poor structural form but with no significant defects.					
Yes		33			10+ years	Gravel, Dense undergrowth, Grass						
T002	Ash	210	12		Moderate	N4, E3.5, S3, W2.5	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	Reassess tree for ill-health and indicators of Ash Dieback next summer.	3		
		2.52	3		SM	Moderate	Jan 2021: This tree features a sunken area of bark on the main stem which may be as a result of Ash Dieback and there is some epicormic growth which can also be an indicator. This would, however, be easier to reassess next summer.					
Yes		20			10+ years	Grass, Gravel, 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						
T003	Ash	130	9		Moderate	N1.5, E0.5, S1.5, W2	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: This trees growth is being suppressed by surrounding more dominant trees.	U	Fell and treat stump.	3		
		1.56	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		7.6			<10 years	Grass, Gravel, Dense undergrowth						
T004	Horse Chestnut	250	9.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W3	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: Tree currently appears healthy but stands within an area of waterlogged ground which the species will unlikely tolerate in the long term.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Grass						
T005	English Elm	160	9		Moderate	N3, E3.5, S2.5, W2	Jan 2024: Tree is almost dead as previously predicted. The bark has been lost from the main stem as a result of Dutch Elm Disease. No longer considered to be salvageable as a coppice. Jan 2021: Tree is currently healthy, though will likely succumb to Dutch Elm disease and die within a few years. The species can be maintained below 4 metres within a hedge, however, and generally survives the disease in this case (as the beetle which acts as the vector for the fungus flies above this height).	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		1.92	2		SM	High						
Yes		11.6			<10 years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
T006	English Elm	200	11		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Jan 2024: Tree exhibits a dead top half of crown as a result of Dutch Elm Disease. Advise coppicing per previous recommendation. Jan 2021: Tree is currently healthy, though will likely succumb to Dutch Elm Disease and die within a few years. The species can be maintained below 4m within a hedge however and generally survives the disease in this case (as the beetle which acts as the vector for the fungus flies above this height).	U	Coppice and integrating trim re-growth into the hedge.	3		
		2.4	2		SM	High						
Yes		18.1			<10 years	Dense undergrowth, 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						
T007	Goat Willow	480	6.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5, S4.5, W5	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	Repeat previous crown reduction works to manage the weight in the crown or coppice per previous recommendation.	3	Coppice.	0
		5.76	1.5	0.5	M	High	Jan 2021: Tree is healthy but of poor structural form. It has, however, been cut back which has reduced its weight and likelihood of splitting. The species can tolerate heavy pruning and can also be maintained under a coppice regime, which may help increase its safe and useful retention.					
Yes		104.2			10+ years	Gravel, Grass						
T008	Goat Willow	430	8.5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Jan 2024: Strong regrowth visible since previous survey. Crown may start to conflict with roof of adjacent structure. Consider repeating the pollard in the near future. Otherwise no significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to ground level.	0
		5.16	2		EM	High	Jan 2021: Tree has recently been pollarded. It appears healthy.					
Yes		83.6			10+ years	Building, Gravel, Dense undergrowth						
T009	Crack Willow	780	19		High	N6, E7.5, S5.5, W6	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	B1	No work required.	4	Reduce crown on north aspect by 1m as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	0
		9.36	2		M	High	Jan 2021: A healthy tree with no structural defects. It has multiple stems from 1.5 metres but these are very upright. It should be noted that the species can be prone to branch failures in maturity, particularly during periods of high winds. This may, therefore, limit this trees suitability for retention into the long term. The species do tolerate pollarding well, however, which would maintain the tree at a smaller size and it should be noted that if not managed, this tree may still have considerable growth potential.					
Yes		275.2			20+ years	Grass, Gravel, Building						

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						
		On site	RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE						
T010	Ash	760	16		High	N8, E7.5, S3.5, W7	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	A2	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 5m above ground level as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	0
		9.12	4	3	M	Moderate						
Yes		261.3		NW	40+ years	Woodland floor, Grass, Dense undergrowth	Jan 2021: A multi-stemmed tree which originates from an old coppice stool. Although there is some decay within the stool itself, this is not likely to be structurally significant at present, given the amount of healthy callous. This tree appears healthy with an evenly dense crown.					
T011	Ash	360	14		Moderate	N4.5, E6, S1.5, W0.5	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.32	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor	Jan 2021: This tree is healthy and free of significant defects but its growth is partially suppressed by T010.					
T012	Ash	780	14.5		High	N0.5, E9.5, S8, W5.5	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection.	C1	Remove the lowest stem on the south-west aspect as a minimum. Consider re-coppicing the entire stool and maintaining the coppice regime on a short cycle to limit conflict with overhead power lines.	2		
		9.36	2		M	Moderate						
Yes		275.2			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor, Grass	Jan 2021: Tree originates from a large coppice stool. All of the stems on the north side have been removed and the regrowth repeatedly cut back due to the overhead power lines. The remaining arms on the south side have been retained and have not been coppiced for some time. The lowest stem on the south-west aspect has a poorly formed union and could be at risk of failure. This overhangs a public right of way and so should be removed as a minimum. However, due to the almost complete removal of growth on the north, completely recoppicing this tree may be prudent, and the re-growth coppiced on a fairly short cycle.					

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						
T013	Field Maple	350	11		Low	N2.5, E3.5, S3.5, W2	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: Tree is healthy but partially suppressed by T014.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass, Woodland floor						
T014	Ash	750	16		High	N8, E8, S7.5, W7	Jan 2024: Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection and prevents measuring DBH. Major and minor deadwood in crown. Otherwise good form and condition. Jan 2021: Tree is healthy and in good structural condition.	A2	Monitor crown condition in summer when in full leaf.	3		
		9	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Grass, Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor						
T015	English Oak	280	14		Moderate	N1.5, E2.5, S4, W6	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: Tree is healthy with no significant defects. It has grown at a slight angle toward the south due to its proximity to T014, but is suitable for retention within the current woodland type setting and will continue to grow to form a cohesive crown with the neighbouring tree.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.36	5.5		SM	High						
Yes		35.5			40+ years	Woodland floor, Dense undergrowth						
T016	Field Maple	300	12		Low	N5, E2.5, S0.5, W2.5	Jan 2024: No significant change since previous inspection. Jan 2021: Tree is healthy but has a very poor shape as its growth has been entirely suppressed on the south side by A005. If A005 is coppiced to form a dense hedge (as recommended), then this tree should also be coppiced as it would become more exposed to the wind which it will not have adapted to.	C1	If A005 is to be coppiced as recommended, then coppice this tree at the same time.	3		
		3.6	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Woodland floor						

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						
T017	White Willow	620	12		Moderate	N6, E10, S7, W5	Jan 2024: Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Tree located at site entrance between an access track to the north and a pond to the south. Two further stems have been felled and the exposed faces of wood exhibit decay. Limited access around tree due to ground conditions so dimensions are estimated. Minor deadwood. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.44	4		EM	High						
Yes		173.9			20+ years	Gravel, Water						
T018	Field Maple	540	7		Moderate	N4.5, E4, S3, W4	Jan 2024: Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Tree has been historically managed by coppice but left to grow and is now subsequently managed by pollard due to the overhead lines above the crown. No topo position so location is indicative. Pollarding will be required to maintain clearance with cables. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Fair form and condition.	B1	Pollard back to past pruning points.	3	Fell to ground level.	0
		6.48	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		131.9			20+ years	Grass						

Appendix D

Schedule of Works – Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Perkins Farm, Tan Office Lane, Mendlesham Green, Stowmarket, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Turner

Surveyed: 03/01/2024

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A006	Field Maple	Coppice.	2
T012	Ash	Remove the lowest stem on the south-west aspect as a minimum. Consider re-coppicing the entire stool and maintaining the coppice regime on a short cycle to limit conflict with overhead power lines.	2
A001	English Oak, Field Maple	Consider thinning trees to retain the best quality specimens as indicated for long term retention.	3
A002	Ash	Consider thinning trees to retain easternmost tree for long term retention.	3
A004	Cherry Plum	Consider cutting back heavily/coppicing to encourage dense re-growth allowing feature to be managed as a hedge in future.	3
A007	Cherry Plum, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel, Field Maple, Elder	Fell or coppice dying fire damaged tree as indicated on drawing.	3
H001	Field Maple, Dogwood - native, Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H002	Hornbeam	Continue annual maintenance.	3
T002	Ash	Reassess tree for ill-health and indicators of Ash Dieback next summer.	3
T003	Ash	Fell and treat stump.	3
T005	English Elm	Fell to ground level.	3
T006	English Elm	Coppice and integrating trim re-growth into the hedge.	3
T007	Goat Willow	Repeat previous crown reduction works to manage the weight in the crown or coppice per previous recommendation.	3
T016	Field Maple	If A005 is to be coppiced as recommended, then coppice this tree at the same time.	3
T018	Field Maple	Pollard back to past pruning points.	3

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Perkins Farm, Tan Office Lane, Mendlesham Green, Stowmarket, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Turner

Surveyed: 03/01/2024

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T014	Ash	Monitor crown condition in summer when in full leaf.	3

Appendix E

Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Perkins Farm, Tan Office Lane, Mendlesham Green, Stowmarket, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Turner

Surveyed: 03/01/2024

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A001	English Oak, Field Maple	Fell southernmost tree to permit development.	0
A004	Cherry Plum	Fell two northernmost trees to permit development.	0
A005	Field Maple, Cherry Plum, Hazel, Hawthorn	Coppice section of feature alongside proposed garage and parking to provide construction space. Crown lift to 5m above ground level as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	0
A007	Cherry Plum, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel, Field Maple, Elder	Fell three sections to permit development. Cut back retained trees where required to provide construction space.	0
T007	Goat Willow	Coppice.	0
T008	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level.	0
T009	Crack Willow	Reduce crown on north aspect by 1m as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	0
T010	Ash	Crown lift to 5m above ground level as shown on drawing no. 10719-D-AIA.	0
T018	Field Maple	Fell to ground level.	0

Appendix F

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Categories

No	Identifies the tree on the drawing.
Species	Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.
BS 5837 Main Category	<p>Using this assessment (BWS 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.</p> <p>Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;</p> <p>Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years;</p> <p>Category C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;</p> <p>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.</p>
BS 5837 Sub Category	<p>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:</p> <p>Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities;</p> <p>Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities;</p> <p>Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation.</p> <p>Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.</p>
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.
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.

Age	<p>Recorded as one of seven categories:</p> <p>Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.</p> <p>S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>V Veteran. A tree considered a 'survivor' having endured injury, disease and/or decay, developing important habitat features such as decay, trunk hollowing, deadwood, fungal fruiting bodies (plus others) not solely as a consequence of time. Veteran trees are afforded additional protection within the planning system where they may be influenced by change.</p> <p>A Ancient. A tree that has the features of a Veteran tree but has also surpassed the typical lifespan for its species. These trees may differ in appearance from a Veteran tree, such as having a thick/wide trunk and a small crown. Ancient trees are usually considered to have exceptional cultural significance. Ancient trees are afforded additional protection within the planning system where they may be influenced by change.</p>
Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE)	<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	<p>Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.</p>
Minimum Distance	<p>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).</p>
RPA	<p>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.</p>
Water Demand	<p>This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 "Building Near Trees".</p>

Visual Amenity	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:
Low	An inconsequential landscape feature.
Moderate	Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.
High	Item of high visual importance.
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.
Works 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
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/Ancient Tree Buffer

A diagrammatic representation of the additional protection measures afforded to Veteran and Ancient Trees by the imposing of a geographical 'buffer' space between the Veteran/Ancient Trees and any potential activity such as construction, that may affect the trees. The buffer zones are calculated as follows:

For ancient woodlands, the proposal should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland to avoid root damage (known as the root protection area). Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic.

For ancient or veteran trees (including those on the woodland boundary), the buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5 metres from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter. This will create a minimum root protection area.

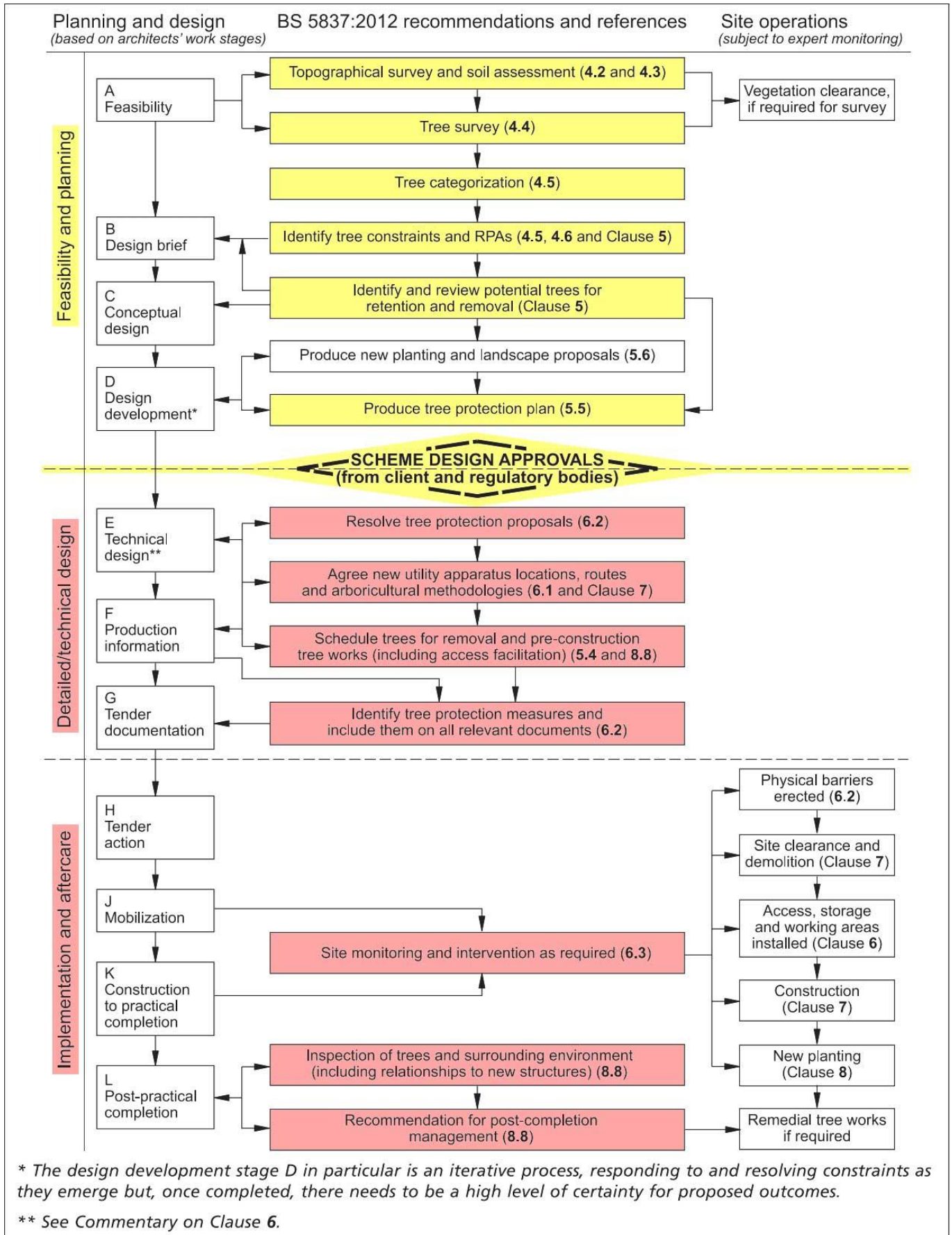
Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone.

Source: Natural England; The Forestry Commission; The UK Government Dept. for The Environment.

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. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist



Checklist

1 Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species **OTHER THAN BATS** which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- Dormice
 Otters
 Great crested newts
 Sand lizards
 Smooth snakes

YES

NO

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

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Area: (ha)

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Date of Assessment:

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Name of Assessor:

2 Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.

Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
 Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
 Rivers on which otters might be found
 Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
 Open areas on heathy soils

YES

NO

3 Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.
Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
 Local Biological Records Centre
 Local Wildlife Trust
 Other
 Specify Other:

YES

NO

4 Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.

Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
 Sightings (or echo-location)
 Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
 Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES

NO

CHECK POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

Notes

5 Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?
Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

YES

NO

A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below

You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

6 Whether or not a licence is required...
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
 Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
 Marked with paint or hazard tape
 Shown on the site plan
 Other means:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

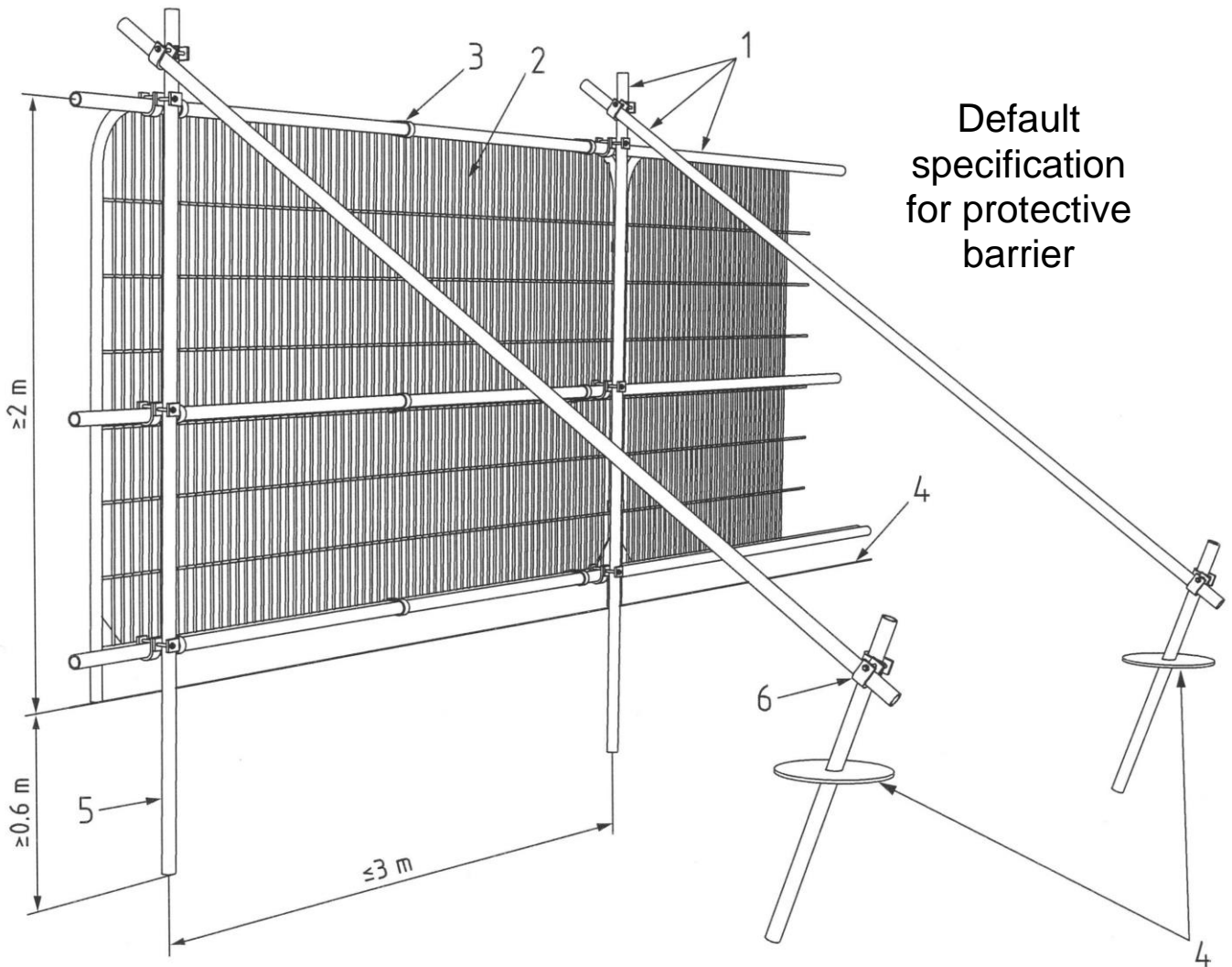
7 Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?
Details:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

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

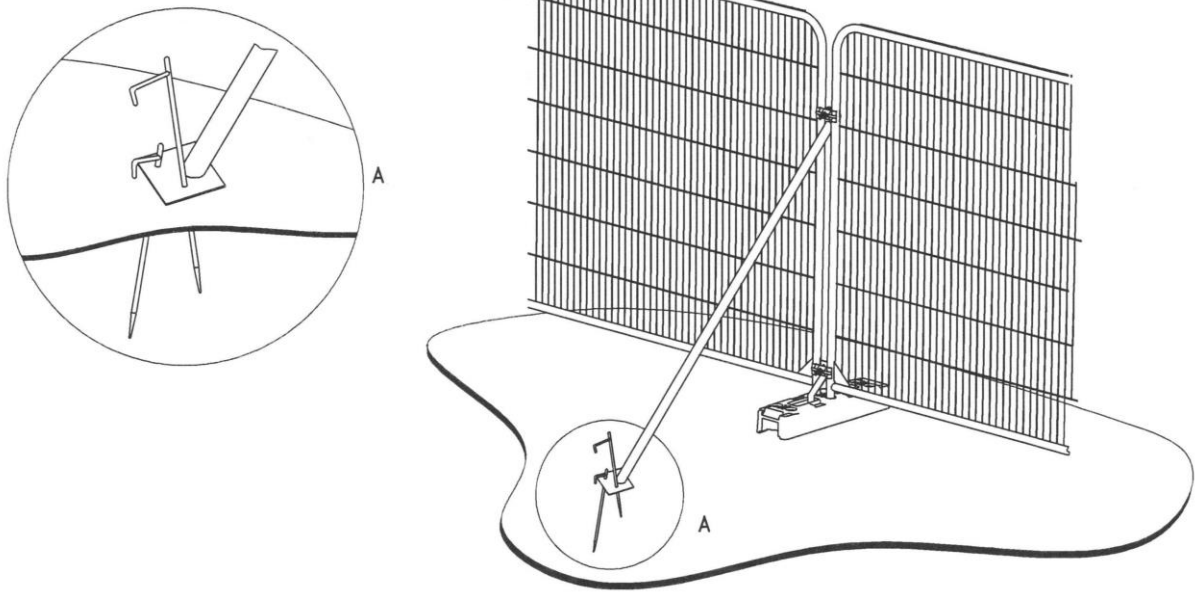


Default
specification
for protective
barrier

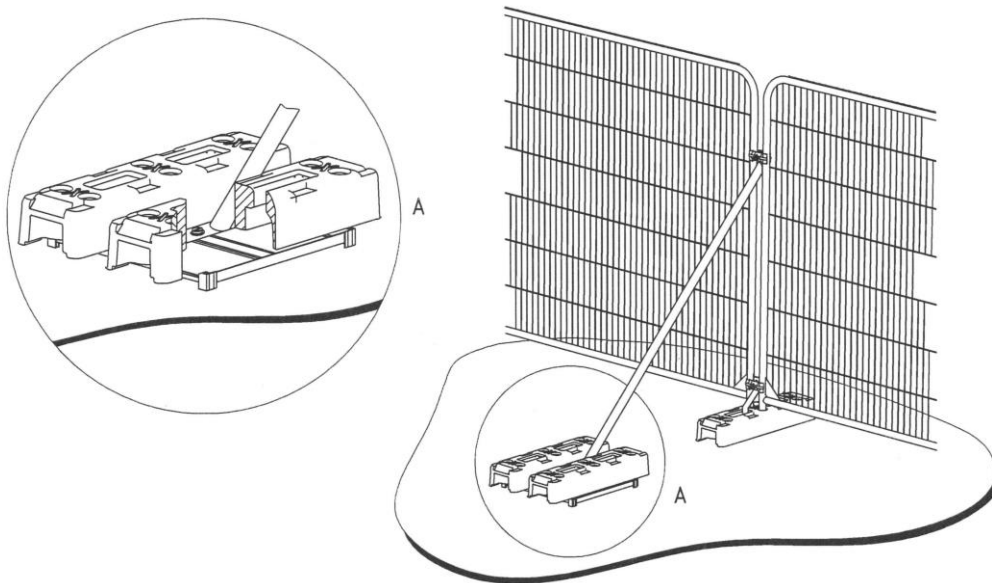
Key

- 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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